

Roll No.

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

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

Signature of Invigilators

1. _____

2. _____

1815

Question Booklet Series

A

PAPER-III

Question Booklet No.

Subject Code : 18

OMR Sheet No.

(To be filled by the candidate)

PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 150

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 seventy-five (75) 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-III

1. A theory suggesting that there are no absolute thresholds for sensations, rather, detection of stimuli depends on their physical energy and on internal factors such as relative cost and benefits associated with detecting their presence, is referred to as
- Stochastic theory
 - Scholastic theory
 - Signal detection theory
 - Absolute threshold theory
2. The presumed ability to perceive a stimulus that is below the threshold for conscious experience, is conceptualized as
- Subconscious perception
 - Subnormal perception
 - Subthematic perception
 - Subliminal perception
3. An approach to human memory that emphasizes the encoding, storage, and retrieval of information, is labelled as
- Information encoding approach
 - Information storage approach
 - Information retrieval approach
 - None of the above
4. When there is deliberate confusion of figure and ground and it is difficult to organize form and distinguish objects from one another, this is called
- Camouflage
 - Colour constancy
 - Phi-phenomenon
 - Brightness constancy
5. The greater the social desirability of an action or behaviour, the more difficult it will be to draw a correspondent inference between
- Behaviour and Personality
 - Perception and Sensation
 - Attribution and Impression
 - Act and Disposition
6. Heider limited the term 'Social Perception' to:
- Perception of society
 - Perception of group
 - Perception of culture
 - Perception of people
7. Who propounded the expectancy theory of learning?
- Guthrie
 - Hull
 - Tolman
 - Thorndike
8. Which one of the following Psychologists is *not* associated with theories of learning?
- Sullivan
 - Hull
 - Tolman
 - Guthrie
9. Who is the author of the book '*The Mentality of Apes*'?
- Thorndike
 - Kohler
 - Hull
 - Wertheimer
10. Thorndike's law of Effect was found acceptance in theories of Learning by later Psychologists named
- Hull and Skinner
 - Bandura and Mowrer
 - Kohler and Koffka
 - None of the above
11. Models of memory that describe parallel (simultaneous) processing of information by numerous neural modules in the brain are referred to as
- Neural network models
 - Neural processing models
 - Neural information models
 - None of the above

[Please Turn Over]

12. Items containing several bits of information are labelled as

- (A) Bits
- (B) Pieces
- (C) Chunks
- (D) Chips

13. Principle stating that retrieval of information is successful to the extent that the retrieval cues match the cues the learner used during the study phase is labelled as

- (A) Encoding generality principle
- (B) Encoding specificity principle
- (C) Encoding commonality principle
- (D) None of the above

14. The inhibition of information in memory we don't try to remember, produced by our retrieval of other related information, is known as

- (A) Retrieval Inhibition
- (B) Encoding Inhibition
- (C) Retention Inhibition
- (D) None of the above

15. The process of deciding whether specific memories are based on external (real) sources or on internal (imagination, thoughts etc.) sources, is referred to as

- (A) Decision monitoring
- (B) Eye witness testimony
- (C) Reality monitoring
- (D) None of the above

16. Aphasia pertains to

- (A) Memory defects
- (B) Personality defects
- (C) Behavioural defects
- (D) Experiential defects

17. The tendency to pay attention primarily to information that confirms existing views or beliefs is called

- (A) Confirmation consonance
- (B) Confirmation effect
- (C) Confirmation tendency
- (D) Confirmation bias

18. A complex concept defined by the joint presence of two or more features of objects or events is called

- (A) Disjunctive concept
- (B) Conjunctive concept
- (C) Relational concept
- (D) Algorithm

19. Which of the following is *not* one of Piaget's stage of development?

- (A) Concrete operational
- (B) Pre operational
- (C) Sensory motor
- (D) Hypothetical

20. An early stage of speech development in which infants emit virtually all known sounds of human speech, is referred to as

- (A) Grammar
- (B) Syntax
- (C) Babbling
- (D) Blurring

21. Physiological processes such as heart rate and blood pressure fluctuate cyclically during a twenty-four hours period. Biological rhythms like this are called as

- (A) Alpha cycles
- (B) Circadian cycles
- (C) Rotational cycles
- (D) Hormonal cycles

22. In Maslow's hierarchy of motives, motives toward the top of the pyramid do not begin to operate until

- (A) Primary drives are aroused
- (B) Curiosity needs are experienced
- (C) Person reaches the adulthood
- (D) Lower-level needs are satisfied

23. Objective personality assessment is to projective personality assessment as

- (A) Rorschach is to TAT
- (B) MMPI is to TAT
- (C) Rorschach is to MMPI
- (D) TAT is to Rorschach

