

23-0009-AW TEST BOOKLET

PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER – I

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 12(twelve) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts – **Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.**
7. All three parts are **Compulsory.**
8. **Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. **Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s).* You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

PART - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- *Choose the correct answers for the following questions.*
- *Each question carries 3 marks.*

[3x50=150]

1. Who devised the visual cliff experiment for testing depth perception?
 - (a) Eleanor J. Gibson
 - (b) Anne Freud
 - (c) Mary Ainsworth
 - (d) Melanie Klein
2. Vocal output used for purposes of communication -
 - (a) Language
 - (b) Signals
 - (c) Speech
 - (d) Words
3. Arrange the following theories of personality in chronological order -
 1. Trait theory
 2. Humanistic theory
 3. Psychoanalytic theory
 4. Social learning theory
 5. Neo-Freudian theory
 - (a) 1,3,2,4,5
 - (b) 1,3,2,5,4
 - (c) 3,4,1,5,2
 - (d) 3,5,1,2,4
4. Individual differences in intelligence are due to-
 - (a) Genetic factors
 - (b) Environmental factors
 - (c) Genetic and economic factors
 - (d) Genetic and environmental factors
5. Which of the following is not the way we acquire concepts?
 - (a) Naturally acquired
 - (b) By discrimination learning
 - (c) Innate
 - (d) By definition
6. The best way to stop practice effect in any psychological experiment -
 - (a) Random selection
 - (b) Counter balancing
 - (c) Manipulation in independent variable
 - (d) Experimental group method and control group method

7. Choose the correct sequence from the following -
 - A. Stimulation
 - B. Perception
 - C. Apperception
 - D. Will
 - (a) B,C,D,A
 - (b) A,B,C,D
 - (c) D,B,C,A
 - (d) C,D,B,A
8. According to Heider the main reason of attitude change is -
 - (a) Decrease in balance state
 - (b) Decrease in imbalance state
 - (c) Decrease in uniformity state
 - (d) Increase in imbalance state
9. Which of the following about inkblot test is incorrect?
 - (a) Perceptions of inkblots are recorded
 - (b) The test is analysed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms
 - (c) The Rorschach test was the most widely used projective test
 - (d) The interpretation of the Rorschach test is based on the contents of the responses
10. In Cattell's theory of intelligence, biological abilities are kept under which ability?
 - (a) Crystalized ability
 - (b) Fluid ability
 - (c) Semantic ability
 - (d) Memory ability
11. Who proposed the concept of figure persistence?
 - (a) Max Wertheimer
 - (b) Wolfgang Kohler
 - (c) Edgar Rubin
 - (d) Broadbent
12. The meaning of "Children are the parent of men" implies -
 - (a) Every development is a product of maturity and learning.
 - (b) Early development is more important than later development.
 - (c) Completion of developmental chapter is essential in early development.
 - (d) All of them
13. Rosenthal effect is also called -
 - (a) The Pygmalion effect
 - (b) The Placebo effect
 - (c) The Nocebo effect
 - (d) The Hawthorne effect

14. Match the following -

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| i. Mental Chemistry | a. John Stuart mill |
| ii. Father of Psychophysics | b. EH Weber |
| iii. Unconscious inference | c. Helmholtz |
| iv. Specific energy of nerve | d. Johannes Muller |

- (a) i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d
- (b) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- (c) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- (d) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a

15. Which of the following is the best evidence found for the critical period hypothesis in human development?

- (a) Imprinting
- (b) Embryonic development
- (c) Language acquisition
- (d) Development of vocational interest

16. Positive emotional reactions are associated with -

- (a) Greater activation of the left cerebral hemisphere
- (b) The activation of hypothalamus
- (c) The activation of autonomous nervous system
- (d) The activation of hind-brain

17. The attitude of the general audience is negative towards the villain. The main cause of the development of such an attitude is -

- (a) Social learning
- (b) Observational learning
- (c) Imitation
- (d) Identification

18. Motivational levels affect learning by way of -

- (a) Strengthening the stimulus-response associations
- (b) Increasing the frequency of the response
- (c) Providing greater energy for the response
- (d) Giving direction to the response

