



Paper – II
Psychology

Booklet Code

A

TEST BOOKLET NO.

Subject Code : 3 2

Roll No. :

(Figures as per admission card)

Roll No. (in words) : _____

OMR Sheet No. :

Name and Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of hundred (100) multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the test booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
 - To have access to the Test Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Test Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After the verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example : (A) (B) ● (D)

where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- Read the instructions given in OMR Sheet carefully. Fill the Booklet Code of Paper – II in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- You can take away test booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table, etc. is prohibited.**
- There is no negative mark for incorrect answer.**



PSYCHOLOGY
Paper – II

1. Match the following Brain Area with their Function.

Brain Area	Function
I. Frontal lobe	1. Learning, memory, language and thinking
II. Parietal lobe	2. Hearing, perception, recognition of sound
III. Temporal lobe	3. Touch and kinesthetic function
IV. Occipital lobe	4. Vision

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	4	2	3	1
(D)	3	4	1	2

2. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : fMRI is an advanced invasive neuroimaging techniques to study the brain activity.

Reason (R) : In fMRI, computer tracks where oxygen is being used in the brain over an image of the brain's structure and provides information about brain's function.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

3. In which stage of sleep hypnologic hallucinations occur ?

- (A) Stage I
(B) Stage II
(C) Stage III
(D) Stage IV

4. Which of the following is/are true regarding neurotransmitter acetylcholine ?

1. It plays a key role in memory, arousal and attention.
2. Low level of acetylcholine is associated to Parkinson's disease.
3. Black widow spider venom is an antagonist for acetylcholine.
4. Low level of acetylcholine is associated to Alzheimer's disease.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct
(B) Only 1 and 3 are correct
(C) Only 1 and 4 are correct
(D) Only 1, 3 and 4 are correct

5. Choose the odd one for pattern of sympathetic activities during emotions.

- (A) Increased heart rate
(B) Pupil constriction
(C) Lowered skin resistance
(D) Increased breathing rate



6. _____ involves applying deceitful methods to coerce individuals to behave in certain ways or to perform certain tasks.
- (A) Online harassment
 - (B) Social engineering and trickery
 - (C) Hacking
 - (D) Identity theft
7. There are five key stress Resilience skills which need to be practiced in sequence. Choose the correct sequence.
- (A) Attention → Letting go (mental) → Letting go (physical) → Self awareness → Accessing and Sustaining Positive Emotion
 - (B) Attention → Letting go (mental) → Letting go (physical) → Accessing and Sustaining Positive Emotion → Self awareness
 - (C) Self awareness → Attention → Letting go (physical) → Letting go (mental) → Accessing and Sustaining Positive Emotion
 - (D) Attention → Letting go (physical) → Letting go (mental) → Accessing and Sustaining Positive Emotion → Self awareness
8. Which type of personality is more susceptible to develop cancer ?
- (A) Type A
 - (B) Type B
 - (C) Type C
 - (D) Type F
9. The lapse for drug abuse will either remain an isolated event and the individual will return to abstinence or will become a full-blown relapse. This transition is explained by
- (A) Frustration and aggression hypothesis
 - (B) Self-regulatory model
 - (C) Self-violation effect
 - (D) Abstinence violation effect
10. Rollo May suggested four stages of consciousness of self. Which of them is the correct sequence of stages ?
- (A) Stage of innocence, stage of rebellion, ordinary consciousness of self, creative consciousness of self
 - (B) Stage of innocence, ordinary consciousness of self, stage of rebellion, creative consciousness of self
 - (C) Stage of innocence, creative consciousness of self, stage of rebellion, ordinary consciousness of self
 - (D) Stage of innocence, ordinary consciousness of self, stage of rebellion, creative consciousness of self
11. Our expectancies, learning, past experiences and cultural factors play a critical role in shaping our perception. This is well explained by
- (A) Information processing approach
 - (B) Bottom-up processing approach
 - (C) Top-down processing approach
 - (D) Hierarchical processing approach



12. A set of problems that have the same underlying structures and solutions but different specific details, are known as
 (A) Structural isomorphs
 (B) Surface isomorphs
 (C) Problem isomorphs
 (D) Solution isomorphs

13. Match the following Heuristics to their correct explanations.

Heuristics	Explanations
I. Anchoring and Adjustment Heuristic	1. We judge that a sample is likely if it is similar to the population from which this sample was selected
II. Availability Heuristic	2. You estimate frequency or probability in terms of how easy it is to think of relevant examples of something
III. Representativeness Heuristic	3. We begin with a first approximation and then we make adjustments to that number on the basis of additional information

Choose the correct option :

- | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

14. Read each of the following two statements.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes below :

Assertion (A) : According to interference theory of forgetting, forgetting is caused due to the intervening task which occurs before or after the original task.

