

Roll No.

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(Write Roll Number from left side
exactly as in the Admit Card)

1818

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____
2. _____

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Question Booklet No.

(Identical with OMR
Answer Sheet Number)

Subject Code : 18

PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
2. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - (ii) Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - (iii) Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
 - (iv) After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
3. This paper consists of One hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
4. Each Question has four alternative responses marked: (A) (B) (C) (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

Example: (A) (B) (C) (D), where (C) is the correct response.
 
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
10. Use only Black Ball point pen.
11. Use of any calculator or mobile phone etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.

[Please Turn Over]

PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER II

1. The smallest changes in the intensity of a stimulus that can be detected by a person is
 - (A) just noticeable difference
 - (B) absolute noticeable threshold
 - (C) minimal threshold
 - (D) minimum noticeable difference
2. Total acceptance of individuals for who and what they are, even if one disagrees with their actions is termed as
 - (A) Self-acceptance
 - (B) Congruence
 - (C) Unconditional positive regard
 - (D) Genuineness
3. The reinforcement schedule in which reinforcement is given after a specific number of response is
 - (A) Fixed interval schedule
 - (B) Intermittent schedule
 - (C) Fixed number schedule
 - (D) Fixed ratio schedule
4. A state of mental confusions, disorientation and extreme difficulty in concentration is called
 - (A) Amnesia
 - (B) Dementia
 - (C) Delirium
 - (D) Alzheimer's disorder
5. The conception of collective unconscious was put forth by
 - (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Jung
 - (C) Carl Rogers
 - (D) Adler
6. Long-term memories for autobiographical events and the contexts in which they occur are called
 - (A) Semantic memory
 - (B) Event memory
 - (C) Episodic memory
 - (D) Contextual memory
7. Hyperphagia is associated with lesion is
 - (A) Hypothalamus
 - (B) Medulla oblongata
 - (C) Cerebellum
 - (D) Reticular formation
8. The key term for Skinner's operant conditioning is
 - (A) Punishment
 - (B) Reinforcement
 - (C) Extinction
 - (D) Foresight
9. Which of the following is not outcome of job stress?
 - (A) Anxiety
 - (B) Bipolar disorder
 - (C) Burn out
 - (D) High blood pressure
10. A release of emotional tension as termed by Freud is
 - (A) Cathexis
 - (B) Catharsis
 - (C) Discharge
 - (D) Diversion

- 11.** Tokens in token-economy are
(A) Primary reinforcers
(B) Add-on reinforcers
(C) Principal reinforcers
(D) Secondary reinforcers
- 12.** Structure of intellect is propounded by
(A) Eysenck
(B) Miller
(C) Guilford
(D) Wechsler
- 13.** Culture-based generalisation about groups, which is often unfounded is termed as
(A) Prejudice
(B) Belief
(C) Stereotype
(D) Generalised decision
- 14.** The term 'cardinal trait' is associated with the name of
(A) Murray
(B) Gordon Allport
(C) Eysenck
(D) Guilford
- 15.** Size constancy refers to the fact that we perceive
(A) the proximal stimulus as unchanging in size despite changes in our viewing position.
(B) the distal stimulus as unchanging in size despite changes in our viewing position.
(C) the distal stimulus as being the same size of the proximal stimulus.
(D) all proximal stimuli as being of equal size.
- 16.** Parallel distribution process (PDP) model explains cognitive processes as
(A) activation flowing through networks that link the nodes together.
(B) focalised in content-relevant parts of cortex.
(C) stored in parallel in cortical and subcortical structures.
(D) None of the above
- 17.** ABBA design is used to control
(A) Irrelevant variables
(B) Situational relevant variables
(C) Sequence relevant variables
(D) Subject variables
- 18.** A random sample can be defined as
(A) careful selection of participants from the larger population matching with the characteristics of larger population.
(B) a sample in which each potential participant has the equal chance to be selected.
(C) selection of sample keeping relevance with the purpose of the study.
(D) None of the above
- 19.** Which of the following is not true of correlations?
(A) Helps to demonstrate causation
(B) Helps to discover relationships
(C) Helps to discover strength of relationship
(D) Helps to identify nature of relationship
- 20.** Test reliability is
(A) consistency of the test results on repeated trials.
(B) how well a scientific test measures what it intends to measure.
(C) how well the sample represents the population.
(D) standard of behaviour accepted in a given group.

