

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

1815

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____

2. _____

Question Booklet Series

A

Question Booklet No.

OMR Sheet No.

(To be filled by the candidate)

Subject Code : 18

PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
- 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:
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - 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.
 - After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Question Booklet.
- This paper consists of fifty (50) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
- 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.
- 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.
- Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for 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.
- Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- 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.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table or mobile phone etc. is strictly prohibited.**
- There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

[Please Turn Over]

PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER II

1. J.B. Watson believed that Psychologists should focus their studies on—
- (A) the unconscious mind
 - (B) the conscious mind
 - (C) the subconscious mind
 - (D) observable behaviour
2. Alfred Binet believed that the role of Psychology should be to
- (A) measure the mind for practical purposes.
 - (B) examine the ethical principles.
 - (C) categorize the structural elements of the mind.
 - (D) help people overcome unconscious conflicts.
3. A string of Diwali lights are arranged in a circle. When the lights are switched on, they appear to be moving. This phenomenon is called
- (A) The alpha pattern
 - (B) The phi phenomenon
 - (C) Stream of consciousness
 - (D) None of the above
4. Who invented nonsense syllables?
- (A) Binet
 - (B) Terman
 - (C) Wechsler
 - (D) Ebbinghaus
5. The left hemisphere of the brain is involved in the processing of—
- (A) positive emotions
 - (B) negative emotions
 - (C) no emotions
 - (D) ambivalent emotions
6. The point at which two stimuli are detected as different for 50 per cent of the time, is known as
- (A) absolute threshold
 - (B) differential threshold
 - (C) opponent process theory
 - (D) adaptation point
7. Freud believed that the 'hidden meaning' of a dream is its _____ content.
- (A) surface
 - (B) latent
 - (C) manifest
 - (D) conscious
8. Reinforcers that are innately reinforcing and do not have to be acquired through learning are called _____ reinforcers.
- (A) temporary
 - (B) primary
 - (C) tertiary
 - (D) secondary
9. A child is reinforced first for opening books, then looking through them, next for reading them briefly, and last for reading them for longer periods. This procedure is an example of
- (A) Modelling
 - (B) Shaping
 - (C) Classical Conditioning
 - (D) Operant Conditioning
10. Martin Seligman has suggested and found support for his theory that _____ develops through learned helplessness.
- (A) Depression
 - (B) Phobia
 - (C) Schizophrenia
 - (D) Paranoia

[Please Turn Over]

11. A sleep disorder in which individuals have uncontrollable urge to sleep during waking hours is known as

- (A) Apnea
- (B) Somnambulism
- (C) Narcolepsy
- (D) None of the above

12. A theory of hypnosis suggesting that hypnotized individuals enter an altered state of consciousness in which consciousness is divided, is known as

- (A) Neodissociation theory
- (B) Dissociated control theory
- (C) Neomorphism theory
- (D) None of the above

13. Drugs that act as stimulants, increasing feelings of energy and activation are called

- (A) Barbiturates
- (B) Amphetamines
- (C) Both of the above
- (D) None of the above

14. In classical conditioning a stimulus that can evoke an unconditioned response, the first time it is presented, is referred to as

- (A) Unconditioned Stimulus
- (B) Unconditioned Response
- (C) Spontaneous Recovery
- (D) Extinction

15. The process through which a conditioned stimulus gradually loses the ability to evoke conditioned responses when it is no longer followed by unconditioned stimulus is known as

- (A) Spontaneous Recovery
- (B) Generalization
- (C) Discrimination
- (D) Extinction

16. A schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement occurs only after a fixed number of responses have been emitted is known as

- (A) Fixed- interval schedule
- (B) Fixed- ratio schedule
- (C) Variable- interval schedule
- (D) Variable- ratio schedule

17. Feelings of helplessness that develop after exposure to situations in which no effort succeeds in affecting outcomes is known as

- (A) Hypohedonia
- (B) Hyper hedonia
- (C) Hedonia
- (D) None of the above

18. The greater accuracy of recall of words or other information early and late in a list of information than of words or information in the middle of the list, is referred to as

- (A) Working memory curve
- (B) Episodic memory curve
- (C) Sensory memory curve
- (D) Serial position curve

19. T O T (Tip of the Tongue) state is an example of

- (A) Loss of information
- (B) Loss of trace
- (C) Cue dependant forgetting
- (D) Retroactive inhibition

20. In a list of 20 new spanish words, you are likely to experience

- (A) Primacy effect
- (B) Recency effect
- (C) Serial position effect
- (D) All the above