Reason (R) : The intervening task weaken the memory trace.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
15. The neurotransmitters called as “feel good” hormones are known as
 (A) Insulin (B) Endorphins
 (C) Acetylcholine (D) GABA
16. Psychoanalysis classifies client resistance into _____ categories, all emanating from the ego, the id, and the superego.
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 6
17. Which philosophy stresses the importance of experience in the attainment of knowledge ?
 (A) Empiricism
 (B) Sensationalism
 (C) Positivism
 (D) Romanticism



18. Which among the following is incorrect ?

1. One important characteristic feature of Buddhism is its marginalization of metaphysical quantities and its emphasis is on direct engagement with everyday experiences.
2. Eight noble truths and four fold path was profound by Buddha as means to arrive at Nirvana.
3. According to Buddha all suffering is due to longing and all the longing is due to attachment to the false notion of parmariance.
4. Freedom from suffering is possible by practicing the four fold path.

- (A) 2 and 4
- (B) 1 and 4
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1 and 3

19. In the person-centered therapy, the process of change through the helping relationship is guided by the presence of three basic conditions. Choose the correct answer from the given options.

- (A) Genuineness, acceptance and caring, empathic understanding
- (B) Genuineness, inner resources, self-actualization
- (C) Genuineness, availability, trustworthiness
- (D) Genuineness, constructive, trustworthiness

20. Match the following Gestalt strategies/ techniques to the purpose that they serve.

Strategy/ technique	Purpose
I. Empty chair	1. To help the client bring clarity out of confusion and enable the client to practice change. This intervention seeks to break the client from the habit of playing the prescribed role(s) he or she continues to play within society.
II. Making the rounds	2. To help the client to achieve clarity. It allows the client to become cognizant of how his or her behavior may be affecting others and to gain insight into all pieces of the problem or issue.
III. Rehearsal	3. To teach the client, through a group therapy technique, to be a group member and make some form of contact with other group members or practice new ways of being with each group member.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

	I	II	III
(A)	2	1	3
(B)	1	2	3
(C)	1	3	2
(D)	2	3	1



21. When viewing a picture, the places (dots) where the eye pauses to take information about specific parts of the scene are called _____ and the lines joining the dots are eye movements called _____.

- (A) Saccades, fixations
- (B) Fixations, Saccades
- (C) Attention map, peripheral map
- (D) Peripheral map, attention map

22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Balinti's Syndrome ?

- (A) Simultanagnosia
- (B) Oculomotor apraxia
- (C) Hemineglect
- (D) Optic alexia

23. Which of the following are correct with respect to perception of depth ?

1. The impression of depth that results from information provided by binocular disparity is called stereopsis.
2. Neurons in striate cortex (V1) that respond to absolute disparity are known as disparity selective cells.
3. To make use of binocular disparity, an animal must have eyes that have overlapping visual fields.
4. Humans have lateral eyes.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (B) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (C) Only 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- (D) Only 3 and 4 are correct

24. Match the following Laws with their correct explanations.

Laws	Explanation
a. Weber's Law	1. The sensation is related to stimulus intensity by a power function
b. Fechner's Law	2. The change in stimulus intensity that can just be discriminated is a constant fraction of the starting intensity of the stimulus
c. Steven's Law	3. The magnitude of a sensation grows with the logarithm of the initiating stimulus

Choose the correct option :

- | | a | b | c |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 3 | 1 |



25. Skinner pointed out that there are actually three components in the operant conditioning contingency. Which of the following is/are the correct component/s ?

