



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7769606

Roll No. 23263005400
Total Mark 29/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_DEC-2023
Subject A090101T - BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 2/5

1G 3/5

1H 2/5

1I 2/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 5/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 28/12/23 Staff: 1st Room No.: 25
 Paper Code: A090101T Subject: Psychology Year: 1st
 Name of Candidate: Aditi Mishra

Roll No. 23263005400
 Aditi Mishra
 Signature of Candidate: *Aditi* / 28/12
 COE Facsimile: *Aditi*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
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(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



A090101T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: BA Language

Session: 2023-24 Year/Semester: 1st

Subject Name: Psychology

Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code: A090101T

Exam Date: 28/12/2023

Name of Candidate: ADITI MISHRA

Father's Name: AJAY K MISHRA

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

KNO4				
A	A	0	0	
E	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
K	4	4	4	
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	7	7	7	
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	
W				

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

KNO4				
A	A	0	0	
E	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2
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L	L	5	5	5
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U	T	8	8	8
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W				

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student
 Offline For Inv. Exam
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7769606

A090101T
Paper Code



उत्प्रेषण संख्या
Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000121815

उम्मीदवार संख्या का कोड
Candidate's Roll Number

23263005400									
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परीक्षा का कोड
Paper Code

A090101T									
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
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C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
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G	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Z	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
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U	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
U	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Aditi Mishra
Signature of Candidate

Aditi / 28/12
Signature of Evaluator

CS Facsimile

Aditi
COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले को कुछ धारा पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को पसंदानी पुरस्कृत करें।
 2. कॉपी में भरी जाने वाली परीक्षार्थी का भी सफा से शुरू को करें। 3. नोंकों को करने पर नीचे आलोचना से भरा करें।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को सचेतकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक बड़ी और न लिटो स्या कोई भी चिह्न न सचने स्पष्टिक यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद प्रत्येक करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. प्रोक्ता कक्ष में विभिन्न समुदाय साधन न लाने, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज की टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल लॉच, बॉडी, घुमावक या सभी समुदाय को अनुचित साधन को अवगत आती है। केवल संशोधित प्रणयन से ही बेहोरी होत साइबरिफिक कंप्यूटर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कपड़े न लाने व ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयकोई ऐसा काल अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भिन्न भिन्न

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका की दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टोपी लगा लीजें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अधिकांक कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID संख्या की पूर्ण लिखें।
6. अपने विषय लिख लीजें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो पृष्ठ होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में विषय कोड, विषय का भाग का प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसको परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निर्देशक को वाकाल सूचित करें, उसको बाद विराट्टीवाकाल प्राप्त कोई भी शक्ति नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये सही का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कोणी का अधिकांक कुछ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
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8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Section - C Long Answer Type Questions

Ans B Different theories of Emotions are given below :-

1) Canon - Bard Theory of Emotion

This theory of emotion was given by Walter Canon & Philip Bard. It is also called (Thalamic Theory of Emotions).

According to this theory, when an emotion-provoking event is occurred, then physiological reactions and subjective reactions called emotions are simultaneously occurred which are independent of each other.

→ Explanation of simultaneously occurrence →

Emotion provoking event $\xrightarrow{\text{Sensory Information}}$ Thalamus $\xrightarrow{\text{Sensory Information}}$ Amygdala $\xrightarrow{\text{Sensory Information}}$
(It controls experience of emotion) (It is responsible for processing of emotions)

Cerebral Cortex $\xrightarrow{\text{Sensory Information}}$ Peripheral organs
(It controls experience of emotion) (It produces physiological reactions for a particular emotion)

→ Explanation of independent of each other →

According to the experiment →

When peripheral organs are surgically destructed then physiological reactions do not occur but still emotion is felt and when physiological reactions are allowed to occur through injections then no emotion is felt.

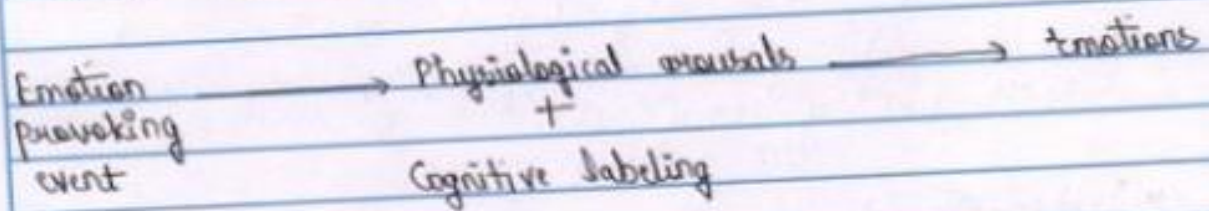


2) Schachter - Singer's Theory of Emotion

This theory was given by two American psychologists Schachter and Singer.

