

International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad
(Deemed to be University)

Answer Booklet for End Sem Exam

Introduction to Psychology, HS2.202

All the best!

Roll number: _____

Date: _____

Duration: 120 minutes

Total Marks: 50

Invigilator Signature: _____

Q.No.	Marks (only EIGHT questions)				Examiner's name
1 – Long (10)					
2 – Long (10)					
3 – Long (10)					
4 – Short (5)					
5 – Short (5)					
6 – Short (5)					
7 – Fill in the blanks (5)					
			Total (50)		

General Instructions to the students

1. Place your Permanent / Temporary Student ID card on the desk during the quiz for verification by the Invigilator.
2. Reading material such as books, calculators, electronic gadgets and etc., are not allowed inside the classroom.
3. Borrowing writing material or calculators from other students during the quiz is prohibited.
4. If any student is found indulging in malpractice or copying during the quiz, the student will be given 'F' grade for the course and may be debarred from writing Mid/End examinations

General Instructions

There are two sections: section A- Long answer type questions, section B – Short answer type questions., C – Fill in the blanks. Please read the questions carefully

Long Answer type Questions (Three Questions)	[10 marks each]
Q1.	<p>Samudra is a war veteran who returned home after experiencing a prolonged combat situation and life-threatening conditions. During this period, Samdura had to live in a bunker with a very limited light and connection with the outside world. After returning, despite peaceful surroundings, Samudra's reactions to a few selected events/ items mimic the war response (representing a fearful traumatic response). Their life is nowhere near <i>normal</i>. View of a dress matching military pattern, and/or smell of military dress, the smell of balm or a particular perfume or gun powder, a particular sound of a door opening, a flower fragrance, and/ or wet weather, to name a few, trigger responses similar to the combat situations. It also changes Samudra's physiology and makes them feel highly anxious and experience recurring nightmares.</p> <p>a. Consider the above scenario and briefly describe the problem/ disorder Samudra is experiencing after returning from a prolonged war-conflicted environment. [2] PTSD</p> <p>b. Using Classical conditioning, identify the unconditioned stimulus (UCS), unconditioned response (UCR), the conditioned stimulus (CS), and the conditioned response in the above scenario (CR). [4]</p> <p>UCS = stimuli expected to create a set of responses, like threatening stimuli, like bomb/ unhealthy bunker situation, something representing war conditions like dead body or amputated body parts creates fear, sadness, pain, despair, grief etc.</p> <p>UCR = is a reflexive reaction/ natural response to a condition/event/ stimuli that is expected to produce such a response, like disgust, fear, sad, despair, grief, pain etc. with physiological changes like change in heartbeat, feeling of nausea etc. in response to war scenario or battle field situation.</p> <p>CS = stimuli that could have been neutral otherwise, become a potential object to create response similar to UCR when paired with the UCS, like military dress, smell associated with it, view or smell of flower etc.</p> <p>CR = resemble to UCR, but in presence of CS.</p> <p>c. Considering the above scenario discuss the cognitive elements of classical conditioning. [4]</p> <p>Highlighting the discriminatory/ expectation and selective feature of association, and how unfamiliarity <i>versus</i> familiarity plays an important role in conditioning rather than classical conditioning point of view referring to simple association.</p>
Q2.	<p>What are the key features of operant conditioning? How does it differ from classical conditioning? Define reinforcement and punishment components of operant conditioning. Use real or imagined scenarios or examples to support your description. [2 +2+6]</p> <p>Key features: 1. a. Unlike classical conditioning that relies on learning of consistent pairing of object/event/episode, the operant conditioning focuses on <i>how an animal operates in a given environment/ situation/ condition/ or respond to the task and the consequence or outcome of the response/ behaviour</i>. b.</p>