1. The context or situation in which a response occurs (i.e., those stimuli that precede the response).
2. The response itself.
3. The stimulus that follow the response (i.e., the reinforcer).
4. The individual/subject being presented with the stimulus.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- (B) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (C) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (D) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

26. The need interacts with Press variables to produce theme as denoted as TAT. Press refers to

- (A) Error
- (B) Drive
- (C) Outcome
- (D) Environment

27. Which of the following theorists hold the deterministic assumption of human nature ?

1. Erikson
2. Murray
3. Adler
4. Maslow

Codes :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 3 and 4
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) 2 and 3

28. The location of the optic nerve exit point from the retina of the eye is called as

- (A) Bipolar cell
- (B) Fovea
- (C) Blind spot
- (D) Cone

29. According to Eriksons, Fanaticism occurs because of maldevelopment in _____ stage.

- (A) Third
- (B) Sixth
- (C) Fifth
- (D) Fourth



30. Which of the following personality psychologist does not fall in the group of humanistic approaches of personality ?

- (A) Carl Rogers
- (B) Rollo May
- (C) Martin Saligman
- (D) Abraham Maslow

31. Romanticism

- (A) Swept the earlier psychological roots in late 19th century
- (B) Is a forerunner of psychoanalysis
- (C) Emphasized traditional principles of stability, uniformity, discipline and impartiality
- (D) Emphasized creativity, spontaneity and curiosity together with sentimental self expression

32. The most important aspects of humans are their personal, subjective interpretations of life and the choices they make in light of these interpretations. Which philosophy it represents ?

- (A) Existentialism
- (B) Sensationalism
- (C) Positivism
- (D) Romanticism

33. Match the following terms to their correct meanings.

Terms	Meaning
I. Organization	1. Process of interpreting new experiences by incorporating them into existing schemes.
II. Adaptation	2. Inborn tendency to adjust to the demands of the environment.
III. Assimilation	3. Process of modifying existing schemes in order to incorporate or adapt to new experiences.
IV. Accommodation	4. An inborn tendency to combine and integrate available schemes into coherent systems or bodies of knowledge.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	2	1	4
(B)	4	2	1	3
(C)	4	2	3	1
(D)	3	4	1	2



34. In male-dominated cultures, where fathers are distant and aloof from their children, young boys develop especially strong bonds with their mothers. Intense psychological conflict may occur when boys later need to forsake such identifications to meet societal expectations of adult male behavior.

This can be understood in terms of

- (A) Protest masculinity
(B) Male rejection masculinity
(C) Harsh masculinity
(D) Feminine masculinity
35. Industry is inferiority stage of Erikson's Psychological development corresponds to which stage of Freudian Psychological Development ?

- (A) Latency (B) Genital
(C) Phallic (D) Anal

36. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : The Kuder-Richardson technique does not involve some of the problems of split half reliability.

Reason (R) : The Kuder-Richardson technique calculates the reliability of a test in which the items are dichotomous, scored 0 or 1.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

37. Which of the following is incorrect ?

- (A) The psychometric approach to study nature of intelligence examines the elemental structure of a test.
(B) The information-processing approach to study nature of intelligence examines the processes that underlie how we learn and solve problems.
(C) The cognitive approach to study nature of intelligence focuses on how humans adapt to real world demands.
(D) The cognitive approach to study nature of intelligence examines the processes that underlie how we learn and solve problems.

38. Which of the following is not an assumption in using Item Response Theory ?

- (A) Unidimensionality
(B) Local independence
(C) Equivalence of all items
(D) Monotonicity

39. Match the following Wechsler subtests with the functions that they measure.

Subtests	Major function measured by the subtests
I. Digit span	1. Anxiety
II. Coding	2. Visual-motor functioning
III. Visual puzzles	3. Perceptual reasoning
IV. Matrix reasoning	4. Inductive reasoning

Choose the correct option :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |



40. Which of the following is/are true regarding Raven's progressive matrices ?

1. It is a non-verbal estimate of fluid intelligence.
2. RPM measures general human ability and abstract reasoning.
3. Original RPM had 50 items.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (B) 1, 2 are correct
- (C) 1, 3 are correct
- (D) Only 2 is correct

41. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Kelly's attributional model ?

