



# Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

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

Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Bachelor's Degree Examination – November 2025**

**V Semester**

**Class : III UG**

**Major : Human Development**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

## **23BHDC10 Fundamentals of Human Behaviour**

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Recall the basic elements and types of human behaviour and behavioural sciences.
2. Understand the physiological mechanism of human behaviour.
3. Comprehend the psychological and cognitive aspects of human behaviour.
4. Apply the theories and principles to identify and manage the maladaptive behaviour.
5. Relate the elements and principles for self development.

### **Part A**

**10 x 1 = 10**

#### **Choose the Correct Answer**

1. The behaviour that can be directly observed is called CO1 K1  
a. Covert b. Overt  
c. Rational d. Innate
2. The scientific study of human behaviour is known as CO1 K1  
a. Biology b. Behavioural sciences  
c. Sociology d. Ethics
3. The sensory receptors in muscles and joints are called CO1 K1  
a. Exteroceptors b. Interoceptors  
c. Proprioceptors d. Neurons
4. The glands that release hormones directly into the blood are CO1 K2  
a. Sweat b. Endocrine  
c. Sebaceous d. Exocrine
5. The process of organising and interpreting sensory information is called CO1 K2  
a. Perception b. Learning  
c. Attention d. Memory
6. Motivation that comes from internal desires is called CO1 K1  
a. Extrinsic b. Intrinsic  
c. Rational d. Learned
7. The mental activity of using images and symbols is called CO1 K2  
a. Memory b. Thinking  
c. Forgetting d. Perception
8. The theory that forgetting occurs due to fading of memory traces is called CO2 K3  
a. Interference b. Decay  
c. Motivated d. Repression
9. Behaviour that interferes with effective functioning is called CO2 K3  
a. Adaptive b. Maladaptive  
c. Prosocial d. Rational
10. The process of finding causes and nature of maladaptive behaviour is CO3 K4  
a. Motivation b. Learning  
c. Assessment d. Perception

**Part B**

**5 x 6 = 30**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages**

- 11.a. Define human behaviour and explain any three characteristics. CO1 K1  
(or)
- 11.b. Compare between overt and covert behaviour with examples. CO1 K1
- 12.a. Explain the role of exteroceptors in human behaviour. CO1 K2  
(or)
- 12.b. Compare voluntary and involuntary muscles in terms of structure and function. CO1 K2
- 13.a. Describe the steps involved in the process of perception with examples. CO2 K3  
(or)
- 13.b. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation with suitable examples. CO2 K3
- 14.a. Explain the three stages of memory process with examples. CO3 K4  
(or)
- 14.b. Analyse any two theories of forgetting and their practical implications. CO3 K4
- 15.a. Define maladaptive behaviour and discuss any two of its types. CO3 K5  
(or)
- 15.b. Suggest simple methods for identification and assessment of maladaptive behaviour. CO3 K5

**Part C**

**5 x 12 = 60**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages**

- 16.a. Compare and contrast individual, group and collective behaviour with examples. CO1 K1  
(or)
- 16.b. Evaluate the scope and goals of behavioural sciences in understanding modern human behaviour. CO1 K1
- 17.a. Illustrate the functions of the central and peripheral nervous systems in regulating human behaviour. CO1 K2  
(or)
- 17.b. Discuss the role of endocrine glands in influencing behaviour with suitable examples. CO1 K2
- 18.a. Explain how personality traits influences human behaviour by giving examples from daily life. CO1 K3  
(or)
- 18.b. Critically evaluate learning theories in shaping behaviour. CO1 K3
19. a. Discuss different types of thinking and explain how they contribute to problem solving. CO2 K4  
(or)
- 19.b. Evaluate Freud's theory of motivated forgetting in the light of modern psychological perspectives. CO2 K4
- 20.a. Analyse the major causes of maladaptive behaviour and their impact on individuals and society. CO3 K5  
(or)
- 20.b. Propose a simple intervention plan for treatment of maladaptive behaviour in school children. CO3 K5

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