21. The Achievement motivation theory has been propounded by

- (A) Solomon
- (B) Mc. Clelland
- (C) Maslow
- (D) Herzberg

22. An individual's affective orientation towards a particular item is called

- (A) Approach gradient of the outcome
- (B) Valence of the outcome
- (C) Avoidance gradient of the outcome
- (D) None of the above

23. Emotional response that is caused by threat from superego to ego is called

- (A) Neurotic anxiety
- (B) Social anxiety
- (C) Moral anxiety
- (D) Ego anxiety

24. Yerkes-Dodson law states that

- (A) physiological changes in body create emotion.
- (B) body maintains homeostasis.
- (C) emotion and physiological changes occur simultaneously.
- (D) performance is best when there is a task-relevant optimal level of arousal.

25. The three processes of memory are encoding, _____ and retrieval.

- (A) rehearsal
- (B) recollection
- (C) fixation
- (D) storage

26. A person's knowledge about the world is known as one's

- (A) Semantic memory
- (B) Implicit memory
- (C) Consciousness
- (D) Short-term memory

27. One's knowledge about memory process is called

- (A) Metamemory
- (B) Learning
- (C) Strategy
- (D) Inference

28. The last stage of creative thinking is

- (A) Verification
- (B) Evaluation
- (C) Inculcation
- (D) Preparation

29. When we make use of many experiences and examples for arriving at a generalised conclusion, it is known as

- (A) Deductive reasoning
- (B) Convergent thinking
- (C) Inductive reasoning
- (D) Divergent thinking

30. 'Functional fixedness' is an important factor in

- (A) Thinking
- (B) Imagination
- (C) Problem-solving
- (D) Cognitive bias

31. 'Primary process' is characteristic of the
(A) Id
(B) Well adjusted personality
(C) Superego
(D) Ego
32. Opponent-process theory is a theory of
(A) Colour-vision
(B) Decision-making
(C) Information processing
(D) Audition
33. A general principle of perception of form is the law of *Pregnanz* which was termed by
(A) Structuralists
(B) Gestalt psychologists
(C) Behaviourists
(D) Functionalists
34. Who is associated with multi-factor theory of intelligence?
(A) Guilford
(B) Wechsler
(C) Spearman
(D) Thurstone
35. Vernon has proposed that the elements of G-factor theory and the multifactor theories can be combined to form a/an
(A) Unitary theory
(B) Hierarchical theory
(C) Monarchic theory
(D) Anarchic theory
36. If a child's chronological age is 8 and his mental age is 9, his IQ will be
(A) 120.50
(B) 116.50
(C) 113.50
(D) 112.50
37. Concurrent validity is
(A) items on the test consistently relate to each other.
(B) scores on a test correlate highly with scores from the tests that measure the same attribute.
(C) two tests are done at the same time.
(D) two psychologists agree on the outcome.
38. Chronbach alpha determines
(A) Concurrent validity
(B) Inter-rater reliability
(C) Internal consistency
(D) Test-retest reliability
39. In a split brain procedure, which part of the brain is severed?
(A) Left hemisphere
(B) Right hemisphere
(C) Subcortical area
(D) Corpus Callosum
40. Neural signals travel along a neuron in the order of
(A) axon, dendrite, soma, terminal branches.
(B) axon, soma, dendrite, terminal branches.
(C) dendrite, soma, axon, terminal branches.
(D) dendrite, axon, soma, terminal branches.