1. Consistency is high when the individual behaved in the same way in the past or on each occasion.
2. Consensus is high when the other people behave in the same way as the individual.
3. An internal (person) attribution will be made when there is high consensus and distinctiveness but low consistency, otherwise an external (situational) attribution is made.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- (D) All 1, 2 and 3 are correct

42. Which of the bases of social power are incorrectly matched to their explanations ?

1. Coercive power – The target's belief that the influencer is authorised by a recognised power structure to command and make decisions.
2. Legitimate power – The ability to give or threaten punishment for non-compliance.
3. Referent power – Identification with, attraction to or respect for the source of influence.
4. Expert power – The target's belief that the influencer has generally greater expertise and knowledge than oneself.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1 and 4
- (D) Only 1 and 3

43. The resting potential of a Neuron is

- (A) – 95 mv
- (B) + 85 mv
- (C) – 70 mv
- (D) + 65 mv

44. Children first demonstrate a rudimentary understanding of syntax during the _____ stage.

- (A) Babbling
- (B) One-word
- (C) Two-word
- (D) Three-word



45. Which model suggested that complex ideas are formed from combinations of simple ideas ?

- (A) Social constructionism
- (B) Associationism
- (C) Empiricism
- (D) Positivism

46. Development of super-ego, according to Freud is a result of

- (A) Identification with the opposite sex parent
- (B) Resolution of Oedipus/Electra Complex
- (C) Age advancement
- (D) Anatomical superiority

47. According to *Bhagavad Gītā*, which of the following factors are involved in accounting for the totality of results of any action ?

1. *adhiṣṭhānam*
2. *kartā*
3. *mokṣa*

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 1 and 2
- (C) Only 2 and 3
- (D) Only 1 and 3

48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Indicate your answer using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : If your teacher embarrasses you for asking a question in class, it is less likely that you would ask questions in class in future.

Reason (R) : Negative reinforcement reduces the occurrence of a behaviour.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

49. According to William James, each individual has more than one self. These are

1. Individual self
2. Social self
3. Material self
4. Spiritual self

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1, 2, 3
- (B) Only 1, 2, 4
- (C) Only 2, 3, 4
- (D) Only 1, 3, 4

50. When information currently being learned adversely affects the retention of information acquired previously, the phenomena are referred to as

- (A) Distortion
- (B) Retroactive interference
- (C) Proactive interference
- (D) Retrieval failure



51. Which of the following is/are correct regarding fluid and crystallized intelligence ?
1. Fluid intelligence is independent of the cultural influences.
 2. Crystallized intelligence includes ability to perceive relationships, solve unfamiliar problems and gain new knowledge.
 3. Crystallized intelligence consists of acquired skills and knowledge and the ability to apply that knowledge in specific situations.
 4. Expertise is an example of crystallized intelligence.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (B) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- (C) Only 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- (D) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

52. According to the investment theory, creativity requires a confluence of six distinct but interrelated resources. Which of these is/are included ?

1. Intellectual ability and knowledge
2. Personality and thinking styles
3. Emotion and environment
4. Motivation and environment.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 2, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 3 and 4

53. Match the following to their correct explanations.

Terms	Explanations
I. Simultaneous scanning	1. Characterized by changing more than one feature at a time.
II. Successive scanning	2. Participants start with all possible hypotheses and eliminate the untenable ones.
III. Conservative focusing	3. Participants begin with a single hypothesis, maintain it if successful and where it is unsuccessful, may change it to another that is based on all previous experience.
IV. Focus gambling	4. Participants formulate a hypothesis, select a positive instance of it as a focus and then make a sequence of reformulations noting each time which turns out to be positive and which negative.

Choose the correct option :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	2	3	1	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	1	3	2	4



54. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to associationism ?

1. The principle holds that a bond will be formed between two events (or objects) as they are repeatedly presented together.
2. The learning of a concept is a result of reinforcing the correct pairing of a stimulus with the response of identifying it as a concept.
3. The learning of a concept is a result of reinforcing the incorrect pairing of a stimulus with a response of identifying it as a concept.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- (D) Only 2 is correct

55. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Functional fixedness may obstruct creativity.

Reason (R) : Creativity is a cognitive activity that results in novel ways of viewing a problem or situation.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

56. Which of the following are characteristics of qualitative research ?

1. Triangulation
2. Serendipity
3. Positivism
4. Emphasis on process

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 1 and 4 only
- (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

57. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : When comparing the size of the regression coefficients for each of several predictor variables in a multiple regression, one should compare the unstandardized regression coefficients, as opposed to the regular standardized regression coefficients.

