

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025**  
**(First Semester)**

Branch - PSYCHOLOGY

## **GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY - I**

Time: Three Hours

**Maximum: 75 Marks**

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

**Answer ALL questions**

**ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**

(10 × 1 = 10)

| <b>Module No.</b> | <b>Question No.</b> | <b>Question</b>   | <b>K Level</b> | <b>CO</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b>          | <b>1</b>            | Which is the process of self-examination and reflection on one's thoughts, feelings, and experiences?<br>a) Insight                                  b) Introspection<br>c) Observation                              d) Mindfulness | K1             | CO1       |
|                   | <b>2</b>            | Correlational research is a non-experimental research method used to examine the relationship between two or more variables. It does not establish _____.<br>a) Fact<br>b) Causation<br>c) Results<br>d) Findings                   | K2             | CO1       |
| <b>2</b>          | <b>3</b>            | Who introduced JND?<br>a) Ernst Weber<br>b) Gustav Fechner<br>c) Wilhelm Wundt<br>d) Stanley Smith Stevens  | K1             | CO2       |
|                   | <b>4</b>            | Déjà-vu and Deja-Vecu are examples of<br>a) Sensation                                  b) Perception<br>c) Extra Sensory Perception              d) Illusion  | K2             | CO2       |
| <b>3</b>          | <b>5</b>            | _____ is state of focused attention, heightened suggestibility, and deep relaxation, in which an individual becomes more open to suggestions and behavioral changes.<br>a) Mindfulness<br>b) Dream<br>c) Awareness<br>d) Hypnosis   | K1             | CO3       |
|                   | <b>6</b>            | A brief and spontaneous mental escape is<br>a) Fantasy<br>b) Day dreaming<br>c) Hypnosis<br>d) Escapism   | K2             | CO3       |
| <b>4</b>          | <b>7</b>            | Behaviours are learned based on their consequences.<br>a) Classical conditioning                  b) Operant conditioning<br>c) Observational learning                  d) Cognitive learning                                       | K1             | CO4       |
|                   | <b>8</b>            | Modelling happens through<br>a) Cognitive learning                        b) Operant conditioning<br>c) Observational learning                  d) Classical conditioning   | K2             | CO4       |
| <b>5</b>          | <b>9</b>            | Stored information is recalled when needed, influenced by cues and repetition.<br>a) Encoding                                    b) Storage<br>c) Retention                                     d) Retrieval                        | K1             | CO5       |
|                   | <b>10</b>           | Loss of past memories before the event, but the ability to form new memories is preserved.<br>a) Amnesia<br>b) Retrograde amnesia<br>c) Anterograde amnesia<br>d) Flashbulb   | K2             | CO5       |

**Cont...**

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

| Module No. | Question No. | Question   | K Level | CO  |
|------------|--------------|--|---------|-----|
| 1          | 11.a.        | Explain how psychology is evolving in the new millennium.                    | K2      | CO1 |
|            | (OR)         |  |         |     |
|            | 11.b.        | Illustrate the research methods used in psychology to study human behaviour. |         |     |
| 2          | 12.a.        | Explain visual sensation.  | K2      | CO2 |
|            | (OR)         |  |         |     |
|            | 12.b.        | Classify the principles of perception.                                       |         |     |
| 3          | 13.a.        | Analyse the waking states of consciousness.                                  | K4      | CO3 |
|            | (OR)         |  |         |     |
|            | 13.b.        | Classify psychoactive drugs with examples.                                   |         |     |
| 4          | 14.a.        | Contrast reinforcements with punishments with appropriate example.           | K4      | CO4 |
|            | (OR)         |  |         |     |
|            | 14.b.        | Deduct the stages involved in modelling.                                     |         |     |
| 5          | 15.a.        | Appraise Atkinson and Shiffrin's model of memory.                            | K4      | CO5 |
|            | (OR)         |  |         |     |
|            | 15.b.        | Explain Hermann Ebbinghaus's curve of forgetting.                            |         |     |

**SECTION -C (30 Marks)**Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

| Module No. | Question No. | Question  | K Level | CO  |
|------------|--------------|---|---------|-----|
| 1          | 16           | Compile the branches of basic and applied psychology.                     | K5      | CO1 |
| 2          | 17           | Discuss ESP with examples.  | K5      | CO2 |
| 3          | 18           | Compare Deutsch's and Treisman's theory of attention.                     | K5      | CO3 |
| 4          | 19           | Discuss about cognitive learning and its types.                           | K6      | CO4 |
| 5          | 20           | Elaborate the types of forgetting along with the role of brain in memory. | K4      | CO5 |

Z-Z-Z

END