

please do't underline unnecessarily

Qa) Human Cognition defines process of knowing. It defines how human beings think & perceive things differently at different stages of development.

Piaget's theory of cognitive development explains this very elaborately.

Acc. to Piaget, there are four stages of cognitive development, and all the stages of development have their own unique feature. There are as follows:

- Sensorimotor - child ~~per~~ interacts with environment with the help of sense organs.  
(Infancy)

- child lives in present. - Out of sight, out of mind.

- Lacks object permanence.

- Pre-Operational Thought - Achieves object permanence.  
(2-7 years) - Develops Egocentrism - This ego centricism leads to development of Animism in child.

- Tendency of Centration - Focuses on only one aspect of object.

- Concrete-Operational Thought - Abstract thinking develops. - Questions everything.  
(7-11 years) - Able to perform reversible actions - which lead to child acknowledging that there is more than one way of seeing things → Leading to decrease in Egocentrism.

- Formal Operational Thought - • Thinking becomes logical, abstract & idealistic.  
(Adolescence) • A special kind of egocentrism develops.

Acc. to David Elkind, two imp. components of this egocentrism are - Imaginary Audience & Personal Fable.

- Hypothetical - Deductive reasoning develops, leading to systematic solutions of problem.

Vygotsky's theory criticism is • regarding the role of surrounding (Peer, school & family) on the development of child, which is absent in Piaget's theory as he focused on the Individualistic Development of children.

But, in recent times, it can be seen that, Vygotsky's theory of education is being used by teachers widely, by using the concept of

Zone of Proximal Development, Peer Collaboration.

you are required to focus more upon developmental aspect of cognition. 7marks



b) Data driven concept of perception leads to forming of a concept after analyzing the data, which can be compared to Grounded Theory approach.

Data driven concept advocates that the data or sensory information which is received by our sensory modalities are sufficient in forming our perception & that it is the only way perception is formed. They take Nativistic Approach & focus only on the role of nature in perception. - This view has been pioneered by Gibson.

Whereas, Concept driven processes of perception leads to Hypothesis testing and they take into account the influence of past experiences on the formation of perception. - This view has been pioneered by Gregory.

They are complementary to each other as there is not only a single view which can completely explain the processes involved in perception. And, these two processes simultaneously play role in perception. A new born has no past experience but still they perceive. And in many everyday activities, our past experiences assist us in forming perceptions. Eg: Our perception towards a political issue.

More elaboration is required\*\*\*\* on data driven as well as on concept driven processes think of the cases where these 2 processes are competing also like in illusions.  
4/10 marks

c) Longitudinal research design which is a form of Descriptive research design, helps in studying a single subject over a long period of time.

Longitudinal Research design is more appropriate than the Cross sectional design to compare intellectual function of young & elderly due to following reasons:

- ci) It is better to study a single subject as it will minimize the effect of Individual differences in the study, like - Personality differences.
  - IQ levels
  - Socio - Historical events.
- cc) Longitudinal research design will enable a more in-depth study of



a person as compared to Cross-sectional design.

d) ~~Perceiving~~ <sup>Perceiving</sup> things holistically mean, perceiving it in its complete context.   
→ It will ~~not~~ be completely correct to say that we are biologically programmed to perceive things holistically. ~~because of our~~   
A complete context of a thing refers to its ~~socio~~ historical background.   
This view can be explained by Gestaltist's view of perception.   
There are several laws of perception which apply to everyone in the same way despite cultural differences, like -

- Laws of Proximity.
- Laws of Similarity.
- Laws of Symmetry.
- Laws of movement.
- Law of continuity.
- Law of surroundness.

While perceiving anything, these laws comes into play and these are same with everyone despite their cultural differences.

One ~~more~~ thing which can be taken into consideration is Illusions.   
There are ~~some~~ <sup>Thus</sup>, it can be said that we are biologically programmed to perceive things holistically.

e) Age norms are something which are defined by culture & society.   
But Age norms are not the perfect criteria for understanding Ageing as different people have different experiences & thus there are large individual differences which persists, like -

- Socio-historical situations
- Socio-economic condition.
- Health.
- Personality.
- Home environment.

