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B.Tech. Second Assessment Examinations – September 2017
Third Semester
(Common to all Branches)

15HUM240 Psychology for Engineers

[Time: Two hours

Maximum: 50 Marks]

Answer all questions

I Multiple Choice Questions: 20 Marks

1. Which of the following is/are part of the definition of learning?
 - a) Change in behavior
 - b) Relatively permanent
 - c) Brought about by experience
 - d) All the above
2. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is a(n)
 - a) Unconditioned stimulus
 - b) Unconditioned response
 - c) Conditioned stimulus
 - d) Conditioned response
3. Ms.X was trying to operant condition her dog to roll over. Each time her dog rolled over she immediately said "good dog." However, the dog did not roll over on command. Which of the following may best explain
 - a) She used inconsistent reinforcement
 - b) The CS did not match the CR
 - c) She must have delayed the reinforcement
 - d) Saying "good dog" was not reinforcing the dog
4. If a child is rewarded for appropriate behavior every 15 minutes, what type of schedule is being used?
 - a) Fixed ratio
 - b) Variable ratio
 - c) Fixed interval
 - d) Variable interval
5. Which of the following is suggested as a guideline for the use of punishment?
 - a) Do not use physical punishment
 - b) Do not give punishments mixed with rewards
 - c) Make it clear to the individual which behavior is being punished
 - d) All the above

6. Reinforcers that are innately reinforcing, such as food, water, and warmth are called
 - a) Primary reinforcers
 - b) Secondary reinforcers
 - c) Extinguished reinforcers
 - d) Superstitious reinforcers
7. If the consequence of a behavior is negative and the frequency of that behavior decreases, the behavior has been
 - a) Positively reinforced
 - b) Negatively reinforced
 - c) Disinhibited
 - d) None of the above
8. After Little Albert was conditioned to fear a white rat, he also displayed fear responses to a white rabbit and a white coat. This is an example of
 - a) Stimulus generalization
 - b) Stimulus discrimination
 - c) Variable interval reinforcement
 - d) Superstitious behavior
9. When a student's disruptive classroom behavior stops because the teacher and other students no longer pay attention to the behavior, the process is called
 - a) Stimulus discrimination
 - b) Extinction
 - c) Stimulus generalization
 - d) Punishment
10. A nurse in a pediatrician's office always wears a white uniform to work. Mary is a baby who is getting her first shots from the nurse. Each time Mary sees the nurse, the nurse gives her a shot, and Mary cries from the pain. Eventually, Mary cries when she sees the nurse or anyone in a white coat or jacket. In this case, the unconditioned stimulus is the
 - a) Nurse
 - b) White uniform
 - c) Shot
 - d) Crying
11. Julie used to be very afraid of dogs because of a bite she received as a child, but after being near her friend's dog on many occasions, she has stopped being afraid. This is most likely caused by the process of
 - a) Extinction
 - b) Spontaneous recovery
 - c) Discrimination
 - d) Generalization
12. If you watch closely when trained animals are performing, we can see the trainer slip a tidbit of food into the animal's mouth every now and then. This tidbit of food serves as a
 - a) Discriminative stimulus
 - b) Reinforce
 - c) Punisher
 - d) Secondary reinforce

13. Alex has been told to clean his room. If he does not, his mother will take away his video games. Alex fails to clean his room and loses his games. Alex has received _____ for failure to obey his mother.
- a) Positive punishment
 - b) Negative punishment
 - c) Positive reinforcement
 - d) Negative reinforcement
14. Martin loves to sit with his fishing pole in the water by the edge of the lake. Sometimes he catches a lot of fish, and sometimes he sits for a long time without a bite. If catching a fish is reinforcement, what kind of schedule is Marty experiencing?
- a) Fixed interval
 - b) Variable interval
 - c) Fixed ratio
 - d) Variable ratio
15. Professor tells his students that if his door is open, they are welcome to come in. If the door is slightly closed, they should knock. If the door is shut, he does not want to be disturbed. The door acts as a ----- for several responses.
- a) Discriminative stimulus
 - b) Generalized stimulus
 - c) Positive reinforce
 - d) Negative reinforce
16. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of
- a) Negative reinforcement
 - b) Punishment
 - c) Positive reinforcement
 - d) Secondary reinforcement
17. Punishment is most effective in suppressing behavior when it is
- a) Immediate, intense and consistent
 - b) Delayed, consistent and mild
 - c) Immediate, consistent and mild
 - d) Delayed, inconsistent and intense
18. In Pavlov's experiments with dog, the conditioned stimulus was the
- a) Food
 - b) Bell
 - c) Salivation to the food
 - d) Salivation to the bell
19. In Pavlov's experiment with dogs, the bell ,prior to conditioning was the
- a) Neutral stimulus
 - b) Unconditioned stimulus
 - c) Conditioned stimulus
 - d) Unconditioned response

20. In Insight Learning, The name of the monkey used for the experiment by Kohler is

- a) John
- b) Sultan
- c) Sulu
- d) Jack

II Write short notes:

(6x5=30 Marks)

- 21. What is learning? Give an illustration of learning happened in your life based on your explanation.
- 22. Explain the laws of learning
- 23. Explain little Albert experiment
- 24. Give an example of (a) *stimulus generalization* and (b) *stimulus discrimination*, distinguishing between the two in the class room context
- 25. Give a description of operational conditioning, including how it differs from classical conditioning.
- 26. Explain Insight learning with a life event.
