**HISTORY AND SYSTEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**EXAM**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used electric shocks of low voltage to trace the effect on learning.**

a)Bekhterev

b) Charles Darwin

c) Ivan Pavlov

d) Thorndike

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known for devising ways of measuring psychological experiences in physical terms, called psycho-physics methods.**

a) Ivan Sechenov

b) Bekhterev

c) Fechner

d) Friedrich Hegel

**3. The law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was given by Darwin.**

a) Differential threshold

b) Survival of the Fittest

c) Law of effect

d) None of the given options

**4. According to Wundt, consciousness could be studied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Experimentation

b) Introspection

c) Looking at the past history of man

d) All of the given options

**5. William James is considered the founder of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Structuralism

b) Behaviorism

c) Gestalt school

d) Functionalism

**6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put forward the view that education, particularly of children, should be based upon the needs of the children.**

a) John Dewey

b) David Katz

c) Edgar Rubin

d) Jean Piaget

**7. According to Piaget, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the third developmental stage when child’s reason and logic develops and he learns by reasoning.**

a) The pre-operational stage

b) The concrete operational stage

c) The formal operational stage

d) The sensory-motor stage

**8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that all responses, followed by satisfaction are stamped into an individual and he learns those responses.**

a) Law of belongingness

b) Law of exercise

c) Recency effect

d) The law of effect

**9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed that behavior is the result of two factors, learning and canalization.**

a) Albert Weiss

b) Walter Hunter

c) Edwin Holt

d) Clark Hull

**10. A psychologist named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suggested that thinking is nothing but “implicit behavior” and the memory and images are just the sensory activities in the brain.**

a) Edward Tolman

b) J.B. Watson

c) Edwin Holt

d) Edward Lee Thorndike

**SECTION B**

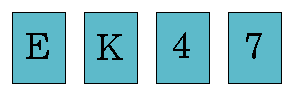
**QUESTION ONE**

a) Kurt Lewin was a prominent Gestalt Psychologist who proposed three kinds of mental conflicts that result in frustration:

1. Approach-approach conflict
2. Approach-avoidance conflict
3. Avoidance-avoidance conflict

Apply these in daily life situations and find out whenever you have been indulged in these conflicts, give an example of each. (4+4+4)

b) You are supposed to conduct an activity on a child. Prepare a set of 4 cards as following that have letters on one side and numbers on the other. Inform the child to consider about the cards:  “If a card has a vowel on one side, then it has an even number on the other side.”  Take a look at the cards below and ask a child, which card do you need to turn over to tell the answer?



Keeping in mind the Piaget’s developmental stages answer the following:

i) Specify the age of the child on which you are supposed to conduct this experiment. (2)

ii) Name that particular developmental stage according to Piaget, in which a child will be able to understand such type of hypothetical and abstract thinking. (8)

**QUESTION TWO**

**a) Keeping in view the Erik Erickson’s eight stages of psychosocial development, fill the following chart. (16)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.** | **Stage** | **Ages** | **Basic Conflict** | **Important Event** | **Summary** |
| **1** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **5** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **7** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **8** |  |  |  |  |  |

**b) In which stage of developmental journey you are at this time? If your stage is passing successfully do you have the same results as Erikson told, or if you are facing some crisis in this particular stage do you have the conflicts which Erikson projected? Discuss. (4)**

**QUESTION THREE**

Ahmad is watching cartoons on T.V. His mother tells him to go for study, because it’s his study time but Ahmad doesn’t get up and still sitting watching cartoons. He isn’t in the mood of study. When his mother comes she insists him but he doesn’t follow her commands.

1. What Thorndike’s method his mother will use for bringing him to the study table for home work? How will she do it? (15)
2. Give an example of your own daily routine life when you can use Thorndike’s method to make someone follow your instructions. (5)

**QUESTION FOUR**

During the homework Ahmad faces difficult mathematical question which he fails to understand he calls her mother that he is unable to understand or solve this question because it’s very complicated and hard to learn.

1. Which Thorndike’s method will his mother use so that Ahmad understand and also learn this question? How this method will prove beneficial in learning difficult material. (15)
2. Give an example that how Thorndike’s method can help you to teach difficult material to someone for achieving perfection. (5)

**SOLUTION**

1. Renaissance is a French word meaning

a) New era

b) **Rebirth**

c) Renewal

d) Revival

2. Earlier Europe had passed through the time what was called the dark ages the period between

a) **5th and 11th centuries A.D**

b) 9th and 12th centuries A.D

c) 3RD and 5th centuries A.D

d) 7th and 9th centuries A.D

3. Rene Descartes’s main method of acquisition of knowledge was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything.

a) Analyze

b) Examine

c) Evaluate

d) **Doubt**

4. Descartes was of the opinion that the soul is

a) Physical

b) Material

c) **Metaphysical**

d) Substantial

5. Associationists is a group of three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 16th century.

a) French psychologists

b) German psychologists

c) Greek psychologists

d) **English psychologists**

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a psychologist and a writer who is known for his book “Leviathan” which was published in 1651.

a) **Thomas Hobbes**

b) John Locke

c) Galileo

d) Averroes

7. Materialist thinkers were of the view that matter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which means that matter changes from one form to another.

