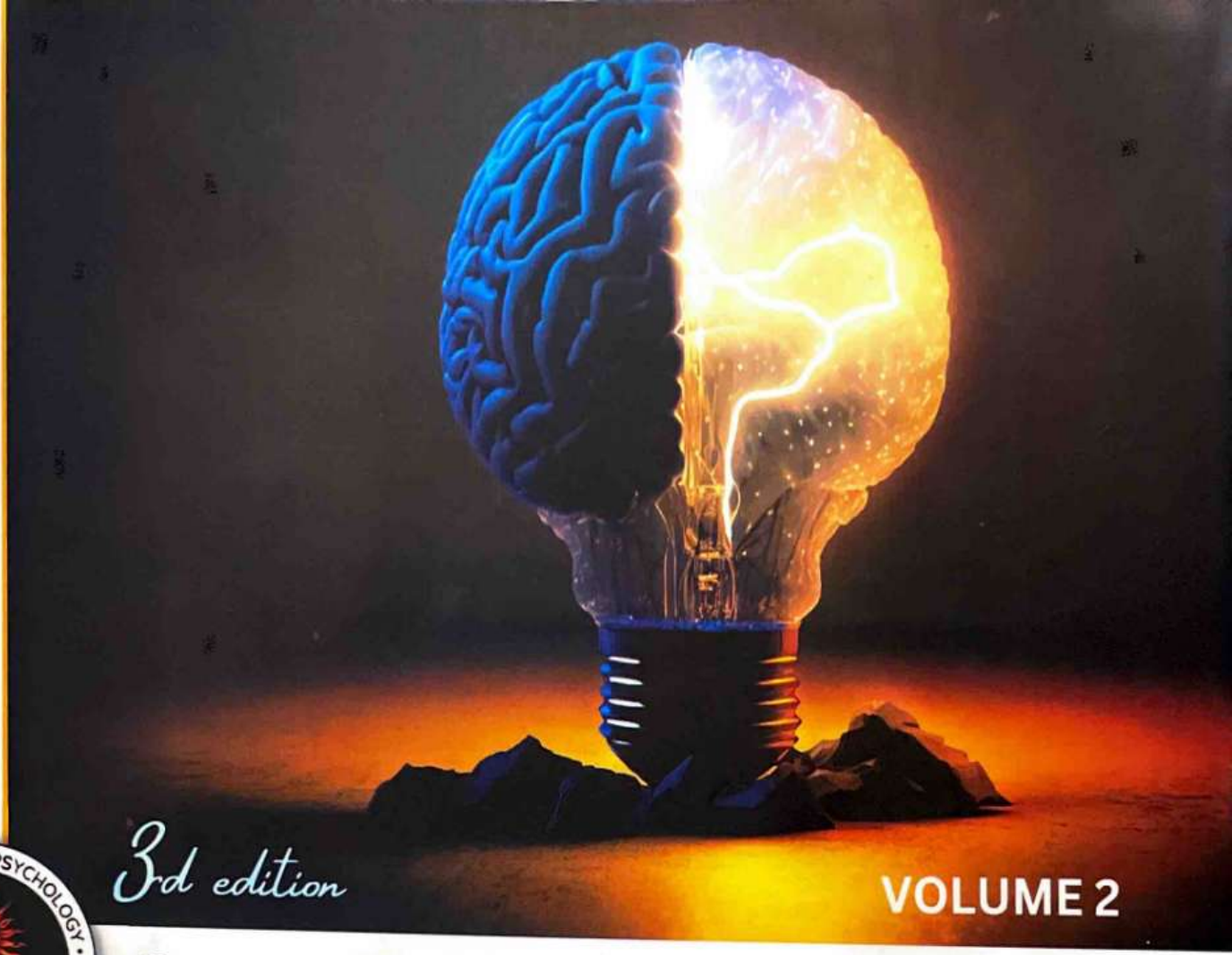
CUET (PG) Psychology



3rd edition

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POWER WITHIN PSYCHOLOGY

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1 Systems & Theories of Psychology

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

1. Herman von Helmholtz (1821–94):
a. Investigated speed of neural impulses
b. Suggested that thought and movement do not occur instantaneously as previously believed, but that thought occurs first, followed by movement
c. Made significant contributions to sensory psychology, especially audition, and vision.
d. All of the above.
(MODERATE)

2. The term pseudoscience refers to
a. the study of psychology and related phenomena through collecting observations, developing theories to explain them, and using the theories to make predictions
b. hypotheses that have been rejected through careful observation and testing.
c. claims and ideas that are presented as science but do not use the basics of the scientific method to support their claims.
d. theories that have not yet been proven
(EASY)

3. Theory that individuals are born without built in mental content and all knowledge comes from experience or perception is called
a. Cognition
b. Rationalism
c. Intelligence
d. Tabula Rasa
(EASY)

4. What is not part of the four humour theory?
a. Black bile
b. Black melancholia
c. Blood
d. Yellow bile
(EASY)

5. _____ is a source of knowledge as per Empiricists.
a. Logical reasoning
b. Theories
c. Sensory experiences
d. Contemplations
(MODERATE)

6. The law of effect was formulated by _____.
a. Thorndike
b. Skinner
c. Pavlov
d. Watson
(EASY)

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

7. Johannes Muller is regarded as
a. father of Psychology
b. father of Developmental psychology
c. father of Physiology
d. father of Criminal psychology
(MODERATE)

8. The first American experimental psychology research laboratory was established by
a. John Hopkins
b. Wilhelm Wundt
c. G. Stanley Hall
d. James Watson
(MODERATE)

9. What was the first revolution in psychology?
a. redefining psychology as the science of behavior
b. cognitive revolution
c. nature vs nurture controversy
d. Freud's theory was influenced by unconscious motives
(EASY)

10. Who is considered the father of psychology?
a. James Watson
b. B F skinner
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. John Watson
(EASY)

11. Why was the cognitive revolution called discontinuous?
a. the proponents were independently working without knowing that they were building toward Cognitive Psychology
b. the revolution took place in phases and not in a series
c. the psychologists kept on changing
d. the psychologists were confused and could not decide it was correct or wrong
(MODERATE)

12. Who first popularised the term Psychology to designate the study of mind?
a. Wolff
b. Kantt
c. Rene Descartes
d. James Watson
(MODERATE)

13. Who is the Father of American Psychology?
a. Sigmund freud
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. John Watson
(EASY)

14. Arrange the following in temporal sequence:
(a) Establishment of Psychology department in Mysore
(b) Establishment of Psychology department in Calcutta
(c) Establishment of Psychology department in Madras
(d) Establishment of Psychology department in Pune
(e) First Indian Journal of Psychology

Choose the correct option:
a. (b) --> (a) --> (c) --> (e) --> (d)
b. (b) --> (a) --> (e) --> (c) --> (d)
c. (b) --> (c) --> (a) --> (d) --> (e)
d. (a) --> (b) --> (e) --> (c) --> (d)
(CHALLENGING)

SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY

15. Given below are two statements, the first labeled assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason(R). Indicate your answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Fritz Perls was a key proponent of the humanistic perspective
Reason (R): His Gestalt therapy focused on the wholeness of an individual's experience at any given moment.
a. If (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation (A)
b. If (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation (A)
c. If (A) is true but (R) is false
d. If (R) is true but (A) is false
(EASY)

16. Each person must continually recreate himself. The meaning of life and of existence is never fixed; rather, it constantly changes.' This can be best explained by-
a. Humanistic Psychology
b. Experiential Psychology
c. Experimental Psychology
d. Philosophy
(EASY)

17. Read each of the following two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): According to Maslow, after the gratification of basic needs we move in the positive direction, but it is not automatic. Reason (R): We often fear our best side, our talents, our finest impulses, and our creativity.
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
(MODERATE)

18. Which one of the following branches of philosophy of science deals with the question of existence?
a. Post-positivism
b. Structuralism
c. Ontology
d. Scientific realism
(EASY)

19. Match List-I with List-II :

	List I		List II
A	Psychoanalysis	i	Elements of conscious experience
B	Behaviorism	ii	Self-actualization
C	Structuralism	iii	Unconscious process
D	Transpersonal Psychology	iv	S-R relations

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	iii	i	iv	ii
b.	iii	iv	i	ii
c.	i	iv	ii	iii
d.	i	ii	iv	iii

Select the correct option
a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY)

20. According to Hippocrates, all mental disorders belong to which categories?
1. mania and melancholia
2. bile
3. phrenitis

a. 1 only
b. 1 and 3 only
c. 2 only
d. 1,2 and 3
(MODERATE)

21. Answer with the help of the codes given below:

	List I		List II

A	Behaviouristic Approach	i	Interpersonal relations with community.
B	Humanistic Approach	ii	Incentives rewards and punishment.
C	Cognitive Approach	iii	Actualizing Needs
D	Socio-cultural Approach	iv	Behavior is determined by our thinking and attribution

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	iii	iv	i
b.	iii	ii	iv	i
c.	i	ii	iv	iii
d.	i	iii	ii	iv

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY)

22. Cognitive psychology has guided research in which areas?
a. intelligence
b. education
c. human development
d. social psychology
e. psychotherapy

a. a, b, c, d, e
b. a, b, c, d
c. b, d, e
d. a, c, d
(EASY)

23. Donald E. Broadbent, George Miller, Eleanor Rosch, Amos Tversky, these are famous psychologists of which school?
a. Behaviourism
b. Humanistic
c. Social
d. Cognitive
(EASY)

24. Functionalists were influenced by which theory?
a. Aristotle's theory
b. Darwin's theory
c. Structuralism
d. they were not influenced by any theory
(MODERATE)

25. Gestalt Psychology is founded by
a. Kurt Koffka
b. Max Wertheimer
c. Kurt Lewin
d. Wolfgang Kohler
(MODERATE)

26. Gestalt principles are –
1. Law of proximity
2. Law of illusion
3. Law of good pragnanz
4. Law of closure

a. 1,2 and 3
b. 1 only
c. 1, 3 and 4
d. 2,3 and 4
(EASY)

27. J.B. Watson, the founder, and father of the behaviouristic school of psychology defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.
a. Soul
b. Consciousness
c. Mind
d. Behavior
(EASY)

28. Match List - I with List - II and indicate your answer with the help of codes given below:

	List I		List II
A	Structuralism	i	Festinger, Heider, Schachter
B	Functionalism	ii	Wilhelm Wundt, Edward Titchner
C	Behaviourism	iii	William James
D	Social Cultural	iv	Skinner, Watson

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	iii	iv	i
b.	iii	iv	ii	i
c.	i	iii	ii	iv
d.	iv	ii	iii	i

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY)

29. The concept of 'Here-and-Now' is popular in
a. Gestalt Psychology
b. Behaviorism
c. Cognitive Psychology
d. Humanistic-Existential Psychology
(EASY)

30. The concepts like "Introspection" and "Conscious Experience" are associated with _____.
a. Functionalism
b. Behaviorism
c. Structuralism
d. Gestalt Psychology

(EASY)

31. What is incorrect about introspection?
a. This technique involved the perception of a sensory event and then reporting on the phenomenological experience of the event
b. introspective reports tended to consist of simple judgments of the size, intensity, and duration of physical stimuli
c. introspection was a highly controlled process
d. ruminating on one's own feelings or emotions like poets and philosophers
(MODERATE)

32. What is true about Structuralism?
a. Aim was to create a "periodic table" of the "elements of sensations"
b. Aim was to understand the nature of consciousness
c. Aim was to study the behavior and not mind
d. all the above
(MODERATE)

33. Which psychology emerged as the fourth force
a. Experiential
b. Behaviouristic
c. Transpersonal
d. Psychoanalytic
(EASY)

34. Who is a pioneer contributor to the Cognitive Psychology?
a. Jean Piaget
b. Chomsky
c. Kolhberg
d. Kohler
(EASY)

35. Following criticisms of behaviorism, what was the new approach to exploring psychological phenomena to gain momentum?
a. cognitive science
b. psychoanalysis
c. transpersonal
d. phenomenology
(EASY)

36. Key figures in psychology who propelled humanism include
a. Laurel and Hardy
b. Maslow and Rogers
c. Pegg and Frost
d. Watson and Skinner
(EASY)

37. A researcher presents his participant with a series of flashing lights at varying intervals. After each presentation of light, he asks the participant to fully describe her internal experiences, a method known as
a. Functionalism
b. Introspection
c. Behaviorism
d. Psychoanalysis
(MODERATE)

38. Cognitive Revolution in Psychology emerged as a limitation to
a. Behaviourism
b. Structuralism
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Functionalism
(MODERATE)

39. Match the following Psychologists in List 1 with what they are popular for in List 2.

	List I		List II
A	Carl Jung	i	Psychosynthesis
B	Viktor Frankl	ii	Gestalt Therapy
C	Fritz Pearls	iii	Logotherapy
D	Roberto Assagioli	iv	Shadow Archetype

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	i	ii	iii	iv
b.	iv	iii	ii	i
c.	iii	iv	ii	i
d.	iv	iii	i	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)
In analytical psychology, the shadow (also known as ego-dystonic complex, repressed id, shadow aspect, or shadow archetype) is an unconscious aspect of the personality that does not correspond with the ego ideal, leading the ego to resist and project the shadow.

40. Match the following:

	List I		List II
A	Super Ego	i	Reality Principle
B	Ego	ii	Moral Principle
C	Id	iii	Pleasure Principle

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C
a.	i	ii	iii
b.	ii	i	iii
c.	i	iii	ii
d.	iii	i	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY)

41. Match List-I with List-II and indicate your answer using the codes given below:

	List I		List II
A	Aristotle	i	The contents of our mind are the sum of our sensory experiences
B	John Locke	ii	All knowledge of the external world is gained through experiences provided by the five senses
C	George Berkley	iii	The task of Psychology was to reduce perception to its constituent elements
D	E.B. Titchener	iv	The world of objects does not exist when it is not sensed.

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	i	iv	iii
b.	i	ii	iii	iv
c.	i	ii	iv	iii
d.	iii	i	iv	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)

42. Read each of the following two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Ego defense mechanisms help to protect the person from overwhelming anxiety.
Reason (R): Major psychodynamic functions of anxiety are to help the individual avoid conscious recognition of acceptable instinctual impulses and to allow impulse qualification only indirectly.
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
(CHALLENGING)

43. Who is the first behaviourist?
a. Ivan Pavlov
b. B F Skinner
c. John B Watson
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

44. A core characteristic of the existential view is that
a. an individual is a "being in the world" who has biological, social, and psychological needs
b. an individual is a social being
c. an individual always strives for personal growth
d. an individual has repressed thoughts
(MODERATE)

45. 'Selbstbeobachtung', means
a. Introspection
b. Perception
c. Observation
d. Intelligence
(MDOERATE)

46. The aim of _____ is characteristically forthright and objective: "given the stimulus, to be able to predict the response, and given the response to be able to predict the antecedent stimulus".
a. Structuralism
b. Behaviourism
c. Functionalism
d. Gestalt School
(EASY)

47. The aim of Functionalism was to study _____as it functions in adapting the _____to its environment.
a. Organism, Mind
b. Mind, Organism
c. Thinking, Organism
d. Attention, Individual
(EASY)

48. In Freud's theory which portion of personality is concerned with the immediate gratification of primitive needs_____.
a. Only Id
b. Only Ego
c. Both id and ego
d. Both Id and Superego
(EASY)

49. The concept of "Collective Unconscious' has been introduced by which of the following Psychologist?
a. Karen Homey
b. Alfred Adler
c. Carl Jung
d. Sigmund Freud
(EASY)

50. The basic assumptions of the Humanistic approach :
(a) People are naturally striving to be creative and happy.
(b) It is possible to specify a universal set of values that will provide people with a moral anchor enabling them to decide what is right or wrong and good or bad.
(c) It believes in the uniqueness of individuals and they should be trained to realize their inner potentials.
(d) All the innate potentials and growth mechanisms can be studied scientifically similar to natural success.

a. (a) and (c)
b. (b) and (c)
c. (b) and (d)
d. (c) and (d)
(MODERATE)

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

1. _____ is a source of knowledge as per Empiricists.
a. Logical reasoning
b. Theories
c. Sensory experiences
d. Contemplations
(MODERATE)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. One feature of the streaming of consciousness that received substantial attention from researchers is _____.
a. Gender differences
b. Daydreaming
c. Brain wave patterns
d. Eye movement
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

3. In the definition of Psychology, mental processes means _____.
a. Internal, covert processes
b. Outward behavior
c. Overt actions and reactions
d. Only animal behavior
(EASY)
(JMI Applied 2017)

4. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts and that the parts or subsystems are related to each other and to the whole" are emphasized in_____.
a. Motivation theory
b. Contingency theory
c. Systems theory
d. Administrative theory
(MODERATE)
(JMI Applied 2018)

5. The law of effect was formulated by _____.
a. Thorndike
b. Skinner
c. Pavlov
d. Watson
(EASY)
(BHU MA 2017)

6. Who was the first to propose and established Psychology as the scientific study of behavior?
a. R.S. Woodworth
b. J.B. Watson
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. N.L. Munn
(EASY)
(BHU MA 2015)

7. Which among the following branches of Psychology specifically studies behavior in relation to genetic inheritance?
a. Evolutionary Psychology
b. Development Psychology
c. Health Psychology
d. Experimental Psychology
(EASY)
(JMI Applied 2016)

8. Who among the following study how psychological processes may differ among people of different cultures?
a. Cultural psychologists
b. Cross-cultural psychologists
c. Social psychologists
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)
(JMI Applied 2016)

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

9._____of the American Psychological Association represents Health Psychology.
a. Division 16
b. Division 38
c. Division 47
d. Division 98
(CHALLENGING)
(JMI MA 2019)

10._____ was the proponent of Individual Psychology.
a. Horney
b. Jung
c. Adler
d. Erikson
(EASY)
(JMI MA 2019)

11. Inferiority complex was suggested by _____.
a. Carl Jung
b. Harry Stack Sullivan
c. Erik Erikson
d. Alfred Adler
(EASY)
(JMI MA 2019)

12. The first major theoretical effort in information processing psychology was by_____ in the year _____?
a. Treisman, 1960
b. Chomsky, 1957
c. Broadbent, 1958
d. Watson, 1920
(EASY)
(BHU MA 2015)

13. Who among the following is credited with the book titled Principals of Psychology?
a. Wilhelm Wundt
b. William James
c. B. F Skinner
d. None of the above
(EASY)
(JMI Applied 2016)

14. Who among the following was the first female president of the American Psychological Association (APA)?
a. Margaret Floy Washburn
b. Leta Stetter Hollingworth
c. Karen Horney
d. Mary Calkins
(MODERATE)
(JMI Applied 2016)

15. Who among the following is considered as the proponent of the Word Association Test to understand the unconscious conflicts in an individual _____.
a. Henry Murray
b. Carl Jung
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Donald Winnicott
(MODERATE)
(JMI Applied 2016)

16. Who proposed the 'Bottom-up process' theory of perception'?
a. Max Wertheimer
b. Herman Von Helmholtz
c. James Gibson
d. Richard Gregory
(EASY)
(JMI Applied 2016)

17. The 'instinct theory' of motivation was initially proposed by whom?
a. Sigmund Freud
b. William James
c. William McDougall
d. Abraham Maslow
(MODERATE)
(JMI Applied 2016)

SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY

18. _____ involves the conversion of sexual impulses into socially acceptable forms of behavior.
a. Repression
b. Regression
c. Sublimation
d. Identification
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

19. Children with organic defects and those born into minority groups are likely to develop _____.
a. Superiority complex
b. Inferiority complex
c. Compensation
d. Fictional goals
(MODERATE)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

20. Jung disagreed with Freud on the nature of the unconscious, arguing that it exists on two levels _____ and _____.
a. Collective and individual
b. Anima and animus
c. Extroversion and introversion
d. Intuitive and perceptive
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

21. Maslow considers physiological and safety needs truly as _____.
a. Higher needs
b. Lower needs
c. Greatest potency needs
d. Transformational needs
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

22. In a psychoanalytic practice, where the patient relaxes on a couch and freely tells whatever comes into his/her mind is called _____.
a. Dreaming
b. Narration
c. Free association
d. Story telling
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

23. According to John Dewey _____ is the connection between sensory stimuli and motor responses.
a. Efferent arc
b. Reflex arc
c. Association arc
d. Dynamic arc
(MODERATE)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

24. Karen Horney's conception of feelings of pervasive loneliness and helplessness that are the foundation of neurosis is called _____.
a. Innate anxiety
b. Existential anxiety
c. Basic anxiety
d. Neurotic anxiety
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

25. The Ego is sometimes described as the _____ because it directs energies supplied by the Id.
a. Executive
b. Superordinate
c. Subordinate
d. Congruence
(MODERATE)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

26. According to Sigmund Freud, the id operates on _____.
a. Pleasure principle
b. Reality principle
c. Unconscious mind
d. Conscious mind
(EASY)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

27. _____ proposed that animals have the capacity to develop a mental representation, a cognitive map, of the place.
a. Tolman
b. Harlow
c. Köhler
d. Gould
(MODERATE)
(DU MA Applied 2020)

28. According to Sigmund Freud, wars and violence are evidence of _____.
a. Life instinct
b. Libido
c. Death instinct
d. None of these
(EASY)
Ans. c
(DU MA Applied 2020)

29. _____ is defined by Rotter as "the potentiality of any behavior occurring in any given situation as calculated in relation to any single reinforcement or set of reinforcements".
a. Behaviour potential
b. Expectancy
c. Reinforcement value
d. Punishment value
(MODERATE)

(DU MA 2020)

30. In _____ a stimulus that is originally neutral may become reinforcing by being associated with a reinforcing stimulus.
a. Primary reinforcement
b. Secondary reinforcement
c. Discrimination
d. Generalization
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

31. Which ONE of the following is not a major construct of existential theory?
a. Coming to terms with anxiety
b. Confronting the universal fears of death
c. Uncovering out unconscious fears and desires
d. Understanding out ultimate isolation
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

32. The aim of _____ is characteristically forthright and objective: "given the stimulus, to be able to predict the response, and given the response to be able to predict the antecedent stimulus".
a. Structuralism
b. Behaviourism
c. Functionalism
d. Gestalt School
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

33. The point at which a stimulus becomes strong enough to trigger a response only 50% of the time is _____.
a. Threshold of response
b. Response bias
c. Signal detection of response
d. Phi phenomenon
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

34. Errors in speech that reflect unconscious thoughts or impulses is _____.
a. Defense Mechanism
b. Freudian slips
c. Cognitive Distortion
d. Speech disorder
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

35. According to Jung, the archetype representing the feminine side of males is called _____.
a. Animus
b. Shadow
c. Persona
d. Anima
(EASY)

36. According to the psychoanalytic perspective, the terms gratification, irrational and impulsive are related to _____.
a. Id
b. Ego
c. Superego
d. Defense Mechanism
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

37. Alfred Adler proposed that humans are motivated by _____.
a. Conscious drives
b. Neurotic needs
c. Empathic understanding
d. Social urges
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

38. _____is associated with the Gestalt school of psychology.
a. John Watson
b. William James
c. Ivan Pavlov
d. Max Wertheimer
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

39. Humanistic and Phenomenological approaches have been criticized for _____.
a. Focusing too much on Cognitive Processes involved in forming perceptions of the self
b. Missing the wider social and cultural contexts that influence experiences and identities
c. Neglecting to include personal experiences and perceptions that influence how we form identity
d. Focusing too much on past experiences and how they tend to shape identity
(MODERATE)
(DU MA 2020)

40. According to Titchner, Introspection is a highly specialized form of _____in which the psychologist attempts to study his own consciousness scientifically.
a. Self-perception
b. Self-thinking
c. Attention
d. Self-observation
(EASY)
(DU MA 2020)

41. The aim of Functionalism was to study _____as it functions in adapting the _____to its environment.
a. Organism, Mind
b. Mind, Organism
c. Thinking, Organism
d. Attention, Individual
(MODERATE)
(DU MA 2020)

42. Every Just Noticeable Difference in stimulation constitutes a constant increment in sensation magnitude. Who among the following had given this assumption?
a. Ebbinghaus
b. Weber
c. Tolman
d. Fechner
(EASY)
(BHU MA 2020)

43. 'Many mental disorders can be traced to unconscious urges or impulses and to the struggle over their expression that takes place in the hidden depths of human personality. The above statement is related to which one of the following perspectives?
a. Gestalt
b. Humanistic
c. Social Learning
d. Psychodynamic
(EASY)
(BHU MA 2020)

44. The defense mechanism involving an intellectual reason to justify a certain action connected only in the mind of the person after the behavior is completed is _____.
a. Denial
b. Repression
c. Rationalization
d. Projection
(EASY)
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

45. In order from lowest to highest, what are Maslow's classes of needs?
a. Social-esteem-physiological-safety-self actualization
b. Physiological-Safety-social-self-actualization-esteem
c. Physiological-safety-social-esteem-self actualization
d. Self-actualization-esteem-safety-social-physiological
(EASY)
(JMI 2020), (BHU MA 2015)

46. Bandura noted that most behavior occurs in the absence of external rewards and punishment so that most behavior stems from _____.
a. negative reinforcement
b. self-regulation
c. reciprocal dualism
d. behavioral determinism
(MODERATE)
(JMI 2020)

47. Behaviour, emitted spontaneously or voluntarily, that operates on the environment to change is called _____.
a. Opposition principle
b. Behavior potential
c. Operant behavior
d. Personal disposition
(MODERATE)
(DU MA 2019)

48. An investment of psychic energy in an object or person is _____.

a. Displacement
b. Cathexis
c. Instinct
d. Repression
(EASY)
(DU MA 2019)

49. The current approach to psychology most closely aligned with the structuralists in its interest in topics like consciousness, mental imagery, and thought process is _____.

a. Neuroscience
b. Cognitive psychology
c. Behaviourism
d. Functionalism
(EASY)
(DU MA 2018)

50. The investment of psychic energy in an object or person is _____.

a. Cathexis
b. displacement
c. free association
d. catharsis
(EASY)
(DU MA 2018)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. d

Sol. Herman von Helmholtz boasts a wide range of achievements. Indeed, you will still find his color theory of vision in psychology textbooks. His work paved the way for others to investigate the psychological significance of the time taken to react to a stimulus (reaction time or response latency). This approach remains important in modern psychology.

