

Paper - Psychology

PART – I : OBJECTIVE / MCQ

Each question carries 2 marks:

(75X2= 150 Marks)

1. A _____ is an in-depth focus on all aspects of a single subject.
 - a. Field studies.
 - b. Case studies.
 - c. Experimental studies.
 - d. None of the above.

2. The white blood cells that fight bacterial infections and attack cancer cells and viruses are called:
 - a. Lymphocytes.
 - b. Glial cells.
 - c. Teratogens.
 - d. Stress hormones.

3. Ten year old Sharif tells his friend, " you know you are scared when your knees knock, your hands sweat and your stomach is in knots." This statement best illustrates the:
 - a. Cannon-Bard Theory.
 - b. James-Lange theory.
 - c. Opponent Process Theory.
 - d. Cognitive meditational theory.

4. The basic units of cognitions are:
 - a. Phonemes.
 - b. Concepts.
 - c. Syntax.
 - d. Morphemes.

5. Our resistance to going to bed as early as we had planned is most likely a reflection of:
 - a. Dissociation.
 - b. Narcolepsy.
 - c. Circadian rhythm.
 - d. Night terrors.

6. A loss of physical coordination and balance is most likely to result from damage to the:
- Hypothalamus.
 - Cerebellum.
 - Corpus collasum.
 - Amygdala
7. During a state of emotional arousal, the adrenal glands release _____ into the bloodstream.
- Insulin.
 - Acetylcholine.
 - Epinephrine.
 - Glucose.
8. One effect of stress on the body is to:
- Suppress the immune system.
 - Facilitate the immune system response.
 - Increase disease resistance.
 - Increase the growth of B and T lymphocytes.
9. "The mind is best understood in terms of the ways elements are organised". This was stated by:
- Structuralists.
 - Gestalt Psychologists.
 - Functionalists.
 - Behaviourists.
10. Aggression is defined as behaviour that:
- Hurts another person.
 - Is intended to hurt another person.
 - Is hostile, passionate and produces physical injury.
 - Has all of the above characteristics.
11. Hearing voices would be a(n) _____. Believing that you are Napoleon would be a(n) _____.
- Obsession; Compulsion.
 - Compulsion; Obsession.
 - Delusion; Hallucination.
 - Hallucination; Delusion.

12. According to Freud's theory, the Ego:
- a. Is the executive part of personality.
 - b. Develops before the id.
 - c. Operates only on a conscious level.
 - d. Operates on the pleasure principle.
13. The test that provides separate "verbal" and "performance" intelligence scores, as well as an overall intelligence score, is the:
- a. WAIS.
 - b. Stanford-Binet.
 - c. SAT.
 - d. GRE.
14. Short-term memory could best be characterized _____ memory.
- a. Working
 - b. Flashbulb.
 - c. Implicit.
 - d. Long-term.
15. Monica is a normal, healthy newborn. Research indicates that:
- a. She has most of the brain cells she is ever going to have.
 - b. The neural connections that will enable her to think and talk are already completely formed.
 - c. She is clearly capable of forming permanent lifelong memories.
 - d. All the above are true.
16. A problem with the survey method is that answers to questions may not always be _____ or _____.
- a. Accurate; truthful.
 - b. Hypothetical; logical
 - c. Rational; irrational.
 - d. None of these.
17. Twelve year old Jerry has an IQ of 75 on the original version of Stanford-Binet. His Mental age is:
- a. 8.
 - b. 9.
 - c. 10.
 - d. 12.

18. Destruction of the _____ causes an animal to _____.
a. Lateral hypothalamus; overeat.
b. Lateral hypothalamus; start eating.
c. Ventromedial hypothalamus; overeat.
d. Ventromedial hypothalamus; stop eating.
19. Learned helplessness is most likely to promote:
a. Collectivism.
b. Unconditioned positive regard.
c. An internal locus of control
d. Pessimism.
20. Social facilitation is most likely to occur in the performance of tasks which are:
a. Challenging.
b. Unenjoyable.
c. Novel.
d. Simple.
21. In experimental method, we must _____ conditions which would give us misleading results.
a. Control.
b. Replace.
c. Highlight.
d. Focus.
22. Which of the following tests always describes personality in complimentary terms?
a. Rorschach Inkblot test.
b. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire.
c. Myers-Briggs Type Indicator.
d. MMPI.
23. Brainstorming sessions that encourage people to spontaneously suggest new and unusual solutions to a problem are designed to avoid:
a. Heuristics.
b. Prototypes.
c. Fixations.
d. Semantics.