a) Tedious

b) Tiresome

c) **Dynamic**

d) Monotonous

8. The idea of finding similarities between man and machines is called

a) Dualism

b) **Mechanical materialism**

c) associationism

d) none of above

9. According to John Lock we learn by

a) Sensations

b) Reflection

c) **Both a and b**

d) None of above

10. One of the important ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was that, that there is no difference in the chemical elements of trees, animals and man.

a) **Auguste Comte**

b) David Hume

c) Friedrich Hegel

d) Denis Diderot

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Renaissance is a French word meaning

a) New era

b) Rebirth

c) Renewal

d) Revival

2. Earlier Europe had passed through the time what was called the dark ages the period between

a) 5th and 11th centuries A.D

b) 9th and 12th centuries A.D

c) 3RD and 5th centuries A.D

d) 7th and 9th centuries A.D

3. Rene Descartes’s main method of acquisition of knowledge was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything.

a) Analyze

b) Examine

c) Evaluate

d) Doubt

4. Descartes was of the opinion that the soul is

a) Physical

b) Material

c) Metaphysical

d) Substantial

5. Associationists is a group of three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 16th century.

a) French psychologists

b) German psychologists

c) Greek psychologists

d) English psychologists

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a psychologist and a writer who is known for his book “Leviathan” which was published in 1651.

a) Thomas Hobbes

b) John Locke

c) Galileo

d) Averroes

7. Materialist thinkers were of the view that matter is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which means that matter changes from one form to another.

a) Tedious

b) Tiresome

c) Dynamic

d) Monotonous

8. The idea of finding similarities between man and machines is called

a) Dualism

b) Mechanical materialism

c) associationism

d) none of above

9. According to John Lock we learn by

a) Sensations

b) Reflection

c) Both a and b

d) None of above

10. One of the important ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was that, that there is no difference in the chemical elements of trees, animals and man.

a) Auguste Comte

b) David Hume

c) Friedrich Hegel

d) Denis Diderot

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Primary perception and the secondary perception, a concept given by Avicenna, can you differentiate between the two.
* Avicenna tried to explain the human actions, for this purpose he recognized four stages of motions which are:

a) Imagination

b) Desires

c) Impulsion and

d) Movement

Ponder over these four stages and give an example of each from your own.

**Solution**

Difference between Primary and Secondary Perception:

Avicenna distinguished between "primary" and "secondary" perceptions. The "primary" perception is the product of a person’s own mind and internal world. It is subjective and is a state of the person’s own mind. For example, if someone is walking through a jungle and he or she knows that there are wolves in it, and he or she sees the shadow of a plant in the darkness and perceives it as a wolf. There is no wolf but it’s the product of a person’s own mind. We may also call it an illusion, being wrong perception of a stimulus. Therefore, primary perception according to Avicenna is not based on what reality is. Rather, the person’s mind operates, uses the internal senses and creates a situation for him or her to interpret the stimuli in a specific manner. It is the person’s internal world that causes him or her to perceive something in a specific manner i.e. it is subjective in nature.

The "secondary" perception is of the external world. The external perception is the operation of the external five senses. It is objective in nature and uses logic and rationality while observing the phenomena. Avicenna says ‘The pictures of all the things perceived by the senses are conveyed to the organs of perception and are impressed upon them, and are then perceived by the sensory faculties’. This secondary perception is not affected by the personal biases and nature of the person i.e. this perception is not subjective in nature; rather, it is objective and empirical.

Four Stages of Motion:

Avicenna emphasized the strength of soul over body. According to him, it is the soul that governs the human body. It compels the body to do some action or motion in order to satisfy some need. Avicenna proclaimed that these human actions or motions are performed in four stages. By motion Avicenna meant that action leads to satisfy some desire or impulse of a person. Following are the four stages and their examples:-

a) Imagination. It is the ability to form ideas and images in mind about something. This is the first stage of motion where a person thinks about something for the first time. This imagination triggers him or her to further proceed in the direction. For example, a student imagines of getting an “A” in his mathematics course. He will further be inclined to process his thoughts and feelings related to this imagination.

b) Desires. After further processing, the person enters into second stage. Here a person develops a desire or willingness to achieve or do something. This desire will lead him or her to the next stage of Impulsion. Continuing with the previous example, the student who had imagined of getting an “A” in his mathematics course will further develop a desire and willingness to do effort for getting an “A” in mathematics course. He may think like “I wish I could get an “A” grade in mathematics.”

c) Impulsion. This is the third stage where a person’s desires which had developed in the previous stage bring him to the point where he or she realizes that doing something is necessary. It is the urging or forcing somebody into action. Desires force him or her to prepare for the action part. For example, the same student who had developed a desire to get an “A” grade in mathematics course will be fully motivated and being forced to satisfy his desire and will decide to go for it.

d) Movement. This is the fourth and last stage where a person actually goes into action to satisfy his or her desires for which he or she was fully motivated in the third stage of impulsion. In this example, the student will start studying late night, consulting various books, acquiring tuition from other sources and getting help from senior students in order to satisfy his or her desire of getting an “A” grade in mathematics course. This action part is regarded as “movement” by Avicenna.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_