

Solved By Personage:

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ADMINISTRATION 7TH SEMESTER)**

Types of Hearing Impairment

1. **Conduction Deafness:** problem in conduction of air vibrations to the cochlea; the bones in the middle ear do not function properly. Treatment: microsurgery for replacing the affected bone with an artificial one.
2. **Nerve Deafness:** deafness caused by a damage to the neural mechanism that creates nerve impulses or relays them to the auditory cortex; deafness may also be caused by a damage to the auditory cortex itself.

Explain i) Relative Motionii) Relative Size

Relative motion: A monocular cue for perceiving depth and distance in which when we move, the objects at different distances change their relative positions with the visual image with those that are closest seem to be moving faster.

Relative Size :The monocular cue for depth perception in which we assume that the two objects are similar in size, the one that make the smaller image appears to be more distant.

Q4-If rat is under observation by scientists..... rat don't feel hungry and thirsty then in which part of the brain scientists implant electrodes to find the reason of not feelin hungry and thirsty? Also tell some characteristics of that part of brain. (3marks).

Thalamus is further divided into two sub-categories 1-Cerebellum 2- Limbic System

- Evolutionarily the structure of limbic system is rather old.
- The limbic system, often referred to as the "emotional brain", is found buried within the cerebrum.
- At the border of the brainstem and cerebral hemispheres it is a doughnut-shaped system of neural structures; associated with emotions e.g. fear and aggression, and drives like hunger and sex; regulates body temperature, blood sugar level and blood pressure.

Operant Conditioning

- Type of learning in which a voluntary response becomes stronger or weaker depending on its positive or negative consequences.
- The organism plays an active role and ‘operates’ on environment to produce the desired outcome.

Operant conditioning forms an association between a behavior and a consequence. Consequences have to be immediate, or clearly linked to the behavior. With verbal humans, we can explain the connection between the consequence and the behavior, even if they are separated in time.

What is Sleep disorder? Causes of sleep disorder(5 marks)

Sleep Disorders

- Sleep related problems ranging from inability to sleep, to difficulty falling to sleep, to interrupted sleep, to feeling sleepy even when one has had enough hours of deep sleep; Generally known by the name of Insomnia, sleep disorders include sleep walking and sleep talking as well.

Causes of Sleep Disorders

- Sleep disorders or slumbering problems may be due to various reasons:
- Stress • Preoccupation (concern or fear etc.) • Mental illness • Noise pollution
- Digestive problems • Physical illness

Four diseases caused by abnormal secretion of thyroid glands?

Diseases Resulting from Abnormal Secretion of Endocrine Glands

- Too much or too less secretions of endocrine glands can be harmful for the body.
- These secretions can be treated by controlling the over production, providing the essentials for production, or replacing hormones.
- Some of such abnormalities are:

1. Cretinism

- Occurs due to the lack of thyroid gland secretions. • Prevalent mostly in Southern France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland

The major symptoms are:

- Person becomes restless and thin • Shows excessive emotionality
- Sleeplessness • Rapid heartbeat • Tremors

What will happen when you enter into the movie theatre/ a dark room and hardly see anything? (3 marks)

The isle, other people, or your seat. And what happens after a few moments? It is an example of adaptation to darkness

- Dark Adaptation means a heightened sensitivity to light resulting from being in low level of light for some duration
- On the contrary, you can see quite well in light after coming from the darkness__ dark adaptation
- The speed of processing from dark to light and light to dark adaptation is largely dependent on the rate at which the chemical composition in the rods and cones takes place.

Portion of Adrenal Cortex and their name.

The adrenal cortex is essential to life because it has very important functions to perform, but the Medulla may be removed with no life-threatening effects.

Hormones of the Adrenal Cortex

- The adrenal cortex consists of three different portions/ regions, each region produce different type of hormones. • Chemically, all these cortical hormones are steroid.

a. Mineralocorticoids

- Secreted by the outermost region of the adrenal cortex.

b. Glucocorticoids

- Secreted by the middle region of the adrenal cortex.

c. Gonad corticoids

- Also known as the sex hormones.
- These are secreted by the innermost region of the adrenal cortex.

Q: Brain layers and their names i think

Membranes of the Brain

- Between the surfaces of the brain and the skull, there are three layers of membrane called the meninges, which completely cover the brain and spinal cord.
- These three membranes are:

1. Dura Matter 2. Arachnoid 3.Pia Matter

THE EVOLUTIONARY LAYERS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN

The **reptilian** brain, the oldest of the three, controls the body's vital functions such as heart rate, breathing, body temperature and balance.

The **limbic** brain emerged in the first mammals. It can record memories of behaviours that produced agreeable and disagreeable experiences,

The **neocortex** first assumed importance in primates and culminated in the human brain with its two large cerebral hemispheres that play such a dominant role.

Q- Edward B. Tichener

Known as the formal founder of Structuralism

Edward Bradford Tichener

He was solely concerned with studying the brain, and the unconscious, and for this he believed, we should break it down into basic elements. After that, we can construct the separate elements into a whole and understand what it does.

- He believed that we can study perception, emotions and ideas through introspection, by reducing them to their elementary parts
- There are four elements in the sensation of taste: sweet, sour, salty and bitter

Q10- what do you know about cerebellum. What are its functions? 5 MARKS

- "Cerebellum" comes from the Latin word for "little brain". The cerebellum is located behind the brain stem.
- Cerebellum is somehow similar to the cerebral cortex: the cerebellum is divided into hemispheres and has a cortex that surrounds these hemispheres.
- It carries 10% of the weight of the brain. • It contains as many neurons as in the rest of the brain.
- Its function is to coordinate body movements i.e. coordination, maintenance of posture & balance.
- Damage to cerebellum results into jerky and uncoordinated body movements.