24. If a child's chronological age is 8 years and his mental age is 10 years, his I.Q. will be
 (A) 125
 (B) 110
 (C) 140
 (D) 190
25. According to Cattell, the capacity required for learning and problem solving, independent of education and experience is known as
 (A) Fluid intelligence
 (B) Crystallized intelligence
 (C) Specific factor
 (D) General factor
26. In one kind of delusion, the person becomes a millionaire by a twist of the mind. He becomes the ruler of universe, endowed with divine powers. What delusion is it?
 (A) Delusion of Persecution
 (B) Hypochondriacal Delusion
 (C) Delusion of Grandeur
 (D) Transient Delusion
27. The language region in the lower frontal lobe is known as
 (A) Wernika's area
 (B) Broca's area
 (C) Morgan's area
 (D) Sherrington's area
28. Raven's Progressive Matrices(RPM) is a
 (A) Culture-bound test
 (B) Culture-bear test
 (C) Culture-create test
 (D) Culture-fair test
29. Thurstone's theory of intelligence is popularly known as
 (A) Multiple factor theory
 (B) Group factor theory
 (C) Two factor theory
 (D) Sampling theory
30. Which archetype, according to C.G. Jung, consists of the animal instincts that humans inherited in their evolution from lower forms of life
 (A) Shadow
 (B) Persona
 (C) Nucleus
 (D) None of the above
31. 'Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.' Who has given the above definition of personality?
 (A) Lewin
 (B) Freud
 (C) Jung
 (D) None of the above
32. In which book Erikson has presented his theory of Psychosocial development?
 (A) Childhood and Society
 (B) Identity : Youth and Crisis
 (C) Insight and Responsibility
 (D) None of the above
33. While developing 'contingency model' of leadership effectiveness, Fiedler used measures of
 (A) Interpersonal perception
 (B) Social perception
 (C) Personal perception
 (D) Self perception
34. An unknown Variable that correlates with the independent variable and explains the outcome of the experiment in the same way as the specified independent Variable does, is referred to as
 (A) Specific Variable
 (B) General Variable
 (C) Confounding Variable
 (D) Co-existing Variable
35. Whenever the measurement of a Variable is possible on a scale in some appropriate and finer units, it is called a
 (A) Qualitative Variable
 (B) Quantitative Variable
 (C) Control Variable
 (D) None of the above

[Please Turn Over]

36. Ex Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the Scientist does not have direct control on

- (A) Independent Variables
- (B) Dependent Variables
- (C) Controlled Variables
- (D) None of the above

37. A research study in a realistic situation in which one or more independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter under as carefully controlled conditions as the situation permits, is referred to as

- (A) A field experiment
- (B) A case study
- (C) Observational study
- (D) None of the above

38. A laboratory experiment is a research study in which the variance of all the possible influential independent variables not pertinent to the immediate problem of the investigation is kept at a

- (A) Maximum level
- (B) Constant level
- (C) Highest level
- (D) Minimum level

39. The notion that people acquire attitudes vicariously was documented by

- (A) Green Spoon
- (B) Doob
- (C) Festinger
- (D) Bandura

40. Heider's balance theory reveals how we make our attitudes regarding people and an attitudinal object

- (A) Consistent
- (B) Dynamic
- (C) Positive
- (D) Negative

41. 'A Valence is a conceptual property of a region of the psychological environment'. Who propaged this?

- (A) Otto Rank
- (B) Rogers
- (C) Maslow
- (D) Lewin

42. One of the following Neo-Freudians is known for the concept of interpersonal relations. He/she is

- (A) Karen Horney
- (B) H. S. Sullivan
- (C) Erick Fromm
- (D) Otto Rank

43. 'S-R' concept was first established by

- (A) J. B. Watson
- (B) Wilhelm Wundt
- (C) William James
- (D) C. G. Jung

44. Chemicals, released by neurons, that carry information across synapses, are referred to as

- (A) Action potentials
- (B) Synaptic vesells
- (C) Neurotransmitters
- (D) None of the above

45. Serotonin are found in neurons in _____ and _____.

- (A) Brain and spinal cord
- (B) Brain and adrenal gland
- (C) Both of the above
- (D) None of the above

46. Gland that releases epinephrine and norepinephrine, to help the body handle emergencies, is known as

- (A) Gonads
- (B) Adrenal gland
- (C) Pineal gland
- (D) None of the above

47. Find the odd one out

- (A) PET
- (B) EEG
- (C) MRI
- (D) TMT

48. A personality type characterized by a general tendency to cope with stress by keeping negative emotions to oneself, is referred to as

- (A) Type-A
- (B) Type-B
- (C) Type-C
- (D) Type-D

49. Bulimia nervosa is a _____.

- (A) Mood disorder
- (B) Eating disorder
- (C) Sleep disorder
- (D) Anxiety disorder