Reason (R) : A larger value of b for one predictor variable compared to another predictor variable may simply reflect the different scales for each variable.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true



58. The sentence "Blue Jeans wear false smiles" has incorrect _____ but correct _____.
- (A) Morphemes; phonemes
(B) Phonemes; morphemes
(C) Syntax; semantics
(D) Semantics; syntax
59. Some people believe that certain objects bring luck and help them in being successful. Such superstitions may be the result of
- (A) Insight
(B) A program of behavior modification
(C) Auto shaping
(D) Token economy systems
60. Which of the following are true regarding the Grounded theory ?
1. Grounded theory consists of *guidelines* for conducting data collection, data analysis and theory building.
 2. Grounded theory is *systematic*.
 3. Grounded theory involves *deductive* guidelines rather than inductive processes.
- Choose the correct option :
- (A) Only 1 and 3
(B) Only 1 and 2
(C) Only 2 and 3
(D) All 1, 2 and 3 are false

61. Match the following terms with their correct meanings.

Terms	Meaning
I. Prosocial behaviour	1. A special form of helping behaviour, sometimes costly, that shows concern for fellow human beings and is performed without expectation of personal gain.
II. Helping behaviour	2. Subcategory of prosocial behaviour, acts that intentionally benefit someone else.
III. Altruistic behaviour	3. Encompasses acts that are valued positively by society.

Choose the correct answer from the given options :

	I	II	III
(A)	1	2	3
(B)	3	1	2
(C)	1	3	2
(D)	3	2	1

62. A subject has a T score (Mean = 50; SD = 10) of 40 on an abstract reasoning test. The corresponding percentile rank would be
- (A) 16
(B) 34
(C) 40
(D) 84



63. Frustration aggression theory is designed to explain
- (A) hostile aggression
 - (B) instrumental aggression
 - (C) verbal aggression
 - (D) both hostile and instrumental aggression

64. Which of the following statements incorrectly match the leadership styles with their description ?

1. Task-specialists – concentrate on reaching solutions, often making suggestions and giving directions.
2. Socioemotional specialists – leaves the group to its own devices and generally intervened minimally.
3. Laissez-faire leaders – are attentive to the feelings of other group members.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 2 and 3
- (C) Only 1 and 3
- (D) Only 3

65. Which of the following personality tests are considered to be projective in nature ?

1. Thematic Apperception Test
2. Kent-Rosanoff Word Association Test
3. NEO Five-Factor Inventory
4. Rotter's Incomplete Sentence Blank

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 1 and 2 only
- (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (D) 2, 3 and 4 only

66. 14 to 30 Hz is the frequency of which type of brain waves ?

- (A) Alpha
- (B) Beta
- (C) Delta
- (D) Theta

67. Which among the following methods of measuring the amount of learning is easiest to work within the laboratory as well as in ordinary life situation ?

- (A) Effort in response
- (B) Resistance to extinction
- (C) Strength of response
- (D) Resistance to interference

68. Match the following S-R connections with level of transfer.

S-R connections Level of transfer

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. Identical stimuli and response | 1. Small amount of positive transfer |
| II. Different stimuli and similar response | 2. Maximum positive transfer |
| III. Similar stimuli and different response | 3. Little or zero transfer |
| IV. Different stimuli and different response | 4. Negative transfer |

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (B) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (C) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |



69. Match the following hormones to the glands of their release.

Hormones	Glands
I. Prolactin	1. Posterior pituitary
II. Oxytocin	2. Anterior pituitary
III. Somatotrophin	3. Liver
IV. Antidiuretic hormone	
V. Somatomedin	

Choose the correct option :

- | I | II | III | IV | V |
|-------|----|-----|----|---|
| (A) 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (B) 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (C) 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (D) 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
70. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale has eleven subtests out of which
- (A) Five are verbal and six are performance
- (B) Six are verbal and five are performance
- (C) Seven are verbal and four are performance
- (D) Four are verbal and seven are performance
71. The human ear can generally hear sounds ranging from
- (A) 20 – 1000 Hz
- (B) 10 – 2000 Hz
- (C) 20 – 20000 Hz
- (D) 1000 – 5000 Hz

72. Match List – I with List – II and indicate your answer using codes given below :

List – I (Personality Approaches)	List – II (Focus)
I. Behaviouristic	1. Self-concepts
II. Psychoanalytic	2. Habits
III. Biological	3. Childhood fixations
IV. Humanistic	4. Inheritance of genes

Codes :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	3	4	2
(B)	2	4	3	1
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	1	4	2	3

73. According to Titchener, basic units of consciousness are sensations, images and affections. Match the following to their correct explanation.

