DE-3313
First Year B. Sc. (Home Science) (Sem. I) Examination
March / April – 2016
H-2 : Understanding Behaviour

Time : 2 Hours] [Total Marks : 50

सूचना / Instructions :

(1) Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book.
Name of the Examination:
FIRST YEAR B. Sc. (HOME SCIENCE) (SEM. 1)
Name of the Subject:
H-2 : UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOUR
Subject Code No. : 3 3 1 3
Section No. (1, 2,......): Nil

(2) There are total 50 questions, All questions are compulsory. Each question carries one (1) mark.

(3) Read the question carefully before selecting the correct option.

O.M.R. Sheet अंकनार्थक अंकावरील सूचनाचे असेल, O.M.R. Sheet-चे पाठ एकावे हे.
Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet is given back side of provided O.M.R. Sheet.
1. Declarative memory can be divided into two parts. They are:
   (A) Episodic, semantic
   (B) All of these
   (C) Procedural, semantic
   (D) Semantic, sensoral

2. Factors which facilitate retrieval are:
   (A) Storage and retrieval
   (B) None of these
   (C) Organization and content
   (D) Encoding and decoding

3. Failure of storage and retrieval of information is known as
   (A) Deafness
   (B) All of these
   (C) Forgetting
   (D) Memory loss
4. Decay of memory traces occurs due to
   (A) Non-sense syllabus
   (B) All of these
   (C) Neuro-chemical and physical changes
   (D) Passage of time

5. Motivated forgetting is when
   (A) When emotions are painful at conscious level
   (B) All of these
   (C) When we do not want to remember it
   (D) When feelings and experiences are repressed

6. Organic causes of forgetting are
   (A) Both Physical illness and Serious injuries to the Head
   (B) None of these
   (C) Physical illness
   (D) Serious injuries to the Head
7 संदर्भाने सु नभी ?
(A) अस्करे वाणी
(B) ज्ञानना अनुभवो
(C) व्याख्या नुस्ख प्रतीक
(D) वर्तुळो अने चट्टांयांना मानसिक वस्तू"रणाए
Concepts are not
(A) Subvocal or implicit speech
(B) Experiences of life
(C) Base of language
(D) Mental classification of objects and events

8 विश्वासाचा शाने समावेश शब्द होय ?
(A) क्षत्रियभक्ती के विलयाचे
(B) सब्रा
(C) मौलिक भाषा
(D) मुख्य शब्दाचे
In thinking we use
(A) Manual gestures
(B) All of these
(C) Verbal language
(D) Facial expression

9 भ. उक्त 'स्कीवने नीविना' प्रत्यय नभी शोथावे.
(A) वर्तमानवार
(B) प्रशिक्ष अभिकर्तानान
(C) वर्तनांचे परिवर्तन (मुख्य)
(D) अभ्योजित विकास
B. F. Skinner has not given the following scientific concepts
(A) Behaviour therapy
(B) Clasical conditioning
(C) Behaviour modification
(D) Programmed learning

10 समस्या पुढीलाची उत्तरसंबन्धाचे (मोजने) कसा हे ?
(A) फूरिस्टि
(B) अभ्यास
(C) धार्मिक वाक्सणी
(D) अध्ययनीयभ
Strategies for problem solving are
(A) Heuristics
(B) All of these
(C) Testing hypothesis
(D) Algorithms
11. Putting a ball in a basket while playing is an example of _____ learning
(A) Testing hypothesis
(B) All of these
(C) Trial and error
(D) Algorithms

12. It is necessary to present both the stimuli repeatedly for _____ of conditioning.
(A) acquisition
(B) discrimination
(C) reinforcement
(D) extinction

13. Perception, thinking, reasoning, learning, feeling etc all are a part of _____.
(A) Memory
(B) All of these
(C) Motives
(D) Learning

14. (A) Decoding
(B) Storage
(C) Encoding
(D) Retrieval
15 A process of interaction which goes on continuously and cause effect relationship is seen
(A) Perception
(B) All of these
(C) Adjustment
(D) Thinking

16 Which of the following statements are true?
(A) Another person
(B) Either person
(C) Both are not significant
(D) Both are significant

17 To achieve adjustment we bring about
(A) Both of Change in our environment and Change in our behaviour
(B) None of these
(C) Change in our environment
(D) Change in our behaviour
18. Which of the following statement not true?
(A) Adjustment is bilateral
(B) None of these
(C) Adjustment is unilateral
(D) Adjustment needs co-operation