50. Our tendency to attribute positive outcomes to our own traits (internal causes) and negative outcomes to factors beyond our control (external causes), is termed as

- (A) Correspondence Bias
- (B) Consistent Bias
- (C) Conformity Bias
- (D) Self Serving Bias

51. Factors in the environment that can harm the developing fetus, are termed as

- (A) Teratogens
- (B) Placenta
- (C) Amnioses
- (D) None of the above

52. Differences between persons of different ages, stemming from the fact that they have experienced contrasting social or cultural conditions, are referred to as

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

53. Theory proposing that all human beings move through an orderly and predictable series of changes, is known as

- (A) Psychoanalytic theory
- (B) Cognitive theory
- (C) Stage theory
- (D) Behaviouristic theory

54. The inability of young children to distinguish their own perspective from that of others, is labelled as

- (A) Symbolism
- (B) Accomodation
- (C) Egocentrism
- (D) Assimilation

55. Hypothetico-Deductive Reasoning has been propagated by

- (A) Kohlberg
- (B) Tolman
- (C) Piaget
- (D) Moshman

56. Physical symptoms in the absence of underlying physiological problems, presumably related to psychological stress, is referred to as

- (A) Somatonia
- (B) Somatotyping
- (C) Somatoform disorders
- (D) None of the above

57. Disappearance of symptoms without formal treatment, is referred to as

- (A) Spontaneous remission
- (B) Spontaneous recovery
- (C) Spontaneous personality
- (D) Spontaneous treatment

58. An adjustment reaction in which the individual is beset with unwanted but recurring thoughts, is labelled as

- (A) Organizational citizenship disorder
- (B) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- (C) Opponent-process disorder
- (D) None of the above

59. 'Dementia Praecox' was used to denote _____

- (A) Down syndromme
- (B) Learned helplessness
- (C) Schizophrenia
- (D) Manic-Depressive disorder

- 60.** 'Existential therapies' are propounded by
(A) Wispe, and Freshley
(B) Rogers, and Darley
(C) Maslow, and Adler
(D) Frankl, and May
- 61.** A theory of cognitive Dissonance, by Festinger has been advocated in
(A) 1957
(B) 1954
(C) 1959
(D) 1956
- 62.** 'Inequity in social relationships does determine the motivation'. Who has propagated this?
(A) Abeles
(B) Adanson
(C) Adams
(D) Abramson
- 63.** A series of experiments to study the effect of group pressure upon the modification and distortion of judgements, have been conducted by
(A) Aronson
(B) Asch
(C) Abramson
(D) None of the above
- 64.** Theory of social Facilitation has been propounded by
(A) Piliavin
(B) Carlsmith
(C) Midlarsky
(D) Zajonc
- 65.** It has been said that 'Beauty lies in the eyes of beholder'. With what factors of perception, this statement deals?
(A) Objective factors
(B) Figure and Ground
(C) Phi-phenomenon
(D) None of the above
- 66.** Relaxation and systematic desensitization are two techniques that have been reported to be effective in the treatment of
(A) Epilepsy
(B) Phobia
(C) Schizophrenia
(D) Hysteria
- 67.** Hematophobia is otherwise known as
(A) Hemophobia
(B) Nyctophobia
(C) Ochlophobia
(D) Achrophobia
- 68.** Rogers' self theory falls in the realm of
(A) Psychoanalytic Psychology
(B) Humanistic Psychology
(C) Existential Psychology
(D) Individual Psychology
- 69.** The communication structure in a newly formed group determines the structure formation of a group. Who has promoted this idea?
(A) Hovland
(B) Milgram
(C) Asch
(D) Bales
- 70.** Who has given the concept of situational leadership?
(A) Fiedler
(B) Hersey and Blanchard
(C) Vroom and Yelton
(D) None of the above
- 71.** Central and peripheral routes to persuasion were advocated by
(A) Petty and Cacioppo
(B) Demboroski
(C) Sheffield
(D) Hovland

72. During the period of ovum, the zygote gets its nourishment from

- (A) the DNA
- (B) the genes
- (C) the placenta
- (D) the yolk

73. Who used the term 'mental hygiene' to denote 'prevention of mental disorders'?

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) George Cook
- (C) Pierre Janet
- (D) Carl Jung

74. Among the four Vedas, the chief contribution to medicine and psychiatry came from

- (A) Atharva Veda
- (B) Rig Veda
- (C) Yajur Veda
- (D) Sam Veda

75. The Indian Association of Clinical Psychology was started at

- (A) Chennai
 - (B) Kolkata
 - (C) Patna
 - (D) Delhi
-

1815-III

A-10

ROUGH WORK

A-11

1815-III

ROUGH WORK

1815-III

A-12

ROUGH WORK