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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025 – SEMESTER I



BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY

PLU4306– SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN PSYCHOLOGY - LEVEL IV

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I

DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS

DATE: 08<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025

TIME: 9.00AM – 10.30AM

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**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of **10 pages** with **TWO sections**

**Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)**

**Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)**

- Write your INDEX number in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross (X) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination

## SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions-40 Marks)

- 1.1 Edward Titchener adapted Wundt's principles to the USA, creating his approach to studying the mind. According to Titchener, what were the three main elements of consciousness?
- a Sensations, emotions, and behaviors
  - b Sensations, images, and affective states
  - c Thoughts, memories, and consciousness
  - d Sensations, instincts, and desires
- 1.2 Aristotle was a philosopher who dedicated much to the growth of Psychology. According to Aristotle's theory of memory, which of the following statements is accurate?
- a Memory is not connected to sensory perception and thought
  - b Memory is created through repeated sensory experiences and ideas
  - c Emotions do not influence on how memories are retained
  - d Memory does not rely on impressions left by past experiences
- 1.3 According to John Stuart Mill, which of the following principles is involved in forming associations?
- a Each sensory experience has a corresponding idea
  - b Ideas are formed only through sensory experiences
  - c Emotions play a key role in the formation of associations
  - d All ideas are innate and do not require sensory input
- 1.4 John Locke, a key figure in empiricism, distinguished between primary and secondary qualities. According to Locke, which of the following describes secondary qualities?
- a Qualities found in the object itself, such as the thorny stem of a rose
  - b Qualities experienced by a person, such as the pain from a rose thorn
  - c Qualities that are physical properties, such as the colour of a rose
  - d Qualities that are tangible and remain unchanged, such as the shape of a rose
- 1.5 In 1927, Lewin and Zeigarnik studied human motivation by giving subjects tasks to complete, leading to the identification of the Zeigarnik effect. Which of the following statements best describes this effect?
- a Individuals recall objects as a complete whole
  - b Individuals recall completed tasks more effectively
  - c Individuals recall uncompleted tasks due to tension
  - d Individuals perceive objects as greater than their parts

- 1.6 Luigi has suggested that nerve impulses were electrical. According to Charles Bell and François Magendie's experimentation, which types of nerves were identified?
- a Sensory nerves are located at the front of the spinal cord and motor nerves at the back
  - b Sensory nerves located at the end of the spinal cord and motor nerves at the front roots
  - c Sensory nerves located in the brain and motor nerves in the peripheral system
  - d Both sensory and motor nerves located at the same part of the spinal cord
- 1.7 The idea that intelligence and sociability are inherited, and that selective breeding can improve the human race is known as:
- a Natural Selection
  - b Eugenics
  - c Phrenology
  - d Weber's law
- 1.8 Tolman rejected molecular views of learning and instead argued that learning was:
- a A molar act, unified and whole
  - b Composed of fragmented steps
  - c Driven purely by instincts
  - d An entirely unconscious process
- 1.9 Wundt is credited as the founding father of modern psychology. What was the primary focus of Wundtian psychology?
- a The study of behaviour
  - b The study of consciousness
  - c The study of mental disorders
  - d The study of social interactions
- 1.10 Aquinas developed a unique approach to the mind-body relationship by combining Aristotelian dualism with his ideas. What does Aquinas's concept of dualism suggest about the mind-body relationship?
- a The body and the mind are separate entities and do not interact
  - b The body and the mind are controlled entirely by the mind
  - c The body and the soul interact and produce human actions
  - d The body and the soul are solely controlled by the soul
- 1.11 Which of the following best describes cranioscopy, as introduced by Franz Joseph Gall?
- a Examining the brain's internal structure to assess mental faculties
  - b Examining skull shape and bumps to assess intellectual and emotional traits
  - c Measuring brain size to determine intelligence, without considering skull shape
  - d A theory suggesting intelligence is determined by genetic inheritance