2. Ans. c

Sol. Pseudoscience consists of statements, beliefs, or practices that claim to be both scientific and factual but are incompatible with the scientific method.

3. Ans. d

Sol. Tabula rasa is the theory that individuals are born without built-in mental content, and therefore all knowledge comes from experience or perception. Epistemological proponents of tabula rasa disagree with the doctrine of innatism, which holds that the mind is born already in possession of certain knowledge.

4. Ans. b

Sol. There is nothing as black melancholia. The four humors are yellow bile, black bile, blood and phlegm. Melancholia is a kind of depression with the most common symptoms of evident mental disorder, slimness, lack of enjoyment, feeling guilty and having no appetite. In modern medicine, the word "melancholia" only refers to mental and affective symptoms of depression.

5. Ans. c

Sol. In philosophy, empiricism is a theory that states that knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience. The theory gives emphasis to experience and substantiation sensory participation and awareness in particular, in the development of thoughts and ideas. It is one of several views of epistemology, along with rationalism and skepticism. Empiricism emphasizes the role of empirical evidence in the formation of ideas, rather than innate ideas or traditions.

6. Ans. a

Sol. Edward Thorndike initially proposed that humans and animals acquire behaviors through the association of stimuli and responses. He gave the Law of Effect, which specifies that any time a behavior is followed by a pleasant outcome, that behavior is likely to recur.

7. Ans. c

Sol. Johannes Peter Müller (14 July 1801 – 28 April 1858) was a German physiologist, comparative anatomist, ichthyologist, and herpetologist, known not only for his discoveries but also for his ability to synthesize knowledge. The paramesonephric duct (Mullerian duct) was named in his honor. He is known as the father of physiology.

8. Ans. c

Sol. Granville Stanley Hall was a pioneering American psychologist and educator. His interests focused on childhood development and evolutionary theory. Hall was the first president of the American Psychological Association.
The 1st psychology lab in the U.S.A. was established in 1883 at Johns Hopkins University by G. Stanley Hall. By 1893, it is said that there were 20 psychology laboratories in American colleges and Universities (twice as many as in Europe), and by 1904 that number had increased to 49.

9. Ans. a
Sol. In the initial days of Psychology, the discipline was dominated by philosophers. The initial idea of monism and then dualism paved way for the behavioral revolution in Psychology where it was now defined as the science of behavior rather than science of soul or mind.

10. Ans. c
Sol. Wilhelm Wundt is regarded as the father of Psychology as well as father of Experimental Psychology. He founded the first psychology laboratory at Leipzig, Germany in 1879.

11. Ans. a
Sol. The cognitive revolution is referred to as a discontinuous revolution because it was not quite a coherent movement. Various proponents of the approach worked independently, at times unaware of each other's work and this collectively led towards cognitive psychology.

12. Ans. a
Sol. Christian Wolff (1679–1754) was a philosopher, mathematician, and scientist of the German Enlightenment. He is widely and rightly regarded as the most important and influential German philosopher between Leibniz and Kant. Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was a central figure not only in the German culture from the eighteenth century, but also in the historical development of psychology. He deserves much more attention than he has received so far in the historiography of psychology in general.

13. Ans. b
Sol. William James was an American philosopher, historian, and psychologist, and the first educator to offer a psychology course in the United States. Hence, he is known as the father of American Psychology.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Establishment of Psychology department in Calcutta (1967)- Establishment of Psychology department in Mysore (1924)- First Indian Journal of Psychology (1926)- Establishment of Psychology department in Madras (1943)- Establishment of Psychology department in Pune (1984).

15. Ans. a
Sol. Fritz Perls is generally regarded as a proponent of the humanistic perspective because his Gestalt ideas focused in wholeness of individuals' experiences in the present moment, which is an idea, central to the humanistic perspective.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Experimental psychology is concerned with testing theories of human thoughts, feelings, actions, and beyond – any aspect of being human that involves the mind. This is a broad category that features many branches within it (e.g. behavioral psychology, cognitive psychology).

17. Ans. a
Sol. According to Maslow, after the gratification of basic needs we move in positive direction, but it is not automatic because we often fear our best side, our talents, our finest impulses, our creativeness.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Ontology, as a branch of philosophy, is the science of what is, of the kinds and structures of objects. In simple terms, ontology seeks the classification and explanation of entities. Ontology concerns claims about the nature of being and existence.

19. Ans. b
Sol. Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud explains behaviour in terms of unconscious processes, behaviorism (John Wastson, Skinner) explains behaviour in terms of stimulus-response bonds. Structuralism (Wilhelm Wundt) as a school of psychology seeks to analyze the adult mind (the total sum of experience from birth to the present) in terms of the simplest definable components and then to find how these components fit together to form more complex experiences as well as how they correlate to physical events. To do this, psychologists employ introspection, self-reports of sensations, views, feelings, and emotions.
The transpersonal is defined as "experiences in which the sense of identity or self extends beyond (trans) the individual or personal to encompass wider aspects of humankind, life, psyche or cosmos". It has also been defined as "development beyond conventional, personal or individual levels".

20. Ans. b
Sol. According to Hippocrates, all mental disorders belong to mania, melancholia, and phrenitis. Mania, also known as manic syndrome, is a mental and behavioral disorder defined as a state of abnormally elevated arousal, affect, and energy level, or "a state of heightened overall activation with enhanced affective expression together with lability of affect."
The word 'melancholia' has been used since the time of the ancient Greeks to describe feeling intensely sad and hopeless. Melancholic depression, also known as 'major depression with melancholic features', is usually a severe illness.
Phrenitis means an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. Symptoms vary widely in severity, from short-lived, relatively slight effects of headache, drowsiness, and fever to paralysis, coma, and death.

21. Ans. a

Sol. Behaviorism, also known as behavioral psychology, is a theory of learning which states all behaviors are learned through interaction with the environment through a process called conditioning. Thus, behavior is simply a response to environmental stimuli.
Humanistic psychology is a perspective that emphasizes looking at the the whole person, and the uniqueness of each individual. Humanistic psychology begins with the existential assumptions that people have free will and are motivated to acheive their potential and self-actualize.
The cognitive approach uses experimental research methods to study internal mental processes such as attention, perception, memory and decision-making. Cognitive psychologists assume that the mind actively processes information from our senses (touch, taste etc.) and that between stimulus and response is a series of complex mental processes, which can be studied scientifically.
According to the sociocultural approach, cultural factors such as language, art, social norms and social structures can play a significant role in the development of our cognitive abilities.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Cognitive psychology has paved way for research in all of the above areas. Cognitive psychology involves the study of internal mental processes—all of the workings inside your brain, including perception, thinking, memory, attention, language, problem-solving, and learning.

23. Ans. d
Sol. All the above psychologists are important names from the Cognitive school of Psychology.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Darwinian functionalism integrates psychology's past with the present to create an interdisciplinary research paradigm that promotes hypothetico-deductive theory construction which is computational in nature and constrained by a völkerpsychologie knowledge base encompassing the evolutionary history of the organism.

25. Ans. b
Sol. Originating in the work of Max Wertheimer, Gestalt psychology formed partially as a response to the structuralism of Wilhelm Wundt. While Wundt was interested in breaking down psychological matters into their smallest possible part, the Gestalt psychologists were instead interested in looking at the totality of the mind and behavior. The guiding principle behind the Gestalt movement was that the whole was greater than the sum of its parts. There were a number of thinkers who had an influence on Gestalt psychology. Some of the best-known Gestalt psychologists included: Max Wertheimer: Regarded as one of the three founders of Gestalt psychology, Wertheimer is also known for his concept of the phi phenomenon. The phi phenomenon involves perceiving a series of still images in rapid succession in order to create the illusion of movement. Kurt Koffka: Know as one of the three founders of Gestalt psychology. Kurt Koffka had diverse interests and studied many topics in psychology including learning, perception, and hearing impairments. Wolfgang Kohler: Also a key founding figure in the history of the research on problem-solving, his criticisms of the introspection used by the structuralists to study the human mind, and his opposition to behaviorism.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Gestalt principles of perception include law of proximity, law of pragnanz and law of closure. Gestalt Principles are principles/laws of human perception that describe how humans group similar elements, recognize patterns and simplify complex images when we perceive objects.

27. Ans. d
Sol. Watson was a radical behaviourist and rejected the ideas of soul, mind and consciousness. He was of the opinion that humans can be understood in terms of stimulus-response pairs.

28. Ans. a
Sol. The schools of psychology match appropriately with their founders.
Structuralism uses the method of introspection to identify the basic elements or "structures" of psychological experience.
Functionalism attempts to understand why animals and humans have developed the particular psychological aspects that they currently possess.
Behaviourism: Based on the premise that it is not possible to objectively study the mind, and therefore that psychologists should limit their attention to the study of behaviour itself.
Socio- cultural: The study of how the social situations and the cultures in which people find themselves influence thinking and behaviour.

29. Ans. a
Sol. The concept of here-and-now in terms of experience is popular in the wholistic perspective of Gestalt Psychology. When the here-and-now approach is used in psychotherapy, the emphasis is placed on understanding present feelings and interpersonal reactions as they occur in an ongoing treatment session, with little or no emphasis on or exploration of past experiences or underlying reasons for the client's thoughts, emotions, or behavior. The approach is often used in psychodynamic psychotherapy with regard to the therapeutic relationship, gestalt therapy, and many forms of family therapy to heighten client awareness.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Structuralism in psychology is a theory of consciousness developed by Wilhelm Wundt and his student Edward Bradford Titchener. This theory was challenged in the 20th century. Structuralism was the first school of psychology and focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components. Researchers tried to understand the basic elements of consciousness using a method known as introspection.

31. Ans. d
Sol. Wundt believed that there were two key components that make up the contents of the human mind: sensations and feelings. Wundt focused on making the introspection process as structured and precise as possible. Observers were highly trained and the process itself was

rigid and highly controlled. Wundt's introspection was not a casual affair, but a highly practiced form of self-examination. He trained psychology students to make observations that were biased by personal interpretation or previous experience and used the results to develop a theory of conscious thought.

32. Ans. a

Sol. Structuralism was the first approach to understanding psychology after the field was born. The aim was to understand and be able to well describe the structures of which the human mind is formed. It also aimed at creating a table of elements of sensations like the periodic table in chemistry.

33. Ans. c

Sol. In 1968 Maslow was among the people who announced transpersonal psychology as a "fourth force" in psychology, in order to distinguish it from the three other forces of psychology: psychoanalysis, behaviorism, and humanistic psychology.

34. Ans. a

Sol. Jean Piaget is a prominent figure who laid the first stones of cognitive psychology. He gave the theory of cognitive development wherein he provided a stage-wise model of development.

35. Ans. a

Sol. Cognitive science is the interdisciplinary, scientific study of the mind and its processes. It examines the nature, tasks, and the functions of cognition. Cognitive scientists study intelligence and behavior, with a focus on how nervous systems represent, process, and transform information.

36. Ans. b

Sol. Several key theorists have been considered to have prepared the ground for Humanistic Psychology. These theorists are Otto Rank, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers and Rollo May.

37. Ans. b

Sol. Introspection is the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. In psychology, the process of introspection relies on the observation of one's mental state, while in a spiritual context, it may refer to the examination of one's soul.

38. Ans. a

Sol. The cognitive revolution was an intellectual movement that began in the 1950s as an interdisciplinary study of the mind and its processes. It later became known collectively as cognitive science. This approach emerged as a limitation of the behavioral approach.

39. Ans. b

Sol. Logotherapy is a therapeutic approach that helps people find personal meaning in life. It's a form of psychotherapy that is focused on the future and on our ability to endure hardship and suffering through a search for purpose.

Psychiatrist and psychotherapist Viktor Frankl developed logotherapy after surviving Nazi concentration camps in the 1940s. His experience and theories are detailed in his book. "Man's Search for Meaning."

Psychosynthesis is a psychology of hope, with its eye not only on history, but also on a purposeful future giving individuals the capacity to reorient their lives in the direction of meaning and values. Psychosynthesis has also been described as a psychology of the Self, in that the realms of human experience also include matters of soul and spirit, alongside physical and emotional experiences and thoughts and mental processes.

40. Ans. b

Sol. The three elements of personality as given by Sigmund Freud match appropriately with their functional principle.

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id is the primitive and instinctual part of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the super-ego operates as a moral conscience, and the ego is the realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the super-ego.

41. Ans. a

Sol. The contributors' names match appropriately with their contributions.

Aristotle: Greek philosopher who argued for the role of nurture in psychological development. All knowledge of the external world is gained through experiences provided by the five senses.

John Locke: English philosopher. The contents of our mind are the sum of our sensory experiences.

George Berkley: The world of objects does not exist when it is not sensed.

E.B. Titchener: American psychologist who contributed to the field of structuralism. The task of Psychology was to reduce perception to its constituent elements.

42. Ans. a

Sol. Ego defense mechanisms help to protect the person from overwhelming anxiety because the major psychodynamic functions of anxiety are to help the individual avoid conscious recognition of acceptable instinctual impulses and to allow impulse qualification only indirectly.

43. Ans. c

Sol. John Broadus Watson was an American psychologist who popularized the scientific theory of behaviorism, establishing it as a psychological school. Watson advanced this change in the psychological discipline through his 1913 address at Columbia University, titled Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It.

44. Ans. a

Sol. Existential psychology is an approach to psychology and psychotherapy that is based on several premises, including the understanding that a "whole" person is more than the sum of his or her parts; understanding people by examining their interpersonal relationships, understanding that people have many levels of self. It puts forth the idea that individual choices shape an individual's life.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Introspection is the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. In psychology, the process of introspection relies on the observation of one's mental state, while in a spiritual context, it may refer to the examination of one's soul.

46. Ans. b
Sol. Behaviorism is the school that came in response to the internally-oriented psychoanalytic school and propounded the idea that behavior is caused by external stimuli.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Functionalism was an early approach after the idea of Cartesian duality was popular.

48. Ans. a
Sol. Id refers to unconscious psychic energy that works to satisfy basic urges, needs, and desires. The Id operates based on the pleasure principle, which demands immediate gratification of needs.

49. Ans. c
Sol. Collective unconscious refers to structures of the unconscious mind which are shared among beings of the same species. It was a term coined by Carl Jung.

50. Ans. a
Sol. Humanistic psychology is a psychological perspective that emphasizes the study of the whole person. Humanistic psychologists look at human behavior not only through the eyes of the observer, but through the eyes of the person doing the behaving. There is an underlying assumption that humans are good by nature and that there is a tendency for self-growth and self-actualization.

ANSWER KEYS – PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

1. Ans. c
Sol. In philosophy, empiricism is a theory that states that knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience. The theory gives emphasis to experience and substantiation of sensory participation and awareness in particular, in the development of thoughts and ideas. It is one of several views of epistemology, along with rationalism and skepticism. Empiricism emphasizes the role of empirical evidence in the formation of ideas, rather than innate ideas or traditions.

2. Ans. b
Sol. Also known as stimulus-independent thoughts, was studied by Tesdale et al in 1991.
Daydreaming is the stream of consciousness that detaches from current, external tasks when attention drifts to a more personal and internal direction.

3. Ans. a
Sol. In Psychology, mental processes refer to the internal, covert processes in both, humans as well as animals.

4. Ans. c
Sol. Systems theory is an interdisciplinary study of systems, as they relate to one another within a larger, more complex system. The key concept of systems theory, regardless of which discipline it's being applied to, is that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

5. Ans. a
Sol. Edward Thorndike initially proposed that humans and animals acquire behaviors through the association of stimuli and responses. He gave the Law of Effect, which specifies that any time a behavior is followed by a pleasant outcome, that behavior is likely to recur.

6. Ans. c
Sol. During the mid-1800s, a German physiologist named Wilhelm Wundt was using scientific research methods to investigate reaction times. His book published in 1873, "Principles of Physiological Psychology," outlined many of the major connections between the science of physiology and the study of human thought and behavior.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Evolutionary psychology is a scientific discipline that approaches human behavior through a lens that incorporates the effects of evolution. It combines the science of psychology with the study of biology. It specifically studies behavior in relation to genetic inheritance.

8. Ans. b
Sol. Cross-cultural psychology is a branch of psychology that looks at how cultural factors influence human behavior. While many aspects of human thought and behavior are universal, cultural differences can lead to often surprising differences in how people think, feel, and act.

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

9. Ans. b
Sol. Division 38 of the American Psychological Association represents Health Psychology. Under APA (American Psychological Association) clinical health psychology is a professionally recognized specialty that investigates and implements clinical services across diverse populations and settings to promote health and well-being and to prevent, treat and manage illness and disability.

10. Ans. c
Sol. Alfred Adler was an Austrian psychiatrist and the proponent of Individual Psychology. He held that the main motives of human thought and behavior are individual man's striving for superiority and power, partly in compensation for his feeling of inferiority.

11. Ans. d
Sol. The term 'inferiority complex' was coined in the 1920s by French psychologist Alfred Adler. It is "a basic feeling of inadequacy and insecurity, deriving from actual or imagined physical or psychological deficiency."

12. Ans. c

Sol. Broadbent (1958) proposed that the physical characteristics of messages are used to select one message for further processing and that all others are lost. Information from all of the stimuli presented at any given time enters an unlimited capacity sensory buffer.

13. Ans. b

Sol. The Principles of Psychology is an 1890 book about psychology by William James, an American philosopher, and psychologist who trained to be a physician before going into psychology.

14. Ans. d

Sol. Mary Whiton Calkins was the 14th President of APA and the first woman to serve in that office.

15. Ans. b

Sol. Carl Jung created the word association test in the middle of the 20th century to unravel the subconscious. Jung wanted to understand its manifestations and find appropriate channels to analyze it.

16. Ans. c

Sol. James Gibson (1972) argued that perception is a bottom-up process, which means that sensory information is analyzed in one direction: from simple analysis of raw sensory data to ever-increasing complexity of analysis through the visual system.

17. Ans. b

Sol. According to the Instinct Theory of motivation proposed by William James, all organisms are born with innate biological tendencies that help them survive. This theory suggests that instincts drive all behaviors, they are goal-directed and innate patterns of behavior that are not the result of learning and experience.

SCHOOLS OF PSYCHOLOGY

18. Ans. C

Sol. Sublimation is a defense mechanism where people are able to transform unwanted impulses into something that is less harmful and often even helpful. This defense mechanism is considered as a sign of maturity of the individual as it allows them to behave in civilized and acceptable ways.

19. Ans. B

Sol. Adler in his school of Individual Psychology explains the concept of overcompensation that can lead to the development of an inferiority complex. This is a lack of self-esteem where the person is unable to rectify his feelings of inferiority.

According to Adler (2013), the hallmark of an inferiority complex is that "persons are always striving to find a situation in which they excel". This drive is due to their overwhelming feelings of inferiority. There are two components of these feelings of inferiority: primary and secondary. Primary inferiority is the "original and normal feeling" of inferiority maintained by an infant (Stein & Edwards, 2002). This feeling is productive, as it provides motivation for the child to develop. Secondary inferiority, on the other hand, is the inferiority feeling in the adult results when the child develops an exaggerated feeling of inferiority. These feelings in the adult are what is harmful, and they comprise the inferiority complex.

20. Ans. A

Sol. Freud believed the unconscious mind was the epicenter of our repressed thoughts, traumatic memories, and fundamental drives of sex and aggression. He saw it as a storage facility for all hidden sexual desires, resulting in neuroses, or what we would nowadays call mental illness.

He declared that the human mind centers upon three structures – the id, the ego and the super-ego. The id forms our unconscious drives (mainly sex), and is not bound by morality but instead only seeks to satisfy pleasure. The ego is our conscious perceptions, memories and thoughts that enable us to deal effectively with reality. The superego attempts to mediate the drives of the id through socially acceptable behaviours.

Jung also divided the human psyche into three parts. But in Jung's view the unconscious was divided into the ego, the personal unconscious and the collective unconscious. To Jung, the ego is the conscious, the personal unconscious includes memories (both recalled and suppressed) and the collective unconscious holds our experiences as a species or knowledge that we are born with (for example, love at first sight).

Jung's take on the human psyche was inspired by his studies into Eastern philosophy and religion such as Buddhism and Hinduism. He also believed that the contents of the unconscious are not restricted to repressed material.

21. Ans. B

Sol. As a humanist, Maslow believed that people have an inborn desire to be self-actualized, that is, to be all they can be. In order to achieve these ultimate goals, however, a number of more basic needs must be met such as the need for food, safety, love, and self-esteem.

There are five different levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Let's take a closer look at Maslow's needs starting at the lowest level, known as physiological needs.

Maslow's hierarchy is most often displayed as a pyramid. The lowest levels of the pyramid are made up of the most basic needs, while the most complex needs are at the top of the pyramid.

Needs at the bottom of the pyramid are basic physical requirements including the need for food, water, sleep, and warmth. Once these lower-level needs have been met, people can move on to the next level of needs, which are for safety and security.

Maslow believed that these needs are similar to instincts and play a major role in motivating behavior. Physiological, security, social, and esteem needs are deficiency needs, which arise due to deprivation. Satisfying these lower-level needs is important in order to avoid unpleasant feelings or consequences.

22. Ans. c

Sol. Free association is the expression of the content of consciousness without censorship as an aid in gaining access to unconscious processes. This technique is used in psychoanalysis (and also in

psychodynamic theory) which was originally devised by Sigmund Freud out of the hypnotic method of his mentor and colleague, Josef Breuer.
Freud described it as a phenomenon in which the patients spoke for themselves, rather than repeating the ideas of the analyst; they worked through their own material, rather than parroting another's suggestions.

23. Ans. b
Sol. John Dewey's Education theory based on his concept of functional psychology focused on action and application. It went against the traditional concept of stimulus-response.
Although he didn't deny the existence of stimulus and response, he didn't agree that these were separate, individual events. He developed the idea that there is a certain form of coordination that enhances stimulation through past results.
Dewey through his theory argued that the neural circuitry of the reflex arc was being misinterpreted by behaviorist psychology which was using stimulus and response as basic units. Physiology implied a unity of coordinated action, but psychology was treating ``stimulus" and ``response" as separable: one isolatable and independent event as ``cause" and a subsequent and isolatable (albeit contingent) event as the ``effect".

24. Ans. c
Sol. Psychoanalytic theorist Karen Horney developed one of the best-known theories of neurosis. She believed that neurosis resulted from basic anxiety caused by interpersonal relationships.
According to Horney, basic anxiety (and therefore neurosis) could result from a variety of situations including "direct or indirect domination, indifference, erratic behavior, lack of respect for the child's individual needs, lack of real guidance, disparaging attitudes, too much admiration or the absence of it, lack of reliable warmth, having to take sides in parental disagreements, too much or too little responsibility, over-protection, isolation from other children, injustice, discrimination, unkept promises, hostile atmosphere, and so on and so on" (Horney, 1945).

25. Ans. a
Sol. The ego, according to Freud, operates based on the reality principle, which strives to satisfy the id's desires in realistic and socially appropriate ways. The reality principle weighs the costs and benefits of an action before deciding to act upon or abandon impulses. In many cases, the id's impulses can be satisfied through a process of delayed gratification—the ego will eventually allow the behavior, but only at the appropriate time and place. Freud compared the id to a horse and the ego to the horse's rider. The horse provides power and motion, while the rider provides direction and guidance. Without its rider, the horse may simply wander wherever it wished and do whatever it pleased. The rider gives the horse directions and commands to get it to go where the rider wants it to go.

26. Ans. a
Sol. The id is the impulsive (and unconscious) part of our psyche that responds directly and immediately to basic urges, needs, and desires. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop an ego and super-ego.
The id remains infantile in its function throughout a person's life and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic, or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind.
The id operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. When the id achieves its demands, we experience pleasure when it is denied we experience 'unpleasure' or tension. The id engages in primary process thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational, and fantasy oriented. This form of process thinking has no comprehension of objective reality and is selfish and wishful in nature.

27. Ans. a
Sol. Tolman's experiments with rats demonstrated that organisms can learn even if they do not receive immediate reinforcement. Latent learning is a form of learning that is not immediately xpressed in an overt response. It occurs without any obvious reinforcement of the behavior or associations that are learned.
Latent learning is not readily apparent to the researcher because it is not shown behaviorally until there is sufficient motivation. This type of learning broke the constraints of behaviorism, which stated that processes must be directly observable and that learning was the direct consequence of conditioning to stimuli.
In his experiments, Tolman placed hungry rats in a maze with no eward for finding their way through it. He also studied a comparison group that was rewarded with food at the end of the maze. As the unreinforced rats explored the maze, they developed a cognitive map: a mental picture of the layout of the maze. After 10 sessions in the maze without reinforcement, food was placed in a goal box at the end of the maze. As soon as the rats became aware of the food, they were able to find their way through the maze quickly, just as quickly as the comparison group, which had been rewarded with food all along. This is known as latent learning: learning that occurs but is not observable in behavior until there is a reason to demonstrate it.

