Ahmedabad University

School of Arts and Sciences

PSY101 Introduction to Psychology

All Programmes
Mid Term Examination 2022 (Monsoon Semester)

Total Marks = 30 **Time – 2 hours**

Enrolment Number:..... Name:……..
Date: 18-09-2022
No. of printed pages: 5

Section A (multiple choice questions)

1. What is the major difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning? **[1 mark]**

a. Classical conditioning is associative, while operant conditioning is non-associative

b. Classical conditioning is done with dogs, while operant conditioning is done with cats

c. In classical conditioning learning occurs, while in operant conditioning memory occurs

d. In classical conditioning stimulus occurs first and response occurs later, while in operant conditioning response occurs first and stimulus occurs later

2. A maths tutor wants to motivate her students to learn maths. So, she gives her students chocolates after every ten math problems they solved. Which type of reinforcement schedule is this? **[1 mark]**

a. Fixed interval reinforcement schedule

b. Fixed ratio reinforcement schedule

c. Variable interval reinforcement schedule

d. Variable ratio reinforcement schedule

3. Which of the following is not true about procedural memory? **[1 mark]**

a. Procedural memories are generally unconscious

b. Procedural memories are impaired by concurrent thinking

c. Procedural memories are relatively permanent

d. Procedural memories can be consciously reported

4. Why does the blind spot (in vision) occur? **[1 mark]**

a. Because of not paying proper attention

b. Because of the damage to visual cortex

c. Because of the exit location of the optic nerve on retina

d. Because of the color-blindness

5. Which of the following is an example of a negative correlation? **[1 mark]**

a. Increased smoking increases the chances of cancer

b. Increased smoking decreases the chances of cancer

c. Increased smoking does not make any difference in the chances of cancer

d. Increased smoking increases the chances of cancer only under the influence of the third variable

6. When Saumya was discussing the party with one of her friends, she was trying to remember a conversation she'd had. Saumya was trying to access her: **[1 Mark]**

a. Semantic memory

b. Implicit memory

c. Episodic memory

d. Information processing memory

7. Rick has been working hard to make the Dean's list this semester. At midterms he finds he has two exams on the same day. He studies for both exams the night before. If Rick wants to minimize the amount of retroactive interference he should:
[1 Mark]

a. Study for the morning exam first then the afternoon exam

b. Study for the afternoon exam first, then the morning exam

c. Study for the morning exam for ¼ the time, then the afternoon exam for ¼ the time, then the morning exam again for ¼ the time, then the afternoon exam again for ¼ the time

d. Study for the afternoon exam for ¼ the time, then the morning exam for ¼ the time, then the afternoon exam again for ¼ the time, then the morning exam again for ¼ the time

8. If new experiences disrupt recall of old experiences, this is referred to as: **[1 Mark]**

a. Proactive interference.

b. Retrieval failure.

c. Retroactive interference.

d. Simply forgetting.

9. _____ are specialized cells that convert light into electrical signals. **[1 Mark]**

a. Ventral and Dorsal pathways

b. Retinas

c. Photoreceptors, such as agnosia and prosopagnosia

d. Photoreceptors, such as rods and cones

10. Over time, species can evolve new traits and behaviors that increase reproductive success. These are called _____. **[1 Mark]**

a. Primary sex characteristics

b. Secondary sex characteristics

c. Adaptations

d. Natural section

11. Over time, humans developed the ability to shiver. This is an example of _____. **[1 Mark]**

a. Reproductive adaptation

b. Survival adaptation

c. Mating advantage

d. Unit of heredity

12. Gary and Cole both see Ashley across the department store. They both find Ashley attractive so they decide to arm wrestle for the chance to talk to her. The winner will hopefully be able to ask her on a date. Gary and Cole's behavior is an example of the first process of sexual selection also known as what? **[1 Mark]**

a. Intersexual selection

b. Intrasexual competition

c. Intersexual competition

d. Intrasexual selection

13. When Marissa went skiing for the first time she felt confident she could handle the slow of the medium difficulty runs. When she rode the chair to the top, however, the slope appeared much steeper and she became worried. This is an example of: **[1 Mark]**

a. Survival of the fittest

b. Over-perception bias

c. Visual descent illusion

d. The Darwin Effect

14. A mother is trying to get her 8-year-old to stop cursing. Which of the following method would be more suitable? **[1 mark]**

a. Spank the child as soon as the cursing occurs

b. Provide rewards for not cursing

c. Administer the punishment as soon as the cursing starts

d. Taking away his favourite toys whenever he curses

15. Which of the following facts suggests that short-term memory and long-term memory are distinct memory processes? **[1 mark]**

a. Patient H.M. retained short-term memory without being able to form new long-term memories.

b. The primacy effect requires long-term memory, whereas the recency effect requires working memory.

c. The primacy effect requires short-term memory, whereas the recency effect requires long-term memory.

d. Choices a and b

e. Choices a and c

Section B [Descriptive (short answers) questions]

1. Describe the evidences that show that Short-term memory and Long-term memory systems are distinct? **[5 marks]**

OR

Discuss the aspects of "the evolutionary basis of human behaviour" that you agree and disagree with? **[5 marks]**

2. Why does our visual system need to use monocular and binocular cues to see the distance? Give two examples of monocular and binocular cues that are used to perceive distance. **[5 marks]**

OR

What is the critical difference between early selection model of attention and late selection model of attention? **[5 marks]**

3. Describe vicarious learning using real life example. **[5 marks]**

OR

Which type of reinforcement schedule is considered most effective and why? **[5 marks]**