6th semester-2020_psychology(SOLVED)

Question#2 short question…………[2*10=20]

I. Define forensic psychology?

Answer: Forensic psychology is a branch of psychology that focuses on the intersection of psychology and the legal system. It involves applying psychological principles, theories, and research methods to understand and analyze various aspects of criminal behavior, law enforcement, and the judicial process. Forensic psychologists work in a variety of settings, including correctional facilities, courtrooms, law enforcement agencies, and academic institutions. They may be involved in conducting psychological assessments, providing expert testimony, developing offender profiles, and assisting with criminal investigations and legal decision-making. The goal of forensic psychology is to provide insights and understanding into the psychological factors that influence criminal behavior and contribute to the administration of justice.

II. What is meant by perception?

Answer: Perception refers to the process through which we interpret and make sense of sensory information from our environment. It involves the brain and the senses working together to gather, organize, and interpret incoming stimuli such as sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. Perception allows us to recognize and understand objects, events, and experiences, forming our subjective understanding of the world around us. It is influenced by factors such as past experiences, cultural background, emotions, and cognitive processes.

III. Define the "Trait Appproach Theory"?

Answer: The Trait Approach Theory is a psychological perspective that focuses on identifying and measuring individual personality traits. It suggests that people possess certain stable and enduring characteristics, or traits, that influence their behavior and determine their unique patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting. These traits are believed to be relatively consistent across different situations and over time. The Trait Approach Theory aims to classify and measure these traits to understand and predict human behavior.

IV.   Explain learing by insight?

Answer: Learning by insight is a sudden and intuitive understanding or problem-solving process. It involves a "Eureka!" moment, where individuals grasp a solution or concept without gradual, step-by-step learning. This type of learning often occurs

in problem-solving situations and is characterized by a sudden realization and reorganization of existing knowledge.

V.   Q5-2018
VI.   Q6-2018

VII.   Define various mental processes?
Answer: Mental processes refer to the internal activities of the mind that enable individuals to perceive, think, reason, remember, and experience emotions. Here are some of the key mental processes:

1. Perception: The process of receiving, organizing, and interpreting sensory information to become aware of one's environment.

2. Cognition: The range of mental processes related to thinking, understanding, and problem-solving, including reasoning and planning.

3. Memory: The process of encoding, storing, and retrieving information, allowing individuals to recall past experiences and knowledge.

4. Attention: The ability to focus mental resources on specific stimuli or information while filtering out distractions.

5. Emotion: The experience of feelings and affective states, including emotional perception, expression, and regulation.

VIII.   Explain myelin?
Answer: Myelin is a fatty substance that forms a protective sheath around nerve fibers in the nervous system. It acts like insulation on an electrical wire, allowing nerve impulses to travel more efficiently and quickly along the nerve cells. This insulation helps in the transmission of signals between different parts of the nervous system, enabling smooth and rapid communication within the body. Damage to myelin can result in disruptions in nerve signaling and is a characteristic feature of conditions like multiple sclerosis.

IX. Define Intelligence?
Answer:Intelligence is a complex mental ability that involves the capacity to learn, reason, solve problems, adapt to new situations, and comprehend and apply knowledge effectively. It encompasses various cognitive skills and can be expressed

in different ways, such as logical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and the ability to understand and navigate the world. Intelligence is not a single, fixed trait but rather a multifaceted and adaptable capacity that varies among individuals.

X. Q10-2018

Question#3 long…………………..[10*3=30]

I. write a detailed note on the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud.

Answer: The psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud is a psychological framework that focuses on the unconscious mind and its influence on human behavior. According to Freud, our thoughts, emotions, and behaviors are determined by unconscious drives and conflicts that we are often unaware of.

Freud believed that the mind is comprised of three main components: the id, ego, and superego. The id represents our primitive instincts and desires, seeking immediate gratification. The ego serves as the rational and reality-oriented part of the mind, mediating between the id and the external world. The superego represents our internalized moral standards and societal norms.