- 1.12 According to Edward Thorndike's Law of Effect, behaviours that are followed by \_\_\_\_ are more likely to be repeated
- a A neutral stimulus
  - b A punishment
  - c A reward
  - d A neutral response
- 1.13 John Locke is considered the leader of the empiricist movement. According to Locke, what type of quality is the weight of a stone?
- a Primary Quality
  - b Secondary Quality
  - c Tertiary Quality
  - d Imagined Quality
- 1.14 According to Hull, learning was influenced by the interaction of habit strength and \_\_\_\_\_
- a Cognitive maps
  - b Inhibitory factors
  - c Classical stimuli
  - d Cognitive development
- 1.15 Operant conditioning is a learning process where behaviors are influenced by their consequences. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?
- a A teacher praises a student for completing assignments on time
  - b A teacher removes extra assignments when homework is turned in on time
  - c A teacher rewards the student for good behavior
  - d A teacher gives a student extra work for not completing homework
- 1.16 There are two concepts that are important to any field of study, among those ones is epistemology. Which of the following best describes the concept of epistemology?
- a The study of what is real and how it exists
  - b The study of how we gain knowledge and understanding
  - c The examination of spiritual forces in human behavior
  - d The exploration of the mind's ability to perceive reality
- 1.17 Charls Darwin's theory of evolution led to the development of which field of psychology focuses on animal behaviour?
- a Experimental Psychology
  - b Comparative Psychology
  - c Clinical Psychology
  - d Cognitive Psychology

- 1.18 Both structuralism and functionalism are early schools of thought in psychology. What was the focus of functionalism that differentiated it from structuralism?
- a Breaking down mental processes into elements
  - b Understanding the function of the mind
  - c Emphasizing introspection
  - d Isolating behaviour from mental processes
- 1.19 Significant discoveries about the nervous system led to brain experimentation. Who identified the brain area responsible for speech?
- a Paul Broca
  - b Carl Wernicke
  - c Sigmund Freud
  - d Ivan Pavlov
- 1.20 Stoicism played an important role in Roman life. According to Stoic philosophy, how can individuals best manage their emotions?
- a By eliminating all sensations experienced in life
  - b By controlling the judgments made about situations
  - c By avoiding all influences from the environment
  - d By suppressing the tendencies present in the soul

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**ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION-1**

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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1.2				
1.3				
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## SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory.

- 2.1 Hippocrates, often referred to as the "Father of Medicine," developed the theory of the humors. Briefly explain Hippocrates' concept of the humors (5 Marks)**

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- 2.2 Rene Descartes is a prominent figure during the Renaissance period. Explain the concept of Cartesian dualism. (5 Marks)**

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- 2.3 Empiricism and rationalism are important philosophical movements. Compare and contrast empiricism and rationalism. (5 Marks)**

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**2.4 Describe the main contributions of Luigi Galvani and Giovanni Aldini to the understanding of nerve impulses. (5 Marks)**

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**2.5 What is Darwinism and how did it contribute to the development of psychology? (5 Marks)**

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**2.6 Explain the concept of ‘streams of consciousness’ as introduced by William James. (5 Marks)**

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**2.7 Briefly explain the theory of classical conditioning with a suitable example. (5 Marks)**

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**2.8 Briefly describe Hull's hypothetico-deductive theory. (5 Marks)**

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**2.9 Explain how the principles of Gestalt psychology can be applied in daily life. Provide two examples to support your answer. (5 Marks)**

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**2.10 Explain the concept of cognitive maps and describe how they influence our navigation and understanding of the environment. Provide one real-life example to support your explanation. (5 Marks)**

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**2.11 Explain briefly the contributions of two major psychophysicists to the field of psychology. (5 Marks)**

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**2.12 Explain the role of epicureanism in shaping early psychological thought. (5 Marks)**

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-----END OF QUESTION PAPER-----