Units of consciousness	Explanation
I. Sensations	1. The elements of ideas
II. Images	2. The elements of perception
III. Affections	3. The elements of emotions

	I	II	III
(A)	3	2	1
(B)	3	1	2
(C)	2	1	3
(D)	1	2	3

74. The term that most typically corresponds to a given level of performance in an intelligence test is called
- (A) Intelligence Quotient
- (B) Maturation
- (C) Mental age
- (D) Achievement



75. Awareness of one's own thought process enabling effective learning through correction is called

- (A) Algorithm
- (B) Analogies
- (C) Meta cognition
- (D) Constructive process

76. Jung's psychological types arise out of

- (A) Two basic attitudes and two functions
- (B) Two basic attitudes and four functions
- (C) Four basic attitudes and four functions
- (D) Four basic attitudes and two functions

77. Read the following two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : The high achievement motivation displayed by children has emotional roots.

Reason (R) : Highly motivated children often have parents who encourage their independence from an early age and praise and reward them for their successes.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

78. Which of the following are correct for Allports trait theory ?

- (A) Allport created three tiered hierarchy of personality traits
- (B) He adopted monothetive approach to personality
- (C) Personality traits determine the individuality of a person
- (D) As per Allport, people can be classified on the basis of small number of traits

79. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : Freud's theory can be called a homeostatic approach.

Reason (R) : Freud's theory suggests that we are motivated to restore and maintain a condition of physiological equilibrium or balance.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true



80. Beck, in his theory talked about automatic thoughts. Which of them is/are correct about automatic thoughts ?

1. Automatic thoughts are involuntary and unintentional.
2. They occur at unconscious level.
3. They function as self-monologues that may support us or berate us.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) Only 3 and 4 are correct
- (D) Only 1 and 3 are correct

81. Who was the first to suggest the term of Internet addiction ?

- (A) Ivan Goldberg
- (B) Kimberley Young
- (C) David Greenfield
- (D) Elias Aboujaoude

82. _____ comes from individuals who hurt others in acute and discrete incidents.

- (A) Structural violence
- (B) Incidental violence
- (C) Direct violence
- (D) Indirect violence

83. The HIV virus generally needs to come into contact with which molecules on surface of cells ?

- (A) CD1
- (B) CD2
- (C) CD3
- (D) CD4

84. Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) proposed an integrative typology to distinguish between three types of male batterers. Match the following with their correct meaning.

Typology	Meaning
I. Family only batterer	1. Whose violence is rooted in emotional instability and psychiatric disorders, whose aggression is concentrated on their family, but extrafamilial violence and criminal behaviour may occur occasionally.
II. Dysphoric/ Borderline batterer	2. Whose violent behaviour is restricted to members of their own family, do not show signs of psychopathological disorders, violence is less severe and does not extend to sexual or psychological abuse.
III. Generally violent/ antisocial batterer	3. Who show violent behaviour both, within and outside their family and who engage in sexual or psychological aggression in addition to physical violence.

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

	I	II	III
(A)	3	2	1
(B)	3	1	2
(C)	2	1	3
(D)	1	2	3



85. On a social networking site, a person's choice of language may give us a hint about the type of person he is. This is an example of
- (A) Identity claims
 - (B) Behavioural residue
 - (C) Social residue
 - (D) Online claims
86. The phi-phenomenon, stroboscopic motion, induced motion and autokinetic motion are all
- (A) Pictorial cues
 - (B) Apparent motion
 - (C) Double images
 - (D) Non-verbal cues
87. Who among the following emphasised that "People control basic anxiety by moving toward, away from and against others" ?
- (A) Anone Freud
 - (B) Karen Horney
 - (C) H. S. Sullivan
 - (D) Rollo May