21. In Behaviouristic school, thinking is explained as
 (A) a subvocal speech
 (B) a conditioned reflex
 (C) an unconscious activity
 (D) symbolism
22. The rules used in problem solving are called
 (A) Algorithm
 (B) Heuristics
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Theorems
23. Arrange the following structures of brain in terms of their ascendance from lower to upper position:
 1. Hypothalamus
 2. Corpus callosum
 3. Pons
 4. Midbrain
 (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
 (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
 (D) 1, 3, 4, 2
24. Choose the odd one out
 (A) Pituitary gland
 (B) Cardiac muscle
 (C) Tendons
 (D) Skeletal muscle
25. "Memory is a dynamic process in which traces undergo progressive changes according to some principles of organization that govern original perception." This definition of memory is given by
 (A) Behaviourists
 (B) Structuralists
 (C) Functionalists
 (D) Gestaltists
26. Who is the author of "Animal Intelligence : An Experimental Study of the Associative process in Animals" ?
 (A) E. L. Thorndike
 (B) I. P. Pavlov
 (C) J. B. Watson
 (D) E. B. Titchner
27. Who was awarded Nobel prize for his work relating to glandular and neural factors in digestion?
 (A) Max Wertheimer
 (B) Harvey Carr
 (C) I. P. Pavlov
 (D) J. B. Watson
28. Who has outlined his system in his book 'Purposeful Behavior in Animals and Men' ?
 (A) Tolman
 (B) Watson
 (C) Pavlov
 (D) Mc Dougall
29. A parameter is a property descriptive of
 (A) Sample
 (B) Group
 (C) Crowd
 (D) Population
30. Which variable is unmeasurable with a scale and as such is unexpressible in magnitude?
 (A) Qualitative Variable
 (B) Quantitative Variable
 (C) Continuous Variable
 (D) Discrete Variable
31. If a curve has a long tail on right side, it is called
 (A) a positively skewed curve
 (B) a negatively skewed curve
 (C) an ogive
 (D) a histogram

[Please Turn Over]

32. One half of scale distance between the 75th and 25th percentiles in a frequency distribution is known as

- (A) Range
- (B) Standard Deviation
- (C) Quartile Deviation
- (D) Average Deviation

33. 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) Hypothesis Testing

34. Which approach placed emphasis on human existence — the need to establish a sense of personal identity and to build meaningful links with the world?

- (A) Cognitive approach
- (B) Psychoanalytic approach
- (C) Behaviouristic approach
- (D) Existential approach

35. Aminocentesis is a procedure which enables the prenatal detection of

- (A) Genetic abnormalities
- (B) Behaviour disorder
- (C) Cognitive disorder
- (D) None of the above

36. Sigmund Freud's book 'The Interpretation of Dreams' was published in the year

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1900
- (C) 1906
- (D) 1909

37. The ductless gland that secretes hormones into the blood stream is known as

- (A) Eros
- (B) Thanatos
- (C) Endocrine
- (D) Exocrine

38. The first systematic classification of mental diseases was made by

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Alfred Adler
- (C) C. G. Jung
- (D) Kraepelin

39. The concept of Adaptation Syndrome was introduced by

- (A) Hans Selye
- (B) H. Heider
- (C) S. Newcomb
- (D) None of the above

40. Who coined the term 'collective unconscious'?

- (A) Allport
- (B) Murray
- (C) Cattell
- (D) Jung

41. Semantic Differential method has been propounded first by

- (A) Osgood
- (B) Likert
- (C) Bogardus
- (D) Thurstone

42. The theory of multiple intelligences was proposed by

- (A) Binet
- (B) Wechsler
- (C) Terman
- (D) Gardner

43. The device for measuring blood pressure is called
- (A) Pupilometer
 - (B) Galvanometer
 - (C) Lie-Detector
 - (D) Sphygmomanometer
44. Which theory of emotion argues that emotions and autonomic responses occur simultaneously; one is not the cause of the other?
- (A) James - Lange theory
 - (B) Motivational theory
 - (C) Activation theory
 - (D) Cannon - Bard theory
45. The studies of Watson challenged the popular belief that most emotional patterns are purely
- (A) Physical
 - (B) Physiological
 - (C) Psychological
 - (D) Instinctive
46. Famous experiment of Watson on Albert shows how
- (A) fear responses are learned
 - (B) anger responses are conditioned
 - (C) a child likes to play
 - (D) None of the above
47. Many years ago, an American Psychologist did a study in Orissa in which he found that achievement needs are higher in business class. What is his name?
- (A) Lewis
 - (B) Mowrer
 - (C) Maslow
 - (D) Mc Clelland
48. Maslow viewed that motivated behaviour is
- (A) Need related
 - (B) A Vector
 - (C) A Valence
 - (D) An expectancy
49. Which one of the following is not proposed by Mc Clelland?
- (A) Need for Achievement
 - (B) Need for Affiliation
 - (C) Need for Oxygen
 - (D) None of the above
50. Sometimes the Superego gives threats to punish the ego. This causes an emotional response called as
- (A) Moral Anxiety
 - (B) Realistic Anxiety
 - (C) Objective Anxiety
 - (D) None of the above
-

1815-II

A-8

ROUGH WORK