



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

(Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)

Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Bachelor's Degree Supplementary Examination – June/July 2021 II Semester

Batch : 2018 Batch
Major : Human Development

Time : 3 Hours
Max.Marks : 100

18BHDC05 – Elements of Human Behaviour

- CO1 Understand the basic elements of human behaviour
CO2 Recognize the role of brain and endocrine glands in an individual's development
CO3 Evaluate strategies to foster memory
CO4 Apply the principles of classical and operant conditioning for effective learning
CO5 Explore how sensation and perception translates and interprets messages

Part -A

Circle the correct answer

(10 x1=10)

- In behavior genetic predispositions are called as
a. learning b. nature c. nurture d. character
CO1K2
- In Pavlov's theory of Classical conditioning _____ is the unconditioned response
a. dog b. food c. bell d. salivation
CO4K3
- Which is the largest part of the human brain?
a. Hind brain b. Frontal lobe c. Mid brain d. Cerebrum
CO2K2
- Cognitive Domain in learning brought out by
a. Benjamin Bloom b. Anita Harrow
c. David Krathwohl d. Lorin
CO5K1
- Which theory suggests that memories are *not* permanent?
a. Interference theory b. Freud's theory
c. Decay theory d. Theory of motivated forgetting
CO3K3
- TSH refers to
a. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone b. Trisome hormone
c. Thyroid Secreting Hormone d. Thyroxin Secreting Hormone
CO2K1
- Operant conditioning derived by
a. Pavlov b. Sigmund Freud
c. B.F.Skinner d. Benjamin Bloom
CO4K2
- They learn through written language, such as reading and writing tasks
a. Auditory learners b. Visual learners
c. Kinesthetic learners d. mixed learners
CO5K3
- The loss of memory over time refers to which theory?
a. Pavlov's theory b. Decay theory
c. Theory of forgetting d. interference theory
CO3K4
- Perception of space also refers to the perception of _____.
a. size and distance b. depth
c. distance only d. empty place
CO5K5

PART- B
Answer the following
Answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

(5x6=30)

- 11.a. Define Human Behaviour and how actions are related to that? CO1K4
(or)
11.b. Mention the applications of Human behavior in various fields.
- 12.a. Give the functions of four different lobes in forebrain CO2K3
(or)
12.b. Brief out the functions and roles of hind brain.
- 13.a. How classical condition was described by Pavlov? CO4K5
(or)
13.b. Differentiate classical and operant conditioning.
- 14.a. Describe the learning process of Benjamin Bloom (Cognitive Domain) CO5K4
(or)
14.b. Elucidate on the learning process of David Krathwohl (Affective Domain)
- 15.a. Enlist the types of memory and brief out on any one type. CO3K5
(or)
15.b. Recognize the causes of Forgetting.

PART- C
Answer the following
Answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

(5x12=60)

- 16.a. How actions, cognitions and behaviour is connected? Justify with suitable example. CO1K2
(or)
16.b. Appraise on modalities of learning with suitable examples
- 17.a. Relate with your experience how working memory helps in your daily life. CO3K5
(or)
17.b. Differentiate Short term and Long term memory.
- 18.a. Give the meaning of Learning and its types with examples. CO5K2
(or)
18.b. Mention the characteristics of Kinesthetic learners and give your examples of daily observation on such individuals.
- 19.a. Brief out on any two major adrenal glands. CO2K3
(or)
19.b. Illustrate Human Brain with parts and its major functions.
- 20.a. Appraise on Decay theory and its causes. CO3K4
(or)
20.b. Discuss on motivated forgetting.