28. Ans. c
Sol. The concept of death instincts was initially described in Beyond the Pleasure Principle, in which Freud proposed that "the goal of all life is death." Freud believed that people typically channel their death instincts outwards. Aggression, for example, arises from death instincts.
Sometimes these instincts towards destruction can be directed inwards, however, which can result in self-harm or suicide.
In support of his theory, Freud noted that people who experience a traumatic event would often reenact that experience. From this, he concluded that people hold an unconscious desire to die but that their life instincts largely temper this wish.
In working with soldiers after World War I, Freud observed that his subjects often re-enacted their battle experiences and noted that "dreams occurring in traumatic have the characteristic of repeatedly bringing the patient back into the situation of his accident."

29. Ans. a
Sol. Rotter has four main components to his social learning theory model predicting behavior.

Behavior potential, one of the four principles given by Rotter is the likelihood of the occurrence of a behavior. Expectancy is the subjective probability that a given behavior will lead to a particular outcome, or reinforcer. How likely is it that the behavior will lead to the outcome? Having high or strong expectancies means the individual is confident the behavior will result in the outcome. Having low expectancies means the individual believes it is unlikely that his or her behavior will result in reinforcement. Reinforcement is another name for the outcomes of our behavior. Reinforcement value refers to the desirability of these outcomes. Things we want to happen, that we are attracted to, have a high reinforcement value. Things we don't want to happen, that we wish to avoid, have a low reinforcement value. If the likelihood of achieving reinforcement is the same (i.e., expectancies are equal), we will exhibit the behavior with the greatest reinforcement value, the one directed toward the outcome we prefer most.

Predictive Formula. Behavior Potential (BP), Expectancy (E) and Reinforcement Value (RV) can be combined into a predictive formula for behavior:

$$BP = f(E \& RV)$$

This formula can be read as follows: behavior potential is a function of expectancy and reinforcement value. Or, in other words, the likelihood of a person's exhibiting a particular behavior is a function of the probability that that behavior will lead to a given outcome and the desirability of that outcome.

30. Ans. b
Sol. The proximity in time with the primary reinforcer makes the secondary reinforcer effective. The American Psychological Association defines a secondary reinforcer as a neutral stimulus that can enhance the likelihood of a future response by being paired with a stimulus that naturally enhances that response.

31. Ans. c
Sol. Uncovering unconscious desires is a part of psychoanalytic theory and not existential theory.

A core characteristic of the existential view is that an individual is a "being in the world" who has biological, social, and psychological needs. Being in the world involves the physical world, the world of relationships with others, and one's own relationship to self. Existential therapy focuses on specific concerns rooted in the individual's existence. The contemporary existential psychotherapist, Irvin Yalom, identifies these concerns as *death, isolation, freedom,* and *emptiness.*

32. Ans. b
Sol. Behaviorism is the school that came in response to the internally-oriented psychoanalytic school and propounded the idea that behavior is caused by external stimuli.

33. Ans. a
Sol. A threshold is the cut-off point at which the response can be initiated, at least 50 % of the time. Absolute threshold refers to the minimum amount of stimulus energy that must be present for the stimulus to be detected 50% of the time. Another way to think about this is by asking how dim can a light be or how soft can a sound be and still be detected half of the time.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Freudian slips are the slipping of unconscious thoughts and impulses in regular speech. A defense mechanism is unconscious, cognitive distortion is asynchronicity in thoughts and behavior.

35. Ans. d
Sol. Animus is the male side of the female, a shadow is nearly analogous to Freud's Id and Persona is the façade that a person assumes to balance between the internal needs and the external demands. Anima is the female side of the male.

36. Ans. a
Sol. According to the psychoanalytic perspective, the Id is the seat of the unconscious where the irrational desires and drives are stored, it works on the pleasure principle and demands immediate gratification of needs.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Adler deviated from the Freudian theory where he focused on the social aspect of an individual's life. He established that individuals are motivated by social urges and not sexual impulses as Freud stated.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Max Wertheimer was one of the founders of Gestalt Psychology alongside Kurt Koffka and Wolfgang Kohler.

39. Ans. b
Sol. Humanistic and phenomenological approaches focus more on the internal aspects of the individuals rather than the wider social and cultural aspects.

40. Ans. d
Sol. Self-observation is the relatively neutral approach to study the self and was used by Edward Tichener.
Introspection is the process by which a person looks inward at their own mental processes to gain insight into how they work. It is the self-observation of one's consciousness.

41. Ans. b
Sol. Functionalism was an early approach after the idea of Cartesian duality was popular.
Functionalism in the philosophy of mind is the doctrine that what makes something a mental state of a particular type does not depend on its internal constitution, but rather on the way it functions, or the role it plays, in the system of which it is a part.

42. Ans. d

Sol. Fechner's law or the weber-Fechner law is a psychological law quantifying the perception of change in a given stimulus. It also states that every JND in stimulus constitutes a constant increment in sensation magnitude.

43. Ans. d
Sol. The psychodynamic approach to human personality states that undesirable thoughts and socially unacceptable impulses and desires are pushed to the unconscious. The struggle of expression of these is looked at as the causing factor of mental disorders and issues. The Humanistic and Social learning approaches do not consider the influence of past. Gestalt does not consider the influence of unconscious urges.

44. Ans. c
Sol. Denial is denying reality altogether, repression is involved in almost all defense mechanisms, and projection is projecting the negative aspect of self onto others. Rationalization is a secondary and much more mature defense mechanism and requires decent amount of intelligence.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Maslow (1943) initially stated that individuals must satisfy lower-level deficit needs before progressing on to meet higher-level growth needs. Maslow gave the basic needs (Physiological, Safety, and Social needs) and then the Higher order needs (Self-esteem and Self-actualization). Maslow said that once these basic needs are achieved then higher-order needs are achieved.

46. Ans. b
Sol. Self-regulation and self-efficacy are two elements of Bandura's theory that rely heavily on cognitive processes. They represent an individual's ability to control their behavior through internal reward or punishment, in the case of self-regulation, and their beliefs in their ability to achieve desired goals as a result of their own actions, in the case of self-efficacy.

47. Ans. c
Sol. Operant behavior is voluntary rather than elicited and is contingent upon the environment change.
Operant behavior is that which is said to meet two conditions:
(1) It is freely emitted by an animal, in the sense that there is no obvious triggering stimulus.
(2) It is susceptible to reinforcement and punishment by its consequences, such that it can be caused to go up or down in frequency, respectively.

48. Ans. b
Sol. According to Freud, when the object of desire is not available, individuals tend to invest psychic energy in creating a mental image of that object. This is termed cathexis.

49. Ans. b
Sol. The current approach to psychology most closely aligned with the structuralists in its interest in topics like consciousness, mental imagery, and thought process is Cognitive Psychology.
Cognitive psychology involves the study of internal mental processes—all of the workings inside your brain, including perception, thinking, memory, attention, language, problem-solving, and learning.

50. Ans. a
Sol. This investment of energy in an object, idea, or person is known as cathexis.[1] However, since the id does not distinguish between a mental image and reality, it may not lead to direct action to satisfy a need. Instead, the id may simply form an image of the desired object that is satisfying in the short term but does not fulfil the need in the long term. For example, a person who is hungry may create a mental image of a desired food rather than actually eating.

2 RESEARCH & STATISTICS

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. In terms of experimental techniques, 'content analyses refer to
a. measuring the level of happiness of an experimental participant
b. looking at the front pages of a book to determine if it's worth reading
c. formally categorizing and counting the frequency of things in texts
d. examining what people have in their bags to infer personality characteristics
(EASY)

2. The British Psychological Society has published an ethical code based on four principles. Two of them are respect and responsibility. The other two are
a. due diligence and integrity
b. competence and integrity
c. due diligence and professionalism
d. professionalism and integrity
(EASY)

3. The process of triangulation refers to
a. doing everything three times to ensure reliability
b. doing everything three times to ensure validity
c. comparing qualitative and quantitative data to ensure reliability
d. comparing qualitative and quantitative data to ensure validity
(EASY)

4. The term 'HARKing' is short for
a. Hypothesizing After the Results are Known
b. Hiding Ambiguous Results with Kludges
c. Hiding Artefacts with Random Kinks
d. Hypothesizing About Rare Koalas
(MODERATE)

5. The term 'p-hacking' refers to
a. removing outliers from data to obtain a more representative sample
b. any covert manipulation of data or statistical analyses with the aim of generating the researcher's preferred results
c. adding additional data points to a set of data in order to improve the correlation with a hypothesis
d. fabricating entire sets of data for a psychological study
(EASY)

6. What are experimenter effects?
a. the social demands on someone in an experiment
b. the features of a study, which give cues on how someone is meant to behave
c. unwanted influences in an experiment produced by the experimenter
d. the consequences of a self-fulfilling prophecy
(EASY)

7. Match the Research Methods in List I with their preferred mode of Data Collection in List II

LIST I	LIST II
A.Experimental Method	i.Using primary and secondary sources
B.Ex post facto method	ii.Questionnaire
C.Descriptive Survey Method	iii.Standarised Tests
D.Historical Method	iv.Typical Characteristics Tests

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	i	iii	iv
b.	iii	iv	ii	i
c.	ii	iii	i	iv
d.	ii	iv	iii	i

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY)

8. The principal of a school conducts an interview session of teachers and students with a view to explore the possibility of their enhanced participation in school programmes. This endeavour may be related to which type of research?
a. Evaluation Research
b. Fundamental Research
c. Action Research
d. Applied Research
(EASY)

9. What is a hypothesis?
a. a conclusion drawn from an experiment
b. a system by which an experiment is designed
c. a system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations
d. a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables
(EASY)

Ans. a
Sol. As the ex-post research is a kind of study which tries to predict the causes on the basis of actions that have already occurred, the researcher cannot manipulate or change the already occurred actions or behavior.

24. An industrial designer wants to determine if the new design for a piece of office equipment will result in fewer errors. The designer sets up a machine with the old design in one room, and a machine with the new design in a second room. He counts how many errors are made using each of the two machines. In this study, what do you call the number of errors made?
a. extraneous variable
b. dependent variable
c. independent variable
d. control variable
(MODERATE)
Ans. b
Sol. A dependent variable in the research study is the one which changes due to manipulations made by the researcher in the independent variable. In this case, the independent variable is 'type of machine'(manipulated on two levels: old machine and new machine) and the dependent variable is the number of errors made by the machines.

25. What is random assignment?
a. Subjects are free to choose which group or condition they would like to be in.
b. All variables have an equal chance of being assigned to the experimental condition.
c. All people have an equal likelihood of being selected from the study.
d. All subjects have an equal chance of being assigned to any of the groups or conditions.
(EASY)
Ans. d
Sol. Random assignment refers to the use of chance procedures in experiments to ensure that each participant has the same opportunity to be assigned to any given group. Study participants are randomly assigned to different groups, such as the experimental group or treatment group.

26. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the experimental method?
a. Experiments often can't be done for practical or ethical reasons.
b. Only one variable can be studied at a time.
c. Length of time necessary to complete the study.
d. Inability to generate cause-and-effect conclusions.
(EASY)
Ans. a
Sol. Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship between two sets of events or variables in a controlled setting. It is a carefully regulated procedure in which changes are made in one factor and its effect is studied on another factor, while keeping other related factors constant. An experiment has to go through several assessments by the ethics committee prior to actual administration on general public and thus some of them can be barred as well. Of all the options listed, this is the only limitation and hence the best option.

27. Which of the following is most important for reducing the likelihood of extraneous variables?
a. experimental methods
b. correlational methods
c. random assignment
d. random sampling
(EASY)

28. Which of the following types of research allows psychologists to study the widest range of phenomena?
a. descriptive research
b. introspective research
c. developmental research
d. experimental research
(EASY)

29. Which research method gives researchers the ability to infer a cause-and-effect relationship?
a. Correlational
b. Experimental
c. case history
d. empirical
(EASY)

STATISTICS

1. Read the following and answer the questions that follow.

Government of India is taking all necessary steps to ensure that we are prepared well to face the challenge and threat posed by the growing pandemic of COVID-19 the Corona Virus. With active support of the people of India, we have been able to contain the spread of the Virus in our country. But with the high incidence of Covid-19 patients in India. The government decided to estimate the true number of people in India who are Covid-19 positive. A random sample of 10,000 people were tested and 2,500 of them were found to be Covid-19 positive.

What is the parameter of interest?
a. The number of people in India
b. The sample of 10,000
c. No. of people in India who are Covid-19 positive
d. No. of people not found to be Covid-19 positive
(MODERATE)

2. If a hypothesis is rejected at the 0.025 level of significance, it:
a. must be rejected at any level
b. may or may not be rejected at the 0.01 level
c. must be rejected at the 0.01 level
d. must not be rejected at the 0.01 level
(MODERATE)

3. In a two-tail test for the population mean, if the null hypothesis is rejected when the alternative is true, then:
a. a Type I error is committed
b. a Type II error is committed
c. a correct decision is made
d. it is unclear whether a correct or incorrect decision has been made
(EASY)

4. Mean, Median and Mode are:
a. Measures of deviation
b. Measures of sampling
c. Measures of central tendency
d. None of the above
(EASY)

5. Statistical inference is the process of drawing conclusions about
a. sample based on population data
b. statistic based on a parameter
c. population based on a parameter
d. population based on sample data
(EASY)

6. The 'null hypotheses' refers to
a. the hypothesis that the findings of a study will prove a particular premise
b. the hypothesis that poor experimental design leads to invalid results
c. the hypothesis that the findings of a study are due solely to random chance
d. the hypothesis that most psychological studies have little meaning
(EASY)

7. The Senior VP of an sales-agency wishes to monitor the performance of his salesman. He records the number of Amazon articles sold by each of the 150 staff members for a randomly chosen period of time. What type of variable is "number of Amazon articles"?
a. Quantitative and Discrete
b. Quantitative and Conitnuous
c. Qualitative and discrete
d. Qualitative and continuous
(MODERATE)

8. The p-value of a test is the:
a. smallest significance level at which the null hypothesis can be rejected
b. smallest significance level at which the null hypothesis cannot be rejected
c. largest significance level at which the null hypothesis can be rejected
d. probability that no errors have been made in rejecting or not rejecting the null hypothesis
(CHALLENGING)

9. What assumption is being made when we use the t-distribution to perform a hypothesis test?
a. That the underlying distribution has more then one modal class
b. That the underlying population has a constant variance
c. That the underlying population has a non-symmetrical distribution
d. That the underlying population follows an approximately Normal distribution
(EASY)

10. Which of the following is a qualitative variable?
a. Annual Salary
b. Height
c. Family Members
d. Eye Colour
(MODERATE)

11. Which of the following is not the goal of descriptive statistics?
a. Summarizing data
b. Displaying aspects of the collected data
c. Reporting numerical findings
d. Estimating characteristics of the population
(EASY)

12. Which of the following statements involve inferential statistics as opposed to descriptive statistics?
a. UP Police reported that 249 murders were committed last year in 2019
b. In DU Entrance Test, 150000 students earned an average mark of 69% in their Master's Examination.
c. Based on a sample of 250000 customers, uber estimated that 80% of its customers use their cab service atleast twice a week.
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

Instructions: Read the following paragraph and answer the questions which follow:

A researcher working in the area of human intelligence wanted to develop a new verbal test of intelligence. For this purpose, he wrote 200 objective multiple-choice items. Each item had four alternatives, one of which was right and the three remaining ones were wrong. He administered this initial version to a sample of 400 subjects. Using P27 and P73 as the cut-off points, he obtained two groups – Low Scoring and High Scoring respectively. The item difficulty index and the item discrimination index were computed for each of the 200 items. To assess whether each item significantly discriminates between Low scoring and High scoring groups, appropriate statistical significance tests were also employed. This item analysis process retained 150 items. The final version of 150 items was administered to a fresh sample of 750 subjects. The appropriate measures of internal consistency reliability were obtained. The test norms were developed using normalized T scores (mean = 100, SD = 20) and the Wechsler type deviation IQ scores. To assess the dimensionality of verbal intelligence, the researcher also carried out the factor analysis of item scores.

13. For the above test, a T score of 80 would correspond to the deviation IQ of:
a. 68
b. 80

c. 85
d. 115
(CHALLENGING)

14. For the above test, what is the expected percentile rank for the T score of 120?
a. 60
b. 68
c. 75
d. 84
(CHALLENGING)

15. In a research on the effect of child-rearing practices on stress-proneness of children in completing school projects, the hypothesis formulated is that 'child rearing practices do influence stress-proneness'. At the data-analysis stage a null hypothesis is advanced to find out the tenability of research hypothesis. On the basis of the evidence available, the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance.

What decision may be warranted in respect of the research hypothesis?
a. The research hypothesis will also be rejected
b. The research hypothesis will be accepted
c. Both the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis will be rejected.
d. No decision can be taken in respect of the research hypothesis
(MODERATE)

16. Standard deviation is the
a. percentage of the comparable population that scores below a given score.
b. bell-shaped curve describing the distribution of scores around a mean
c. result obtained by adding several values and then dividing the total by the number of values.
d. average amount that each individual score falls above or below the mean.
(EASY)

17. Inferential statistics provide information about
a. mean, medians and modes
b. measures of dispersion
c. the probability that your scores could occur by chance in the population
d. Description of distribution
(EASY)

18. The chi-square, computed for a contingency table, was based on six degrees of freedom. If the contingency table had three rows, how many columns would it have?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. 6
(MODERATE)

19. A study employed two groups, matched on intelligence, each group with 30 subjects. Each subject was required to learn a list of CVC trigrams and the number of trials required to learn the list was the dependent variable. What would be the degrees of freedom if a suitable t test is used to evaluate the mean difference ?
a. 29
b. 30
c. 58
d. 60
(MODERATE)

20. In a criminal trial, a Type II error is made when:
a. a guilty defendant is acquitted (set free)
b. an innocent person is convicted (sent to jail)
c. a guilty defendant is convicted
d. an innocent person is acquitted
(CHALLENGING)

Power Within Psychology

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. _____refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes. (EASY)
a. Classification
b. Tabulation
c. Coding
d. Editing
(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. _____ refers to those people whose approval is crucial to gain access and acceptance in ethnographic studies. (EASY)
a. Researchers
b. Gatekeepers
c. Moderators
d. Facilitators
(DU MA Applied 2020)

3. Information about the frequency of members of different categories in the population is called _____. (EASY)
a. Census
b. Base rate
c. Social Representation
d. Sociometry
(DU MA Applied 2020)

4. Which of the following statements is true of inductive theory? (EASY)
a. Emerges from the data
b. Involves testing of hypothesis
c. Is derived from quantitative methods
d. Moves from general to specific
(DU MA Applied 2020)

5. Which of the following is a method of probability sampling? (EASY)
a. Purposive sampling
b. Snowball sampling
c. Incidental sampling
d. Cluster sampling
(DU MA 2020)

6. If a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group _____ sampling technique is most applicable. (MODERATE)
a. Quota
b. Stratified
c. Area
d. Deliberate
(DU MA 2020)

7. Which of the following is true for Field experiments? (EASY)
a. It does not involve manipulation of variables
b. It is carried out in Naturalistic settings
c. It is referred to an ex-post facto research
d. It does not employ control variables
(DU MA 2020)

8. The main advantage of studying social behavior through experimental method is that is can be used to _____. (MODERATE)
a. Control considerable effects of organismic variables
b. Decrease systematic variance in variables
c. Measure independent variables more accurately
d. Establish cause and effect relationship between variables
(BHU MA 2020)

9. 'A researcher had studied a group of children at different ages . 'Which of the following research methods he/she used? (EASY)
a. Longitudinal
b. Cross sectional
c. Experimental
d. Cohort
(BHU MA 2020)

10. Which one of the following is not a criterion of a good research problem? (MODERATE)
a. Variables in the problem should express a relationship
b. The problem statement should be such as to imply possibilities of empirical testing
c. Problem should be stated in question form
d. Only purpose of a study is stated
(BHU MA 2020)

11. Match the research method in Column A with its advantages in Column B: (MODERATE)

Column A	Column B
A. Systematic	i. Individuals can be studied for long periods of time.
B. Surveys	ii. Can be used in both field and laboratory.
C. Correlational Research	iii. Behaviour is observed in the settings where it normally occurs.
D. Case Study	iv. Large amount of information can be acquired.

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	**i**	**ii**	**iii**	**iv**
b.	**ii**	**iii**	**iv**	**i**
c.	**i**	**iv**	**iii**	**ii**
d.	**iii**	**iv**	**ii**	**i**

Choose the right option:
a. a
b. b

c. c
d. d
(BHU MA 2020)

12. When an experimenter lies to subjects about the true nature of an experiment or creates a false impression through his or her actions or the setting it is _____. (EASY)
a. Deception
b. Experimental design
c. Quasi experimental design
d. Classical experimental design
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

13. A scale often used in survey method research in which people express attitudes or other persons responses in terms of ordinal level categories ranked along a continuum _____. (MODERATE)
a. Likert scale
b. Bogardus social distance scale
c. Guttman scaling index
d. Semantic differential
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

14. Research questions such as ascertaining what percentage of voters prefer a particular candidate _____. (MODERATE)
a. Research hypothesis can be formulated
b. No hypothesis will be formulated
c. Null hypothesis can be formulated
d. Alternative hypothesis can be formulated
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

15.Research that proceeds in a cyclical, iterative or back and forth pattern and is often used in qualitative research is _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. Counterbalancing
b. Integrity
c. Nonlinear research path
d. Linear research path
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

16. _____ is a statement that has at least one independent and one dependent variable and has yet to be empirically tested. (EASY)
1. Casual hypothesis
2. Null hypothesis
3. Alternative hypothesis
4. Double barrelled hypothesis
a. Only a
b. a, b, c
c. All of the above
d. Only a
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

17. Interpretations from the point of view of the people being studied are _____. (MODERATE)
a. Second order interpretation
b. Third order interpretation
c. Attributes
d. First order interpretation
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

18. Survey research is cross- sectional and therefore _____. (MODERATE)
a. High in replicability but low in internal validity
b. High in internal validity but low in reliability
c. High in ecological validity but low in external validity
d. None of the above
(JMI 2020)

19. Panel and cohort designs differ, in that _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. Cohort studies involve quantitative research, whereas panel studies are qualitative
b. A panel study does not need rules to handle new entrants to households
c. Only a cohort study will suffer from sample attrition
d. A panel study can distinguish between age effects and cohort effects, but a cohort design can only detect aging effects
(JMI 2020)

20. Selection of every 15th item from a list of samples is called _____. (MODERATE)
a. Simple random sampling
b. Systematic sampling
c. Purposive sampling
d. Quota sampling
(DU MA 2019)

21. When a large number of persons respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior, it is called _____. (EASY)
a. Survey method
b. Systematic observation
c. Experimental method
d. Correlational method
(DU MA 2018)

22. Which of the following is not a method used in descriptive research? (EASY)
a. Case Study
b. Experiment
c. Survey
d. Naturalistic observation
(DU MA 2018)

23. Collecting the same observations or measurement and finding the same results as were found previously is called _____. (EASY)
a. Replication
b. Hypothesis
c. Data
d. Variable
(DU MA 2018)

24. In a scientific method, specifying a problem involves _____. (EASY)
a. Collecting Data
b. Defining the variable
c. Posing questions about the phenomenon
d. Analyzing Data
(DU MA 2018)

25. In experimental design, the variable that is manipulated is the _____. (EASY)
a. Independent
b. Confounding
c. Dependent
d. Control
(DU MA 2018)

26. In a _____the performance of each examinee is interpreted in reference to a relevant standardization sample. (MODERATE)
a. Aptitude test
b. Criterion- referenced test
c. Group test
d. Norm- referenced test
(DU MA 2018)

27. Hypothesis is different from theories as _____. (MODERATE)
a. Only hypotheses are used to explain behavior
b. Only hypothesis can be tested
c. Research tests theories rather than hypotheses
d. Theories are generally are broader than hypotheses
(DU MA 2018)

28. _____, or theory of knowledge, concerns itself with questions about what knowledge is and how it may be validly achieved. (MODERATE)
a. Epistemology
b. Ontology
c. Epidemiology
d. Methodology
(DU MA 2019)

29. _____ involves a research participant fill out questionnaires. (EASY)
a. Observation
b. Self-report
c. Interview
d. Case study method
(JMI MA 2019)

30. _____ is the degree to which findings can be applied to other people, situation or events. (EASY)
a. reliability
b. generalisability
c. validity
d. objectivity
(JMI MA 2019)

31. _____is a probability type of sampling technique. (EASY)
a. Stratified random sampling technique
b. Purposive sampling
c. Convenience sampling
d. Snowball sampling
(JMI MA 2019)

32. Social behaviour and thoughts are influenced in certain ways by factors called _____. (MODERATE)
a. Confounding variables
b. Dependent Variables
c. Mediating Variables
d. Independent Variables
(JMI MA 2019)

33. Research conducted by watching other people's behavior as they go about their normal routine is _____. (EASY)
a. naturalistic observation
b. controlled observation
c. case
d. survey
(JMI Applied 2018)

34. An in-depth study of a particular individual is called as _____. (EASY)
a.Experiment
b. Case Study
c. Survey
d. Correlational Study
(JMI Applied 2018)

35. The method that allows cause and effect inferences is called _____. (EASY)
a. Correlational Study
b. Case history
c. Experiment
d. case study
(JMI Applied 2018)

36. Out of the following, which one is not the example of probability sampling? (EASY)
a. Simple random sampling
b. Stratified sampling
c. Cluster sampling
d. Quota Sampling
(JMI Applied 2017)

37.The entire group that a researcher is interested in is called a _____.(EASY)
a. Sample
b. Subject pool
c. Population
d. Survey
(JMI Applied 2017)

Power Within Psychology

38. Double blind studies control for _____. (MODERATE)
a. The placebo effect
b. The experimenter effect
c. Extrinsic motivation
d. The placebo effect and the experimenter effect
(JMI Applied 2017)

39. Which research technique would most likely be used by a symbolic interactionist? (MODERATE)
a. Surveys
b. Participant observation
c. Quantitative data analysis
d. Experiments
(JMI Applied 2018)

40. A group of 4-year olds is given an IQ test, they get retested at the age of eight, twelve, and twenty. This is an example of _____. (EASY)
a. Cross age study
b. Cross sectional study
c. Longitudinal study
d. Cross age group study
(JMI Applied 2018)

41. When the same group of subjects is tested in two different conditions and inferences are made. The design is called? (MODERATE)
a. Multiple group design
b. Between group design
c. Within group design
d. Inside group design
(JMI Applied 2018)

42. A researcher wants to study the self-esteem of single mothers. He/She went to a single mother and asked her to refer to another single mother as per her knowledge. This technique is called _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. Simple random sampling
b. Locality sampling
c. Snow Ball
d. References sampling
(JMI Applied 2018)

43. In which kind of the research design, the researcher explores the event which has already occurred _____. (MODERATE)
a. Pure experimental design
b. Ex-post facto design
c. Field experiments
d. Field studies
(JMI Applied 2017)

44. When the group is made up of individuals of nearly the same ability it is called (EASY)
a. Homogenous
b. Heterogenous
c. Complex
d. None of the above

45. Variables are _____ (EASY)
a. Something that we can measure
b. The main focus of research
c. Something that can vary in terms of precision
d. All of the above

46. In which of the following designs researcher study two or more groups of participants belonging to different age groups at the same point of time, in context to some specific variables? (EASY0
a. Cross-sectional
b. Longitudinal
c. Matched group
d. Case study

47. Which of the following is not a relevant consideration for selecting a research problem? (MODERATE)
a. Be a positive statement
b. Unambiguity in statement
c. Related to an established theory
d. Availability of suitable tests and tools

48. Which of the following would not be a very appropriate source for searching a 'research problem'? (MODERATE)
a. Expert's suggestions
b. General literature
c. Research journals
d. Previous research work

49. Which of the following is not true about a hypothesis? (MODERATE)
a. Provides a starting point for research
b. Helpful in making predictions
c. Provides direction to research
d. Unrelated to test and tool development

50. A hypothesis which states that a, specific relationship holds good for at least one case', is called as the _____ hypothesis. (MODERATE)
a. Existential
b. Alternative
c. Substantial
d. Limited

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE MCQs

1.Ans. c
Sol. Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts.