Freud also emphasized the role of childhood experiences, particularly the influence of early relationships with parents or caregivers. He believed that unresolved conflicts from childhood can manifest in adulthood as psychological issues or symptoms.

One of Freud's most well-known contributions is his theory of psychosexual development. According to this theory, individuals pass through different stages of psychosexual development, including the oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital stages. Each stage is associated with different sources of pleasure and potential conflicts.

Psychoanalysis, the therapeutic approach derived from Freud's theories, aims to bring unconscious conflicts into conscious awareness through techniques such as free association, dream analysis, and interpretation of transference. The goal is to help individuals gain insight into their unconscious motivations and resolve conflicts, leading to personal growth and improved mental well-being.

It is important to note that while Freud's theories have made significant contributions to the field of psychology, they have also been subject to criticism and revision over time. Many contemporary psychologists and therapists have built upon Freud's work, integrating it with other theories and perspectives to form a more comprehensive understanding of human psychology.

II. Briefly explain the following sleep disorders
(a)   Sleep apena   (b)Narcolepsy   (c)Sleep walking
Answer: Sleep Disorders:

(a) Sleep Apnea:
Sleep apnea is a sleep disorder characterized by interrupted breathing during sleep. There are two main types:
- **Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA):** This occurs when the muscles in the throat relax excessively during sleep, blocking the airway. It leads to brief pauses in breathing and often causes loud snoring. OSA can result in disrupted sleep, daytime fatigue, and potential health complications.
- **Central Sleep Apnea:** In this less common form, the brain fails to send the appropriate signals to the muscles that control breathing. Central sleep apnea can be associated with certain medical conditions.

(b) Narcolepsy:
Narcolepsy is a neurological sleep disorder characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness and sudden, uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep (called sleep attacks). Individuals with narcolepsy may also experience cataplexy (sudden muscle weakness or paralysis triggered by emotions), sleep paralysis, and vivid dream-like hallucinations when falling asleep or waking up. Narcolepsy can significantly impact daily functioning.

(c) Sleepwalking (Somnambulism):
Sleepwalking is a parasomnia that occurs during non-REM (rapid eye movement) sleep stages. It involves getting out of bed and walking or performing other complex behaviors while still asleep. Sleepwalkers typically have no memory of their actions. Sleepwalking episodes can vary in duration and may be triggered by stress, sleep deprivation, fever, or other factors. Safety precautions are essential to prevent injury during sleepwalking incidents.

III.Define "Hypnosis" . Can aone be Hypnotized to commit a crime ? Elaborate with examples?
Answer: Hypnosis is a trance-like state of heightened suggestibility, deep relaxation, and focused attention. In this altered state of consciousness, individuals may become more receptive to suggestions and are often able to vividly imagine or experience things as if they were real. Hypnosis is typically induced by a trained hypnotist using techniques such as guided imagery, relaxation, and verbal suggestions.

It's important to note that under hypnosis, individuals retain their moral and ethical values, and they cannot be forced to do something against their will or commit a

crime they wouldn't otherwise commit. Hypnosis does not turn someone into a mindless automaton who will obey any command.

Hypnosis can, however, be misused or manipulated, but this usually involves exploiting the person's suggestibility rather than making them do something they find morally objectionable. Here are a couple of examples to illustrate:

1. False Confessions: In some cases, individuals who are highly suggestible or vulnerable may, under hypnosis, provide false information or confess to a crime they did not commit. These false confessions can lead to wrongful convictions.

2. Witness Testimony: Hypnosis has been used to help witnesses recall details of a crime or event they may have forgotten. However, this practice is controversial because it can lead to the unintentional creation of false memories or distort the accuracy of the information provided.

In both examples, it's important to recognize that hypnosis is not a foolproof method for obtaining accurate information, and it should be used cautiously, especially in legal or investigative contexts.

In summary, hypnosis is a state of heightened suggestibility and focused attention, but it cannot make someone commit a crime against their will. It can, however, be misused or lead to inaccurate information, making it a subject of debate and scrutiny in various applications, including law enforcement and therapy.