

**PSY101 Introduction to Physiology**

**Mid Term Examination – Spring 2006**

**Time Allowed: 90 Minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Please read the following instructions carefully before attempting any question:**  
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

All questions are compulsory.

This exam consists of 10 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs), 5 questions of fill in the blanks and 5 Descriptive questions.

You should try to complete MCQs in 10 - 15 minutes in order to give yourself 75 - 80 minutes for descriptive questions.

For each MCQ, read the choices available and select the choice which you consider is the correct answer.

You may wish to pace yourself with your own watch, but the Supervisor will be the official timekeeper of the test.

Remember not to spend too much time on any one MCQ. Since all MCQs carry equal marks, it is important to manage your time and response to test questions effectively.

**Failure to comply with the Supervisor's directions will result in your test being cancelled. Please comply with supervisor's directions to avoid any unpleasant event.**

**Question No. 1**

**Marks : 1**

**The first psychology lab was set up at the University of Leipzig, by Wilhelm Wundt in:**

1777  
1879  
1887  
1916

**Question No. 2**

**Marks : 1**

**What type of cues must a person use if he/she only has one functioning eye?**

Binocular  
Distance  
Monocular  
Aural

**Question No. 3**

**Marks : 1**

**In his classic studies, when Pavlov presented the bell (CS) continuously without the presentation of the meat powder (US), the dog's salivation decreased due to a process called:**

Spontaneous recovery  
Stimulus generalization  
Extinction  
Reinforcement

**Question No. 4**

**Marks : 1**

**Which of the following is a Gestalt principle?**

Figure and ground  
Proximity  
Closure  
all of the given options

**Question No. 5**

**Marks : 1**

The -----ear is a tiny chamber containing the hammer, anvil, and stirrup.

**Question No. 6**

**Marks : 3**

What are the applications of classical conditioning in everyday life?

**Question No. 7**

**Marks : 1**

**Laws of perceptual organization were proposed by:**

Functionalism  
Structuralism  
Gestalt school  
Behavioristic school

**Question No. 8**

**Marks : 3**

Name the ways in which any research problem can be identified?

**Question No. 9**

**Marks : 1**

A state of self-fulfillment in which people realize their highest potential is-----

**Question No. 10**

**Marks : 1**

**In classical conditioning the example of the child's fear of the doctor, the child's fear of a scientist in a white lab coat illustrates the process of:**

Shaping  
Spontaneous recovery  
Generalization  
Secondary reinforcement

**Question No. 11**

**Marks : 1**

-----Is a relatively permanent change in behavior brought about by experience.

**Question No. 12**

**Marks : 3**

Name four cerebral lobes?

**Question No. 13**

**Marks : 1**

**The final step of a scientific investigation is:**

Analyze data  
Collect data  
Report the findings  
Drawing conclusions

**Question No. 14**

**Marks : 6**

**Define following and explain with an example?**

Repression  
Denial

**Question No. 15**

**Marks : 1**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the school of thought in where psychology is defined as the study of the structure of the mind:

Functionalism  
Behaviorism  
Structuralism  
All of the given options

**Question No. 16**

**Marks : 1**

**The process of simply getting information about sensory stimuli into the body is known as sensation but converting that information into something meaningful is known as:**

Sensation  
Perception  
Olfaction  
Organization

**Question No. 17**

**Marks : 1**

A ----- is an in-depth, intensive investigation of an individual or a small group of people.

**Question No. 18**

**Marks : 1**

According to psychoanalysis there are two motivating forces one is thanatos and other one is \_\_\_\_\_

**Question No. 19**

**Marks : 10**

You have identified a research problem now explain the further steps of scientific research methods?

**Question No. 20**

**Marks : 1**

**The variable is called----- in an experiment that is manipulated by the researcher?**

- Stimulus
- Control
- Dependent
- Independent