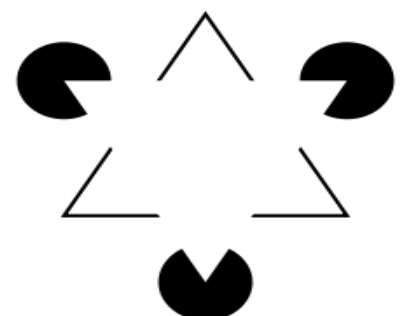
	<p>Key element in operant conditioning is the <i>outcome</i> of the organism's action/ response/ behaviour, which determines the nature of the action in future, whether it will be repeated or refrained. c. Two or four important operant behaviour: reinforcement and punishment with active and passive administration, making it as positive reinforcement/ punishment and negative reinforcement and punishment.</p> <p>2. features in classical conditioning involve US, UR, CS, and CR, which is basically the association between the US and CS, similarly the CR is produced analogous to UR. So, it's the strength between the CS and US determines the organism response (CR) similar to UR. Whereas, in operant conditioning it's the consequence of the organism behaviour/action that determines the organism's response. These operants, like reinforcer which aims to increase the likelihood of behaviour which led to it or punisher which aims to decrease the likelihood of the behaviour that led to it, modulates organism's behaviour as per the consequence administered.</p> <p>3. reinforcement refers to outcome that strengthens the probability of a given behaviour, whereas punishment refers to the outcome that weakens the probability of a given response/ behaviour in a given environment. They are expected to also write about the positive and negative reinforcement and punishment. The positive is associated with the active administration of either reinforcement or punishment like prize/ award and campus curfew or yelling as response or implying rules and regulation to control an unwanted behaviour respectively. Whereas negative is associated with removal of the unpleasant stimuli for reinforcement and removal of pleasant stimuli for punishment like removing strict grounding/ rules and freedom to use social media is taken away.</p>
Q3.	<p>Use real or imagined scenarios to define stereotyping and discuss its impact on our ability to feel, perceive, think and act against a given event/ situation/ condition using either the automatic nature of stereotyping process or self-perpetuating tendency. [4 +6]</p> <p>Definition or description – with examples of feeling/ perception and thinking/ action [3+1]</p> <p>Example to discuss the automaticity or self-perpetuation – description what is automatic/ self-perpetuation [3] and the example to make understand the concept [3].</p> <p>Expected response: Stereotyping refers to a generalized belief / idea/ thinking about a particular community or group or individuals. For instance, race stereotype refers to a widely accepted belief about a given race, like a scenario of white and black/ colored Americans or, in the case of Asians, or Indian communities, the marginalized groups based on religion (like Islam) or caste (like lower caste). Similarly, one could think about the gender too.</p> <p>Using a real example like Tablighi Jamat's episode during the coronavirus outbreak in India. During the first wave of the epidemic in India in March, the Tablighi congregation was blamed for the spread of COVID-19 in India due to biased media reporting. People started targeting individuals from Tablighi Jamat and or the Muslim community or individuals belonging to the community and had developed hatred/ anger/ disgust (feeling), suspicious biased discrimination, labelling, distancing etc. (perception and thinking) and stopped communication/ business/ or threatened individuals from the community (action). However, no similar response was made in the context of other congregations with political/ religious and non-religious activities in the country at the same time.</p> <p>The automatic nature of stereotyping refers to a non-conscious response to a particular situation/event/individual action due to widely held belief/ feeling/ attitude. It allows fast processing but not necessarily effective processing. Most often, the automatic nature of stereotyping leads to poor judgment or impaired response to feeling, perception, and action.</p> <p>In other words, due to biased media reporting that highlighted the role of Tablighi Jamat in the spread of COVID, people couldn't think critically and made biased and impaired judgments. People did not critically evaluate the other congregations that happened during the same time and could not argue against the biased representation of the spread of the virus associated with a particular community. We could test the automatic nature of biased feeling, thinking, and action associated with stereotyping by performing an Automatic</p>

	<p>association test, in which the positive and negative words are presented with characteristic features of a targeted and non-targeted community and measured the baizes on the judgement, like peace and hate with targeted and non-targeted communities.</p> <p>Extending the same example for the self-perpetuating, an individual belonging to the same the community may start justifying and imitating the actions of other community.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is person-specific and situation-specific debate? What does it highlight about an individual? Use examples to discuss the two perspectives. [5+5]</p> <p>Expected response: Students are expected to write about the two debates highlighting the role of individual traits/ characteristics <i>versus</i> the situation around them determines individual behavior. An individual's anger gesture or action to a particular situation or multiple situations could be viewed and labelled as individual trait/ characteristics or it could be viewed from the situation/ environment point of view. The environment point of view enable to evaluate the role of surroundings, interactions, interpersonal relationship etc. in shaping individual behavior.</p> <p>The example should help understanding the two points of view in evaluating the determinants of individual's behavior.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Are emotions universal or constructed/ learned? Examine the two views/models of emotion and provide examples to support your argument. [5+5]</p> <p>Expected response: Students are expected to discuss the two views in light of native <i>versus</i> learned behaviour. If emotion is native or universal then no difference should be observed based on culture, community, and language learning. However, studies have shown that experience and perception (feeling and perception) and expression (action) of emotion has been subjected to the social, culture and language learning. The examples and argument support the debate/ viewpoints.</p>
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Short Answer type Questions: Choose any **Three** Questions

[5 marks each]








Q1.	<p>a. Look at the adjacent Kanizsa triangle and use Gestalt's principle to explain why we perceive two triangles in the mage. [2.5 marks]</p> <p>Slide reference. Closure principle. If written figure ground as one of the triangles appear first and closer to you, that is also accepted. But closure principle is must. Figure ground could be score 1, if closure is not mentioned. But if only closure is mentioned, its good.</p> <p>b. Briefly write about the practical applications of studying the Gestalt's principles of perceptual organization. Consider at least two examples</p>
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where Gestalt's principles of perceptual organization could be used in our everyday experiences. The examples need not be limited to the Kanizsa triangle. [2.5]