19. Watson believed that human behaviour is

- (a) largely the result of individual's free will
- (b) largely determined by certain external factors
- (c) determined by unconscious factors
- (d) controlled by conscious effects

20. Who defined personality as "a person's unique pattern of traits."?

- (a) R. B. Cattell
- (b) McClelland
- (c) J.P. Guilford
- (d) G.W. Allport

21. Contextual Intelligence refers to the practical component of intelligence and is defined as the ability to understand and navigate the social and cultural context in which one operates. Whose theory is this?
- (a) Greenburg
 - (b) Sternberg
 - (c) Gardner
 - (d) Lorenz
22. Which of the following is/are example(s) of continuous organismic variable?
- 1. Gender
 - 2. Heart beats per minute
 - 3. Trials required to learn a list of CVC trigrams
 - 4. Intelligence
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 4
 - (c) 2 and 4
 - (d) 2,3 and 4
23. Cattell's Culture Fair Intelligence test is presumed to measure -
- (a) Fluid Intelligence
 - (b) Crystallised Intelligence
 - (c) Verbal fluency
 - (d) Convergent thinking
24. Which one of the following is *not* the form of extrasensory perception?
- (a) Telepathy
 - (b) Clairvoyance
 - (c) Psychokinesis
 - (d) Precognition
25. With which of the following is psycho-cybernetics related with?
- (a) Maxwell Maltz
 - (b) Kooley
 - (c) Wertheimer
 - (d) Helmholtz
26. Memory related to surprising and consequential events are known as -
- (a) Photographic memory
 - (b) Iconic memory
 - (c) Flashbulb memory
 - (d) Implicit memory
27. Mental grouping of similar objects, events or people is called -
- (a) Concept
 - (b) Cognition
 - (c) Prototype
 - (d) Thinking

28. Which of the following hypothesis are non-directional hypothesis?
1. Intelligence and academic achievement are negatively related.
 2. Males and females differ on anxiety.
 3. Anxiety disrupts academic performance of the students.
 4. Stress and work output are related.
- (a) Only 2
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1 and 4
29. In which part of the brain does classical conditioning takes place?
- (a) Reticular formation
(b) Amygdala
(c) Cerebellum
(d) Hypothalamus
30. Psychologists believe that people have ways of thinking in their peculiar and more or less in a fixed way. They call these as:
- (a) Fantasies
(b) Concepts
(c) Reasonings
(d) Thinking sets
31. What is meant by development in psychology?
- (a) Quantitative change
(b) Qualitative change
(c) Vertical change
(d) Quantitative and Qualitative change
32. Who wrote the book "Gandhi's Truth"?
- (a) Erik Erikson
(b) Karen Horney
(c) Kurt Lewin
(d) B.F. Skinner
33. Which set of processes is involved in storing of information in long-term memory?
1. Chunking
 2. Long-term potentiation
 3. Consolidation
 4. Monitoring
- (a) 2 and 3
(b) 1,2 and 4
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1,3 and 4

34. According to Witkin, field independent subjects are -
(a) More analytical
(b) More influenced by frame
(c) More confirming
(d) Sensitive to context
35. Hypothesis is -
(a) A theory
(b) An experiment
(c) A disprovable theory
(d) A testable theory
36. Which is the best method to study gradual /systematic change in behaviour?
(a) Cross-cultural method
(b) Longitudinal method
(c) Cross-section method
(d) Survey method
37. Given a new pair of glasses, we feel slightly disoriented and dizzy. Within a day or two we get adjusted. This is called -
(a) Perceptual adaptation
(b) Perceptual learning
(c) Perceptual constancy
(d) Perceptual organism
38. Incidental learning refers to a situation where the subject is -
(a) Over-instructed
(b) Under-instructed
(c) Properly instructed
(d) Not instructed
39. Find the odd one from the following -
(a) Insomnia
(b) Bulimia
(c) Sleep apnea
(d) Narcolepsy
40. 'Scalloping effect' is the important feature of which schedule?
(a) Fixed ratio
(b) Variable interval
(c) Variable ratio
(d) Fixed interval
41. Who among the following is known for his work on reconstruction memory?
(a) F.C. Bartlet
(b) A. Pavio
(c) H. Ebbinghaus
(d) B.J. Underwood

