

SEAT No. _____

No. of Printed Pages : 2

[8]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

S.Y.B.A. (THIRD SEMESTER) (Advanced) (CBCS) EXAMINATION 2021

Tuesday, 5th January 2021

Time: 10.00 to 12.00 a.m.

UA03CEPS21: Experimental Psychology -I

Total Marks: 60

(20)

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions. (Each carries one mark)

1. Experimental psychology is about
 - a. Testing co relational hypothesis
 - b. Validating hypothetical situations
 - c. Knowing the significant effect of a therapy
 - d. Identifying causal relationship
2. The methods of verbal learning are important because:
 - a. the use of standard methods for learning makes comparisons of results possible
 - b. Rewards are not necessary here
 - c. They minimize the effect of punishment
 - d. Punishment has no effect on learning
3. The intelligence of a person—
 - a. Does not change with age
 - b. Grows up to a certain level and then decreases
 - c. Grows continuously
 - d. Grows up to a certain level and then remain constant
4. Learning of cooking Pavbhaji is
 - a. Motor Learning
 - b. Sensory learning
 - c. Sensory-Motor learning
 - d. Verbal learning
5. The meaning of motor-skill is:
 - a. Manipulation
 - b. Learning to operate machines
 - c. Learning to drive motor cars
 - d. Learning which involves mainly the use of muscles
6. All of the following represent intelligences from Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences except for _____.
 - a. Bodily-kinesthetic
 - b. Cultural
 - c. Musical
 - d. Naturalistic
7. The most widely used control technique is
 - a. randomization
 - b. elimination
 - c. constancy
 - d. balancing
8. A major disadvantage of the experimental method is that
 - a. private funding can never be obtained.
 - b. APA Ethical Review Committees often do not approve of the research techniques.
 - c. there is a certain amount of artificiality attached to it.
 - d. subjects are difficult to find for research projects.
9. In an experiment, the variable manipulated by the experimenter is the _____ variable, and the behaviour recorded by the experimenter is the _____ variable
 - a. Observed; control
 - b. Independent; dependent
 - c. Dependent; independent
 - d. Control; observed
10. Which are the most widely used individual tests of intelligence?
 - a. Wechsler tests
 - b. Stanford-Binet tests
 - c. Reaction time tests
 - d. none
11. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
 - a. learning.
 - b. Music
 - c. the size of the group.
 - d. the material studied
12. In the study of verbal learning, psychologists use a variety of materials including
 - a. Nonsense syllables
 - b. Familiar words
 - c. Unfamiliar words
 - d. All

(1)

(P.T.O.)

13. The independent variable in an experiment is
 - a. the subject himself.
 - b. a measure of the subject's behavior.
 - c. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
 - d. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.
14. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
 - a. alternately
 - b. hypothetically.
 - c. consecutively.
 - d. randomly.
15. Which of the following best describes a double-blind experimental procedure?
 - a. All subjects get the experimental procedure.
 - b. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is known only to the experimenter.
 - c. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is not known to subjects or experimenters.
 - d. All subjects get the control procedure
16. The conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the experiment are called
 - a. constants.
 - b. extraneous variables.
 - c. dependent variables.
 - d. independent variables
17. A potential extraneous variable in an experiment is:
 - a. the experimenter
 - b. the participant
 - c. both of the above
 - d. none
18. Experiments are conducted in order to:
 - a. Test theories
 - b. Replicate and extend previous findings
 - c. Just see what happens.
 - d. All of these
19. What materials did Hermann Ebbinghaus use to test verbal learning?
 - a. Nonsense syllables
 - b. Word lists
 - c. Literature passages
 - d. Nursery rhymes
20. Spearman's concept 'g' stands for:
 - a. group intelligence
 - b. genetic intelligence
 - c. general intelligence
 - d. graded intelligence

Q.2 Define Learning and describe types of learning.

15

OR

Q.2 What is experiment? Explain experimental Method in detail.

Q.3 Write Short notes (any five)

25

1. Experimental errors
2. Rank order method
3. Group test of intelligence
4. Basic concepts of Psychophysics.
5. Pair comparison method
6. Experimental group and control group
7. Emotional intelligence
8. Method of limits
9. Thurston's theory of intelligence
10. Social intelligence

—X—