So, though there are some criterias which work on all individuals similarly in all age groups, but they cannot be kept as a perfect

In order to prove biological programming of human perceptual system, you must cite empirical research. Add Hubel's research. Gestalt psychologists just theorized but never gave evidences for the biological programming. 4 marks

Ideas are perfect but the answer requires research studies 4



criteria for understand ageing.

Q) a) Classical Conditioning refers to the learning by pairing of Conditioned & Unconditioned Stimulus.

Contiguity refers to time gap between presentation of Conditioned & Unconditioned stimulus.

Acc. to the research, based on contiguity, there are four ways of

conditioning - Simultaneous Conditioning

- Delayed Conditioning

- Trace Conditioning

- Backward Conditioning.

Now, it has been seen that acquisition of learning is faster in

Simultaneous conditioning but it offers least resistance to extinction.

Similarly, in case of Delayed & trace conditioning, acquisition of learning is slower but it offers higher resistance to extinction.

Shortcoming of these are, - in classical conditioning - Animal is passive.

- Responses are reflexive in nature.

- They have not given any weightage to the cognitive abilities & conscious decision.

This is just another name

b) Subliminal perception is major evidence showing that we can perceive things without being aware.

Priming study requires descriptions. John Vicary just claimed. His study was not not authentic.

4+0/15 marks

A Research by John Vicary - In his film, he was showing 'Eat Popcorns' in the middle of the film for a very brief moment which was below the absolute threshold of the people.

So, it this means that the message was not acknowledged consciously as it was below threshold but it was observed that the sale of popcorns increased significantly that day.



This ~~shows~~ is a major evidence for subliminal perception.

There are many other example which give ~~an~~ evidence for subliminal perception like - Priming

- Nudge Theory - This is also a major evidence showing that how indirect messages which are below the absolute ~~threshold~~ are recognized & perceived by an individual without their consciously being aware of it.

There are ~~some~~

c) Social learning refers to how we learn from our surrounding by observing & imitating people around us.

Bandura's Theory of Observational learning & modelling shows how ~~so~~ much information we learn by observing others. This also shows how much people learn by the process of enculturation.

Self-Instructional learning refers to the Programmed learning ~~not~~ which is advocated in educational institutions.

There are two types of Programmed learning - Linear Programmed learning - Branched Programmed

Self-Instructional learning is a structured way of learning & is done by deliberate teaching & deliberate instructioning.

Whereas social learning is not a structured way of learning & ~~may~~ is also learning without any deliberate teaching.

Bandura's Bobo Doll Experiment showed that how efficiently people learn by observing others & how ~~more~~ that it does not influence one's day to day activities but also very effectively influences one's attitudes.



you have very little knowledge of self instructional learning. the concept of social learning is also not in good shape.. refers to its model answer discussion..3/15 marks

Examples of social learning - Influences of media.

- Children trying to imitate the parents or other role models.

Example of self-instructional learning - In educational institutions  
- During examination.

a) Cultures are the labels for the different features that people have from society to society.

And socialization refers to deliberate teaching, such as, parents teaching their children in order to facilitate their adaptation in the society.

Now, ~~in~~ which culture parents live in, influence to a great extent that what kind of teaching they will pass on to their children.

As cultures relates to the features of individuals in a society & these are the individuals who will be providing further teaching to the next generation, hence culture plays a very major role in socialization.

Acc. to Diana Baumrind's study of different Parenting Style

- Authoritative Parenting Style - High on demanding, low Rewarding.
- Democratic Parenting Style - Balance between demands & Rewards.
- Permissive Parenting Style - High on Rewarding with minimum checks & balances.

- In Authoritative style, ~~at~~ children will have no free will to explore & they will develop insecure attachment with parents.

- In Democratic, children will have freedom to explore thing with parents guiding them properly.



The answer is nearly appropriate you should elaborate more the impact of culture on socialization. 8/15 marks

- In permissive style children are likely to go under negative influences due to min. checks & balances of children.

This shows that how culture affects parenting styles which in turn affect attitudes & personality of children.

c) Acc. to Kohlberg's model, children have diff. moral thinking & moral attitudes at different ages.

Nice effort!

# read about the topics you do not know or know very little. Focus more on the analytical understanding.. not just on informative knowledge.

\* make use of the suggestion given in the live discussion class.