2. Ans. b
Sol. The four principles of the ethical code of the British Psychology Society are respect, responsibility, competence and integrity.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources like qualitative and quantitative research comparison to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). Triangulation also has been viewed as a qualitative research strategy to test validity through the convergence of information from different sources.

4. Ans. a
Sol. HARKing is an acronym coined by social psychologist Norbert Kerr that refers to the questionable research practice of hypothesizing after the results are known. Kerr defined HARKing as "presenting a post hoc hypothesis in the introduction of a research report as if it were an a priori hypothesis". It stands for hypothesizing after the results are known.

5.Ans. b
Sol. Results from a study can be analyzed in a variety of ways, and p-hacking refers to a practice where researchers select the analysis that yields a pleasing result. P-hacking as a term came into use as psychology and some other fields of science were experiencing a kind of existential crisis.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Also known as the observer effect, experimenter effect refers to the influence that scientists who conduct an experiment have on the performance of participants and the interpretation of the results.

7. Ans. b
Sol. The research method and the modes of data collection match appropriately.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Action research is a philosophy and methodology of research generally applied in the social sciences. It seeks transformative change through the simultaneous process of taking action and doing research, which are linked together by critical reflection. In the above scenario, an action research is employed.

9. Ans. d
Sol. A hypothesis is a tentative proposed statement about the relationship between two variables which is out to test. For a hypothesis to be a scientific hypothesis, the scientific method requires that one can test it. Scientists generally base scientific hypotheses on previous observations that cannot satisfactorily be explained with the available scientific theories.

10. Ans. d
Sol. The independent variable (IV) is the characteristic of a psychology experiment that is manipulated or changed by researchers, not by other variables in the experiment. For example, in an experiment looking at the effects of studying on test scores, studying would be the independent variable.

11. Ans. c
Sol. The experimental and the control group are similar except for the fact that the experimental group is exposed to the independent variable while the control group is not.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Above is a correlational study where the TV violence is correlated with violent behaviour in children.

13. Ans. b
Sol. Age is directly related to height and would be a confounding variable in the above scenario. As is the a study with children aged 5 and 10 years old, income variable would be irrelevant (which would be a confounding variable in case of adults). Gender and aggression are related to each other but not related to age per se.

14. Ans. a
Sol. The protein intake is the independent variable here. So, the group that received the IV, that is the high-protein food is the experimental group and the group that did not receive it is the control group.

15. Ans. c
Sol. Since all the three-action taken would confound with each other, it would be difficult to rule out which action in particular led to the increase in evaluation scores. All these would be affecting the dependent variable i. e. evaluation score.

16. Ans. a
Sol. In the above case, since the participants of different age groups were given different times to make the decision, we can say that the age was confounded with the independent variable that is the time taken to make the decision.

17. Ans. b
Sol. The above study is correlational research. Correlational research is a type of non-experimental research method in which a researcher measures two variables, understands and assesses the statistical relationship between them with no influence from any extraneous variable. Our minds can do some brilliant things.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Here, there is non-random assignment as the students chose which group to fall into.

19. Ans. d

Sol. The above study is a case study method of research where there is an in-depth understanding of the participants. A case study involves an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of a particular case or cases, within a real-world context.

20. Ans. b
Sol. The type of room (silent versus conversation) is the independent variable in this research study. The independent variable is manipulated on two levels i.e., Level I- Silent Room and Level II – Conversation Room. The plants grew differently in the two rooms and since plant growth is the dependent variable, it is measured by the researchers to understand the impact of the levels of manipulation of the independent variable (type of room). Researchers on the basis of growth rate of plants concluded that the plants grew better in the room that had the conversations playing.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The participants' responses are assessed or measured by the experimenter to understand the unconscious concerns that the participants might have projected in their interpretation of the ambiguous stimuli. It is the dependent variable in a research study that is measured thus the participants' responses to the TAT in this study are used as a dependent variable by the researcher.

22. Ans. b
Sol. A variable is an entity which changes and the change is measurable. Additionally, a variable is always the property or trait of an event, object or condition and not the event, object or condition itself. For instance, the length of a notebook is a variable not the notebook.

23. Ans. a
Sol. As the ex-post research is a kind of study which tries to predict the causes on the basis of actions that have already occurred, the researcher cannot manipulate or change the already occurred actions or behavior.

24. Ans. b
Sol. A dependent variable in the research study is the one which changes due to manipulations made by the researcher in the independent variable. In this case, the independent variable is 'type of machine'(manipulated on two levels: old machine and new machine) and the dependent variable is the number of errors made by the machines.

25. Ans. d
Sol. Random assignment refers to the use of chance procedures in experiments to ensure that each participant has the same opportunity to be assigned to any given group. Study participants are randomly assigned to different groups, such as the experimental group or treatment group.

26. Ans. a
Sol. Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship between two sets of events or variables in a controlled setting. It is a carefully regulated procedure in which changes are made in one factor and its effect is studied on another factor, while keeping other related factors constant. An experiment has to go through several assessments by the ethics committee prior to actual administration on general public and thus some of them can be barred as well. Of all the options listed, this is the only limitation and hence the best option.

27. Ans. a
Sol. Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship between two sets of events or variables in a controlled setting. It is a carefully regulated procedure in which changes are made in one factor and its effect is studied on another factor, while keeping other related factors constant. In the experiment, cause is the event being changed or manipulated. Effect is the behavior that changes because of the manipulation.

28. Ans. a
Sol. In descriptive research, the researchers engage in clearly describing or detailing a social setting or relationship. Descriptive research focuses on 'how' and 'who' questions. Considering the scale of an event, these questions can have wide-spread answers.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Experiments are generally conducted to establish cause-effect relationship between two sets of events or variables in a controlled setting. It is a carefully regulated procedure in which changes are made in one factor and its effect is studied on another factor, while keeping other related factors constant. In the experiment, cause is the event being changed or manipulated. Effect is the behavior that changes because of the manipulation.

STATISTICS

1.Ans. c
Sol. The parameter of interest or the population here is the number of people in India who are Covid-19 positive as that is to be estimated using a small sample of 10000.

2. Ans. b
Sol.0.01 is a more stringent alpha level than 0.025. So, a hypothesis that is rejected at the 0.025 level may or may not be rejected at the 0.01 level.

3. Ans. c
Sol. In the above case, a correct decision is made as the alternative hypothesis is true. So naturally, the null hypothesis is rejected.

4. Ans. c
Sol. The mean, median and mode are the measures of central tendency and are popularly reported in descriptive statistics. The range, standard deviation, variance, etc. are some measures of variability.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Statistical inference is the process of using data analysis to infer properties of an underlying distribution of probability. Inferential statistical analysis infers properties of a population, for example by testing hypotheses and deriving estimates.
6. Ans. c

Sol. In inferential statistics, the null hypothesis is a default hypothesis that a quantity to be measured is zero. It is the hypothesis that the findings of a study are solely due to random chance.

7. Ans. a

Sol. The number of articles sold is a quantitative, discrete random variable. Quantitative because it's a number and discrete because number of article cannot be further broken down into fractions but will only be a whole number.

8. Ans. c

Sol. In null hypothesis significance testing, the p-value is the probability of obtaining test results at least as extreme as the results actually observed, under the assumption that the null hypothesis is correct. Null hypothesis if rejected at any p-value will be rejected for all the values larger than that p value. Eg: null hypothesis rejected at 0.01 will be rejected at all values greater than 0.01 including 0.05. The p-value thus serves as an alternative to rejection points to provide the smallest level of significance at which the null hypothesis would be rejected. A smaller p-value means that there is stronger evidence in favor of the alternative hypothesis.

9. Ans. d

Sol. The common assumptions made when doing a t-test include those regarding the scale of measurement, random sampling, normality of data distribution, adequacy of sample size, and equality of variance in standard deviation.

10. Ans. d

Sol. A qualitative variable, also called a categorical variable, is a variable that isn't numerical. It describes data that fits into categories. For example: Eye colors (variables include: blue, green, brown, hazel). States (variables include: Florida, New Jersey, Washington).

11. Ans. d

Sol. Estimating characteristics of the population is an aim of the inferential statistics and not a part of the descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics can be useful for two purposes: 1) to provide basic information about variables in a dataset and 2) to highlight potential relationships between variables. The three most common descriptive statistics can be displayed graphically or pictorially and are measures of: Graphical/Pictorial Methods.

12. Ans. c

Sol. A and B talk about descriptive statistics while C talks about inference. Inferential statistics use the sample statistic to draw conclusions about the population parameters such as in the example where sample of 250000 customers was used to draw conclusions about the entire population of customers.

13.Ans. c

Sol. For a T-test, since the mean is 100 and SD is 20, a score of 80 lies one SD below the mean. In case of deviation IQ, the mean is 100 and SD is 15. So, 1 SD below mean would be a score of 85.

14. Ans. d

Sol. 120 lies 1 SD above the mean because mean of T score is 100 and SD is 20. As intelligence is normally distributed, a rank of 84 would lie 1 SD above the mean. (Mean in normal curve is 50 and area between +1sd and mean= 68/2 = 34 so the percentile rank will be 50+34 = 84.

15. Ans. b

Sol. In the above case since the null hypothesis is rejected, the research hypothesis will be accepted which is that 'child rearing practices do influence stress-proneness'.

16. Ans. d

Sol. In statistics, the standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values. A low standard deviation indicates that the values tend to be close to the mean of the set, while a high standard deviation indicates that the values are spread out over a wider range.

17. Ans. c

Sol. Inferential statistics are often used to compare the differences between the treatment groups. Inferential statistics use measurements from the sample of subjects in the experiment to compare the treatment groups and make generalizations about the larger population of subjects. Descriptive statistics includes the measures of central tendency, variability and description about demographics.

18. Ans. c

Sol. The degrees of freedom for the chi-square are calculated using the following formula: df = (r-1)(c-1) where r is the number of rows and c is the number of columns. Here in this case df = 6, r= 3, and applying these values on the formula, we obtain;

df= (r-1)(c-1)
6= (3-1)(c-1)
6= 2(c-1)
(c-1)= 3
c= 4.

19. Ans. c

Sol. For independent sample t-test, degree of freedom (df)= (N1 + N2 -2)
df= (30 + 30 -2)
df= 58.

20. Ans. a

Sol. Type II error is committed when a null is accepted when actually it is false. Here, the null hypothesis would have been; the person is innocent, but since type II error is made which means that null hypothesis is false i.e. the person is not innocent rather a convict, but is set free due to the error.

ANSWER KEYS – PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Ans. c
Sol. A code in research methodology is a short word or phrase describing the meaning and context of the whole sentence, phrase or paragraph. The code makes the process of data analysis easier. Codes help quantify qualitative data and give meaning to raw data.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. Ans. b
Sol. Gatekeepers are individuals, groups, or organisations who have control or influence over a researcher's access to participants.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

3. Ans. a
Sol. A census is the procedure of systematically calculating, acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

4. Ans. a
Sol. The inductive theory aims at developing a theory while moving from specific observations to broad generalizations. The deductive theory works in the opposite manner, by moving from broad generalisations to a specific phenomenon. This is done by testing hypotheses.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

5. Ans. d
Sol. Probability sampling refers to the selection of a sample from a population, when this selection is based on the principle of randomization, that is, random selection or chance. In cluster sampling, random clusters are made and members of each cluster have equal probability of getting selected. The rest are types of non-probability sampling.
(DU MA 2020)

6. Ans. b
Sol. Homogeneity refers to the participants in the sample sharing similar traits (e.g age). In stratified random sampling, the population is divided into homogenous strata or sections. Then, random sampling is employed for each of these strata.
(DU MA 2020)

7. Ans. b
Sol. Field Experiment, proposed by Kurt Lewin is the application of experimental method in the natural settings in place of a laboratory. Participants are exposed to one of two or more levels of an independent variable and observed for their reactions; they are likely to be unaware of the research.
(DU MA 2020)

8. Ans. d
Sol. The experimental method provides for a controlled environment and hence establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between the research variables.
(BHU MA 2020)

9. Ans. a
Sol. When the same sample is studied at different points in time, it is referred to as a longitudinal study. When different age groups are studies at the same point in time, it is called a cross sectional study. Both designs can be used in an experiment.
(BHU MA 2020)

10. Ans. d
Sol. The purpose of a study only provides a broad idea of what is to be understood. A good research problem must include variables, their hypothesized relations as well as sample and method to be used.
(BHU MA 2020)

11. Ans. d
Sol. In systematic observation, individuals are observed in their natural settings, in surveys, large amounts of information can be obtained (through questionnaires), in a case study, in-depth study is done on a particular individual and correlational research can be conducted in a laboratory as well as in a natural setting.
(BHU MA 2020)

12. Ans. a
Sol. Others are research designs while deception is a method applied in research when knowledge of the research purpose would influence the participant's behavior and hence the real purpose is not explained before the study. After the study however, the participants are disclosed the true purpose of the study through debriefing.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

13. Ans. a
Sol. Likert is a type of rating scale that makes the use of a set of responses on a continuum, amongst which the responder must select the response that best represents his or her attitudes/opinions/experiences. The responses are either on an increasing continuum- eg. strongly disagree to strongly agree or on a decreasing continuum- eg. strongly agree to strongly agree.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

14. Ans. b
Sol. A hypothesis can be formulated to test a specific value. For example, whether 80 percent people vote for a particular candidate can have a research hypothesis.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

15. Ans. c
Sol. Since the process can be repeated, it is termed as cyclical. A linear path would be one where the steps follow sequentially and none are repeated. Counterbalancing has to do with the presentation of independent variables and integrity has to do with research ethics.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

16. Ans. b
Sol. All kinds of research hypothesis involve independent and dependent variables. Double barrelled hypothesis, however, is an informal fallacy. When you ask two questions but allow for only one response, you have a double-barrelled question.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

17. Ans. d
Sol. First order interpretations are the interpretations of experience and opinions of the person experiencing/ holding them. This can be understood as first person interpretations.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

18. Ans. a
Sol. Cross-sectional studies (could be survey - quantitative or study of human behavior - qualitative) have good reliability, replicability, external validity but low internal validity. Internal validity is the extent to which a cause-and-effect relationship established in a study cannot be explained by other factors.
(JMI 2020)

19. Ans. b
Sol. A panel study is also a longitudinal study. The key difference between a cohort study and a panel study is that unlike in the case of a cohort study, in a panel study the same individuals are used throughout the study. This allows the researcher to examine the exact changes that have taken place over time.
(JMI 2020)

20. Ans. b
Sol. Systematic sampling is where the first sample point is selected at random and then the subsequent data points are selected at every nth value, example every 10th or 15th or 50th.
(DU MA 2019)

21. Ans. a
Sol. When a large number of persons respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior, it is called the Survey Method. Correlational method involves finding a relationship between two variables, experimental method looks at the cause-and-effect relationship and systematic observation occurs when actions and behaviours of others are recorded.
(DU MA 2018)

22. Ans. b
Sol. Descriptive research means to describe already exists characteristics of population or event. Hence, description of phenomena uses methods like case study, survey and naturalistic observation.
(DU MA 2018)

23. Ans. a
Sol. Replication refers to repetition of research studies and finding similar results that were found by the previous studies.
(DU MA 2018)

24. Ans. c
Sol. In the scientific method, specifying a problem means posing questions about a particular phenomenon out of the broader area of interest.
(DU MA 2018)

25. Ans. a
Sol.In experimental design, the variable that is manipulated is the Independent Variable and the variable on whom the effect of manipulation is seen is the dependent variable. Other variables whose presence can have an impact on the dependent variable are called confounding variables.
(DU MA 2018)

26. Ans. d
Sol. Norm-referenced assessment provide information on how the individual perform compared to the rest of the population. Aptitude test refers to an exam used to determine an individual's skill or propensity to succeed in any given activity. A criterion-referenced test is designed to measure a student's academic performance against some standard or criteria. Group test refers to a test that can be administered to a large number of people at one time.
(DU MA 2018)

27. Ans.d
Sol. A hypothesis, in a scientific context, is a testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables or a proposed explanation for some observed phenomenon. Hypothesis is different from theories as theories are generally are broader than hypotheses. A theory is a well-substantiated explanation of an aspect of the natural world that can incorporate laws, hypotheses and facts.
(DU MA 2018)

28. Ans. a
Sol. Epistemology refers to the theory of what is knowledge, what is not knowledge, study of nature, origin and limits of human knowledge. Ontology concerns our beliefs about the kind and nature of reality and the social world. Methodology refers to the overarching strategy and rationale of your research. Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in specific populations.
(DU MA 2019)

29. Ans.b
Sol. In the self-report method of data collection, the research participant answers certain questions about her/himself, usually through a survey.
(JMI MA 2019)

30. Ans.b
Sol. Generalising means applied or fitting the scores to other settings than the one on which the study has been done. The degree or extent to which findings of a research can be applied to other people, situations, events, or settings is called generalizability.
(JMI MA 2019)

31. Ans. a
Sol. The probability types of random sampling techniques give chance to every member of the group to be included. It includes random sampling, systematic sampling, stratified sampling, and cluster sampling. The stratified random sampling technique includes dividing the sample into different groups or clusters and them picking up samples randomly from different groups.
(JMI MA 2019)

32. Ans.c
Sol. Mediating variables are the factors by which social behaviour and thoughts are influenced in certain ways. Statistically, it also explains the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables.
(JMI MA 2019)

33. Ans. a
Sol. The technique involves observing subjects in their natural environment, thus referring to it as naturalistic observation.
(JMI Applied 2018)

34. Ans. b
Sol. Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. The experimental method involves manipulating one variable to determine if changes in one variable cause changes in another variable. Correlational research is used to test strength of association between variables.
(JMI Applied 2018)

35. Ans. c
Sol. The experimental method involves manipulating one variable to determine if changes in one variable cause changes in another variable. This method relies on controlled methods, random assignment and the manipulation of variables to test a hypothesis. Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Correlational research is used to test strength of association between variables.
(JMI Applied 2018)

36. Ans. d
Sol.In quota sampling, sample is selected on the basis of its proportion in the population. Here each individual in the population does not have an equal probability of being sampled. Hence, it is a non-probability sampling.
(JMI Applied 2017)

37. Ans. c
Sol. The entire group that is to be studied is called the population while representative subgroups of the population are referred to as samples. Generally, researchers study on samples and try to generalize the findings to the population.
(JMI Applied 2017)

38. Ans. d
Sol. In the double-blind procedure, the experimenter as well as the participant is unaware of the condition they are assigned to. This helps control the placebo (or the treatment) effect as well as the experimenter expectancy effect.
(JMI Applied 2017)

39. Ans. b
Sol. Studies that use the symbolic interactionist perspective are more likely to use qualitative research methods, such as in-depth interviews or participant observation, because they seek to understand the symbolic worlds in which research subjects live.
(JMI Applied 2018)

40. Ans. c
Sol. A longitudinal study is a type of correlational research study that involves looking at variables over an extended period of time.
(JMI Applied 2018)

41. Ans. c
Sol. A within-subject design is a type of experimental design in which all participants are exposed to every treatment or condition. A between-group design is an experiment that has two or more groups of subjects each being tested by a different testing factor simultaneously.
(JMI Applied 2018)

42. Ans. c
Sol. Snowball sampling is where research participants recruit other participants for a test or study. It is used where potential participants are hard to find. It's called snowball sampling because (in theory) once you have the ball rolling, it picks up more "snow" along the way and becomes larger and larger.
(JMI Applied 2018)

43. Ans. b
Sol. In an ex-post facto design, an experimenter studies the impact of the event after the event has occurred. Pure experimental research is laboratory research with controls, a field experiment is an experiment conducted in natural settings.
(JMI Applied 2017)

44. Ans. a
Sol. A homogenous group is an aggregate of individuals or other elements that are similar to one another in a number of significant respects. In a social context, for example, a homogeneous group might include members who are the same age or have the same socioeconomic background, values, work experience, education, and so on.

45. Ans. d
Sol. A variable in research simply refers to a person, place, thing, or phenomenon that you are trying to measure in some way. The best way to understand the difference between a dependent and independent variable is that the meaning of each is implied by what the words tell us about the variable you are using.

46. Ans. a

Sol. A cross-sectional study is defined as a type of observational research that analyzes data of variables collected at one given point in time across a sample population or a pre-defined subset. This study type is also known as cross-sectional analysis, transverse study, or prevalence study.

47. Ans. a
Sol. The statement being termed as positive or negative is irrespective to the process of selecting a research problem. It is required that the statement be unambiguous, theory-driven and suitable to testing.

48. Ans. b
Sol. General literature would be very vast and not a great source of a research problem. Expert's suggestions, research journals, previous research work would provide good research questions and methods.

49. Ans. d
Sol. A hypothesis is an informed guess about the relationship between variables that is subject to test in the research process. It is the starting point for research, helps in making prediction and also provides direction to research by specifying the expected outcome one is rooting for.

50. Ans. a
Sol. Existential Hypothesis is one in which the stated relationship is said to exist for atleast one particular case. For example, there are at least few corporate workers who are scrounger and may not perform better despite the fact that he is being awarded suitably for better performance.

Power Within Psychology

3 PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. Demand characteristics are
a. the social demands on someone in an experiment
b. the features of a study, which give cues on how someone is meant to behave
c. unwanted influences in an experiment produced by the experimenter
d. the consequences of a self-fulfilling prophecy
(CHALLENGING)

2. Francis Galton and Alfred Binet also developed methods for measuring and quantifying
a. personality
b. intelligence
c. locus of control
d. gender
(MODERATE)

3. In the context of psychological experiments, reliability refers to
a. the ability of an experiment to prove a hypothesis
b. the consistency of the results of an experiment
c. the usefulness of the results of an experiment
d. whether the researcher is likely to turn up on time
(EASY)

4. Psychometric scales are:
a. tests used to measure a person's level of psychopathy
b. an instrument to estimate the mass of a person's brain
c. survey-type questions that can be used to establish a quantitative measure of a trait, emotion, mood, etc.
d. questions that assess a person's level of latent psychic ability
(EASY)

5. Reactivity refers to the effect whereby
a. a participant responds to an experimental trial
b. demand characteristics influence participant behaviour
c. a stimulus causes a response
d. people's behaviour is affected by the knowledge that they are being observed
(CHALLENGING)

6. Complete the following statement.
The better the internal reliability the:
a. the lower the maximum correlation of that test with any other variable
b. the higher the correlation between that measure and other variables.
c. the more likely the test is measuring what it is intended to measure
d. none of these.
(CHALLENGING)

7. Statement: The coefficient Kappa is a useful measure of inter-rater reliability which is sensitive to the frequency with which a category is checked.