It is also called Two factor Theory of emotion.

According to this theory of emotion, when an emotion provoking event is occurred, then with the production of physiological arousal, cognitive level labelling of them is done which results in the occurrence of emotions.



Experiment

In Columbia University, experiment was done on 184 male subjects through epinephrine injections.

There were three groups formed \rightarrow

First group who was told correct symptoms of injection

Second group who was told wrong symptoms like \rightarrow itching, vomiting, headache etc.

Third group who was not told anything.

Then there were two confederates \rightarrow Happy and Angry who were allowed to sit with them in their rooms.

After the experiment, it was found that those who knew correct symptoms were behaving normally, but those who were not aware or were told wrong symptoms were behaving angrily or happily. So, cognitive labelling means when subject does not know reasons of physiological arousal, he tried to find out external cues.



Paper Code

A 0 9 0 1 0 1 T



3

Section - BLong Answer Type questionsAns 5 According to Munn,

forgetting is the loss, either temporary or permanent of ability to recall something learned earlier.

Determinants

- 1) Inadequate learning
- 2) Inadequate rehearsals or revisions
- 3) Weakening of memory traces
- 4) Poor mental and physical health
- 5) Age
- 6) Lack of Interest

Interference Theory of forgetting

OR

Reasons of forgetting

This theory of forgetting was given by John A. Bengtson. This theory states that forgetting occurs because of two or more past memories interfere with each other and disrupt each other.

Two types of forgetting are →

- 1) Proactive Inhibition → It occurs because previously learned material inhibits ability to recall newly learned material.



2) Retroactive Inhibition →

It occurs when newly learned material inhibits ability to recall previously learned material.

Generally, Proactive and Retroactive inhibitions are occurred because of similarities of memories with each other.

However, growing age is also the main reason of forgetting due to weakening of memory traces.

Cue-Dependent Forgetting

This type of forgetting occurs in the absence of right cues related to stimulus.

The information is present in our memory storage systems but we are  able to retain or retrieve it due to lack of cues.

Once we get the appropriate cues, we are able to retain information.

How to reduce chances of forgetting →

- 1) Physical activity includes yoga and meditation.
- 2) Proper rest and sleep.
- 3) Take care of physical and mental health.
- 4) Revisions should be done in particular times.



Paper Code

A090101T



5

Section - A 'Short Answer Type Questions'

1:

Ans (a) According to Jackson,

Psychology is the investigation of an organism's observable behaviour & physiological and mental processes associated with that behaviour.

Psychology → Psyche (Soul) + Logos (Study) [Two Greek words]
Nature

- Like Sciences, it has an organised and systematic body of knowledge, theories, principles and facts.
- It adopts methods of scientific approach and systematic inquiry.
- It helps in predicting future developments.
- The techniques used in psychology are quite scientific.
- Like sciences, it does not promote stereotypes & superstitions.
- It believes in cause and effect relationship as it declares that every behaviour has its cause.

Scope / Application

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Developmental Psychology | 6) Social Psychology |
| 2) Clinical Psychology | 7) Neuro psychology |
| 3) Cognitive Psychology | 8) Environment Psychology |
| 4) Health Psychology | 9) Education Psychology |
| 5) Cognitive Psychology | |



Ans (b) Indian Indigenous Psychology →

* Shrimad Bhagwad Gita

Shrimad Bhagwad Gita is the base of all the spiritual texts across the globe.

It has solutions of all the universal problems in the globe. It is completely life-changing as it describes how problems are and how we can overcome them.

Shri Krishna gave the lesson of Shrimad Gita to Arjuna in the battle field of Mahabharata.

Highlights

- Separate Personal / Public goals.
- Concentration of Mind.
- Control all sense organs.
- Avoid lust, anger, greed and affection.

* Sankhya Philosophy → Great sage Kapil.

It mainly focuses on liberation after getting out of birth and death cycles.

It introduces dualistic realism → two ultimate goals of reality → Purush and Prakriti.

It tells that this world is made up of due to union of Purush and Prakriti.

Prakriti → active, unconscious, non-self, 3 gunas → Sattva
→ Rajas
→ Tamas

Purush → inactive, conscious, self, Supreme, Nirguna



Ans. (c)

Attention is the process which compels us to select a particular stimulus according to our interests / attitude among multiple stimulus present in the environment. It is an active mental process.

Determinants

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Nature of stimulus | 5) Movement of stimulus |
| 2) Size of stimulus | 6) Interest |
| 3) Intensity of stimulus | 7) Emotion |
| 4) Location of stimulus | 8) Past experience |

Kind of Attention

Sustained Attention → It is a kind of attention in which a person focuses on a particular task without getting distracted for a longer period of time.