24. Martha insists that her dreams frequently enable her to perceive and predict future events. Martha is claiming to possess the power of:
- a. Telepathy.
 - b. Clairvoyance.
 - c. Precognition.
 - d. Psychokinesis.
25. Endorphins are mostly directly involved in the control of:
- a. Body temperature.
 - b. Physical pain.
 - c. Muscle contraction
 - d. Attention.
26. Who would be most likely to emphasize the importance of observational learning?
- a. Watson.
 - b. Bandura.
 - c. Skinner.
 - d. Pavlov.
27. Thematic Apperception Test requires people to respond to:
- a. Incomplete sentences.
 - b. Ambiguous pictures.
 - c. Meaningless inkblots.
 - d. All of the above.
28. Systematic desensitization is a form of:
- a. Psychoanalysis.
 - b. Biomedical therapy.
 - c. Counter-conditioning.
 - d. Cognitive therapy.
29. In transmitting sensory information to the brain, an electrical signal within a single neuron travels from the:
- a. Cell body to the axon to the dendrites.
 - b. Dendrites to the axon to the cell body.
 - c. Axon to the cell body to the dendrites.
 - d. Dendrites to the cell body to the axon.

30. Identical Twins separated at birth and raised in completely different cultures would be most likely to have similar:
- a. Gender schemas.
 - b. Religious beliefs
 - c. Temperaments.
 - d. Social beliefs.
31. J. B. Watson believed that psychology should be the science of:
- a. Observable behaviour.
 - b. Cognitive processes.
 - c. Genetic predispositions.
 - d. All of the above.
32. Which area of brain is most important in the processing of implicit memories?
- a. Hippocampus.
 - b. Cerebellum.
 - c. Hypothalamus.
 - d. Amygdala.
33. The importance of learning in motivation is most obvious from the influence of:
- a. Instincts.
 - b. Homeostasis.
 - c. Arousal.
 - d. Incentives.
34. Chromosomes are composed of small segments of _____ called _____.
- a. DNA; Genes.
 - b. DNA; Neurotransmitters.
 - c. Genes; DNA.
 - d. DNA; enzymes.
35. Damage to the fovea would have the greatest effect on:
- a. Night vision.
 - b. Visual acuity.
 - c. Peripheral vision.
 - d. Kinesthesia.

36. A response is learned most rapidly and is most resistant to extinction if it is acquired under conditions of _____ reinforcement followed by _____ reinforcement.
- Continuous; partial.
 - Primary; secondary.
 - Partial; continuous.
 - Secondary; primary.
37. A brief electrical charge that travels down the axon of a neuron is called the:
- Synapse.
 - Threshold.
 - Action potential
 - Myelin sheath.
38. Which theory seems to offer the best explanation for why adolescents start smoking?
- Neurobiological.
 - Psychoanalytic.
 - Social-cognitive.
 - Trait.
39. A _____ sample from population is necessary to get good survey data.
- Cluster.
 - Random.
 - Stratified random.
 - All of the above.
40. An overwhelming desire for harmony in a decision making group increases the probability of :
- Group-think
 - Social facilitation.
 - The bystander effect.
 - The mere exposure effect.
41. Which perspective suggests that depression is a reaction to loss and the internalization of unresolved anger towards parents?
- Social- cognitive.
 - Biological.
 - Psychoanalytic.
 - Humanistic.