Find the correct answer:
a. The statement is True.
b. The statement is False.
c. The information is incomplete
d. None of the above
(EASY)

8. A measure that is capable of differentiating between one group of participants from another group of participants on a particular construct may have good what?
a. Known-groups validity.
b. Convergent validity.
c. Predictive validity.
d. Discriminant validity.
(MODERATE)

9. A researcher wants to scale nine attitude items by the method of paired comparison. What would be the number of pairs of attitude items?
a. 81
b. 72
c. 36
d. 9
(CHALLENGING)

10. A study that divides a population into subgroups according to certain criteria (such as age) and then makes comparisons between the subgroups is a:
a. Time-series design
b. Correlation study
c. Longitudinal study
d. Cross-sectional study
(EASY)

11. According to the American Psychological Association, a researcher must not:

a. Subject a human to physical discomfort
b. Subject a human to psychological discomfort
c. Refuse to let a human quit in the middle of experiment
d. Refuse to let a human subject join an experiment
(EASY)

12. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Edition II (DSM-II), an IQ of 65 classifies a person as:
a. Borderline Mental Retardation
b. Mild Mental Retardation
c. Moderated Mental Retardation
d. Severe Mental Retardation
(EASY)

13. By definition, a test that has been administered to many people so that performance average and variability are established has been
a. simplified.
b. normalized.
c. age-matched.
d. standardized.
(MODERATE)

14. Choose the incorrect statement.
a. Reliability and validity are not inherent characteristics of measures.
b. Creating a new measure using item-analysis procedures would usually be followed by assessing the reliability and validity of the measure.
c. Reliability and validity should not be affected by the context and purpose of the measure.
d. A measure that is valid for one purpose may not be valid for another purpose.
(MODERATE)

15. Correlating between different versions of a test is known as what?
a. Test-retest reliability.
b. Objectivity.
c. Alternate forms reliability.
d. Split-half reliability.
(EASY)

16. What is Spearman's Rho ?
a. A measure of correlation
b. A measure of dispersion
c. A measure of normal probability
d. None of the above
(EASY)

17. The mode of the following data series is : 3, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 2, 1
a. 4
b. 3
c. 2
d. 1
(EASY)

18. Out of the following, which one is the most dependable measure of dispersion?
a. Standard Deviation
b. Average Deviation
c. Quartile Deviation
d. None of the above
use it returns to the original units of measure of the data set.
(EASY)

19. In the presence of extreme scores in the data, which out of the following is a better measure of central tendency ?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Arithmetic Mean
(EASY)

20. The Celsius scale of temperature is at what level of scaling?
a. Nominal
b. Interval
c. Ordinal
d. Ratio
(MODERATE)

21. Interpreting _____ on psychometric tests can be problematic. For this reason, _____ scores are typically used as this allows you to compare an individual's performance on the test to that of _____, or compare performance across different tests. An example of such a score is the _____.
a. Raw scores, standardized scores, a norm group, Sten score.
b. Numerical scores, raw scores, a norm group, Average score.
c. Raw scores, numerical scores, minimum score, Stem score.
d. Standardised scores, raw scores, minimum score, Average score.
(MODERATE)

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the code given below:

List I (Tests)	List II (Authors)
A. Cognitive Assessment Battery	i. Cattell, R.B.
B. Deviation IQ	ii. Terman
C. Cognitive Assessment System	iii. Wechsler
D. Stanford-Binet Scales	iv. Naglieri and Das

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	i	ii	iii	iv
b.	ii	iii	iv	i
c.	iv	iii	i	ii

d.	i	iii	iv	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the code given below:

List I (Tests)	List II (Authors)
A. Personality Orientation Inventory	i. Rogers
B. Q-sort	ii. Maslow
C. House- Tree- Person Test	iii. R.B. Cattell
D. Objective Analytic Tests Battery	iv. Buck

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	i	ii	iii	iv
b.	ii	i	iv	iii
c.	iii	iv	ii	i
d.	iv	iii	i	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the code given below:

A	Forced Choice Personality Inventory	i.	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2)
B	Ipsative Scale	ii.	Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Study
C	Personality Inventory with a Lie Scale	iii.	Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS)
D	Projective Test	iv.	Allport-Vemon-Lindzey's Study of Values

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	iv	iii	ii	i
b.	iii	iv	i	ii
c.	iii	i	iv	ii

d.	iv	ii	iii	i

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the codes given below:

List I (Tests)	List II (Authors)
A. Strange Situation Test	i. Observation learning
B. Visual- Cliff Test	ii. Morality
C. Bobo- Doll Experiment	iii. Attachment
D. Heinz Dilemma	iv. Depth Perception

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	i	iv	iii
b.	iii	i	iv	ii
c.	iii	iv	i	ii
d.	ii	iv	i	iii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(CHALLENGING)

26. Which one of the following is correct regarding 'The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true'?
a. The power of test
b. Level of significance
c. Degree of freedom
d. Type I error
(EASY)

27. A researcher studied a group of children at different ages. Which of the following research method he/she has used?
a. Cross-sectional
b. Longitudinal
c. Cohort
d. Experimental
(MODERATE)

28. The entire group that a researcher is interested in is called a:
a. Sample
b. Subject pool

Power Within Psychology

c. Population
d. Survey
(EASY)

29. Range is what of the following ?
a. A measure of variability
b. A measure of central tendency
c. A measure of progression
d. A measure of mode
(EASY)

30. Using different methods of collecting data, different sources of evidence, different tests, and in some cases different interviewers, is known as what?
a. Reliability.
b. Convergent validity.
c. Triangulation.
d. Transferability
(EASY)

31. What is Cronbach's alpha a measure of?
a. Length of a questionnaire
b. The difficulty of a questionnaire
c. Internal consistency of a questionnaire
d. A composite score of all of the above
(EASY)

32. What is intra-rater reliability?
a. A measure of the level of agreement between one person's rating judgments over cases/time.
b. A measure of the validity of an observational study's coding scheme
c. A measure of the sensitivity of an observational study's coding scheme
d. A measure of the level of agreement between two or more raters' judgments.
(MODERATE)

33. "A hypothesis tested for the purpose of rejection under the assumption that it is true."
This is called:
a. Alternative Hypothesis
b. Statistical Hypothesis
c. Null Hypothesis
d. Composite Hypothesis
(EASY)

34. What is the procedure used to identify whether questions on a test do not perform in the way they are intended to be known as?
a. Question analysis
b. Inter-rater reliability
c. Item analysis
d. Differentiation
(EASY)

35. What type of error does the process of scaling (converting psychological phenomena into numbers) contain?
a. There is no error in the process
b. Random
c. Random & systematic
d. Systematic
(MODERATE)

36. What type of test would a verbal reasoning test be classified as?
a. An achievement test
b. An experimental test
c. An aptitude test
d. All of the above
(EASY)

37. Which of the following are not Factor Analytically derived personality inventories?

16 PF
Comrey Personality Scales
Jenkins Activity Survey
Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
a. a and b only
b. c and d only
c. a, b and c only
d. b, c and d only
(CHALLENGING)

38. Which of the following is considered to be the least complex form of validity test?
a. Convergent validity
b. Face validity
c. Content validity
d. Construct validity
(EASY)

39. Which of the following is not a test of typical performance?
a. Tests of career interests
b. Personality tests
c. Aptitude tests
d. Motivation tests
(EASY)

40. Which of the following is the best example of test-retest reliability?
a. Amit scores 115 on an IQ test; when he takes the same test one month later, he scores 117.
b. Sneha takes two different IQ tests; she scores 100 on the first and 102 on the second.
c. Vishal takes an intelligence test; Melinda gives his test a score of 85, while Brandon gives it a score of 105.
d. Puja scores 140 on the first half of an IQ test but only 100 on the second half.
(MODERATE)

41. Reliability and validity are two dimensions of:
a. Test efficiency
b. Test procedure
c. Test construction
d. Retest value
(EASY)

42. Which statistical test appears to be suitable for evaluating mean differences?
a. Independent sample t-test
b. Paired sample Hest
c. Chi-square
d. Sign lest
(EASY)

43. Which of the following is true of test-retest reliability?
a. The test is measuring what it claims to be measuring.
b. The test will produce consistent results.
c. The client will improve performance the second time\round
d. All of the above.
(EASY)

44. Which of the following refers to concurrent validity?
a. That two tests are done at the same time.
b. Two or more clinicians agree on the outcome.
c. The items on the test consistently relate to each other.
d. The notion that scores on a test correlate highly with scores from tests that measure the same attribute.
(EASY)

45. Reliability can be defined as
a. (True score variance) / (Total variance)
b. (Error variance) / (Total variance)
c. (True score variance) / (Error variance)
d. (Error variance) / (Total score variance
(EASY)

46. On a Wechsler-type intelligence scale, the subject has a deviation IQ of 115. What would be his T score (Mean=50, SD=10) ?
a. 60
b. 65
c. 68
d. 84
(CHALLENGING)

47. Which of the following personality questionnaires have a lie scale?

Edward Personality Preference Schedule.
Eysenck Personality Questionnaire
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Questionnaire – 2
Rotter's Locus of Control Scale

a. (a) and (b) only
b. (a) and (c) only
c. (b) and (c) only
d. (a), (b) and (c) only
(CHALLENGING)

48. For a newly developed test, the scores on odd and even parts correlated by 0.4. After applying
Spearman-Brown formula
a. The corrected reliability would by 0.8.
b. The corrected reliability would be 0.4.
c. The corrected reliability would be greater than 0.4 and lesser than 0.8.
d. The corrected reliability would be lesser than 0.4.
(CHALLENGING)

49. For which of the following types of tests inter scorer reliability is relevant?

1. Objective personality inventories
2. Projective tests
3. Achievement tests with descriptive items
4. Intelligence tests
Codes:

a. 1 and 2 only
b. 2 and 4 only
c. 1 and 3 only
d. 2 and 3 only
(MODERATE)

50. Which of the following statements is not correct about test items?
a. Test items should not encourage guesswork by the subject
b. Test items should encourage guesswork
c. Test items should not present any difficulty in reading
d. Test items should not be too easy
(EASY)

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs – Unit 3

1. Which method of estimating validity correlates with the scores on the tests with related constructs?
a. Predictive validity
b. Concurrent validity
c. Convergent validity
d. Discriminant validity
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

2. The procedures where in the research participants are given information about the nature and purposes of the study after they have participated in it are known as _____.
a. Informed consent
b. Debriefing
c. Deception
d. Rationalization
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

3. _____sampling is characterized by drawing all elements or individuals having characteristics that are of interest to the researcher.
a. Stratified
b. Saturation
c. Systematic
d. Purposive
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

4. _____ cannot be used to estimate internal consistency reliability.
a. Spearman-Brown formula
b. Alternate-form method
c. Cronbach's alpha method
d. Rulon and Flanagan method
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

5. Find out the correct statement with respect to Reliability and Validity and the length of the test.
a. Both increase with the increase in the length of the test
b. Both decrease with increase in the length of the test
c. Reliability increases whereas validity does not change with increase in length of test
d. Validity increases whereas reliability decreases with increase in length of test
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

6. Criterion-related validity of test refers to _____.
a. Convergent and discriminant validity
b. Content and curricular validity
c. Concurrent and predictive validity
d. Factorial validity
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

7. _____validity is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study.
a. Content
b. Criterion related
c. Construct
d. Predictive
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

8. Which of the following intervention design involves the reintroduction of the intervention after the withdrawal phase?
a. A-B-A
b. A-B
c. A-B-A-B
d. A-B-C-A
(CHALLENGING) (DU MA 2020)

9. The name of _____is associated with differential scales which have been developed using consensus approaches.
a. Likert
b. Ebbinghaus
c. Galton
d. L.L. Thurstone
(CHALLENGING) (DU MA 2020)

10. _____ is the assumption that everything that happens in the universe can be accounted for by definite laws of causation.
a. Fallacies
b. Imagination
c. Deduction
d. Induction
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

11. _____ is the process that starts with certain premises or propositions and attempts to draw valid conclusions from them.
a. Fallacies
b. Imagination
c. Deduction
d. Induction
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

12. If a test measures consistently but does not measure what it was designed to measure, the test is:
a. standardized but not valid
b. valid but not reliable
c. reliable but not valid
d. reliable but not standardized
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

13. Which of the following statements is not correct about test items?
a. Test items should not be too easy
b. Test items should not present any difficulty in reading
c. Test items should encourage guesswork
d. Test items should not encourage guesswork by the subject
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

14. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the _____of scores, but they do change the_____ between scores.
a. Difference, distance
b. Intervals, rank order
c. Rank order, intervals
d. Distance, difference
(MODERATE) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

15. Talking with subjects after an experiment to give them true explanation of the experiment if deception has been used or to learn from their perception is _____.
a. Probing
b. Interaction effect
c. Debriefing
d. Rapport formation
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

16. If the content of a test looks as though it is measuring what it is supposed to, it is said to have high _____.
a. content validity
b. criterion validity
c. face validity
d. ecological validity
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

17. Cross-cultural studies are an example of _____.
a. Case study design
b. Comparative design
c. Experimental design
d. Longitudinal design
(MODERATE) (JMI 2020)

18. Accepting a false null hypothesis is an example of what?
a. Experimenter bias
b. Type I error
c. Chance
d. Type II error
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of quota sampling?
a. The researcher chooses whom to approach and so might bias the sample
b. Those who are available to be surveyed in public places are unlikely to constitute a representative sample
c. The random selection of units makes it possible to calculate the standard error
d. It is a relatively fast and cheap way of finding out about public opinions
(MODERATE) (JMI 2020)

20. A criterion measure is used in assessing a test's _____.
a. validity
b. reliability
c. consistency
d. factor structure
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

21. You have just found a well-constructed, objectively scored. Each item on the test correlates highly with the test taker's final score. This test would have _____.
a. test-retest reliability
b. temporal stability
c. alternate form reliability
d. internal consistency
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

22. What is a research design?
a. A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
b. The choice between using qualitative and quantitative methods
c. The style in which you present your findings, eg. a graph
d. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

23. If a study is "reliable", this means that _____.
a. It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted
b. The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions
c. The findings can be generalized to other social settings
d. The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

24. "Internal validity" refers to _____.
a. Whether or not there is really a causal relationship between two variables
b. Whether or not the findings are relevant to the participants' everyday life
c. The degree to which the researcher feels that this was a worthwhile project
d. How accurately the measurement represents underlying concepts
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

25. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is _____.
a. the one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed
b. the one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
c. a measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
d. an ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

26. What is a cross-sectional design?
a. A study of one particular section of society, e.g., the middle classes
b. One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood
c. The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time
d. A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

27. Repeated measures design should be used when_____.
a. Experimental conditions take too long to implement
b. There are too many participants in study
c. Participants' behaviour needs to be examined at one point in time
d. Effect of the independent variable is expected to be small
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

28. When beliefs, expectations, or habits alter how participants in a study respond is called _____.
a. Research Validity
b. Research Bias
c. Research hypothesis
d. Placebo Research
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

29. Tests that involve comparing an individual's test score with an objectively stated standard of achievement are called _____.
a. Authentic assessments
b. Criterion-referenced tests
c. Standardized tests
d. Norm-referenced tests
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

30. Test developers use reverse scoring to offset the effects of_____.
a. Faking
b. Social desirability
c. Acquiescence
d. Defensiveness
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

31. A double-blind procedure to test drug efficacy in psycho-pharmacological studies is accomplished by_____.
a. Randomly assigning active drugs to half of the patients with their proper knowledge
b. Randomly assigning the active drugs to all patients
c. Randomly assigning placebos to all patients
d. Randomly assigning placebo to half of the patients without their knowledge
(CHALLENGING) (DU MA 2019)

32. When scorers make the judgment that results in nominal or ordinal data, then popular index of the agreement is _____.
a. Spearman-Brown formula
b. KR-20
c. Cohen's kappa
d. Product moment correlation
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

33. The _____ of a study is the extent to which the results can be generalized to other populations and settings.
a. Reliability
b. External validity
c. Internal validity
d. Efficacy
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

34. Odd-even method of splitting the test in order to estimate split-half reliability is most appropriate for _____.
a. Projective tests
b. Neuro- psychological tests
c. Power tests
d. Speed tests
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

35. A measure of validity that compares to a different, valid procedure is called _____.
a. Content Validity
b. Construct Validity
c. Criterion Validity
d. Face Validity
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

36. An independent variable that varies along with the ones of interest and could be the actual basis for what you are measuring is called _____.
a. Dependent
b. Independent
c. Confound
d. Control
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

37. On a _____ scale respondents who endorse one statement also agree with milder statements pertinent to the same underlying continuum.
a. Guttman
b. Likert
c. Thurstone
d. Osgood
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

38. _____ validity is determined by the degree to which the questions or items on a test are representative of the universe of behavior the test was designed to sample.
a. Convergent
b. Concurrent validity
c. Criterion
d. Content
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

39. While constructing a test and item writing, a common error occurs when the question or the item touches upon more than one issue. However, the response option is only one. Such items are referred to as _____.
a. Leading questions
b. Double- barreled questions
c. Open- minded questions
d. Reverse coding questions

(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

40. In a _____ experiment, neither researchers nor participants are aware of who is in the experimental or control group.
a. double blind
b. peer reviewed
c. single blind
d. generalizable
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

41. In research, informed consent includes which of the following _____.
a. A description of the nature and procedures of research
b. The duration of the study
c. Details and purpose of research
d. All of the above
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

42. External validity of an experiment refers to _____.
a. Results that are replicable
b. Results that are generalisable to other populations
c. Results obtained from cross cultural studies
d. Results from laboratory experiments
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

43. A researcher is estimating _____ when obtaining two sets of scores from a group of participants on a test at two different time periods.
a. Internal consistency reliability
b. Test-retest reliability
c. Split-half reliability
d. Cronbach's reliability
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

44. When neither experimenter nor the subject knows who is assigned to the experimental and control groups. The technique is called?
a. The self-fulfilling prophecy
b. Demand characteristics
c. Single blind technique
d. Double blind technique
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

45. According to APA, a researcher must not _____.
a. Refuse to let human quit in the middle of the experiment
b. Subject a human to physical discomfort
c. Refuse to let a human subject join an experiment
d. None of the above
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

46. Number of testes who answered the item correctly (divided by) Total number of testes who took the test
a. Item Validity
b. Item discrimination index
c. Distraction ability of the item
d. Item Difficulty
(MODERATE) (JMI Applied 2017)

47. Reliability of a test is highest when the item of the test is _____.
a. Heterogenous
b. Homogenous
c. Mixed
d. Difficult
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

48. Two major components of Construct validity of _____.
a. Content and criterion related validity
b. Convergent and discriminant validity
c. Concurrent and predictive
d. Factorial and predictive
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

49. Cronbach alpha is a measure of which kind of reliability?
a. Internal consistency
b. Temporal coefficient
c. Coefficient of equivalence
d. None of the above
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

50. Which one of the following is not the method of estimating reliability?
a. Test retest method
b. Split half method
c. Convergent reliability
d. Cronbach Alpha
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

Answer Key – Unit 3 Practice MCQs

1. Ans. b

Sol. Demand Characteristics is a term used in Cognitive Psychology to denote the situation where the results of an experiment are biased because the experimenters' expectancies regarding the performance of the participants on a particular task create an implicit demand for the participants to perform as expected. A demand characteristic is a subtle cue that makes participants aware of what the experimenter expects to find or how participants are expected to behave. Demand characteristics can change the outcome of an experiment because participants will often alter their behavior to conform to expectations.

2. Ans. b

Sol. Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) tried to measure physical characteristics of noblemen and created a laboratory to measure their reaction time and other physical and sensory qualities to measure and quantify intelligence. Alfred Binet (1857-1911) developed the first test resembling a modern intelligence test. Binet designed a series of questions aimed at distinguishing children who may have learning disabilities or need special help, which he thought children of different ages could answer correctly. His test was based on the assumption that intelligence developed with age but one's relative standing among peers remained largely stable.

3. Ans. b

Sol. Reliability is the ability of a test or assessment to yield the same results when administered repeatedly. It would be hard to trust the results of a test that yields strikingly different results when administered to the same participant in close proximity in time to one another.

4. Ans. c

Sol. Psychometric scales are a system of measurement for a cognitive, social, emotional, or behavioral variable or function, such as personality, intelligence, attitudes, or beliefs. A psychological scale may comprise a single item measured with a variety of response formats (e.g., semantic multiple choice, the checklist) or be a collection of items with similar formats.

5. Ans. d

Sol. Reactivity is a psychological phenomenon that happens when someone changes the way they behave because they know they're being observed. Their behavior might become more positive or negative, depending on the situation and the people involved. The person being observed may change their behavior based on their understanding of what the observer expects.

6. Ans. b

Sol. As reliability means consistency of scores the better the internal reliability the higher the correlation between the measured and other variables would be because the variables are also consistent over time.

7. Ans. a

Sol. Cohen's kappa coefficient (κ) is a statistic that is used to measure inter-rater reliability for qualitative (categorical) items.

8. Ans. a

Sol. Known group validity is a form of construct validation in which the validity is determined by the degree to which an instrument can demonstrate different scores for groups known to vary on the variables being measured.

9. Ans. c

Sol. The method of paired comparisons is a simple and direct way of collecting judgment data. As there are 9 attitudes to be studied, there will be 36 pairs of attitude items.

Using the formula n(n-1)/2 which is a mathematical formula to know the total number of unique pairs.

10. Ans. d

Sol. A cross-sectional study involves looking at data from a population at one specific point in time. The participants in this type of study are selected based on particular variables of interest. For example, researchers studying developmental psychology might select groups of people who are different ages but investigate them at one point in time. By doing this, any differences between the age groups can presumably be attributed to age differences rather than something that happened over time.

11. Ans. c

Sol. According to the APA's Ethics Code a researcher cannot refuse to let a human participant quit in the middle of an experiment. They should be told at the start of the study that they have the right to withdraw. They should not have pressure placed upon them to continue if they do not want to.

12. Ans. b

Sol. According to DSM II Mental retardation refers to subnormal general intellectual functioning which originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment of either learning and social adjustment or maturation or both. 310 Borderline mental retardation—IQ 68—85 311 Mild mental retardation—IQ 52—67 312 Moderate mental retardation—IQ 36—51 313 Severe mental retardation—IQ 20—35 314 Profound mental retardation—IQ under 20.

13. Ans. b

Sol. In the general case, scale-norming occurs when a quantitative measure yields different absolute values relative to its target construct between or across measurements.

14. Ans. c

Sol. Both reliability and validity are affected by the context and purpose of the measure as reliability is about the consistency of a measure and validity are about the accuracy of the measure.

15. Ans. c
Sol. Alternate forms reliability is a measure of reliability between two different forms of the same test. Two equivalent (but different) tests are administered, scores are correlated, and a reliability coefficient is calculated.

16. Ans. a
Sol. In statistics, an ogive, also known as a cumulative frequency polygon, can refer to one of two things: any hand drawn graphic of a cumulative distribution function any empirical cumulative distribution function.

17. Ans. a
Sol. Mode is the observation that has the highest frequency. In the above data, the value 4 occurs a maximum number of times. Hence, it is the mode.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Standard Deviation is the most dependable measure of dispersion amongst the ones given above.
Standard Deviation is a measure which shows how much variation (such as spread, dispersion, spread,) from the mean exists. The standard deviation indicates a "typical" deviation from the mean. It is a popular measure of variability because it returns to the original units of measure of the data set.

19. Ans. b
Sol. The median considers only the middlemost values, ignoring the outer, extreme values.
The arithmetic mean is found by adding the numbers and dividing the sum by the number of numbers in the list. This is what is most often meant by an average. The median is the middle value in a list ordered from smallest to largest. The mode is the most frequently occurring value on the list.

20. Ans. b
Sol. The Celsius scale does not have an absolute 0. It lies on the interval scale.
Levels of measurement, also called scales of measurement, tell you how precisely variables are recorded. In scientific research, a variable is anything that can take on different values across your data set (e.g., height or test scores).
There are 4 levels of measurement:
Nominal: the data can only be categorized
Ordinal: the data can be categorized and ranked
Interval: the data can be categorized, ranked, and evenly spaced
Ratio: the data can be categorized, ranked, evenly spaced, and has a natural zero.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The raw score is an untransformed score from a measurement. Statistical data in its original form, before any statistical techniques are used to refine, process, or summarize.
A standardized Score, is a statistic that tells us where a score lies in relation to the population mean. A positive Z-Score means that the score is above the mean, while a negative Z-Score means that the score is below the mean.
Norm group refers to the sample of test-takers who are representative of the population for whom the test is intended.
A sten score indicates an individual's approximate position (as a range of values) with respect to the population of values and, therefore, to other people in that population. The individual sten scores are defined by reference to a standard normal distribution.

22. Ans. d
Sol. David Wechsler, popularized the use of "deviation IQs" as standard scores of IQ tests rather than the "quotient IQs". Deviation IQ is the absolute measure of how far an individual differs from the mean on an individually administered IQ test.
Stanford University psychologist Lewis Terman took Binet's original test and standardized it using a sample of American participants. This adapted test, first published in 1916, was called the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and soon became the standard intelligence test used in the U.S.
The Das–Naglieri cognitive assessment system (CAS) test is an individually administered test of cognitive functioning for children and adolescents ranging from 5 through 17 years of age that was designed to assess the planning, attention, and simultaneous and successive cognitive processes as described in the PASS theory of intelligence.