88. Which of the following describes the cognitive triad of depression ?
- (A) Helplessness, sleeplessness, worthlessness
 - (B) Thoughtlessness, worthlessness, sleeplessness
 - (C) Hopelessness, worthlessness, thoughtlessness
 - (D) Hopelessness, worthlessness, helplessness

89. Match List – I with List – II and indicate your answer by using the codes given below the lists :

List – I (Part of eye)	List – II (Function)
I. Pupil	1. Focus images on the retina
II. Iris	2. Begin the processing of visual information
III. Lens	3. Allows light to enter
IV. Retina	4. Controls the size of the pupil

Codes :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	1	3	4	2
(D)	4	2	1	3



90. Match the following strategies used in structured personality tests construction with their description.

Strategy	Description
a. Logical-Content Strategy	1. begins with collection of individuals who share a characteristic
b. Theoretical Strategy	2. uses reason and deductive logic in the development of personality measures
c. Criterion-Group Strategy	3. begins with the conceptualization about the nature of the particular characteristic to be measured. Items must be consistent with the theory
d. Factor Analytic Strategy	4. uses inter-correlation matrix to derive empirically the basic dimensions of personality

Choose the correct option :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

91. The art of establishing trust, respect and co-operation in a relationship is referred to as

- (A) Personal distance
- (B) Continuation behaviour
- (C) Use of humor
- (D) Rapport

92. In their experiment on cats in a puzzle box, Guthrie and Horton found that the behaviours of each cat were _____ from trial to trial and they were found _____ from cat to cat.

- (A) Similar, similar
- (B) Different, different
- (C) Similar, different
- (D) Different, similar

93. Which of the following is/are correct regarding reinforcement schedule ?

1. In a fixed-ratio (FR) schedule a reinforcer is delivered after every n responses, where n is the size of the ratio.
2. Ratio strain is the general strengthening of responding that is found when large ratios are used.
3. Many forms of gambling are examples of variable interval schedule.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1 is correct
- (B) Only 2 is correct
- (C) Only 3 is correct
- (D) Only 1 and 2 are correct



94. Match the following examples to their correct ways of testing memory.

Examples	Ways of testing memory
I. Savings	1. Name the seven Dwarfs
II. Recognition	2. Try memorizing this list : Sleepy, Sneazy, Doc, Dopey, Grumpy, Happy, Bashful. Can you memorize it faster than this list : Sleazy, Snoopy, Duke, Dippy, Gripey, Hippy, Blushy ?
III. Recall	3. Which of the following were among the seven Dwarfs: Sneazy, Sleazy, Dopey, Dippy, Hippy, Happy ?

Choose the correct option :

- | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (A) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 2 | 1 |

95. Which of the following is/are correctly defined ?

1. Adjunctive behaviour – Stereotyped behaviours that arise when food or some other reinforcer is delivered at irregular intervals.
2. Automatic reinforcement – Reinforcement of a behaviour derived from the sensory stimulation that occurs as a result of performing the behaviour itself.
3. Behavioural contrast – A phenomenon in which responding in the presence of one stimulus changes as a result of a change in the reinforcement conditions during another stimulus.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (C) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- (D) Only 2 is correct

96. Match the following measures with their correct definition.

Measure	Definition
I. Median	1. how far away the score is from the mean
II. Variance	2. middle score when all the scores in a distribution are arranged from lowest to highest
III. Deviation score	3. measure of how spread out a set of scores are

Codes :

- | | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (D) | 1 | 3 | 2 |



97. Which of the following clinical procedure/s is/are not based on classical conditioning ?

1. Flooding
2. Transference
3. Client centered therapy
4. Systematic desensitization

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

98. Which is not the obstacle to problem solving ?

- (A) Confirmation bias
(B) Fixation
(C) Mental set
(D) Heuristics

99. Match the following interview techniques to their correct examples.

Techniques	Examples
I. Asymmetrical trust interview	1. Market researcher wants to know the attitude of prospective customers towards a product
II. Survey interview	2. Police interrogation
III. Hostile interview	3. Doctor-patient interview

Choose the correct option :

- | | I | II | III |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------|
| (A) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 3 |

100. Which of the following methods of correction is used when both the variables are naturally dichotomous ?

- (A) Phi-Coefficient
(B) Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance
(C) Tetrachoric Correlation
(D) Point Biserial Correlation



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