19. Proper adjustment means
(A) Giving up your freedom
(B) None of these
(C) Learning to submit to other wants
(D) Sacrificing your individuality

20. The main factors of adjustment are
(A) Defense mechanism
(B) All of these
(C) Needs
(D) Conflicts and frustration
21. The needs to remove discomfort and provide joy is
(A) Unconscious need
(B) All of these
(C) Psychological need
(D) Physiological need

22. Which needs are unknown to us, but yet influence our behaviour directly or indirectly?
(A) Unconscious need
(B) All of these
(C) Psychological need
(D) Physiological need

23. Which needs are expressed in behavioural characteristics of mild or severe mental abnormality?
(A) Unconscious need
(B) All of these
(C) Psychological need
(D) Physiological need
24. What should the general population do in case of frustration?
(A) Annoy
(B) Express dissatisfaction
(C) Rely on their own resources
(D) Blame others
Frustration includes
(A) Both
(B) None of these
(C) Needs and Barriers
(D) Psychological Tension and feeling of defeat

25. What are the major causes of frustration?
(A) Someone
(B) Unknown
(C) Personal causes
(D) External causes
The major causes of frustration are
(A) Both
(B) None of these
(C) Situational causes
(D) Internal causes

26. What happens when a conflict is not resolved?
(A) Annuj
(B) Conflict
(C) Frustration
(D) Inhibition
When a conflict is not resolved it leads to
(A) Adjustment
(B) Agitation
(C) Frustration
(D) Inferiority

27. What are the harmful effects of frustration?
(A) Detachment
(B) All of these
(C) Hostility and aggressiveness
(D) Decreased aspirations
The harmful effects of frustration are:
(A) Detachment
(B) All of these
(C) Hostility and aggressiveness
(D) Decreased aspirations
28. The act of favoring a person over another not because of their past, but because of their current actions, is an example of:

(A) Detachment
(B) Bias
(C) Displacement
(D) Partiality

Partiality in a society towards an undeserving candidate causes

(A) Detachment
(B) All of these
(C) Displacement
(D) Hostility

29. How does an authority figure influence a subordinate's actions?

(A) Subordinates are influenced by their superior's expectations.
(B) Superiors influence subordinates through guidance.
(C) Subordinates are influenced by their own interests.
(D) No influence is observed.

Some of the positive effects of frustration can be

(A) Improvement in problem-solving skills
(B) All of these
(C) Development of new skills
(D) Catharsis

30. Sometimes a frustrated person expresses aggression verbally or physically to become free from the burden of

(A) Catharsis
(B) None of these
(C) Displacement
(D) Problem solving
31. Manavavikalana mukhy tattvam 'kurtat' ameke shu?
   (A) bhikshatree
   (B) uttaran
   (C) varso
   (D) varta
   In issues of human development “Nature” means
   (A) Greenary
   (B) Stimulation
   (C) Heredity
   (D) Environment

32. Sivra aaveshik paristhitita bharate hmaa shairik dro kare nahti anubhavata?
   (A) bhowak druwar sahara va sharo
   (B) harsana paschimaya mayaa pashan
   (C) bhowak prasham va sharo
   (D) druvar ujma sharo
   During intense emotions which of the following physiological changes do not take place?
   (A) Blood sugar level increase
   (B) Heart palpitations remain constant
   (C) Blood pressure increases
   (D) You get goose pimples

33. Vaktinaa pravriti karva mate “jhalala” ni jhalristaat anubhava chai. Aa hmaa prakarani presha khari shakya?
   (A) pravritinie presha
   (B) karri presha
   (C) saamipu presha
   (D) maatranie presha
   Curiosity is a need for activity or manipulation. It is a
   (A) activity motive
   (B) fear motive
   (C) general motive
   (D) maternal motive
34 शारीरिक प्रेरणा ओट्टो -
(A) सर्वप्रभाव, आक्षेपता अनेक प्रमुखत
(B) शृंगारन, पूर्वार्थ अनेक शुद्धि
(C) निर्भय, सकारार्थ, स्वरूपत
(D) ज्ञान, सत्य अनेक धिक्ष

Physiological motives are
(A) Sympathy, aggression and Dominance
(B) Sex, hunger and curiosity.
(C) money, company and recognition
(D) Hunger, thirst and sleep