41. Signal detection theory is a means to measure
- (A) ability to differentiate between information-bearing patterns and random patterns that distract from the information.
 - (B) ability to discriminate sensation coming from different modalities.
 - (C) ability to assimilate figure and ground.
 - (D) None of the above
42. Which of the following is true about effect size?
- (A) As effect size increases power decreases.
 - (B) Effect size analysis answers the question 'Can't we reject null hypothesis?'.
 - (C) Effect size analysis enables comparisons among a variety of different studies.
 - (D) Effect size analysis is not effective.
43. What differentiates interval from ratio scales of measurement?
- (A) Interval scales have equal intervals between points but ratio scales donot always have the equal intervals.
 - (B) Sources of zero is not possible on interval scales but on ratio scales, a score of zero means the absence of phenomenon being measured.
 - (C) In ratio scales, a higher number always means 'more' of the phenomenon being measured but interval scale donot maintain the order characteristics.
 - (D) All of the above
44. Descriptive statistics is to inferential statistics as _____.
- (A) Type I error is to Type II error
 - (B) Generalising is to Summarising
 - (C) Sample is to Population
 - (D) Mean is to Standard deviation
45. Suppose you learn that the IQs of the six teachers in a department in a college are as 89, 154, 83, 90, 79. If someone asks 'What's the overall level of intelligence in the department? 'what should you calculate'?
- (A) Median
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) None of the above
46. The standard deviation of the following scores of 17, 15, 23, 7, 9, 13 are
- (A) 5.76
 - (B) 6.64
 - (C) 5.08
 - (D) 4.32
47. When people are classified like white, black etc. in terms of body complexion, they are in
- (A) ordinal scale
 - (B) nominal scale
 - (C) interval scale
 - (D) ratio scale
48. In studying the public opinion
- (A) Field study method is applied
 - (B) Action research is applied
 - (C) Survey research is applied
 - (D) None of the above
49. The concept of 'masculine protest' was developed by
- (A) C. G. Jung
 - (B) Alfred Adler
 - (C) Karen Horney
 - (D) Melanie Klein
50. Rager's self-theory falls in the realm of
- (A) Existential Psychology
 - (B) Humanistic Psychology
 - (C) Individual Psychology
 - (D) Self Psychology

51. 'Our tendency to perceive sensory patterns as well-organized wholes rather than as separate, isolated parts' is proposed by

- (A) Behaviourists
- (B) Psychoanalysts
- (C) Gestaltists
- (D) Structuralists

52. Instances in which perception yields false interpretations of physical reality are termed as

- (A) Delusions
- (B) Persecutions
- (C) Illusions
- (D) None of the above

53. Stimuli that strengthen those responses that compel the organism to avoid or escape from their presence, are referred to as

- (A) negative reinforcers
- (B) positive reinforcers
- (C) negative punishers
- (D) positive punishers

54. A schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement is delivered after a variable number of responses have been performed, is called as

- (A) variable-interval schedule
- (B) fixed-ratio schedule
- (C) continuous reinforcement schedule
- (D) None of the above

55. Research comparing groups of persons of different ages in order to determine how certain aspects of behaviour or cognition change with age, is termed as

- (A) Longitudinal research
- (B) Cross-sectional research
- (C) Cohort research
- (D) None of the above

56. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, thinking in which a child seeks to test the validity of several propositions is referred to as

- (A) Hypothetico deductive thinking
- (B) Conservational thinking
- (C) Interpropositional thinking
- (D) Concrete operational thinking

57. The tendency to think of using objects only as they have been used in the past is termed as

- (A) functional autonomy
- (B) functional fixedness
- (C) functional behaviour
- (D) functional perception

58. Putting coded information into memory for future use is called as

- (A) Recognition
- (B) Retrieval
- (C) Recall
- (D) None of the above

59. Which theory claims that emotional feelings and bodily expressions occur simultaneously?

- (A) Common sense theory
- (B) Cannon-Bard theory
- (C) Attribution theory
- (D) James-Lange theory

60. The concept of 'Mental chemistry' was developed by

- (A) J. S. Mill
- (B) J. B. Watson
- (C) E. B. Titchener
- (D) William James

61. Who is very popular in psychology for the theory of 'Instinct'?

- (A) J. B. Watson
- (B) I. P. Pavlov
- (C) C. G. Jung
- (D) William Mc Dougall

62. Who has rightly commented that 'The study of crippled, stunted, immature, and unhealthy specimens can yield only a cripple psychology and a cripple philosophy.'?