Q7. Humanistic approach main points

Psychological model that is considered as one of the most recent approaches to psychology .

It is the approach that focused on:

- **The idea that people are in control of their life.**
- **The person or the self and personal growth and development are to be emphasized.**

The humanistic approach includes a number of other theories with the same or similar orientation e.g., 'existential' and 'phenomenological' psychology.

Q- Humanistic Vs Psychodynamic & behaviorist Approaches

- Humanistic approach emphasizes the person, the psychodynamic stresses unconscious determinants, and the behaviorists focus upon external determinants.
- Humanistic approach is more optimistic than the other two in the sense that it believes in the person's ability and will.

Q10. Who presented the cognitive maps? Define it briefly 3 marks

Cognitive Approaches to Learning

The approaches that focus upon the thought processes underlying learning . Latent Learning and cognitive maps (Edward Tolman); Tolman talked about the 'cognitive maps'; it is not necessary to have an association between stimulus and response, a person can learn without showing any apparent response; in other words learning and performance are not the same

Social learning / Observational learning and Modeling (Albert Bandura): a major portion of our learning is based upon learning by observation

Q15. Describe function of auditory canal and tell three parts of ear. 3 marks

Auditory canal: When sound waves originate from the vibrating object, they then pass through the auditory canal, which is a tube like passage through which the sound travels to the inner part of the ear or "the eardrum".

Eardrum

- The part of the ear that starts vibrating when sound waves strike/ hit it.
- Its intensity of vibration is dependent on how intense the sound waves are the more intense the sound, the more intensely it vibrates.
- These vibrations are then transmitted to the "middle ear".

1. The outer ear
2. The middle ear
3. The inner ear

Q- Ear impairments 5 mark

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Q3. Name and explain that specific learning principle.

[Educational psychologists](#) and [pedagogues](#) have identified several principles of learning, also referred to as laws of learning, which seem generally applicable to the [learning](#) process. These principles have been discovered, tested, and used in practical situations. They provide additional insight into what makes people learn most effectively. Edward Thorndike developed the first three "Laws of learning:" readiness, exercise, and effect. Since Thorndike set down his basic three laws in the early part of the twentieth century, five additional principles have been added: primacy, recency, intensity, freedom and requirement.

Q- Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF)

- The subarachnoid space contains a fluid called cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), a clear, colorless fluid covering the entire surface of central nervous system.
- The total volume of CSF is 125-150 ml.
- Total production of CSF is about 400-500 ml/day (about 0.36ml/min).

Q- Phi phenomenon: Wertheimer became aware of a form of apparent motion that was called

When two lights are in close proximity to each other, flashing alternately, appear to be one light moving back and forth; therefore the whole was different from the separate parts.

- Movement is perceived whereas it never occurred.
- Explanation of phi phenomenon led to a separate school of thought that had deep rooted impact on learning, ethics, and social psychology.

Q6. What is top- down processing; write its factor which influences 5 marks

Top- Down and Bottom- Up Processing

‘Top- Down’ processing refers to the perceptual phenomenon guided/ and influenced by; Knowledge, Experience, Motivation Expectation

A-e- yo- g-o - ng t- sc—l?

Top- down processing is guided by the higher mental/ knowledge faculty such as meaning of the sentence of which the important letters are missing__ individuals are able to understand the meaning of the sentence and fill in the gaps by using their prior experiences and memories.

Q7. Deferent theories of “pitch Perception and hearing” are being presented over theyears. Which one is your favorite and why? (5 marks)

ITS SAME WITH DIFFERENT NAMES

- The most frequent question that comes to mind is that how can our brain sort out the sound waves of different frequencies and intensities without any hindrance or problem?
- The answer lies in the studies done in this regard. They show that the basal membrane (inner most region of the ear near the cochlea) and its associated areas are most sensitive to high pitched frequency sounds, and the area near the cochlea is more sensitive to low-frequency sounds.

Q3. Compare intimate and observation??

Intimate: to make known especially publicly or formally, to communicate delicately and indirectly

Observation: the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone , a statement based on something one has seen, heard, or noticed.

Q8. Define the shaping techniques. Discuss how will you practice this technique in your life? (3 marks)

Shaping: **Successive approximations of a required / desired response are reinforced until that response is fully learnt:**

- In the beginning each and every success is reinforced with a reward, no matter how small the success.
- Once the desired response is learnt the rein forcer immediately follows it, every time it happens.
- Once learnt the behavior, in many cases, the organism may not need reinforcement any more, since many behaviors are self-reinforcing e.g. learning to play a musical instrument.

Q11. Define cornea briefly explain? 3 marks

- A transparent external surface, a five-layered membrane that covers both the pupil and the iris.
- It is the first and most powerful lens or layer of the visual apparatus that helps to form the sharp image on the retinal photoreceptor cells, along with the crystalline lens

Q8. How does the endocrine system influence behavior? Describe the functions of any two glands and the hormones each secretes. (2.5+2.5 marks)

The endocrine system consists of glands which secrete hormones into the blood stream. There many different types of hormones secreted by different glands in the body, each serving a different function. Some hormones are known to have an effect on mood and behavior. An example of this would be estrogen, which has been known to cause mood swings in menopausal women. This is because estrogen, as well as many other steroid hormones are able to cross the blood brain barrier and act directly on neurons in the brain to cause them to act differently, hence giving rise to behavioral changes.