

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
COMPLEMENTARY COURSE FOR
BA SOCIOLOGY/BA PHILOSOPHY
(2011 Admission Onwards)
II Semester
BASIC PSYCHOLOGY
QUESTION BANK

1. The _____ perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual.
a. Cognitive b. Learning c. Socio-cultural d. Learning
2. The _____ perspective deals with unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner forces, conflicts, or instinctual energy.
a. Biological b. Ecological c. Ethological d. Psychodynamic
3. An organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specialized set of phenomena and their interrelations is referred as _____
a. Theory b. Hypothesis c. Definition d. Skepticism
4. A statement that attempts to predict or to account for a set of phenomena is _____
a. Theory b. Hypothesis c. Definition d. Skepticism
5. A _____ study is a detailed description of a particular individual, based on careful observation or on formal psychological testing.
a. Observational b. Experimental c. Field d. Case

6. A descriptive study that looks for a consistent relationship between two phenomena is referred as _____
- a. Field study b. Survey c. Correlational study d. Experimental
7. The smallest quantity of physical energy that can be reliably detected by an observer is _____
- a. Absolute threshold b. Sensation c. Perception d. Difference threshold
8. The smallest difference in stimulation that can be reliably detected by an observer when two stimuli are compared, is _____
- a. Absolute threshold b. Sensation c. Perception d. Difference threshold
9. The accurate perception of objects as stable or unchanged despite changes in the sensory patterns they produce, is _____
- a. Convergence b. Retinal disparity c. Monocular cues d. Perceptual constancy
10. The dimension of auditory experience related to the intensity of a pressure wave, is _____
- a. Binatural cue b. Loudness c. Pitch d. Timbre
11. A basic kind of learning that involves associations between environmental stimuli and the organism's responses _____
- a. Trial and error b. Conditioning c. Cognitive d. Insight
12. The reappearance of a learned response after its apparent extinction _____
- a. Generalization b. Discrimination
- c. Spontaneous recovery d. Stimulus Gradient
13. An operant-conditioning process in which successive approximations of a desired response are reinforced _____
- a. Shaping b. Extinction c. Modelling d. Instinctive drift
14. The tendency to look for or pay attention only to information that confirms one's own belief is _____
- a. Confirmation bias b. Hindsight bias
- c. Justification bias d. Cognitive bias

15. Confusion of an event that happened to someone else with one that happened to you, or a belief that you remember something when it never actually happened is _____
- a. Flash bulb b. Confabulation c. Misattribution d. Eyewitness
16. The ability to identify previously encountered material is _____
- a. Explicit memory b. Recall c. Recognition d. Relearning
17. The ability to retrieve and reproduce from memory previously encountered material is _____
- a. Explicit memory b. Recall c. Recognition d. Relearning
18. Memories of personally experienced events and the contexts in which they occurred is _____
- a. Declarative memories b. Semantic memories
c. Episodic memories d. Procedural memories
19. Memories of general knowledge, including facts, rules, concepts, and propositions are referred as _____
- a. Procedural memories b. Declarative memories
c. Semantic memories d. Episodic memories
20. Forgetting that occurs when previously stored material interferes with the ability to remember similar, more recently learned material is _____
- a. Retroactive interference b. Proactive interference c. Replacement d. Amnesia
21. The change from the resting nerve membrane potential of approximately -70mV to a new +40mV is _____
- a. Action potential b. Refractory period c. Resting potential d. All or none law
22. Action potential constitutes the 'firing' of the neuron and is also referred to as the _____
- a. Nerve impulse b. Synapse c. Threshold d. Refractory period
23. _____ referring to a pair of muscles with the same effects at a joint.
- a. Adipose b. Agonistic c. Atropine d. Agenesis