- (A) Abraham Maslow
- (B) Carl Rogers
- (C) Goldstein
- (D) Spielberger

63. The concept of consolidations in memory was helpful to explain the phenomenon of

- (A) Emotion
- (B) Forgetting
- (C) Thinking
- (D) Personality

64. E. R. Guthrie was popularly known for

- (A) Conditioning theory
- (B) Physiological theory
- (C) Instinct theory
- (D) Contiguity theory

65. H. Ebbinghans was a German

- (A) Psychoanalyst
- (B) Psychiatrist
- (C) Associationist
- (D) Structuralist

66. A person who has had a head injury, is unable to recall the events that took place before the accident. This is known as

- (A) Retrograde Amnesia
- (B) Astasia Abasia
- (C) Aphonia
- (D) Phobia

67. The 'Sour-grapes' attitude characterizes

- (A) Sublimation
- (B) Regression
- (C) Rationalization
- (D) Repression

68. Who has defined frustration as that condition which, when exists, a goal response suffers

- (A) Latane and Darley
- (B) Miller and Dollard
- (C) Sherif and Sherif
- (D) Watson and Reyner

69. Scale, devised primarily to identify mentally deficient children in the school of Paris, is known as

- (A) Thurstone scale
- (B) 1905 Binet-Simon scale
- (C) Wechsler scale
- (D) Galton scale

70. To compare IQ, we generally use ____ formula.

- (A) $I.Q. = \frac{100}{MA} \times CA$
- (B) $I.Q. = \frac{CA}{MA} \times 100$
- (C) $I.Q. = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$
- (D) $I.Q. = \frac{100}{CA} \times MA$

- 71.** Allport has dealt with the concept of
(A) Functional fixedness
(B) Functional autonomy
(C) Functional Psychosis
(D) Functionalism
- 72.** Which one of the following comes under projective techniques?
(A) WAIS
(B) DAT
(C) TAT
(D) MMPI
- 73.** Freud recognized three types of anxiety in his psychoanalytic theory. These are
(A) reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety.
(B) floating anxiety, static anxiety, dynamic anxiety.
(C) pleasure anxiety, libido anxiety, severe anxiety.
(D) reality anxiety, pain anxiety, moral anxiety.
- 74.** The secretion of endocrine gland is known as
(A) Liquid
(B) Humor
(C) Bile
(D) Hormone
- 75.** Weight, length, time and speed are some variables which can be measured on
(A) Ratio scale
(B) Interval scale
(C) Nominal scale
(D) Ordinal scale
- 76.** What is the mean of the following ungrouped data?
(A) 4
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 2
- 77.** A research study in a realistic situation in which one or more independent variables are manipulated by the researcher under as carefully controlled conditions as the situation permits, is known as
(A) Field experiment
(B) Case study
(C) Observational study
(D) None of the above
- 78.** To ensure that the influence of all relevant variables is the same for all the subjects and does not change during the experimental period is the main objective of
(A) Experimental error
(B) Experimental control
(C) Experimental variables
(D) Experimental hypothesis
- 79.** By changing one's attitude to become more congruent with the behaviour
(A) Consonance is reduced
(B) Distance is reduced
(C) Dissonance is reduced
(D) Transfer is reduced
- 80.** By vicarious learning, the individual learns something through
(A) Introspection
(B) Observation of others
(C) Self reporting
(D) None of the above

81. Who propounded the expectancy theory of learning?

- (A) Guthrie
- (B) Hull
- (C) Tolman
- (D) Thorndike

82. If you do not like milk you may not like other milk products too; like—cheese, butter, ghee and curd. This is due to

- (A) Generalization gradient
- (B) Avoidance learning
- (C) Transfer of training
- (D) Biological constraints