42. Which of the following effects of environment on human development can be seen?
1. Brain size and function
 2. Prehension
 3. Locomotion
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) All of the above
43. Children's language in preoperational stage is -
- (a) Self-centred
 - (b) Society-centred
 - (c) Family-centred
 - (d) None of them
44. Egocentric speech is a concept given by -
- (a) Vygotsky
 - (b) Skinner
 - (c) Piaget
 - (d) Kaplan
45. Credibility, attractiveness and power are important source factors in -
- (a) Attitude change
 - (b) Development of personality
 - (c) Prejudice theories
 - (d) Emotion change
46. Self-addressing memory is related to -
- (a) STM
 - (b) LTM
 - (c) Sensory register
 - (d) 'a' and 'c'
47. Match the contents in List 1 with List 2 :

List 1	List 2
A. Generalization	1. Reacting to similar odors
B. Extinction	2. Not reacting to a previously powerful stimulus
C. Discrimination	3. Not reacting to a new odor
D. Spontaneous recovery	4. Having a reaction come back
Codes:	
(a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4	
(b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1	
(c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2	
(d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1	

48. Which of the following is not a 'Big Five' factor of personality?
- (a) Extraversion
 - (b) Psychoticism
 - (c) Conscientiousness
 - (d) Agreeableness
49. Arrange the following into correct sequence as per James-Lange theory -
- 1. Emotion producing situation
 - 2. Feeling of emotions
 - 3. Elicitation of emotional response
 - 4. The brain receives sensory feedback from the muscles and other organs
- (a) 1,2,3,4
 - (b) 1,4,2,3
 - (c) 2,3,4,1
 - (d) 1,3,4,2
50. _____ drive, through a biological motive, is not triggered by homeostatic imbalance.
- (a) Hunger
 - (b) Thirst
 - (c) Sex
 - (d) None of them

PART - II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- **Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.**
- **Each question carries 5 marks.** **[5x10=50]**

51. What is Psycho-cybernetics?
52. Discuss how experimenter or participant bias could affect the results of an experiment.
53. Describe some of the areas of everyday life where understanding of psychology can be put to practice?
54. What is extrasensory perception?
55. Explain Programmed Learning.
56. Discuss the factors influencing intrinsic motivation.
57. Bring out the difference between anterograde and retrograde amnesia.
58. What do you understand by the plasticity of perception?
59. What do you understand by critical period hypothesis-language acquisition?
60. Differentiate between growth and development.
61. Can creative thinking be fostered? Comment.
62. Write a note on the Indian perspective to personality.
63. Which one is innate or acquired in fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence? Elaborate.

PART - III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.* **[10x5=50]**

64. What is meant by Item Response theory? Write an application of the theory.
65. Explain quasi-experimental design with an example.
66. "In some cases, a behaviour might be reinforced every time it occurs. Sometimes, a behaviour might not be reinforced at all." Explain this concept in detail.
67. Who proposed the multistore model of memory? Explain the model in detail.
68. What ethical guidelines should be followed by researchers during studies? Explain.
69. How do emotions develop? Explain the role limbic structures play in emotional processing?
70. What is meant by brightness constancy? Bring out the relationship between illumination and object colour.
71. Define sleep. If theories that assert sleep is necessary for restoration and recovery from daily energetic demands are correct, what do you predict about the relationship that would exist between individuals' total sleep duration and their level of activity?

PART - IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.* **[25x2= 50]**

72. Explain physiological and social motives. Discuss the effect of motivation on behaviour.
73. Define intelligence. How do you think genetics and environment affect intelligence?
74. Compare the personalities of someone who has high self-efficacy to someone who has low self-efficacy. Why might it be important to consider cultural influences on personality?
75. Define Lifespan development. Discuss Piaget's view of cognitive development and apply the stages to understanding childhood cognition.
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