23. Ans. b
Sol. It measures the behavior and values related to positive mental health and the growth process of psychological optimization, exhibited in the self-actualizing person. Endorsed by Maslow, the Personal Orientation Inventory comprises 150 two-choice comparative behavior and value judgments.
Q-methodology (also known as Q-sort) is the systematic study of participant viewpoints. Q-methodology is used to investigate the perspectives of participants who represent different stances on an issue, by having participants rank and sort a series of statements. This was used by Rogers for giving operational status to concepts such as actual-ideal self.
The house-tree-person test (HTP) is a projective personality test, a type of exam in which the test taker responds to or provides ambiguous, abstract, or unstructured stimuli (often in the form of pictures or drawings). In the HTP, the test taker is asked to draw houses, trees, and persons, and these drawings provide a measure of self-perceptions and attitudes. The HTP was developed in 1948 by Buck, and later updated in 1969 by Buck and Hammer.
The Objective-Analytic Test Battery, whose creation was most credited to Raymond B. Cattell, is a comprehensive collection of tests that assess personality, but participants are not aware of how a given test is being scored.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) is a forced choice, objective, non-projective personality inventory. The target audience is between the ages of 16-85 and takes about 45 minutes to complete. Edwards derived the test content from the human needs

system theory proposed by Henry Alexander Murray, which measures the rating of individuals in fifteen normal needs or motives. The EPPS was designed to illustrate relative importance to the individual of several significant needs and motives. It is useful in counseling situations when responses are reviewed with the examinee.
Ipsative Scales are person-centered scales designed to assess two or more attributes simultaneously through comparisons that produce an intraindividual profile of the relative strengths of those attributes and Allport-Vernon-Lindzey's Study of values is one of the earliest, theoretically well-grounded questionnaires measuring personal values on the basis of declared behavioral preferences.
The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) contains four validity scales designed to measure a person's test-taking attitude and approach to the test: Lie (L) – The Lie scale is intended to identify individuals who are deliberately trying to avoid answering the MMPI honestly and in a frank manner.
Projective tests are sets of ambiguous stimuli, such as ink blots or incomplete sentences, and the individual responds with the first thought or series of thoughts that come to mind or tells a story about each stimulus. Rosen Zweig picture frustration study is a projective test administered to assess personality characteristics, in which the subject is shown scenes depicting moderately frustrating situations and asked what the frustrated person depicted would probably do, or how the subject would react in such situations.

25. Ans. c
Sol. The Strange situation is a standardized procedure devised by Mary Ainsworth in the 1970s to observe attachment security in children within the context of caregiver relationships. It applies toinfants between the age of nine and 18 months.In order to investigate depth perception, psychologists E.J. Gibson and R.D. Walk developed the visual cliff test to use with human infants and animals.
During the 1960s, Albert Bandura conducted a series of experiments on observational learning, collectively known as the Bobo doll experiments.
Heinz dilemma is a story about an ethical dilemma faced by a character named Heinz that was used by Lawrence Kohlberg to assess the moral reasoning skills of those he asked to respond to it.

26. Ans. d
Sol. The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it true is referred to as the Type 1 error or the alpha error.

27. Ans. b
Sol. A longitudinal study (or longitudinal survey, or panel study) is a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables (e.g., people) over short or long periods of time (i.e., uses longitudinal data). In medicine, the design is used to uncover predictors of certain diseases.

28. Ans. c
Sol. A population is an entire group that you want to draw conclusions about. A sample is a specific group that you will collect data from. The size of the sample is always less than the total size of the population. In research, a population doesn't always refer to people.

29. Ans. a
Sol. The range, inter-quartile range, standard deviation, and variance are the measures of variability while the mean, median, and mode are measures of central tendency.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). Triangulation also has been viewed as a qualitative research strategy to test validity through the convergence of information from different sources. Denzin (1978) and Patton (1999) identified four types of triangulation: (a) method triangulation, (b) investigator triangulation, (c) theory triangulation, and (d) data source triangulation.

31. Ans. c
Sol. Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items is as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Inter-rater reliability, which is sometimes referred to as interobserver reliability (these terms can be used interchangeably), is the degree to which different raters or judges make consistent estimates of the same phenomenon. For example, medical diagnoses often require a second or third opinion.

33. Ans. c
Sol. In a statistical test, the null hypothesis is the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between specified populations, any observed difference being due to sampling or experimental error.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Item analysis is a set of procedures used to evaluate the statistical merits of individual items comprising a psychological measure or test. These procedures may be used to select items for a test from a larger pool of initial items or to evaluate items on an established test.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Systematic errors are consistently in the same direction (e.g. they are always 50 g, 1% or 99 mm too large or too small). In contrast, random errors produce different values in random directions. For example, you use a scale to weigh yourself and get 148 lbs, 153 lbs, and 132 lbs.

36. Ans. a
Sol. An Achievement test is an assessment of developed knowledge or skill. ... Achievement tests are developed to measure skills and knowledge learned in a given grade level, usually through planned instruction, such as training or classroom instruction. Achievement tests are often contrasted with aptitude tests.

37. Ans. b

Sol. The Jenkins Activity Survey and the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule are factor analytically derived personality inventories.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Face validity is considered the least complex form of validity as it is the extent to which a test is subjectively viewed as covering the concept it purports to measure. It refers to the transparency or relevance of a test as it appears to test participants. In other words, a test can be said to have face validity if it "looks like" it is going to measure what it is supposed to measure.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Aptitude tests are not tests of typical performance. An aptitude test is a way for employers to assess a candidate's abilities through a variety of different testing formats. Aptitude tests will test your ability to perform tasks and react to situations at work. This includes problem-solving, prioritisation and numerical skills, amongst other things.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Test-Retest Reliability (sometimes called retest reliability) measures test consistency — the reliability of a test measured over time. In other words, give the same test twice to the same people at different times to see if the scores are the same.

41. Ans. a
Sol. Reliability and validity are the two dimensions of test efficiency. Whether a test is good or bad is determined on the basis of these. Just one of these is not enough, both are equally important.

42. Ans. a
Sol. When mean differences are to be evaluated and the underlying distribution is assumed to be normal, the two samples are assumed to come from a population that have equal variances, am independent samples t test is the appropriate choice.

43. Ans. b
Sol. Test-Retest Reliability (sometimes called retest reliability) measures test consistency — the reliability of a test measured over time. In other words, give the same test twice to the same people at different times to see if the scores are the same.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Concurrent validity measures how well a new test compares to a well-established test. It can also refer to the practice of concurrently testing two groups at the same time, or asking two different groups of people to take the same test.

45. Ans. c
Sol. The Classical Test Theory defines reliability as the ratio of true score variance to the error variance.

46. Ans. a
Sol. A deviation IQ of 115 means an IQ at +1 sd. In the case of the T, the value at +1sd would be 60 since the mean is 50, and is 10, so 50+10=60.

47. Ans. c
Sol. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) contains four validity scales designed to measure a person's test-taking attitude and approach to the test: Lie (L) – The Lie scale is intended to identify individuals who are deliberately trying to avoid answering the MMPI honestly and in a frank manner.
Eysenck Personality Questionnaire included a Lie (L) scale, which measures dissimulation and the tendency to deceive.

48. Ans. c
Sol. Using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula, the corrected reliability would be greater than 0.4 and lesser than 0.8. The Spearman–Brown prediction formula, also known as the Spearman–Brown prophecy formula, is a formula relating psychometric reliability to test length and is used by psychometricians to predict the reliability of a test after changing the test length.

49. Ans. d
Sol. The interscorer reliability is relevant only for projective tests and achievement tests with descriptive items for the simple reason that here, the scoring could get a little subjective. This is not so in other cases.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Test items that encourage guesswork decrease the reliability of the item. The tests that discourage guesswork are better than the ones that do.

Answer Key – Unit 3 Previous Year MCQs

1. Ans. c
Sol. Convergent and discriminant validities are two fundamental aspects of construct validity. Convergent validity refers to how closely the new scale is related to other variables and other measures of the same construct. Not only should the construct correlate with related variables but it should not correlate with dissimilar, unrelated ones. A determination along the latter lines is referred to as discriminant validity. For example, a performance-based measure of walking should be positively correlated with the self-reported ability to walk a block. Similarly, performance-based measures of daily activities, such as fastening buttons and preparing and boiling a pot of water, should be associated positively with self-reported activities of daily living.

2. Ans. b
Sol. Under the Code of Ethics, once a study has been completed, researchers are required to provide participants with accurate and appropriate information about the nature of the experiment or study. Researchers also share with subjects any and all information related to what the purpose of the research was, as well as what the findings indicate.
During the debriefing process, subjects are informed about what the hypothesis for the experiment was as well. If the subject has any misconceptions about the study, the researcher takes reasonable steps to correct those misconceptions during the debriefing process. For example, if a subject was told that an experiment was being conducted

in order to assess the impact of color on concentration, during debriefing, he or she would be advised that the researcher's hypothesis was that when subjects were in rooms with lighter-colored walls, it was predicted that he or she would demonstrate better concentration than if he or she was in a room with darker-colored walls.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Purposive sampling is an intentional selection of informants based on their ability to elucidate a specific theme, concept, or phenomenon. The main goal of purposive sampling is to focus on particular characteristics of a population that are of interest to the researcher.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Estimating reliability by means of the equivalent form method involves the use of two different but equivalent forms of the test. Parallel form reliability is also known as Alternative form reliability or Equivalent form reliability or Comparable form reliability. In this method two parallel or equivalent forms of a test are used. By parallel forms we mean that the forms are equivalent so far as the content, objectives, format, difficulty level and discriminating value of items, length of the test etc. are concerned. Parallel tests have equal mean scores, variances and inter co-relations among items. That is, two parallel forms must be homogeneous or similar in all respects, but not a duplication of test items.

5. Ans. a
Sol. A test usually represents a sample of many questions. If the test is too short to become a representative one, then validity will be affected accordingly. Homogeneous lengthening of a test increases both validity and reliability.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Concurrent validity is when the test and criterion measure are obtained at the same time while predictive validity is when the test measure are obtained and then the performance on the criterion in future is predicted on the basis of that.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Content validity is the extent to which all the ideas of a construct are measured by the instrument. Criterion validity is validation of the instrument on the basis of an external criteria. Construct validity is validation of the construct under study and predictive validity is the predictability of the instrument on the construct in future performance.

8. Ans. c
Sol. ABAB is a research design to determine the effectiveness of the intervention. In the four stages A1,B1, A2 and B2, repeated measures are obtained. This is also known as the withdrawal or reversal design.

9. Ans. d
Sol. The Thurstone differential scales make use of agree through disagree statements with differential weights. (Do not confuse it with Semantic Differential Scale by Charles Osgood).

10. Ans. c
Sol. Deduction refers to the desire to deduce and draw valid conclusions behind the reasons for all events in the universe.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Deduction is a type of reasoning which proceeds from general to specific. Valid conclusions can be drawn in such types of arguments.

12. Ans. c
Sol. The consistency of results shows the reliability of the scale. The scale measuring what it purports to measure is the validity, which is absent in the above scenario.

13. Ans. c
Sol. If test items suggest guesswork, it would hamper both, the reliability and the validity of the test. The test items should be clear, concise, culturally appropriate and short.

14. Ans. c
Sol. Transformation of raw scores into percentile scores does not change the ranks of the students. However, the intervals between the raw scores and the percentile ranks may differ vastly.

15. Ans. c
Sol. Deception involves not revealing the true nature of the study owing to the fact that the subjects' responses would get affected. After the study however, ethically, they are to be explained the nature of the experiment. This explanation itself is called debriefing.

16. Ans. c
Sol. Validity is an important research methodology term that refers to how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure. In other words, it refers to 'Is the test fully representative of what it aims to measure?' Face validity, is a simple form of validity where you apply a superficial and subjective assessment of whether or not your study or test measures what it is supposed to measure. You can think of it as being similar to "face value", where you just skim the surface in order to form an opinion. It is the easiest form of validity to apply to research. However, it doesn't generally include much (if any at all) in the way of objective measurements. Therefore, it is often criticized as the weakest form of validity.

17. Ans. b
Sol. Cross-cultural studies, sometimes called holo-cultural studies or comparative studies, uses field data from many societies to examine the scope of human behavior and test hypotheses about human behavior and culture.

18. Ans. d
Sol. A type II error is a statistical term that describes the error that occurs when one accepts a null hypothesis that is actually false. A type II error produces a false negative, also known as an error of omission. For eg. a test for a disease may report a negative result, when the patient is, in fact, infected. This is a type II error because we accept the conclusion of the test as negative, even though it is incorrect.

19. Ans. c
Sol. Quota sampling is defined as a non-probability sampling method in which researchers create a sample involving individuals that represent a population. Researchers choose these individuals according to specific traits or qualities. They decide and create quotas so that the market research samples can be useful in collecting data. These samples can be generalized to the entire population. The final subset will be decided only according to the interviewer's or researcher's knowledge of the population.

20. Ans. a
Sol. Validity refers to whether this test measures, 'what it claims to measure'. There are various types of validity: Composite Reliability, Concurrent Validity, Content Validity, Convergent Validity, Criterion Validity, Ecological Validity, External Validity and Face Validity.

21. Ans. d
Sol. Internal consistency reliability defines the consistency of the results delivered in a test, ensuring that the various items measuring the different constructs deliver consistent scores. An informal way to test for internal consistency is just to compare the answers to see if they all agree with each other. There are three types of internal consistency statistical tools: Cronbach's Alpha, Average Inter-Item, Split-Half Reliability and Kuder-Richardson test. One of the most widely used is Cronbach's Alpha.
Average inter-item correlation: finds the average of all correlations between pairs of questions. Split Half Reliability: all items that measure the same thing are randomly split into two. The two halves of the test are given to a group of people and find the correlation between the two. The split-half reliability is the correlation between the two sets of scores. Kuder-Richardson 20: the higher the Kuder-Richardson score (from 0 to 1), the stronger the relationship between test items. A Score of at least 70 is considered good reliability.

22. Ans. d
Sol. A Research Design is simply a structural framework of various research methods as well as techniques that are utilized by a researcher.

23. Ans. b
Sol. Reliability refers to consistency of scores obtained by the same subject on the same test on two different occasions.

24. Ans. a
Sol. Internal validity makes the conclusions of a causal relationship credible and trustworthy. Without high internal validity, an experiment cannot demonstrate a causal link between two variables.

25. Ans. b
Sol. The experimental method involves the manipulation of variables to establish cause and effect relationships. The effect of the independent variables on the dependent variables is usually observed and recorded over some time, to aid researchers in drawing a reasonable conclusion regarding the relationship between these 2 variable types.

26. Ans. c
Sol. A cross-sectional study is a type of observational study in which a researcher collects data from many different individuals at a specific point in time. Therefore, cross-sectional studies can provide a snapshot of a population or society at a specific moment.

27. Ans. d
Sol. When the effect of the independent variable is expected to be small, repeated measures pre and post-conditions would come in handy. Repeated measures design is a research design that involves multiple measures of the same variable taken on the same or matched subjects either under different conditions or over two or more time periods. For instance, repeated measurements are collected in a longitudinal study in which change over time is assessed.

28. Ans. b
Sol. When beliefs, expectations, or habits alter how participants in a study respond are called Research Bias.

29. Ans. b
Sol. A person's score on norm-referenced tests is interpreted by comparing it with the distribution of scores obtained from some norm (standardization) group. But a person's score on a criterion reference test is interpreted by comparing it with an (objectively) established standard or criterion of effective performance. A particular achievement test can serve both as a norm-reference test and a criterion reference test. How much material a student has learned (criterion reference function) and how his performance compares with that of other students (norm-reference function) can sometimes be determined by the same test.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Acquiescence refers to the tendency to agree with all personality items, regardless of the content of the item. If acquiescent response bias is operating, it is easy to see how this would invalidate the results of a test.

31. Ans. d
Sol. A double-blind procedure would involve assigning a placebo to half the participants without their knowledge as well as the experimenter not being revealed the condition by the study incharge.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Cohen's kappa is used for the computation of inter-rater reliability, which is commonly used in the case of nominal and ordinal data. Cohen's kappa measures the agreement between two raters whom each classify N items into C mutually exclusive categories.

33. Ans. b
Sol. External validity refers to the generalization of the findings of the study to other cultures, environments, populations and situations.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Odd-even method of splitting the test in order to estimate split–half reliability is most appropriate for Power Test. Power test is a type

of test intended to calculate the participant's level of mastery of a particular topic under conditions of little or no time pressure. The test is designed so that items become progressively more difficult.

35. Ans. c
Sol. A measure of validity that compares to a different, valid procedure is called criterion validity. To establish criterion validity, you need to compare your test results to criterion variables. Criterion variables are often referred to as a "gold standard" measurement. There are two types of criterion validity. Which type you use depends on the time at which the two measures (the criterion and your test) are obtained. Concurrent validity is used when the scores of a test and the criterion variables are obtained at the same time. Predictive validity is used when the criterion variables are measured after the scores of the test.

36. Ans. c
Sol. An independent variable that varies along with the ones of interest and could be the actual basis for what you are measuring is called the Confounding variable. In research that investigates a potential cause-and-effect relationship, a confounding variable is an unmeasured third variable that influences both the supposed cause and the supposed effect. Confounding variables (a.k.a. confounders or confounding factors) are a type of extraneous variable that is related to a study's independent and dependent variables.

37. Ans. a
Sol. Guttman scale is a cumulative scale developed by Louis Guttman in 1944 – 1950 used to analyze the continuum for the topic of research, i.e., if in a list of 10 questions, if the respondent agrees to the 8th statement – it depicts that he/she agrees with the preceding questions as well and does not agree with the 9th and 10th statements.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Content validity is determined by the degree to which the questions or items on a test are representative of the universe of behavior the test was designed to sample.

39. Ans. b
Sol. A double-barreled question is one of the most common types of survey fallacy. Whether deliberately or as a result of ignorance or carelessness, such questions often creep their way into surveys and mess up the accuracy of the results. It's a question that asks about two or more issues but leaves room for just a single answer. Basically, whenever you force people to answer two questions (disguised as one) with a single answer, you're asking a double-barreled question.

40. Ans. a
Sol. A double-blind experiment is one in which the participants, as well as researchers, do not know who is in the experimental and control group, this is to avoid bias and any manipulations. Whereas in a single-blind experiment the researchers know, but the participants do not know whether they belong to the experimental or control group.
41. Ans. d
Sol. Informed consent includes the consent of the participant to willingly participate in the study. The informed consent is taken from the participants prior to the study and includes, a description of the nature and procedures of research, duration of the study, details and purpose of research, etc.

42. Ans. b
Sol. External Validity refers to the extent to which the results can be generalized to other situations, settings, people, etc. Thus, it takes into account the generalizability of the test scores.

43. Ans. b
Sol. Reliability assesses the consistency of the test. Test-retest reliability is a type of reliability assessing temporal consistency of the test. A researcher estimates it by obtaining two sets of scores from a group of participants on a test at two different time periods, and comparing those scores.

44. Ans. d
Sol. A double-blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who is receiving a particular treatment. This procedure is utilized to prevent bias in research results. Double-blind studies are particularly useful for preventing bias due to demand characteristics or the placebo effect.

45. 45. Ans. b
Sol. Subjecting a human/participant to any discomfort is unethical.

46. Ans. d
Sol. Item difficulty index is defined as the proportion of test takers who solved the item correctly. It is computed using the above formula.

47. Ans. b
Sol. When test items are homogenous, they all measure the same construct helps enhance reliability.

48. Ans. b
Sol. Convergent and discriminant validity are important in understanding the construct validity. Convergent validity uses correlations of scores on a same-construct test while a divergent validity uses correlations of scores on an opposite construct test.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Cronbach alpha is a measure of internal consistency. Temporal coefficient is obtained by test-retest reliability and coefficient of equivalence is seen in the split half reliability.

50. Ans. c
Sol. Convergent validity states that tests having the same or similar constructs should be highly correlated. Two methods are often applied to test convergent validity.

4 BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF BEHAVIOR

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SENSORY SYSTEMS

1. Adult neurons rely heavily on which of the following? (EASY)
A. Glucose
B. Protein
C. Potassium
D. Sodium
Choose the correct answer
a. A only
b. A & B only
c. C and D only
d. A, C and D only

2. Immediately after an action potential, the cell does not produce another action potential due to (MODERATE)
a. Absolute refractory period
b. Relative refractory period
c. Resting state
d. Active state

3. What is the reason of negative voltage of a neuron during Resting Potential? (EASY)
(Sodium= Na+ Potassium=K+; Chloride= CI- Organic anions= A-)
a. Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have more negative charge than K+ an A- ions inside
b. Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ and A- ions inside
c. Na+ and A- ions outside the membrane have more negative charge than K+ and CI- ions inside
d. Na+ and A- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ an CI ions inside

4. Which part of neuron is covered by Myelin sheath? (MODERATE)
a. Whole of Axon
b. Parts of Axon
c. Whole of Dendrite
d. Parts of Dendrites

5. Which of the following neurotransmitters is/are found throughout the central nervous system? (EASY)
(i) GABA
(ii) Glycine
(iii) Serotonin
Choose the correct answer from the code given below:
a. (i) and (iii)
b. Only (i)
c. (i), (ii) and (iii)
d. (iii) and (ii)

6. Neurons make up only about _____ percent of the brain's cells and other _____ percent are glia cells. (EASY)
a. 20percent; 80 percent
b. 80percent; 20 percent
c. 10percent; 90 percent
d. 90percent; 10 percent

7. Myelin stains and Nissl Stains identify _____ and _____ respectively. (MODERATE)
a. Neural pathways, Neural cell bodies
b. Neural cell bodies; Neural pathways
c. Nuclei; Neural cell bodies
d. Neural pathways; White matter

8. In Vertebrates, myelin is produced in the brain and spinal cord by _____, and in rest of nervous system by _____. (EASY)
a. Oligodendrocytes ; Schwann cells
b. Schwann cells ; Oligodendrocytes
c. Astrocytes ; Microglia
d. Microglia ; Astrocytes

9. A drug that enhances the effect of a neurotransmitter by mimicking its effects or by preventing its breakdown in the synapse is referred to as what? (MODERATE)
a. An agonist
b. An antagonist
c. An excitatory postsynaptic potential
d. A transducer

10. The term "soma" is synonymous with (EASY)
a. Neuron
b. Dendrite
c. Cell body
d. Axon

11. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter? (EASY)
a. Acetylcholine
b. Epinephrine
c. Insulin
d. Serotonin

12. During the neuron's resting state, large amounts of positive _____ ions are found in the extracellular fluid, whereas relatively more positive _____ ions are found inside the cell. (EASY)
a. Sodium, lithium
b. Potassium, chloride
c. Chloride, anions
d. Sodium, potassium

13. Long Term Potentiation means facilitation of synaptic transmission following: (MODERATE)
a. High-frequency electrical stimulation applied to pre-synaptic neurons.
b. Low-frequency electrical stimulation applied to pre-synaptic neurons.
c. High-frequency electrical stimulation applied to post-synaptic neurons.
d. Low-frequency electrical stimulation applied to post-synaptic neurons.

14. The site where the threshold potential (-55mv) has to occur first in order to produce an action potential is the: (EASY)
a. Soma
b. Axon
c. Axon Hillock
d. Dendritic Spines

15. Which of the following accurately describes the direction of an impulse moving through a neuron that carries information to the central nervous system (CNS) from the peripheral nervous system (PNS)? (EASY)
a. An afferent neuron, impulse moving proximally.
b. An efferent neuron, impulse moving distally.
c. An efferent neuron, impulse moving proximally.
d. An afferent neuron, impulse moving distally.