35 विकास पर अक्षुण्णी सीधी असर कही रीते शेष भी भेंझे ह? की?
(A) अपूर्वनिक पटको हारा
(B) अध्यात्म
(C) पोतानी परस्परी द्वारा
(D) पोतानी परमार्थनी परस्परी द्वारा

The individual is able to influence development
(A) Through hereditary factors
(B) All of these
(C) Directly through the choices they make
(D) By selecting their environment

36 प्रवृत्तिक्रमांत संगठनाचा नियम कसा?
(A) समृद्धता अनेक निर्देशन बनाने
(B) अंक पूर्ण नाही
(C) समृद्धता
(D) निर्देशन

Principles of grouping are
(A) both of principles of symmetry and principles of proximity
(B) none of these
(C) principles of symmetry
(D) principles of proximity

37 प्रवृत्तिक्रमांत सातल्य अनेको?
(A) आकार अनेक कड सातल्य अनेक उपश्रवण कृ रंगपुं सातल्य अनेक
(B) अंक पूर्ण नाही
(C) आकार अनेक कड सातल्य
(D) उपश्रवण कृ रंगपुं सातल्य

Perceptual constancy includes
(A) Both of Size and shape constancy and Brightness and colour constancy
(B) None of these
(C) Size and shape constancy
(D) Brightness and colour constancy

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38. विचार प्रक्रिया शुरू नहीं?
   (A) अभूत प्रक्रिया
   (B) अभिज्ञान
   (C) मनुष्य कृतिक
   (D) मूर्त प्रक्रिया

Thinking is not
   (A) an abstract process
   (B) all of these
   (C) a mental process
   (D) a concrete matter

39. आपको विचार प्रक्रिया तथा संदेशप्रक्रिया मात्र पहली तथा घटनाओं के वर्गीकरण करने की हरी आग. आप प्रक्रिया अटक दो ………
   (A) विश्लेषण
   (B) अभिज्ञान
   (C) मनुष्य कृतिकों
   (D) प्रत्यय

We classify objects, events etc. in order to think and communicate. This is called
   (A) content
   (B) all of these
   (C) mental images
   (D) concepts

40. नीतिवादी ‘प्रत्यय अने भूम’ द्वारा प्रकृति क्यों मेंवाल्ये भी?
   (A) कोट्ट भव्य प्रकृति को वर्गिक भित्र नहीं
   (B) अभिज्ञान
   (C) प्रस्तावना अने व्यक्ति तथापि
   (D) विशेषण अने व्यक्ति तथापि

Trial and error learning takes place when
   (A) There is no logical process
   (B) All of these
   (C) There is motivation
   (D) The learner is eager
41. Which among the following is not a type of learning?
(A) Infrasensory
(B) Auditory
(C) Visual
(D) Pratiksepa

Classical conditioning also means
(A) Substitution learning
(B) All of these
(C) Stimulus response
(D) Associative learning

42. Which of the following is an example of motivation?
(A) Social
(B) Anxious
(C) Healthy
(D) Unhealthy

Motives can be classified under
(A) Social motives
(B) All of these
(C) Physiological motives
(D) Psychological motives

43. Which of the following is an example of an unconditional stimulus?
(A) Bright light
(B) Pain
(C) Boredom
(D) Hunger

Unconditional stimulus means
(A) Artificial stimulus
(B) None of these
(C) Substituted stimulus
(D) Original stimulus
44. Learning by insight means
(A) Learning through trial and error
(B) None of these
(C) Learning suddenly
(D) Learning through conditioning

45. How do you assess the cognitive ability of a student? (A) Shiksha (B) Achar (C) Bhavana (D) Bhaviketna Learning can be influenced by
(A) Methods of learning
(B) All of these
(C) Learning material
(D) Learner

46. The first stage of memory is
(A) Process of decoding
(B) Process of retrieval
(C) Process of storage
(D) Process of encoding
47. Which of the following best describes short-term memory?

(A) Limited information
(B) Information that is not coded
(C) Information forgotten via decay
(D) Immediate memory

48. Which statement best describes the duration of short-term memory?

(A) 40 to 50 seconds
(B) 10 to 20 seconds
(C) 20 to 30 seconds
(D) 30 to 40 seconds

49. Which category of memory includes experiences and sensations?

(A) Short-term memory
(B) Long-term memory
(C) Declarative memory
(D) Non-declarative memory

50. Declarative memory involves:

(A) Facts that are difficult to forget
(B) Quick learning, difficult to forget
(C) Facts that are easily forgotten
(D) Difficulty to learn, difficulty to forget