24. The process by which an image is kept in focus on the surface of the retina while the object being viewed varies in distance from the eye is referred as the _____
- a. Retinal disparity b. Autonomic c. Accommodation d. Phi phenomena
25. Any disorder in which the comprehension or the expression of language is impaired is _____
- a. Apraxia b. Astropine c. Aphagia d. Aphasia
26. _____ is condition in which there is no inclination to eat, even under conditions of severe food deprivation.
- a. Apraxia b. Astropine c. Aphasia d. Aphagia
27. The portion of the axon that is located immediately outside the boundaries of the soma is _____
- a. End buttons b. Axon hillock c. Axoaxonic d. Axon collateral
28. _____ is a portion of the axon after it has subdivided just prior to the synaptic knobs.
- a. Basal ganglia b. Axon hillock c. end buttons d. axon collateral
29. _____ is a portion of the dendrite involved in axodendritic synaptic communication.
- a. Dendritic spine b. Dentate nucleus c. Cross-cuing d. Contrecercep
30. The space in the synapse that lies between the presynaptic axon and postsynaptic soma or dendrite, is _____
- a. Synaptic vesicle b. synaptic knob c. Synaptic cleft d. Synapse space
31. The structures in the synaptic knobs that store neurotransmitters prior to the release of neurotransmitters into the synaptic cleft, is _____
- a. Synaptic knob b. Synaptic vesicle c. Synaptic space d. Nodes of Ranvier
32. _____ is a fat and protein substance surrounding some axons in the nervous system, arranged as a series of segments along the length of the axon.
- a. Naloxon b. Nodes of Ranvier c. Myelin sheath d. Spindle

33. A scientific discipline dedicated to the understanding of the nervous system is referred as the _____
- a. Physiology b. Neurology c. Psychiatry d. Neuroscience
34. _____ is impairment in the ability to recognize faces, due to damage in the right hemisphere.
- a. Facial agnosia b. Facial apraxia c. Facial aphasia d. Enkephalin
35. The fissure in the neocortex separating the frontal and parietal lobes is known as _____
- a. Fissure of Sylvius b. fissure of Rolando c. Follicle cells d. Fastigial nucleus
36. The fissure in the neocortex separating the temporal and parietal lobes is called _____
- a. Fissure of Sylvius b. fissure of Rolando c. Follicle cells d. Fastigial nucleus
37. The point on the ventral surface of the brain where the optic nerves from each eye merge together then separate as they continue in the visual pathway, is called _____
- a. Optic Chiasma b. Optic disc c. Optic pathway d. Occipital lobe
38. _____ is the layer of tissue in the utricle that contains the hair cell receptors.
- a. Otoconia b. Corti c. Optic disc d. Macula
39. _____ is an opening near the terminal end of the cochlea, where the scala tympani communicate with the scala vestibule.
- a. Foves b. Helicotremac. Hair cells d. Otoconia
40. A collection of structures in the telecephalon, concerned with the control of emotional reactivity, is referred as _____
- a. Neocortex b. Cortex c. Limbic system d. Brain stem
41. _____ is the founder of psychoanalysis.
- a. Adler b. Watson c. Freud d. Jung
42. _____ founded the first psychological laboratory.
- a. I.Pavlov b. Wilhelm Wundt c. J.B.Watson d. William James

43. Cessation of breath during sleep is called as _____
a. Apnea b. Insomnia c. Narcolepsy d. Hypersomnia
44. The process through which information stored in memory is referred as _____
a. Retrieval b. Encoding c. Storage d. Semantic memory
45. _____ is the awareness of the distance between an observer and an object.
a. Depth perception b. Depth analysis
c. Size perception d. shape perception
46. _____ psychologists views that the organization and relationship of elements determine the mental experience a person has.
a. Gestalt b. Structuralism c. Humanistic d. Cognitive
47. _____ is defined as any relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of practice or experience.
a. Learning b. Cognition c. Perception d. Attention
48. _____ is a faint copy of the visual input which persists in the visual sensory register for a few seconds, before it gradually decays.
a. Iconic image b. Short-term memory c. Long-term memory d. Episodic
49. Mental pictures of objects or events are known as _____
a. Visual images b. Logical concepts c. Natural concepts d. Mental models
50. Need hierarchy theory was introduced by _____
a. Alder b. Maslow c. Mc Clelland d. Jones and Davis
51. Standard Progressive Matrices was developed by _____
a. Binet b. Weschler c. J.C.Raven d. Simon
52. 'Archetypes' is the concept of _____
a. Freud b. Adler c. Horney d. Jung