NERVOUS SYSTEMS

16. Math List I with List II. (MODERATE)

List I	List II
A.Efficacy	I.Response activated when drugs bind with a receptor
B.Tolerance	II.Repeated exposure with less activation of receptors
C.Downregulation	III.Compensatory reduction in receptor availability
D.Withdrawal	IV.Unpleasant physiological responses

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	II	I	III	IV
b.	I	II	III	IV
c.	III	IV	II	I
d.	IV	I	II	III

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d

17. Descartes argued that body and mind interact. According to him which is the site for this interaction? (EASY)
a. Pancreas gland
b. Pineal gland
c. Pituitary Gland
d. Adrenal Gland

18. Which of the following is the most common anti-obesity hormone? (EASY)
a. Leptin
b. Orexin
c. Insulin
d. Ghrelin

19. Match the following elements of Immune System with their respective functions:
(CHALLENGING)

List A	List B
A.Neutrophils	I.Yield Marshalls
B.Immunoglobulins	II.Cytoxic action
C.NK (Natural Killer) cells	III.Phagocytic action
D.CD4	IV.Antibody action

Choose the correct option :

	A	B	C	D
a.	IV	II	III	I
b.	III	I	II	IV
c.	III	IV	II	I
d.	II	IV	I	III

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d

20. Choose the odd one for pattern of sympathetic activation during emotions. (EASY)
a. Increased heart rate
b. Pupil constriction
c. Increased breathing rate
d. Lowered skin resistance

21. Limbic system, basal ganglia and corpus striatum are paRts of which section of brain? (MODERATE)
a. Midbrain
b. Hindbrain
c. Telencephalon
d. Diencephalon

22. Positive emotions are expressed as a result of activation of which of the following? (MODERATE)

a. Frontal areas of right hemisphere
b. Pre-frontal areas of right hemisphere
c. Frontal areas of left hemisphere
d. Pre-frontal areas of left hemisphere

23. Which of the following is NOT true ? (CHALLENING)
a. At the time of birth , the brain is not fully lateralised rather it is plastic
b. Though the left hemisphere is broadly associated with language development , yet if it is injured during first few years , other regions take over language functions to attain the normal language competence
c. Damage to the left frontal lobe areas usually yields language comprehension problems.
d. Broca ' s area supports grammatical processing and language production

24. Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R) Read the statement (MODERATE)

Assertion (A): Mental stress may cause cardiac ischemia
Reason (R): Stress unfavorably affects the balance between cardiac demand and supply.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A)is true but (R) is false
d. (A) is false but (R) is true

25. Persons with a lesion at the ventromedial nucleus are likely to: (MODERATE)
a. Overeat
b. Undereat
c. Eat normally
d. Eat normally or undereat

26. A squirrel fails to react with fear to a signal of impending shock if they have suffered damage to the: (EASY)
a. Amygdala
b. Corpus Callosum
c. Hippocampus
d. Hypothalamus

27. A stroke patient is shown a vacation snapshot, which she describes as "man... tall... woman... hat... mountain... smiles." This patient is most likely suffering from which of the following conditions? (CHALLENGING)
a. Broca's agnosia
b. Broca's aphasia
c. Wernicke's agnosia
d. Wernicke's aphasia

28. As the result of a cerebral hemorrhage, a patient lost the ability to breathe and died. An autopsy will show damage to what part of the brain? (MODERATE)
a. Amygdala
b. Cerebellum
c. Medulla
d. Midbrain

29. Sensory motor responses that are rapid and automatic are called (EASY)
a. Affective
b. Instincts
c. Permeable
d. Reflexes

30. The somato sensory area of the cerebral cortex is responsible for our sense of: (MODERATE)
a. Touch
b. Taste
c. Smell
d. Hearing

31. Vijay and Rakesh were both seen stumbling down the street. Vijay was drunk, which explained his lack of balance. Rakesh, on the other hand, was sober. He was unable to maintain his balance due to damage to a particular part of his brain. Where did this damage most likely occur? (CHALLENGING)
a. Cerebellum
b. Medulla
c. Pons
d. Reticular Formation

32. Which hormone, secreted by the pineal gland, increases when periods of darkness begin and promotes feelings of drowsiness? (MODERATE)
a. Melatonin
b. Cortisol
c. Epinephrine
d. Insulin

33. Which of the following changes is not caused by the activation of the sympathetic nervous system? (EASY)
a. Acceleration of heart action
b. Decrease in digestive secretions
c. Dilation of pupils
d. All of the above are caused by activation of the SNS

34. As Neetu walked toward the stage to give her speech, her heartbeat accelerated, her blood pressure rose, and she began to sweat. Neetu's state of arousal was activated by what part of the nervous system? (EASY)
a. Central
b. Peripheral
c. Sympathetic
d. Parasympathetic

35. Peter suffers damage to his left frontal lobe and loses the ability to speak but can still understand speech. Despite the permanance of his damage, he is able to recover some of his speech due to his brains ability to take over the lost function.
What is this phenomenon known by neuroscientists? (MODERATE)
a. Flexibility
b. Adaptiveness
c. Plasticity
d. Homeostasis

36. The growth of which particular brain region has been found to be associated with the evolution of humans from their primitive ancestors? (MODERATE)
a. brain stem
b. hypothalamus
c. pituitary gland
d. neo cortex

37. What brain structure provides the major link between the nervous system and the endocrine system? (MODERATE)
a. Hypothalamus
b. Reticular Formation
c. Corpus Callosum
d. Amygdala

38. A veteran is admitted to the hospital after sustaining a traumatic brain injury. A magnetic resonance image (MRI) shows significant damage to the veteran's cerebellum. The damage would result in difficulty with which of the following functions? (CHALLENGING)
a. Regulation of temperature
b. Sensation of pain
c. Coordination of movement
d. Regulation of emotion

39. Which part of the cerebral cortex directs the muscle movements involved in producing speech? (EASY)
a. Amygdala
b. Angular Gyrus
c. Broca's Area
d. Wernicke's Area

40. According to Descartes, the site at which the mind and body interacted in the brain was the: (EASY)
a. Hypothalamus
b. Pineal Gland
c. Lateral Ventricles
d. Pituitary Gland

41. Ayushmaan receives a golden retriever puppy for his birthday. He picks up the puppy and is surprised at how soft and fluffy the puppy's fur feels. What lobe of Ayushmaan's cerebral cortex first processes the information about the feel of the puppy's fur? (MODERATE)
a. Frontal lobe
b. Occipital lobe
c. Parietal lobe
d. Temporal lobe

42. In a split-brain procedure, which part of the brain is severed? (EASY)
a. Left hemisphere
b. Right hemisphere
c. Corpus callosum
d. Parietal lobe

METHODS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

43. Which technique of studying the brain involved injecting the patient with radioactive glucose? (EASY)
a. EEG
b. MRI
c. PET
d. CT

44. Which brain scan measures subtle changes in brain electrical activity? (MODERATE)
a. CAT Scan
b. EEG Scan
c. fMRI Scan
d. PET Scan

BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MOTIVATION AND EMOTION

45. Match the following concepts with the corresponding bodily states (CHALLENGING)

List I	List II
A.Rebound Phenomena	i)REM sleep
B.Phantom Limb	ii)Pain
C.Scotopic process	iii)Vision
D.Apoptosis	iv)Cell death

Choose the correct option from those given below:

	A	B	C	D
a.	i	ii	iii	iv
b.	ii	i	iv	iii
c.	i	iv	iii	ii
d.	i	i	iii	ii

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d

GENETICS AND BEHAVIOUR

46. Match list A with list B (MODERATE)

List A	List B
A.Cancer that originates in the blood forming cells such as stem cells	I.Carcinoma

B.Cancer of the epithelial tissue, cells that line the outer and inner surface of the body such as skin, stomach etc.	II.Sarcoma
C.Cancer that srises from the cells in connective tissue such as bone, muscles	III.Leukemia
D.Cancer of the sympathetic system which is one of the rare types of cancer	IV.Lymphoma

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

	A	B	C	D
a.	II	III	I	IV
b.	I	II	IV	III
c.	IV	II	III	I
d.	I	II	III	IV

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d

47. Humans have approximately 70,000 genes that are arranged on how many pairs of chromosomes? (EASY)
a. 10
b. 23
c. 21
d. 46

48. What is the term for the expressed characteristic of a gene? (EASY)
a. Phenotype
b. Phenomenon
c. Phoneme
d. Photon

49. Neurons that communicate information from the nervous systems to muscles and glands are known as _____. (EASY)
a. Sensory neurons
b. Inter-neurons
c. Mirror neurons
d. Motor neurons

50. Which of the following is referred to as the "stress hormone"? (EASY)
a. Oxytocin
b. Cortisol
c. Insulin
d. Thyroxin

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS

Neurons- Structure, transmission and function

1. Tiny gap between the axon terminal of one neuron and the dendrites or cell body of the next neuron is _____. (EASY)
a. synaptic knob
b. synapses
c. synaptic cleft
d. synaptic vesicles
(JMI Applied 2018)

2. A chemical substance that mimics the action of a neurotransmitter at a receptor site is called _____. (EASY)
a. Antagonist
b. Agonist
c. Acetylcholine
d. Neurotransmitter
(DU MA 2019)

3. The cell body of the neuron responsible for maintaining the life of the cell is called _____. (EASY)
a. Soma
b. Axon
c. Diffusion
d. Nerves
(JMI Applied 2018)

4.The neuron that carries information from the senses to the central nervous system is called _____. (EASY)
a. Efferent neuron
b. Reflex
c. Neurotransmitter
d. Afferent neuron
(JMI Applied 2018)

5. What session of a nerve cell receives incoming information? (EASY)
a. Axon
b. Terminal button
c. Synapse
d. Dendrite
(JMI Applied 2016)

6. A neuron that sends signals to muscles to control movement is called _____. (EASY)
a. Sensory neuron
b. Motor neuron
c. Inter neuron
d. Noxious stimuli
(DU MA 2020)

7. Chemical released by the terminal buttons present at the endings of an axon are called (EASY)

a. Hormones
b. Neurotransmitters
c. Cytoreceptors
d. Osmoreceptors
(DU MA 2020)

8. The reversal to +40 mV strongly implicates the action of _____ as the basis for action potential. (MODERATE)
a. Na+ ions
b. Glucose
c. Nitrogen ions
d. K+ ions
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

9. Myelin sheaths that surround the axon preventing messages from spreading to adjacent axons are produced by _____. (MODERATE)
a. Microglia
b. Nodes of Ranvier
c. Astrocytes
d. Oligodendrocytes
(DU MA 2019)

10. A neuron is said to be_____ and at resting potential when the potential difference across the electrodes measures _____. (MODERATE)
a. Polarized; -70mV
b. Polarized; +90 mV
c. Depolarized; +50mV
d. Depolarized; -70mV
(DU MA 2019)

11. The correct sequence of events are _____. (MODERATE)
a. release of neurotransmitters; post-synaptic potentials; binding on receptor site; synthesis of neurotransmitters
b. post-synaptic potentials; synthesis of neurotransmitters; release of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites
c. synthesis of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites; post-synaptic potential; release of neurotransmitters
d. synthesis of neurotransmitters; release of neurotransmitters; binding on receptor sites; post-synaptic potential
(JMI MA 2019)

NERVOUS SYSTEMS - CNS AND PNS

12. Most of the physiological changes that occur during intense emotion result from activation of the sympathetic division of the _____. (EASY)
a. Peripheral nervous system
b. Autonomic nervous system
c. Endocrine system
d. Limbic system
(DU MA Applied 2020)

13. _____ is a large bundle of fibers connecting the two cerebral hemispheres. (EASY)
a. Corpus Callosum
b. Hippocampus
c. Amygdala
d. Cerebellum
(DU MA 2020)

14. Which one of the following is also known as 'master gland' as it directs the activities of most of the glands in our body? (EASY)
a. Adrenal gland
b. Pituitary gland
c. thyroid gland
d. gonads
(BHU MA 2017)

15. Which of the following is not correctly paired _____. (MODERATE)
a. Adrenal medulla - Epinephrine
b. Posterior pituitary - Luteinizing Hormone
c. Adrenal Cortex - Cortisol
d. Anterior pituitary - Follicle Stimulating Hormone
(DU MA 2020)

16. What part of the autonomic nervous system is involved in regulation of activities like salivation, gastric and intestinal mobility, and secretion of gastric juices? (MODERATE)
a. Sympathetic system
b. Parasympathetic system
c. Somatic nervous system
d. Medulla oblongata
(DU MA 2020)

17. Cerebral cortex, thalamus, basal ganglia are the principal structures of which of the following? (MODERATE)
a. Midbrain
b. Hindbrain
c. Fore brain
d. Spinal cord
(BHU MA 2020)

18. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched? (MODERATE)
a. Mylenencephelon -- Medulla oblongata
b. Mesencephalon – Hypothalamus
c. Telencephalon -- Basal ganglia
d. Metencephelon – Pons
(DU MA 2019)

19. The primary olfactory cortex lies in the _____ lobe of the cerebral cortex. (MODERATE)
a. Temporal lobe
b. Parietal lobe
c. Occipital lobe
d. Frontal lobe

(JMI MA 2019)

20. During periods of prolonged stress, the hypothalamus triggers _____. (MODERATE)
a. ACTH hormone
b. Sympathetic nervous system
c. Pituitary gland
d. Adrenal gland
(JMI MA 2019)

21. The part of the nervous system is active under the emotional state _____. (MODERATE)
a. Sympathetic
b. parasympathetic
c. somatic
d. spinal cord
(JMI MA 2019)

22. Which part of the brain is important for language? (MODERATE)
a. Circle of Willis
b. Wernicke's area
c. Hersch's gyrus
d. Schwann's cells
(BHU MA 2020)

23. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched? (CHALLENGING)
a. Simultaneous processing -- Brain stem
b. Arousal/ Attention -- Brain stem
c. Planning -- Frontal lobe
d. Successive processing -- Parietal lobe
(DU MA 2019)

24. Which among the following regulates brain activity during sleep and dreaming? (CHALLENGING)
a. Medulla
b. Cerebral cortex
c. Pons
d. Spinal cord
(JMI Applied 2016)

25. Motor nerves of the peripheral nervous system that stimulate smooth muscle, cardiac muscle and glands are part of the: (CHALLENGING)
a. Voluntary nervous system
b. Somatic division
c. Autonomic division
d. Afferent division
(BHU MA 2020)

26. A language structure located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in comprehending word meaning is _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. Agrammatism
b. Broca's area
c. Nulceus Cingulate
d. Wernicke's area
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

METHODS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Invasive and non-invasive methods

27. Which of the following is also known as the Master Gland as it directs the activities of most of the glands in our body? (EASY)
a. Thyroid Gland
b. Gonads
c. Adrenal Glands
d. Pituitary Gland
(BHU MA 2020)

28. How is the somato- sensory information obtained? (MODERATE)
a. From the Amino acids
b. From the bodily systems
c. From the Endocrine system
d. From the chemical system
(BHU MA 2020)

29. Which one of the following is not a part of peripheral nervous system? (MODERATE)
a. Spinal cord
b. Spinal nerves
c. Cranial nerves
d. Ganglia
(BHU MA 2020)

30. Functions of smooth muscles, cardiac muscles, organ, and glands are regulated by _____ system? (MODERATE)
a. Central nervous
b. Parasympathetic
c. Autonomic
d. Sympathetic
(BHU MA 2020)

31. Form of feedback using brain-scanning devices to provide feedback about brain activity in an effort to modify behaviour (MODERATE)
a. Biofeedback
b. Neuro feedback
c. Cognitive learning
d. None of the above

32. Which of the following is not one of the neuro-imaging techniques? (MODERATE))
a. Positron emission tomography
b. Magnetic resonance imaging
c. Competed axial tomography
d. X- ray technique
(BHU MA 2015)

Power Within Psychology

33. Which of the following measures the electrical resistance of the skin? (CHALLENGING)
a. Electroencephalography
b. Electromyography
c. Galvanic Skin Response
d. Electrocardiography
(DU MA 2020)

34. Metabolic pathways maintain _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. both homeostasis and internal environment as changing in external environment
b. neither homeostasis and nor internal environment as changing in external environment
c. homeostasis
d. internal environment as changing in external environment
(BHU MA 2020)

35. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a treatment for _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. Internet Addiction Disorder
b. Phobias
c. Schizoid personality disorder
d. Depression
(DU MA 2018)

BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MOTIVATION AND EMOTION
Hunger, thirst etc

36. The second sleep state which is termed as _____ normally develops fully within 30 minutes after drifting off to sleep. (MODERATE)
a. Wakefulness sleep
b. Variable sleep
c. Slow-wave sleep
d. Faster waves
(DU MA Applied 2020)

37. _____ serves to arouse the forebrain and set into motion the various behavioral signs. (MODERATE)
a. Ascending reticular activating system
b. Descending reticular activating system
c. Neutral reticular activating system
d. All of these
(DU MA Applied 2020)

38. A neurological disorder characterized by sleep at inappropriate times is called_____. (MODERATE)
a. Insomnia
b. Sleep Apnea
c. Narcolepsy
d. Hypersomnia
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

39. EEG recording of the REM sleep is characterized by _____. (MODERATE)
a. Theta waves only
b. Alpha, Delta and Beta waves
c. Delta waves only
d.Theta and Beta waves
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

40. During a normal night's sleep, how many times do we pass through the different stages of sleep? (MODERATE)
a. 8-11
b. 2-3
c. 2
d. 4-7
(DU MA 2018)

41. Brain` waves that indicate a state of relaxation or light sleep is called _____. (MODERATE)
a. alpha waves
b. theta waves
c. beta waves
d. delta waves
(JMI Applied 2018)

42. Metabolism determined by which of the following? (MODERATE)
a. Proteins formed as dictated by genetic material
b. Size of proteins in the cell
c. Availability of amino acids
d. Protein composition of the DNA

43. Proteins are made up of what type of molecules? (EASY)
a. Nucleic acid
b. Amino acids
c. Ascorbic acids
d. Carbohydrates

44. Which type of metabolic fuel is utilized for generating glucose under conditions of severe starvation? (CHALLENGING)
a. Amino acids
b. Starch
c. Fats
d. Glycogen

45. Metabolism is usually divided into two categories _____, the process that breaks down organic matter and harvests energy and _____ a process that uses energy to construct components of cells. (MODERATE)
a. Anabolism, catabolism
b. Constructive, destructive
c. Catabolism, anabolism
d. Destructive, constructive

GENETICS AND BEHAVIOUR
Chromosomes, twin and adoption studies

46. Down's syndrome is characterized by presence of an extra _____chromosome. (EASY)
a. X
b. 21
c. Y
d. 23
(DU MA Applied 2020)

47. Genes that are usually expressed in the phenotype are known as _____. (EASY)
a. Recessive genes
b. Genotype
c. Dominant genes
d. Dormant genes
(DU MA Applied 2020)

48. Observable characteristics that result from both genetic and environmental influences is called _____. (EASY)
a. Karyotype
b. genotype
c. phenotype
d. heritability
(DU MA Applied 2020)

49. Which number of pair of chromosomes determines sex in human being? (EASY)
a. 19th
b. 21st
c. 23rd
d. 22nd
(BHU MA 2020)

50. _____ affects only females which includes webbing of neck, short fingers and toes, slow growth etc. (MODERATE)
a. Tay-Sachs disease
b. Turner syndrome
c. Klinefelter Syndrome
d. Niemann-Pick disease
(DU MA Applied 2020)

ANSWERS – UNIT 4 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. a
Sol. Adult neurons in both brain and spinal cord rely heavily on glucose and require a continuous supply. It is the only nutrient that crosses the blood-brain barrier in large quantities.

2. Ans. a
Sol. By definition, the refractory period is a period of time during which a cell is incapable of repeating an action potential. Moreover, the absolute refractory period is the interval of time during which a second action potential cannot be initiated, no matter how large a stimulus is repeatedly applied. The relative refractory period is the interval of time during which a second action potential can be initiated, but initiation will require a greater stimulus than before. During the resting state (before an action potential occurs) all of the gated sodium and potassium channels are closed. In the active state, an action potential is released.
(December 2019)

3. Ans. b
Sol. During the resting potential, neuron has negative voltage as Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ and A- ions inside. More cations are leaving the cell than are entering, this causes the interior of the cell to be negatively charged relative to the outside of the cell.

4. Ans. b
Sol. The axon is covered by Myelin sheath at several locations. Myelin sheath protects those parts of the axon and fastens the transfer of signals. The parts without presence of myelin sheath are called Nodes of Ranvier.

5. Ans. c
Sol. GABA , Glycine and Serotonin are all found in the central nervous system. All three are inhibitory neurotransmitters.
(December 2018)

6. Ans. a
Sol. Neurons make up only about 20 percent of the brain's cells and other 80 percent are glia cells.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Myelin stains and Nissl Stains identify Neural pathways and Neural cell bodies respectively.

8. Ans. a
Sol. In vertebrates, the myelin sheath in the brain and spinal cord are formed by specific glial cells. In the brain, the oligodendrocytes while in the spinal cord, the Schwann cells carry out this function.
(July 2018)

9. Ans. a
Sol. An agonist is a drug that binds to the receptor, producing a similar response to the intended chemical and receptor. Whereas an antagonist

is a drug that binds to the receptor either on the primary site, or on another site, which all together stops the receptor from producing a response.A transducer is an electronic device that converts energy from one form to another. An excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) occurs when sodium channels open in response to a stimulus.

10. Ans. c
Sol. The Soma is cell body of a neuron and contains the nucleus of the cell. The soma doesn't play an active role in transmitting neural signals, but it keeps the cell functioning and holds the cell's DNA.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Insulin is a hormone that lowers the level of glucose (a type of sugar) in the blood. It is made by the beta cells of the pancreas and released into the blood when the glucose level goes up, such as after eating. Insulin helps glucose enter the body's cells, where it can be used for energy or stored for future use. Thus, insulin is not a neurotransmitter and the rest three are.

12. Ans. d
Sol. When the neuron is at rest, the composition of ions inside the cell is potassium and chloride ions, and outside the cell is sodium and chloride ions. This is because, at rest, the membrane is more permeable to potassium ions because the resting membrane potential is closer to potassium equilibrium potential than sodium equilibrium potential.

13. Ans. a
Sol. In neuroscience, long-term potentiation is a persistent strengthening of synapses based on recent patterns of activity. These are patterns of synaptic activity that produce a long-lasting increase in signal transmission between two neurons. This, the electrical stimulation applied to pre-synaptic neurons must be of high frequency.

14. Ans. c
Sol. The portion of axon immediate to the cell body (soma) is called axon hillock and since the neural impulse arrives through dendrites via soma, it enters the axon through axon hillock only and thus the threshold potential of – 55 mv has to occur here first in order to produce an action potential.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Sensory neuron is also known as afferent neuron. Its pathway is from the sense organs to the spinal cord or brain, thus the movement is towards the Central Nervous System(CNS) i.e. moving proximally, towards the centre of the body. Distally means away from the body which is usually the function of efferent or motor neurons.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Tolerance is defined as the diminished response to alcohol or other drugs over the course of repeated or prolonged exposure. This mechanism allows physiological processes to achieve stability in a constantly changing environment. Synaptic efficacy is the capacity of a presynaptic input to influence postsynaptic output. So, if release probability or the number of quanta increases at a given synapse, its efficacy will also increase. Withdrawal is characterized by negative emotions, irritability, and sleep disturbances. Downregulation is the process by which a cell decreases the quantity of a cellular component in response to an external stimulus.

17. Ans. b
Sol. Descartes believed that the mind was non-physical and permeated the entire body, but that the mind and body interacted via the pineal gland.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Leptin is a hormone predominantly made by adipose cells and enterocytes in the small intestine that helps to regulate energy balance by inhibiting hunger, which in turn diminishes fat storage in adipocytes. Ghrelin stimulates effects on food intake, fat deposition and growth hormone release and is called the hunger hormone. Insulin controls the amount of glucose processed in the blood. Orexin regulates a set of vital body functions, including sleep/wake states, feeding behavior, energy homeostasis, reward systems, cognition and mood.

19. Ans. c
Sol. Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell (leukocytes) that act as the first line of defense, hence destroy bacteria by ingesting them i.e perform phagocytosis. Immunoglobulin is an antibody, thus bind to particular antigens, aiding in their destruction i.e antibody action. Natural Killer (NK) cells are effector lymphocytes that control tumors and microbial infections by killing them, hence they carry out cytotoxic action. CD4 are white blood 'helper' cells that trigger the body's response to infections, rather than neutralise them on their own, hence they yield Marshalls.

20. Ans. b
Sol. Sympathetic activation during emotions includes Increased heart rate, Increased breathing rate, Lowered skin resistance. Pupil constriction happens due to activation of parasympathetic nervous system.

21. Ans. c
Sol. The telencephalon has four major components: the cerebral cortex, the limbic forebrain structures, the basal ganglia, and the olfactory system. The diencephalon consists of two major structures: the thalamus and hypothalamus and two smaller structures, the epithalamus and subthalamus. The midbrain consists of

22. Ans. d
Sol. Formation and regulation of positive emotions are associated with significant reductions in activity in the right prefrontal cortex and bilaterally in the temporoparietal cortex, as well as with increased activity in the left prefrontal regions. Hence, activation of prefrontal areas of left hemisphere is the correct alternative.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Since Broca's area (responsible for speech production) and Wernicke's area (related to speech comprehension) are both present in

the left temporal lobe, thus, any damage to the temporal lobe would result language comprehension problems and not to the frontal lobe. The rest options are correct.

24. Ans. a
Sol. Myocardial ischemia, also called cardiac ischemia, reduces the heart muscle's ability to pump blood. A sudden, severe blockage of one of the heart's artery can lead to a heart attack. Myocardial ischemia might also cause serious abnormal heart rhythms (balance between cardiac demand and supply) and these could be caused due to mental stress.

25. Ans. a
Sol. "The ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH) is a distinct morphological nucleus involved in terminating hunger, fear, thermoregulation, and sexual activity. It is involved with the recognition of the feeling of fullness. A person with lesion in this area is likely to overeat.

26. Ans. a
Sol. The amygdala plays a central role in the acquisition and expression of fear memories. Amygdala both receives sensory information and produces learned behavioral and autonomic fear responses, thus the squirrel has suffered damage to it's amygdala.

27. Ans. b
Sol. Broca's aphasia is a non-fluent type aphasia which results from damage to a part of the brain called Broca's area, which is located in the frontal lobe, usually on the left side. It's one of the parts of the brain responsible for speech production and for motor movement.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Medulla oblongata, also called medulla, the lowest part of the brain plays a critical role in transmitting signals between the spinal cord and the higher parts of the brain and in controlling autonomic activities, such as heartbeat and respiration.

29. Ans. d
Sol. A reflex, or reflex action, is an involuntary, unplanned, automatic and rapid sequence or action and nearly instantaneous movement in response to a stimulus by the spinal cord. A reflex is made possible by neural pathways called reflex arcs which can act on an impulse before that impulse reaches the brain.

30. Ans. a
Sol. The somato sensory cortex is a region of the brain which is responsible for receiving and processing sensory information from across the body, such as touch, temperature, and pain.

31. Ans. a
Sol. The cerebellum is a major structure of the hindbrain that is located near the brainstem. It is responsible for coordinating voluntary movements and also motor skills such as balance, coordination, and posture. Medulla controls vital processes like heartbeat, breathing and blood pressure. Pons handles unconscious processes like sleep-wake cycle and breathing.

32. Ans. a
Sol. Melatonin is a hormone primarily released by the pineal gland at night, and is associated with control of the sleep–wake cycle. Cortisol is released during times of stress, epinephrine during arousal states and insulin for glucose absorption.

33 Ans. d
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system can accelerate heart rate, widen bronchial passages, decrease motility (movement) of the large intestine, constrict blood vessels, cause pupil dilation, activate goose bumps, sweating and raise blood pressure thus all of the changes mentioned are caused by the sympathetic nervous system.

34. Ans. c
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for arousal state. It can accelerate heart rate, widen bronchial passages, decrease motility (movement) of the large intestine, constrict blood vessels, cause pupil dilation, activate goose bumps, start sweating and raise blood pressure during stressful situations. Parasympathetic nervous system works in reversing the reactions caused by sympathetic nervous system and brings the system back to 'normal.'

35. Ans. c
Sol. Brain plasticity, also known as neuroplasticity, is the biological, chemical, and physical capacity for the brain to reorganize its structure and function. Neuroplasticity occurs as a result of learning, experience and memory formation, or as a result of damage to the brain. Owing to this, Peter is able to recover some speech.