Selective Attention → It is a kind of attention in which a person focuses on a particular task after selecting it in multiple options and completes it by simultaneously ignoring distracting / unimportant informations around him.

Attention is somehow related to interest. The more our interest, the more our attention on something.



Ans. (d)

Classical Conditioning → It is also called Pavlovian's conditioning.

It was given by → Ivan Pavlov.

It was done on a Dog.

Classical Conditioning is a method of learning in which new behaviours are learned as new response is established due to repetitive associations of unconditioned stimulus with Neutral stimulus (Conditioned stimulus)

Terminologies

- 1) Acquisition
- 2) Stimulus Generalisation
- 3) Stimulus Discrimination
- 4) Extinction
- 5) Spontaneous Recovery.

Instrumental Conditioning → It is also called operant Conditioning.

It is a method of learning which involves reinforcement and punishments in order to increase or decrease the probability of repetition of a behaviour in the future.

It was given by → B.F Skinner

Terminologies

- 1) Positive reinforcement → to increase frequency of behaviour for positive outcome
- 2) Negative reinforcement → to increase frequency of behaviour to avoid negative outcome.
- 3) Punishment → to decrease behaviour for negative outcome.



Ans (e) According to Stenberg,

Memory is the medium by which we draw on our past experiences in order to use the information in our present.

The first experiment of \rightarrow Hermann Ebbinghaus memory was done by

There are three types of memory storage systems \rightarrow

- Sensory Memory
- Short-Term Memory
- Long Term Memory

characteristics of ~~short~~ ^{short} term memory

- Short Term Memory holds small amount of information for a small amount of time.
- It holds information for 30 seconds or less.
- It has limited capacity of holding 7 ± 2 words.
- It is also called working memory as whatever happens in the present is in short-term memory.

Example: dialing a telephone number.



Ans (f)

Intelligence is the ability to solve complex logical and mathematical problems with care; to overcome challenges with proper understanding; to adapt easily in a new changing environment.

Types

- Abstract → Intelligence used in words, symbols.
- Concrete → Intelligence used in objects.
- Social → Intelligence used in groups.

Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

It is a scale through which intelligence is measured.

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$$

where, MA → Mental age
CA → chronological age

Lists

- IQ more than 140 → Highly Genius
- IQ 90 - 110 → Average
- IQ 70 - 80 → Border line
- Below 70 → Low



Ans (g) According to John Kim,

The characteristic ways of thoughts, feelings and behaviours that accounts for ways in which people are relatively consistent over situations.

Personality is derived by Greek word *Persona* → to speak through

Determinants

- Heredity → It is also called Biological Inheritance. It means transmission of traits from parents to offspring. It plays a major role in shaping the personality of an individual.

The person is more likely to have personality of his parents due to Heredity.

- Cultural Norms / Beliefs and Values

A culture also plays an important role in shaping one's personality.

Ex - Indian Hindus have deep impact of *Srimad Gita* on their personality.

- Family and Society


A person acquires personality from his surrounding environment. Family, friends, relatives, neighbours play their contributions in one's personality development.



Ans (A)

Motives are powerful forces that initiate our action and continue them until the goal/need is fulfilled.

Two types of motives →


Biogenic motives → An  always wants to remain in 'state of equilibrium' called 'Homeostasis'. However, in Homeostatic, internal physiological processes are balanced. The imbalance in these processes results in the occurrence of Biological motives. They are important for survival of individual.

Examples

- Hunger motive
- Thirst motive
- Sleep motive
- Temperature Regulation motive
- Sex motive

Sociogenic motives → These motives occur when an individual wants to have a recognition in the society.

Examples

- Achievement Motive
- Power Motive
- Acquisitive Motive
- Aggressive Motive
- Curiosity motive 



Ans (i) Emotions are complex reaction patterns which involves experiential, behavioural and physiological elements.

Characteristics

- Emotions are natural, they are not practised or acquired.
- Emotions are felt in every stage of life i.e., from infancy to old.
- Emotions help us in emergency situations. The strong emotional reaction develops physiological reactions which occur fight or flight situation.
- Emotions may be pleasant or unpleasant.
- Emotions are not permanent. One emotion is surely followed by another emotional reaction.
- Emotions are also called subjective reactions as they are response towards external stimulus.

6 Universal emotions

• Happiness • Sadness • Anger • Fear • Disgust • Surprise

- Emotions are universal but the way they are to be expressed depends upon culture to culture.

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14

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Paper Code

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15

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16

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Paper Code

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17

X

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18

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Paper Code

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19

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20

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Paper Code

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21

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22

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23

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24

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