Open ended and requires features of Gestalt principles to present images. Students are expected to make observatory examples that they might have labelled as a result of their learning. For instance, look at the bank form, it follows similarity principle. If we look at the forms below. The another example could be simply how we search for things, from global to local – figure to ground, forest to trees details. Or closure principles have been used in many logo design, like wwf. Above example



First Name:	<input type="text"/>
Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>
(Your email address will be your username)	
Ra type Email:	<input type="text"/>
Password:	<input type="password"/>
Min: 8 characters, 1 number, case sensitive	
Ra type Password:	<input type="password"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
City:	<input type="text"/>
State:	<input type="text"/> Choose a state 
Zip Code:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Optional
Phone:	<input type="text"/>
No spaces or dashes	
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Landline <input type="radio"/> Mobile 
Date of Birth:	<input type="text"/> Month  Day  Year 
Gender:	<input type="text"/> Choose a gender 
Security Question:	<input type="text"/> Choose a security question 
Security Answer:	<input type="text"/>
(Not reuse answers)	

Personal Information

First Name:

Last Name:

Date of Birth: Month Day Year

Gender: Choose a gender

Account Information

Email: (Your email address will be your username)

Re type Email:

Password: (Min. 8 characters, 1 number, case-sensitive)

Re type Password:

Security Question: Choose a security question

Security Answer: (Min case-sensitive)

Contact Information

Address:

City:

State: Choose a state

Zip Code:


Phone: No spaces or dashes

Alternate Your Gift

*Select Gift Amount:

☐ \$10
☒ \$25
☐ \$50
☐ \$100

*Gift Designation:

☒ Use my gift where it is needed most.
☐ Direct my gift to: 
☐ Yes, this is an honor or memorial gift

Basic Information


*First Name:

*Last Name:


*Street 1:

*Street 2:

*City:

*State/Province: 

*ZIP/Postal Code:

Country: 

*E-mail Address:

☒ Yes, I would like to receive communications from the San Diego Zoo.

Q2. What are the key differences between James-Lange and the Two-factor theory of emotion? Use an example to support the description. [2.5+2.5]

Slide reference. The key difference between the two models highlights the causality in relationship. James Lange theory of emotion posit that emotion is a result of experience of aroused feeling one had, for instance aroused feeling when we encounter bear or dog (when someone is afraid of dog), it's the arousal that led one to experience emotion called fear. Whereas, the two-factor theory of emotion argue against the James-lange theory of emotion and highlights the importance of cognitive appraisal to label a particular emotion associated with the arousal as feeling of arousal is not as unique to every emotion as mentioned in James Lange model of emotion.

Q3. Why do smokers fail to quit smoking despite acknowledging the need for it? Consider operant conditioning to explain the difficulty with quitting smoke. [5]

Look at the book and slide. The students are expected to briefly discuss the role of delayed reinforcement in managing smoking behaviour especially when they tried to quit. The gap in positive effect or reward act as a hinder in quitting smoke.

Q4.	<p>Briefly describe the observational and implicit learning with an example each. [2.5+2.5]</p> <p>Slide reference. The students are expected to write definition of observational (learning by actions of others) and implicit learning (without conscious awareness like cycling) with an example each.</p>
Q5.	<p>Briefly discuss the key difference between the template matching and feature analysis model of object/pattern recognition. [2.5+2.5]</p> <p>Slide reference. The students are expected to write about the view independent and view dependent point of views. For instance, the Template Matching model is considered to be an exhaustive system and was limited to explain the view-independent object recognition, whereas Feature analysis model, highlights the importance of features, and integration of features perceive the objects, enabling view-independent perception.</p>
<p>Fill in the blanks [5 marks]</p>	
1.	The _____ motive describes how people are motivated to seek pleasure and avoid pain. Hedonic
2.	_____ is a condition that is characterized by cycles of abnormal, persistent high mood i.e., _____ and low mood, i.e., _____. Bipolar, Manic/ Mania and Depression
3.	_____ is associated with a false perceptual experience, whereas _____ is characterized by false belief system, constitutes often maintaining bizarre and grandiose ideas in spite of its irrationality. Hallucination and Delusion
4.	The tendency to explain our own and other people's behavior entirely in terms of personality traits and to underestimate the power of social influence is called _____ error. Fundamental Attribution Error
5.	_____ model of mental illness proposes that the any form of mental disorder results from the interplay between genetic vulnerability, and the _____ that causes the vulnerability. Diathesis Stress model, environment/ situation