42. According to the Cannon-Bard theory, bodily arousal is to the subjective awareness of emotion as the _____ is to the _____.
a. Parasympathetic nervous system; thalamus.
b. Sympathetic nervous system; cortex.
c. Thalamus; hypothalamus.
d. Sympathetic nervous system; cerebellum.
43. In which type of disorder is a person's speech likely to be so full of unrelated words and phrases that it could be characterised as a "word salad"?
a. Dysthymic disorder
b. Obsessive compulsive disorder.
c. Schizophrenia.
d. Dissociative disorder.
44. The widespread increase in intelligence test performance during this century is called:
a. Flynn effect.
b. Reification.
c. Savant syndrome.
d. Heritability estimate.
45. Neurotic disorders are most often contrasted with the more debilitating:
a. Phobias.
b. Psychotic disorders.
c. Personality disorders.
d. Panic disorder.
46. We tend to perceive the members of an ingroup as _____ and the members of an outgroup as _____.
a. Similar to one another; different from one another.
b. Different from one another; similar to one another.
c. Above average in ability; below average in ability.
d. Below average in ability; above average in ability.
47. Attributing good grades in school to one's own academic efforts and abilities serves as an important _____ source of academic achievement motivation.
a. Instinctive
b. Cognitive
c. Homeostatic.
d. Extrinsic.

48. Long-term potentiation is a(n):
- a. Elimination of anxiety-producing thoughts from conscious awareness.
 - b. Disruptive effect of prior learning on recall of new information.
 - c. Process of getting information out of memory stage.
 - d. Neural basis for memory.
49. The Volley principle is particularly relevant to the _____ theory.
- a. Opponent process.
 - b. Place.
 - c. Frequency.
 - d. Gate-control.
50. Every Saturday morning Amit washes the family's breakfast dishes so that his father will allow him to wash his car. In this instance, washing the car is a(n):
- a. Positive reinforce.
 - b. Unconditioned response.
 - c. Conditioned response.
 - d. Negative reinforce.
51. Our inability to consciously perceive all the sensory information available to us at any single point in time best illustrates the necessity of:
- a. Selective attention.
 - b. Perceptual adaptation.
 - c. Retinal disparity.
 - d. Perceptual constancy.
52. The use of acronyms to improve one's memory of unfamiliar material best illustrates the value of:
- a. Imagery.
 - b. Chunking.
 - c. The spacing effect.
 - d. The method of loci.
53. A fresh, juicy fruit is to hunger as _____ is to _____.
- a. Need; drive.
 - b. Incentive; drive.
 - c. Homeostasis; thirst
 - d. Extrinsic motivation; intrinsic motivation.

54. Humanistic psychologists would most likely be criticized for underestimating the value of:
- a. Self-serving bias.
 - b. The Barnum effect.
 - c. Social influence.
 - d. Individualism.
55. A person who has agoraphobia is most likely to:
- a. Avoid dust and dirt.
 - b. Stay away from fire.
 - c. Avoid climbing mountains.
 - d. Stay close to home.
56. According to Erikson, committing oneself to meaningful social roles would be most indicative of the achievement of:
- a. Integrity.
 - b. Autonomy.
 - c. Initiative.
 - d. Identity.
57. Beliefs and feelings that predispose us to respond in particular ways to objects, people and events are called:
- a. Rules.
 - b. Norms.
 - c. Attitudes.
 - d. Attributions.
58. The sympathetic nervous system _____ digestion and _____ heartbeat.
- a. Accelerates; decelerates.
 - b. Decelerates; accelerates.
 - c. Accelerates; accelerates.
 - d. Decelerates; decelerates.
59. The fact that fear may increase your sensitivity to an almost imperceptible pain stimulus is of most relevance to:
- a. Place theory.
 - b. Frequency theory.
 - c. Opponent process theory.
 - d. Signal detection theory.

60. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance?
- a. Interposition.
 - b. Convergence.
 - c. Closure
 - d. Linear perspective.
61. Your ability to immediately recognise the voice over the phone as your mother's illustrates the value of:
- a. Flashbulb memory.
 - b. State dependent memory.
 - c. Acoustic encoding.
 - d. Chunking.
62. When we fall in love, we tend to overestimate how much we liked our partner when we first began dating. This best illustrates the dynamics of:
- a. Automatic processing.
 - b. Proactive interference.
 - c. The spacing effect.
 - d. Memory construction.
63. In trying to solve a potentially complicated problem quickly, we are most likely to rely on:
- a. Prototypes.
 - b. Heuristics.
 - c. Phonemes.
 - d. Algorithms.
64. Intelligence tests were initially designed by Binet and Simon to assess:
- a. Academic aptitude.
 - b. Intellectual creativity.
 - c. Academic achievement.
 - d. Heritability.
65. A statistical procedure that identifies clusters of test items that seem to tap a common ability is called:
- a. Correlational measurement.
 - b. Standardization.
 - c. Reliability assessment.
 - d. Factor analysis.