53. The variable which the experimenter manipulates is called _____
- a. Independent variable
 - b. Dependent variable
 - c. Continuous variable
 - d. Intervening variable
54. Two-factor theory of intelligence was proposed by _____
- a. Thurstone
 - b. Spearman
 - c. Guilford
 - d. Sternberg
55. _____ is the tendency to perceive a stationary point of light in a dark room as moving.
- a. Stroboscopic motion
 - b. Phi-phenomenon
 - c. Autokinetic effect
 - d. Illusion
56. _____ is the father of intelligence testing.
- a. Alfred Binet
 - b. Spearman
 - c. Cattell
 - d. Sternberg
57. Retinal disparity is _____ cue of depth perception.
- a. Binaural
 - b. Monaural
 - c. Binocular
 - d. Monocular
58. Which of the following is a cognitive learning?
- a. Motor learning
 - b. Serial learning
 - c. Insight learning
 - d. Classical conditioning
59. The concept of “Tabula Rasa” was proposed by _____
- a. Kohler
 - b. Thorndike
 - c. John Locke
 - d. Skinner
60. _____ is the smallest difference between two stimuli that can be reliably detected or discriminated.
- a. Differential threshold
 - b. Absolute threshold
 - c. Point of subjective equality
 - d. Intensity
61. _____ theory advocates that emotions spring from physiological reactions.
- a. Cannon-Bard
 - b. James-Lange
 - c. McDougall
 - d. Schachter and Singer
62. The process of organizing environmental stimuli into some meaningful patterns or wholes is known as _____
- a. Sensation
 - b. Attention
 - c. Perception
 - d. Illusion

63. Which one of the pairs is not correct?
- a. Structure of intellect model- Guilford
 - b. PASS theory- J.P.Das
 - c. Triarchic theory- Goleman
 - d. Multiple intelligence- Gardner
64. According to Erickson, the crisis in adulthood is _____
- a. Initiative Vs. guilt
 - b. Industry Vs. Inferiority
 - c. Intimacy Vs. Isolation
 - d. Identity Vs. Role Confusion
65. Escape learning is an example of _____
- a. Positive reinforcement
 - b. Negative reinforcement
 - c. Positive punishment
 - d. Negative punishment
66. The theory that perceptual world is in large measure constructed from experience is called _____
- a. Adaptation level
 - b. Transactionalism
 - c. Arousal theory
 - d. Vascular theory
67. A reluctant child forced to bring sugar from a shop, spills half on the way. This is an example of _____
- a. Hysteria
 - b. Passive aggression
 - c. disobedience
 - d. Active aggression
68. Which one of the pairs is not correct?
- a. Transactional Analysis- Eric Berne
 - b. Logo therapy- Victor Frankl
 - c. Gestalt therapy- Rollo May
 - d. Rational Emotive Therapy- Albert Ellis
69. _____ is the one of the determinants of individual differences.
- a. Intelligence
 - b. Hereditary
 - c. Creativity
 - d. Reactivity
70. _____ is the cause of stress.
- a. Family
 - b. Temperament
 - c. Frustration
 - d. Activity
71. Unconscious mind consists of _____
- a. Biological drives
 - b. Violent behaviors
 - c. Conflict
 - d. Empathy

72. _____ is the cause of autism.
- a. Improper child rearing
 - b. neurological abnormality
 - c. Emotional instability
 - d. abnormal personality
73. The process by which certain infant animals learn to follow or approach the first moving object is _____
- a. Instinct
 - b. Reflex
 - c. Imprinting
 - d. Generalization
74. Disorder involving the inability to fall asleep or to maintain sleep at once it is attained is called _____
- a. Amnesia
 - b. Insomnia
 - c. Apathy
 - d. Narcolepsy
75. Cognitive events, often vivid but disconnected that occur during sleep are _____
- a. Dreams
 - b. Hypnosis
 - c. Consciousness
 - d. none of the above
76. Our ability to pay attention to only some aspects of the world around us while largely ignoring others is called _____
- a. Span of attention
 - b. Division of attention
 - c. Distraction of attention
 - d. Selective attention
77. The feeling that we can almost, but not quite, remember some information we wish to retrieve from memory is _____
- a. Long-term memory
 - b. Short-term memory
 - c. Partial amnesia
 - d. Tip-of-the-tongue phenomena
78. The finding that the first and the last items in a series are more likely to be recalled than are intervening items is called _____
- a. Serial position effect
 - b. Rote memorization
 - c. Free recall
 - d. Serial recall
79. The tendency to think of wing objects only as they have been used in the past is _____
- a. Mental set
 - b. Algorithms
 - c. Functional fixedness
 - d. Analogy
80. A theory of omissions suggesting that emotion provoking events simultaneously produce subjective reactions and physiological arousal is _____
- a. James Lange theory
 - b. Cannon-Bard theory
 - c. Activation theory
 - d. Cognitive arousal theory

