

BA.,BBA.,B.Com.,LL.B. (Sem.-I) (Rept.) Examination

ILBA 104

Principles of Psychology Paper-I

Time : 3 Hours]

April-2017

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: All Questions are compulsory
Marks indicated on the right refer to the total marks of respective question

Q.1 Define what is Psychology and answer the following: 14

A. Roles played by psychologists interested in Law

B. Experimental Method of research

OR

Q.1 Give the definition of Physiological Psychology and explain The Endocrine System in detail

Q.2 Discuss the experiment and explain the factors of Classical Conditioning 14

OR

Q.2 Answer the following:

A. Span of Attention

B. Peripheral Laws of Perceptual Organization

Q.3 What is Memory, explain its nature and discuss the information processing model of memory in detail 14

OR

Q.3 Motives that arouse and direct our responses are broadly classified into groups – list the classification and explain Hunger and Thirst Motive in detail

Q.4 Answer the following: 14

A. Genetic determinants of intelligence

B. Environmental determinants of intelligence

OR

Q.4 Define what is personality and discuss the Somato Type of Classification to study personality

Q.5 State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7): 14

(P. T. O.)

MU28 - 2

1. The law relies on adversarial process whereas psychology relies on experimentation.
2. The law is prescriptive whereas psychology is descriptive.
3. The peripheral nervous system connects the central nervous system to the remainder of the body, and is the conduit through which neural signals are transmitted to and from the central nervous system.
4. The Autonomic Nervous System controls all of the automatic functions of our body.
5. The stimulus for vision is the radiant energy received from light sources, and the sense organ for vision is our eyes.
6. Monocular cues are those which give cues to visual perception by viewing an object with two eyes.
7. Sometimes certain stimulus force becomes so powerful that our attention is drawn to that stimulus without any conscious effort to attend, this is referred to as Voluntary Attention.
8. Classical conditioning procedure has been studied by B. F. Skinner while he was working on physiological systems involved in digestion.
9. When the acquisition of earlier habit or skill interferes in the acquisition of a new skill or task, it is known as positive transfer of learning.
10. The average capacity of STM is unlimited and the information can remain stored in STM for a longer period.
11. As a process, memory involves three basic steps – encoding, storage and, retrieval – as reflected in recognizing and recalling of the learnt materials.
12. Physiological drives or motives are biological in nature as they usually result from basic tissue needs, such as-water, food, oxygen, sleep, warmth or coolness.
13. In the hierarchy of needs, the needs at the lower level dominate as long as they are not satisfied, and unless one need is satisfied, another need is away from the focus.
14. Intelligence is influenced jointly by heredity and environment both.