66. The influence of personal and cultural experience on our wants and desires can most clearly be seen in the influence of _____ on motivation.
- a. Drive.
 - b. Homeostasis.
 - c. Incentives.
 - d. Needs.
67. Aryan is always looking to others for advice, approval and affection. According to the psychoanalytic perspective, Aryan is most likely fixated at the _____ stage.
- a. Phallic.
 - b. Latency.
 - c. Genital.
 - d. Oral.
68. Which defence mechanism involves the conscious expression of feelings that are the opposite of unconscious feelings?
- a. Repression.
 - b. Projection.
 - c. Reaction formation.
 - d. Rationalization.
69. Ananya recently had a vivid dream that was strikingly similar to an ancient and unfamiliar religious myth. This coincidence would have been of particular interest to:
- a. Adler.
 - b. Rogers.
 - c. Allport.
 - d. Jung.
70. The tendency to accept favourable descriptions of one's personality that could really be applied to almost anyone is known as:
- a. The halo effect.
 - b. The Barnum effect.
 - c. Projection.
 - d. Unconditional positive regard.

71. In which of the following disorder is a person continually tense, apprehensive, and in a state of autonomic arousal.
- Generalized anxiety disorder.
 - Antisocial personality disorder.
 - Dissociative identity disorder.
 - Disthymic disorder.
72. Because it is so pervasive, _____ is often considered "the common cold" of psychological disorders.
- Schizophrenia.
 - Dissociation.
 - Depression.
 - Agoraphobia.
73. Which theory describes how we explain others' behaviour as being due to internal dispositions or external situations?
- Social exchange theory.
 - Reward theory.
 - Two factor theory.
 - Attribution theory.
74. An unjustifiable and usually negative attitude toward a group and its member is called:
- Prejudice
 - Scapegoating.
 - Deindividuation.
 - Discrimination.
75. Which of the following statements about "cross-sectional studies" is correct?
- Same group of individuals is studied over a period.
 - Individuals of different chronological ages are compared at one point of time.
 - Both (a) and (b).
 - None of the above.

PART – II

Subjective / conventional

Marks: 150

This paper consists of : A - 10 question of 5 marks each.....50 Marks

B - 5 question of 10 marks each.....50 Marks

C - 2 question of 25 marks each.....50 Marks

A. Attempt only 10 questions, each question carries 5 marks.

1. Why is psychology regarded as a science?
2. Write a short note on survey method.
3. What is the validity of a test?
4. What is the significance of control in experimental method?
5. State the role of frontal cortex in learning.
6. What evidence supports the role of cognitive factors in operant conditioning?
7. What is meant by selective perception?
8. Describe the methods used in signal detection theory.
9. Discuss serial positioning effect.
10. What is latent learning?
11. What are the behavioural measures of personality?
12. Define pro-social behaviour.
13. How does dark adaptation differ from light adaptation?
14. Discuss drive reduction theory.

B. Attempt only 5 questions, each question carries 10 marks.

1. What is social identity? Describe the role of self categorization in identity formation.
2. Differentiate among Conformity, Compliance and Obedience.
3. Describe the major characteristics of children during the various stages of childhood.
4. Identify and explain the conditions through which goal setting can be used to improve job performance.
5. Discuss symptoms and causes of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder.
6. Explain Sternberg's theory of Motivation.
7. Explain different criteria of mental retardation.
8. Describe Gardner's theory of multiple Intelligence.

C. Attempt only 2 questions, each question carries 25 marks.

1. Explain the role of Mass Media as an agent of socialization in the Indian Context.
2. Discuss the work and intrinsic motivation in Indian organisations.
3. Applications of psychology in educational settings.
4. Critically evaluate various theories of development.