81. The triarchic theory of intelligence is given by _____
a. Spearman b. Guilford c. Sternberg d. Gardner
82. Rapid low amplitude brain wave that are linked to feelings of relaxation is _____
a. Alpha waves b. Beta waves c. Gamma waves d. Delta waves
83. Consideration of what is practical and possible in gratifying instinctive needs characteristic of the ego is called _____
a. Defense mechanism b. Pleasure principle
c. Reality principle d. Psychic structure
84. The most effective procedure is CS-US pairing is to present _____
a. CS before US b. CS after US c. CS along with US d. None of the above
85. Who said "An objective psychologist would be restricted to observing overt responses":

a. Wundt b. Kohler c. Titchner d. Watson
86. The principle of stereoscopic vision is based on _____
a. Accommodation b. Convergence c. Retinal image d. Retinal disparity
87. Improved retention after an interval is called _____
a. Reminiscence b. Relearning c. Recognition d. Eidetic imagery
88. The process requiring time during which memory trace becomes more resistant to extinction is _____
a. Consolidation b. Organization c. Retention d. Reminiscence
89. The school of thought founded by Watson became known as _____
a. Functionalism b. Behaviorism c. Structuralism d. Humanism
90. Interpreting sensory information as meaningful pattern can be defined as _____
a. Closure b. Sensation c. Gestalt psychology d. Perception
91. In Maslow's hierarchy of motives, the most highly evolved motive is _____
a. Ambition b. Fear c. Self-actualization d. The need to explore

92. When a dog learns to salivate only to a bell and not to a buzzer, the process that has taken place is called _____
- a. Extinction b. Conditioning c. Discrimination d. Generalization
93. The ability to reproduce unusually sharp and detailed imagery of something that has been previously seen is called _____
- a. Flashbulb memory b. Mnemonics c. Eidetic memory d. Repression
94. A mental category for classifying specific people, object, or experiences is a(n) _____
- a. Image b. Concept c. Phoneme d. Algorithm
95. The term Intelligent Quotient (IQ) was first introduced by _____
- a. Binet b. Terman c. Simon d. Wechsler
96. Freud believed that the Oedipal conflict took place during the _____
- a. Phallic stage b. Anal stage c. Genital stage d. Oral stage
97. The intelligence model consists of _____ dimensions.
- a. Three b. Four c. Six d. Ten
98. The process by which an organism learn to make a particular response to a specific stimulus and to no other stimulus is _____
- a. Stimulus generalization b. Response discrimination
c. Stimulus discrimination d. Response generalization
99. Who proposed that “feeling of inferiority” is control to human behavior?
- a. Jung b. Sigmund Freud c. Adler d. William James
100. Classifying people on the basis of body build is an example of _____ approach to personality.
- a. Trait b. Dynamic c. Type d. Behavioral

ANSWER KEY

1.	C
2.	D
3.	B
4.	A
5.	D
6.	C
7.	A
8.	D
9.	D
10.	C
11.	B
12.	C
13.	A
14.	A
15.	D
16.	C
17.	B
18.	C
19.	C
20.	B
21.	A
22.	A
23.	B
24.	A
25.	D
26.	D
27.	B
28.	D
29.	A
30.	D
31.	B
32.	C
33.	D
34.	A

35.	B
36.	A
37.	A
38.	D
39.	B
40.	C
41.	C
42.	B
43.	A
44.	C
45.	A
46.	B
47.	A
48.	A
49.	A
50.	B
51.	C
52.	D
53.	A
54.	B
55.	C
56.	A
57.	C
58.	C
59.	C
60.	A
61.	B
62.	C
63.	C
64.	C
65.	B
66.	B
67.	B
68.	C

69.	B
70.	C
71.	C
72.	B
73.	C
74.	B
75.	A
76.	D
77.	D
78.	A
79.	C
80.	B
81.	C
82.	A
83.	C
84.	A
85.	B
86.	D
87.	B
88.	A
89.	B
90.	D
91.	C
92.	C
93.	C
94.	B
95.	A
96.	A
97.	A
98.	C
99.	C
100.	C

©
Reserved