83. Who among the following emphasized on identity crisis?

- (A) Freud
- (B) Adler
- (C) Erickson
- (D) None of the above

84. On which point do the Cannon-Bard and James-Lange theory differ?

- (A) Physiological changes create the experience of emotion
- (B) The role of hypothalamus is crucial in emotion
- (C) Emotions are entirely dependent on cognitive interpretation
- (D) Physiological changes take place in connection with emotion

85. Who talked about peak experiences?

- (A) McClelland
- (B) McGregor
- (C) Maslow
- (D) Herzberg

86. To convert standard deviation into a variance, one must

- (A) take the square root of the standard deviation.
- (B) multiply the standard deviation by 1/X.
- (C) divide the standard deviation.
- (D) square the standard deviation.

87. _____ set up an experiment, known as Stanford Prison Experiment where people played the role of a prison guard. The goal was to observe if this authority position would cause them to act differently.

- (A) Stanley Milgram
- (B) Phillip Zimbardo
- (C) Solomon Asch
- (D) Milgram and Zimbardo

88. Asch believed that _____ would reduce prejudice behaviour.

- (A) working together to solve problem
- (B) sharing background
- (C) group sharing
- (D) talking out differences

- 89.** What is meant by the term “scientific literacy”?
- (A) A person’s capacity to understand scientific concepts and the processes of reasoning used in science, as well as their ability to use scientific principles to reason through problems.
 - (B) A person’s abilities with regard to running experiments or conducting statistical analysis.
 - (C) The extent to which person has received formal education in science.
 - (D) A person’s knowledge of facts about physics, chemistry and other sciences.
- 90.** Who among the following gave the dual coding theory in memory?
- (A) Craik and Lockhart
 - (B) Allan Paivio
 - (C) Tulving
 - (D) Loftus
- 91.** Beck (1979) found that depressed people are more likely to
- (A) make stable, negative, global attribution.
 - (B) make stable, positive specific attribution.
 - (C) blame specific others for their depression.
 - (D) make stable, negative specific attribution.
- 92.** The field of Psychology that focuses on helping persons with problems pertaining to education, marriage or occupation is known as
- (A) Abnormal Psychology
 - (B) Industrial Psychology
 - (C) Educational Psychology
 - (D) Counselling Psychology
- 93.** _____ is known as the father of scientific management.
- (A) F. W. Taylor
 - (B) Henry Fayol
 - (C) Robert Owen
 - (D) None of them
- 94.** According to Herzberg which of the following is a Hygiene factor?
- (A) Salary
 - (B) Autonomy
 - (C) Responsibility
 - (D) Recognition
- 95.** The purpose of job enrichment is to
- (A) expand the number of task an individual can do.
 - (B) increase job efficiency.
 - (C) device different tools to do specific job.
 - (D) None of the above
- 96.** One of the concepts of the humanistic existential approach is
- (A) Rationalism
 - (B) Transference
 - (C) Deviation from statistical norms
 - (D) Unconditional positive regard

- 97.** What is Id?
- (A) Which monitors our behaviour
 - (B) A description of innate instinctual needs
 - (C) Which controls our behaviour
 - (D) All of the above
- 98.** Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?
- (A) Autistic spectrum disorders
 - (B) Dyslexia
 - (C) Mental retardation
 - (D) Amnesia
- 99.** Carl Rogers developed an approach called client centered therapy, wherein he noted that maladjustment occur due to discrepancies between
- (A) “Ideal” selves and imperfect “real” selves
 - (B) “Ideal” selves and “idealized” selves
 - (C) Conflict between child ego and adult ego
 - (D) None of the above
- 100.** Jung’s therapeutic approach was known as
- (A) Psychoanalytic approach
 - (B) Analytic therapy
 - (C) Eclectic approach
 - (D) None of the above
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X-14

ROUGH WORK

X-15

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ROUGH WORK

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ROUGH WORK