36. Ans. d
Sol. The neo-cortex is part of the mammalian brain (the most highly developed part of the brain) and belongs to the cerebral cortex. It plays a major role in all of the higher functions such as the primary visual and auditory cortices. Evolutionarily, the neo cortex became an organ that contains ridges and sulci (grooves) to provide more surface neurons to process the greater demands of higher species.

37. Ans. a
Sol. The endocrine and nervous systems communicate with each other through the hypothalamus, which controls basic drives such as hunger and thirst. The hypothalamus also regulates the pituitary gland, which governs the release of hormones by the body's other glands. The reticular formation indirectly regulates the endocrine nervous system by acting on the hypothalamus to regulate hormonal release. Corpus callosum connects the two cerebral hemispheres while the amygdala is responsible for emotions and fear response.

38. Ans. c
Sol. The cerebellum (which is Latin for "little brain") is a major structure of the hindbrain that is located near the brainstem. It is responsible for coordinating voluntary movements and for functions like motor skills such as balance, coordination, and posture.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Broca's area is also known as the motor speech area. It is near the motor cortex, located in the inferior frontal gyrus and utilized in speech production. This area regulates breathing patterns while speaking and vocalizations required for normal speech. Wernicke's area is responsible for speech comprehension.

40. Ans. b
Sol. Descartes contended that rational thought was the necessary and sufficient condition of the soul, and that the pineal gland was the seat of rational thought. The pineal gland held this seat because it was thought to be the only midline structure that was single and mobile.

41. Ans. c
Sol. Ayushmaan's parietal lobe processes the information about puppy's fur. The parietal lobe is vital for sensory perception and integration, including the management of taste, hearing, sight, touch, and smell. It includes the primary somatic sensory cortex, a region where the brain interprets input from other areas of the body. Occipital lobe processes vision related information, temporal lobe processes auditory and memory related information while the frontal lobe manages voluntary movement, expressive language and higher level executive functions.

42. Ans. c
Sol. The two hemispheres in your brain are connected by a thick bundle of nerve fibres called the corpus callosum that ensures both sides of the brain can communicate and send signals to each other. In a split brain procedure, the corpus callosum is severed so as to 'split' the contact between two hemispheres.

43. Ans. c
Sol. A radioactive form of glucose (sugar) is often used during a positive emission tomography (PET) scan, a type of imaging test. In PET, a small amount of radioactive glucose is injected into a vein, and a scanner makes a picture of where the glucose is being used in the body.

44. Ans. b
Sol. An electroencephalogram (EEG) is a test that detects electrical activity in the brain using small, metal discs (electrodes) attached to your scalp. The brain cells communicate via electrical impulses and are active all the time, even when we're asleep. CAT scan and fMRI are used to diagnose muscle and bone disorders, such as bone tumors and fractures. Positron emission tomography (PET) scan helps reveal metabolic and biochemical function of tissues and organs.

45. Ans. a
Sol. REM rebound is the lengthening and increasing frequency and depth of rapid eye movement (REM) sleep which occurs after periods of sleep deprivation. Phantom limb pain (PLP) refers to ongoing painful sensations that seem to be coming from the part of the limb that is no longer there. In the study of human visual perception, scotopic vision is the vision of the eye under low-light levels. Apoptosis is an orderly process in which the cell's contents break down and are packaged into small packets of membrane for "garbage collection" by immune cells.

46. Ans. a
Sol. Sarcoma is a type of cancer that begins in bone or in the soft tissues of the body, including cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, fibrous tissue, or other connective or supportive tissue. Carcinoma is the most common type of cancer. It begins in the epithelial tissue of the skin, or in the tissue that lines internal organs, such as the liver or kidneys. Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system. Lymphoma is a cancer of the lymphatic system, which is part of the body's germ-fighting network. The lymphatic system includes the lymph nodes (lymph glands), spleen, thymus gland and bone marrow. Lymphoma can affect all those areas as well as other organs throughout the body.

47. Ans. b
Sol. In humans, each cell normally contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46. Twenty-two of these pairs, called autosomes, look the same in both males and females. The 23rd pair, the sex chromosomes, differ between males and females, XY for the former and XX for the latter.

48. Ans. a
Sol. Phenotype refers to the visible expression of the information contained in a person's genetic code (known as genotype). This includes whatever can be measured or observed of a person's physical, psychological and biological makeup. Phenomenon is an observable fact or event. Phoneme is the smallest unit of speech distinguishing one word (or word element) from another. A photon is a particle of light which essentially is a packet of electromagnetic radiation.

49. Ans. d
Sol. Neurons, also known as nerve cells, send and receive signals from the central nervous system. Sensory neurons transmit signals from senses to the brain and motor neurons which have a long axon and short dendrites transmit messages from the central nervous system to the muscles (or to glands). Interneurons connect sensory and motor neurons while mirror neurons help in observing and imitating others. (JMI Applied 2016)

50. Ans. b
Sol. Cortisol, the primary stress hormone, is released by adrenal glands during stressful situations. It increases sugars (glucose) in the bloodstream, enhances your brain's use of glucose and increases the availability of substances that repair tissues. Oxytocin is known as the 'love hormone' which facilitates childbirth, insulin regulates blood sugar levels and thyroxine regulates metabolism, heart and digestive functions, brain development and maintenance of bones.

ANSWERS – UNIT 4 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. c
Sol. The synaptic cleft, also known as the synaptic gap, is the space in between the axon of one neuron and the dendrites of another and it is

where the electrical signal is translated to a chemical signal that can be perceived by the next neuron. The chemical nature of the synaptic cleft allows for modulation of signals, summation and a tight level of control instead of a simple on and off switch that is characteristic of electrical signals. Synaptic vesicles are sacs that contain neurotransmitters.

2. Ans. b
Sol. An agonist is a chemical substance that binds to a receptor inside a cell or on its surface and causes the same action as the substance that normally binds to the receptor. An antagonist is a compound that has the opposite effect of an agonist. It decreases the activation of synaptic receptor by binding and blocking neurotransmitters from binding. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter responsible for cognitive functioning and involuntary movement.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Soma, the cell body of the neuron, responsible for maintaining the life of the cell. Axon is a long tube-like structure that carries the neural message to other cells. Nerves are cable-like structures that carry electrical impulses between the brain and the rest of the body.

4. Ans. d
Sol. Afferent neurons convey information from tissues and organs into the central nervous system (e.g., sensory neurons). Efferent neurons transmit signals from the central nervous system (CNS) to the effector cells (e.g., motor neurons). Reflex action is a sudden and involuntary response to stimuli. Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers that carry chemical signals from one neuron to the next target cell.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Dendrites extend out from the cell body and receive messages from other nerve cells. An axon is a long single fiber that transmits messages from the cell body to the dendrites of other neurons or to other body tissues, such as muscles. Terminal buttons are present at the end of the neuron which release neurotransmitters to convey information to the next neuron through chemicals and synapse is the gap between two neurons.

6. Ans. b
Sol. Motor neurons carry information from the primary motor cortex to the muscles, thus controlling movement. Sensory neurons carry information from the senses to the central nervous system. Interneurons act as bridges between the sensory and motor neurons for transmission of information across long distances. Noxious stimuli is an unpleasant stimuli.

7. Ans. b
Sol. There are minute gaps in the axons and dendrites of neurons where the electrical impulse cannot be carried further. Here, chemicals known as neurotransmitters are released by the pre-synaptic neuron that has receptors in the post-synaptic neuron for transmission. Hormones are chemical messengers secreted directly into the bloodstream. Osmoreceptors are sensory receptors that detect changes in the osmotic pressure.

8. Ans. a
Sol. The influx of positively charged sodium ions inside the membrane of the cell increases the charge of the inside from about -70mV to +40 mV. The action takes place due to movement of Na+ ions and not K+ because the membrane is more permeable to K+ ions at rest.

9. Ans. d
Sol. Oligodendrocytes, a type of glial cells, produce the myelin sheath in the brain cells while Schwann cells produce them in the neurons of the spinal cord. Microglia regulate brain development, maintenance of neuronal networks and injury repair. Astrocytes maintain brain homeostasis and neuronal metabolism.

10. Ans. a
Sol. A neuron is said to be polarized when the membrane outside the cell possesses more positive charge as compared to the inside the cell, whereas depolarized means the opposite i.e less negative charge inside the cell compared to the outside. When the neuron is depolarised i.e in an excited state, action potential occurs whereas at resting potential, when the neuron is non-excited, the membrane is more permeable to K+ ions and hence K+ ions move out of the channels at a faster rate than Na+ ions can enter the membrane resulting in the potential difference of -70mV.

11. Ans. d
Sol. The process of synaptic transmission can be broken down into 4 steps. The first step involves neurotransmitters to be present in the vesicles at the arrival of the action potential i.e synthesis of neurotransmitters. Next, neurotransmitters must be released into the synaptic potential when action potential arrives. Then, the neurotransmitters must pass along the signal across the cleft and bind themselves to the receptors present on the post-synaptic neuron. The last step involves inactivation of neurotransmitters at receptor sites to avoid occupying the sites and utilize them to release another action potential in the post synaptic neuron, called as post-synaptic potential.

12. Ans. b
Sol. The autonomic nervous system is a part of the peripheral nervous system which regulates involuntary physiological processes such as pulse, blood pressure, breathing, and arousal in response to emotional cues. It is divided into two: sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
When activated due to experience of intense emotion, the sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for emergency actions by controlling the glands of the endocrine system. Conversely, the parasympathetic nervous system functions when the body is relaxed or at rest and helps the body store energy for future use. Limbic system controls behavioural and emotional responses, while endocrine system consists of glands that produce hormones for regulation of bodily processes.

13. Ans. a
Sol. Corpus Callosum is a bundle of about 200 million myelinated axon fibres that connects the two hemispheres of the brain and helps

transmit information across the hemispheres. Hippocampus, amygdala and cerebellum are brain structures responsible for learning and memory, emotions and fear and coordination respectively.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Pituitary Gland is also known as the master gland as it controls several other hormone glands in your body, including the thyroid and adrenals, the ovaries and testicles. It secretes hormones from both the front part (anterior) and the back part (posterior) of the gland.

15. Ans. b
Sol. Adrenal medulla is responsible for release of epinephrine and norepinephrine while adrenal cortex releases steroid hormones and cortisol. Anterior pituitary releases six hormones anmely Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), Lutenizing hormone (LH), Growth hormone (GH), Prolactin and Thyroid-stimulating Hormone (TSH). Posterior pituitary does not release LH, it releases oxytocin and vasopressin.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Parasympathetic nervous system is active when the body is not in a state of high arousal. It works opposite sympathetic nervous system and regulates involuntary functioning such as digestion. Sympathetic nervous system is responsible for fight-or-flight responses during stressful situations. Somatic nervous system is responsible for controlling all voluntary movements in the body. Medulla oblongata regulates vital functions such as respiration and blood pressure.

17. Ans. c
Sol. The forebrain consists of cerebrum or cerebral cortex, thalamus, hypothalamus, limbic system and basal ganglia. The midbrain consists of tectum and tegmentum while the hindbrain consists of pons, cerebellum and medulla oblongata.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Mesencephalon is another term for the midbrain while hypothalamus is not a part of the midbrain, rather it is a part of the forebrain or prosencephalon.

19. Ans. a
Sol. The primary olfactory cortex lies in the temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex of the brain. The temporal lobe of the brain is located behind the ears and is the second largest lobe. The olfactory cortex is involved in processing of basic odours and smells.

20. Ans. c
Sol. During times of stress, especially prolonged stress, the hypothalamus signals the pituitary gland to produce a hormone called cortisol, which in turn signals the adrenal glands, located above the kidneys, to increase the production of cortisol. The hypothalamus is a collection of nuclei that connects the brain and the endocrine system.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The part of the nervous system which is active under the emotional state is the sympathetic nervous system. When activated, the sympathetic nervous system prepares the body for emergency actions by controlling the glands of the endocrine system.

22. Ans. b
Sol. Wernicke's area, located in the left posterior superior temporal gyrus is the area involved in comprehension of speech. Lesion in this area causes Wernicke's aphasia where the individual is unable to make sense of what is said to him/her. Circle of Willis is the joining area of many arteries at the base of the brain. Hersch's gyrus is a part of the temporal lobe that contains the primary auditory cortex. Schwann cells are a type of glial cells in the spinal cord.

23. Ans. d
Sol. Successive processing is associated with the frontal-temporal lobes while the parietal lobe is associated with simultaneous processing.

24. Ans. c
Sol. The pons contains nuclei that relay signals from the forebrain to the cerebellum, along with nuclei that deal primarily with sleep, respiration, swallowing, bladder control, hearing, equilibrium, taste, eye movement, facial expressions, facial sensation, and posture. The pons also contains the sleep paralysis center of the brain and plays a role in generating dreams. Cerebral cortex is responsible for the higher-level processes of the human brain, including language, memory, reasoning, thought, learning, decision-making, emotion, intelligence and personality. Medulla controls vital processes like your heartbeat, breathing and blood pressure.

25. Ans. c
Sol. The autonomic nervous system is a visceral efferent system, which means it sends motor impulses to the visceral organs. It functions automatically and continuously, without conscious effort, to innervate smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and glands. The somatic nervous system is a subdivision of peripheral nervous system that focuses on voluntary movements.
(BHU MA 2020)

26. Ans. d
Sol. Broca's area and Wernicke's area are both language structures located in the brain. While the former deals with speech production, the latter caters to language comprehension. Aggramatism is a type of Aphasia and nucleus cingulate is a part of cingulate gyrus.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

27. Ans. d
Sol. The pituitary gland (more specifically anterior pituitary) controls the secretion of other glands and is hence termed as the master gland. The posterior pituitary releases the secretions of hypothalamus into the blood stream. Thyroid gland is responsible for metabolism regulation, Gonads are responsible for production of sex hormones and reproduction. Adrenal glands produce hormones that help regulate metabolism, immune system, blood pressure and response to stress.
(BHU MA 2020)

28. Ans. b
Sol. The somatosensory information is passed on from sense organs to the brain through the network of afferent nerves, that are a part of the peripheral nervous system.
(BHU MA 2020)

29. Ans. a
Sol. The brain and spinal cord are parts of the central nervous system while spinal nerves, cranial nerves and ganglia are parts of the peripheral nervous system.
(BHU MA 2020)

30. Ans. c
Sol. The autonomic division of the peripheral nervous system regulates involuntary physiological processes including heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, digestion and sexual arousal. Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are divisions of autonomic nervous systems. Central nervous system is responsible for controlling both sensory and motor movements.
(BHU MA 2020)

31. Ans. b
Sol. When the feedback is related to brain activity, it refers to neurofeedback equipment while when the feedback is related to any other body part, it is generally referred to as the biofeedback equipment.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Neuro-imaging techniques provide both anatomical and functional visualizations of the nervous system. It includes computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), functional MRI (fMRI), and positron emission tomography (PET). X-ray creates images of inside of one's body using radiation, hence it is not a neuro-imaging technique.
(BHU MA 2015)

33. Ans. c
Sol. GSR refers to the changes in sweat gland activity that generally reflect intense emotional state. An electroencephalogram (EEG) is a test that measures electrical activity in the brain using small, metal discs (electrodes) attached to the scalp. Electromyography (EMG) is a diagnostic procedure to assess the health of muscles and the nerve cells that control them (motor neurons). EMG results can reveal nerve dysfunction, muscle dysfunction or problems with nerve-to-muscle signal transmission. Electrocardiography (ECG) is a quick, simple, painless procedure in which the heart's electrical impulses are amplified and recorded.
(DU MA 2020)

34. Ans. a
Sol. Metabolic pathways include digestive pathways and hence maintain both homeostasis and internal environment as changing in the external environment.
(BHU MA 2020)

35. Ans. d
Sol. Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is a noninvasive procedure that uses magnetic fields to stimulate nerve cells in the brain to improve symptoms of depression.
(DU MA 2018)

36. Ans. c
Sol. There are 4 sleep states, first 3 being Non–rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep and the last one is REM sleep.
Stage 1 occurs right after you fall asleep and is very short (usually less than 10 minutes). It involves light sleep from which you can be awakened easily.
Stage 2 lasts from about 30 to 60 minutes. During this stage, your muscles become more relaxed and you may begin to have slow-wave (delta) brain activity.
Stage 3 is deep sleep and lasts about 20 to 40 minutes. During this stage, delta brain activity increases and a person may have some body movements. It is very hard to wake up someone in stage N3. Stage 4 is REM, known as active sleep or paradoxical sleep, is when the body's immobilized and dreams occur. Since a person drifts off to sleep in 30 minutes,
(DU MA Applied 2020)

37. Ans. a
Sol. The reticular formation includes ascending pathways to the cortex in the ascending reticular activating system (ARAS) and descending pathways to the spinal cord. ARAS terminates in the extrathalamic regions of basal forebrain and is responsible for maintenance of behavioral arousal and consciousness. It also controls sleep, habituation, somatic motor movements and pain modulation.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

38. Ans. c
Sol. Insomnia is lack of sleep, hypersomnia is excessive sleep, sleep apnea is a disorder that involves breathing problems in sleep and narcolepsy deals with disrupted sleep wake ability, causing sleep at inappropriate times like in the middle of talking.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

39. Ans. b
Sol. Alpha waves are seen in the electroencephalogram (EEG) during a normal wakeful state where the subject is quietly resting. Beta EEG are present when a person is alert/attentive and thinking actively. Theta waves are seen during the transition from wakefulness to sleep. Delta waves are low-frequency waves that occur during deep sleep. REM sleep is called paradoxical sleep because, during this stage, the EEG appears similar to that of a person who is awake i.e one experiences both alpha and beta waves, depending upon whether one consciously carries out an activity or not.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

40. Ans. d
Sol. During a normal night's sleep, we pass through the different stages of sleep 4-7 times. The first three stages (wakefulness, light sleep, deep sleep) are considered non-rapid eye movement (NREM)

sleep or quiet sleep. The fourth is rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, also known as active sleep in which dreams occur.
(DU MA 2018)

41. Ans. a
Sol. Alpha waves occur when people feel relaxed and when the brain is in an idle state without concentrating on anything. Beta waves are high-frequency, low-amplitude brain waves that are commonly observed in an awaken state. Delta waves are of the greatest amplitude and slowest frequency and indicate a completely dreamless state. Theta waves are of greater amplitude and slower frequency, such as when one is daydreaming.
(JMI Applied 2018)

42. Ans. c
Sol. Metabolism is determined by Amino Acids. Amino acids are molecules that combine to form proteins, thus the breakdown of proteins yields amino acids, which also act as a source of energy. Thus, the breakdown of food is a function performed by amino acids which is in accordance with the metabolism of the body.
(BHU MA 2017)

43. Ans. b
Sol. Proteins are built from a set of only twenty amino acids, each of which has a unique side chain. The side chains of amino acids have different chemistries.
(BHU MA 2014)

44. Ans. a
Sol. Amino acids are the major source of carbon for gluconeogenesis (generation of glucose from non-carbohydrate carbon substrates) and can be oxidized to CO_2 and H_2O during starvation. Amino acids are important for determining metabolism in the body.
(BHU MA 2017)

45. Ans. c
Sol. Catabolism is the process of nutrient absorption and breakage of food to release energy for the body to use, while anabolism builds complex molecules from simpler ones to store in the body for future use.
(BHU MA 2014)

46. Ans. b
Sol. Down's Syndrome is a genetic chromosome 21 disorder causing developmental and intellectual delays.
It is a genetic disorder caused when abnormal cell division results in extra genetic material from chromosome 21.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

47. Ans. b
Sol. Phenotype is defined as an organism's expressed physical traits, determined by an individual's genes or genotype. Genes that are expressed in the phenotype are called dominant genes while genes that are hidden in the phenotype but present in the form of alleles (alternative forms of genes present on a chromosome).
(DU MA Applied 2020)

48. Ans. c
Phenotype is the set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment. Genotype is the genetic composition, whereas karyotype is the general appearance of the complete set of chromosomes which can be used to find any abnormalities present in the chromosomes.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

49. Ans. c
Sol. In humans, the 23rd pair of chromosomes determines the sex of the foetus. It consists of X and Y chromosomes. The XX combination is a female foetus while the XY combination is a male foetus.
(BHU MA 2020)

50. Ans. b
Sol. Turner syndrome, a condition that affects only females, results when one of the X chromosomes (sex chromosomes) is missing or partially missing. Turner syndrome can cause a variety of medical and developmental problems, including short height, slow growth, failure of the ovaries to develop and heart defects.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

5 GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

PRACTICE MCQs

LEARNING

1. The term 'behaviourism' was first coined by (EASY)
a. Francis Crick
b. Edward Lee Thorndike
c. John Watson
d. Sherlock Holmes

2. Thorndike's work demonstrated another form of behaviourist learning, whereby organisms can be trained to display a specific behavioural response more frequently if the outcome of that behaviour led to the acquisition of a desirable reward. This form of conditioned learning is now referred to as (MODERATE)
a. operant conditioning
b. classical conditioning
c. positive reinforcement
d. social learning

3. Which of the following is a central theme of behaviourism? (MODERATE)
a. human behaviour can be manipulated using food
b. the majority of behaviour is learnt and not innate
c. the majority of behaviour is innate and not learnt
d. genetics has the strongest influence on human behavior

4. According to Bandura, which of the following is the correct sequence of processes involved in observation learning? (MODERATE)
a. Attention -> Retention -> Cognitive Rehearsal -> Corrective Action
b. Attention -> Cognitive Rehearsal -> Corrective Action -> Retention
c. Attention -> Corrective Action -> Cognitive Rehearsal -> Retention
d. Corrective Action -> Attention -> Cognitive Rehearsal -> Retention

5. Read each of the following two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R); and indicate your answer using code given below: (CHALLENGING)

Assertion (A) : According to Dollard and Miller, observational learning will occur only if organism's overt behaviour is followed by reinforcement.
Reason (R) : Copying behaviour involves guiding of one person's behaviour by another person.

a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

6. Which of the following did B. F. Skinner use as one experimental application of operant conditioning? (MODERATE)
a. he trained pigeons to operate missile guidance systems
b. he trained mice to perform simple calculus operations
c. he trained dogs to play short tunes on a series of eight bells
d. he trained chimpanzees to make moderately palatable cups of tea

7. Which of the following is the explanation of Premark principle? (EASY)
a. A primary reinforcement is thought of being related to an organism's survival
b. A secondary reinforcer acquires reinforcing value because of pairing with primary reinforcer
c. All responses are potential reinforcers
d. More frequently occurring activity can be used to reinforce the activity that occurs less often

MEMORY

1. The modal model proposed by Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968) of memory was challenged on the grounds that _____ (MODERATE)
a. impaired short-term memory does not disrupt long-term memory
b. Short-term memory has a limited capacity
c. longer time in short-term memory predicts likelihood of long-term memory
d. long-term memory has a limited capacity

2. The levels of processing proposed by Craik and Tulving follow the specific sequence in progressive order of depth ; choose the correct: (MODERATE)
a. Acoustic -> Semantic -> Physical
b. Physical -> Acoustic -> Semantic
c. Semantic -> Physical -> Acoustic
d. Acoustic -> Physical -> Semantic

3. A test where participants are asked to retrieve in any order stimuli previously presented is (EASY)
a. cued recall
b. implicit memory
c. explicit memory
d. free recall

4. A woman developed a tumor that diminished her ability to form new long-term memories. Though memory involves numerous parts of the brain, the part most likely affected by the tumor is the (MODERATE)
a. thalamus.
b. hypothalamus.
c. cerebellum.
d. hippocampus.

5. According to levels of processing, which of the following leads to the deepest level of memory? (EASY)
a. Perceptual
b. Semantic
c. Associative
d. cue dependent

6. An instructor gives her students a list of terms to memorize for their biology exam and immediately asks one student to recite the terms back to her. Which terms will this student most likely recall from the list? (CHALLENGING)
a. The student won't recall any of the terms because he has not used rehearsal to encode them.
b. Since there was no delay in asking for the terms, the student will remember those at the end of the list, showing a recency effect.
c. Since there was no delay in asking for the terms, the student will remember those at the beginning of the list, showing a primacy effect.
d. The student will recall only those items to which he has attached some meaning, regardless of where they fall on the list.

7. Eyewitness testimonies are an example of what kind of memory experiment? (MODERATE)
a. intentional learning
b. context-dependent learning
c. incidental learning
d. cue-dependent learning

8. Having prior memory associations that make it difficult to form new memory associations is termed (MODERATE)
a. proactive inhibition
b. transfer appropriate processing
c. time-dependent decay
d. encoding specificity

9. Lansdale and Baguley (2008) argue that memory dilution occurs because (MODERATE)
a. long-term memory capacity is limited
b. the number of null traces decreases
c. memories become indistinct from similar memories
d. the memory becomes less temporally distinctive

10. Memory can be improved when information to be learnt is (MODERATE)
a. Organized
b. Written
c. Spoken
d. Elaborated

11. Memory researchers define forgetting as the (MODERATE)
a. inability to retain information in working memory long enough to make use of it.
b. sudden loss of information after head trauma.
c. inability to retrieve information from long-term memory.
d. process by which information is lost in transit from short-term memory to long-term memory.

12. Participants take part in an experiment where they learn a number of words and are told that they will be tested later on what they have learned. This is a test of (MODERATE)
a. explicit memory
b. recognition
c. implicit memory
d. interference

13. Psychologists use the term _____ to describe memory for information that is able to be articulated, while _____ describes memory for information that aids performance of tasks. (EASY)
a. declarative; nondeclarative
b. nondeclarative; episodic
c. episodic; semantic
d. nondeclarative; declarative

14. The method of loci is a mnemonic device that involves (EASY)
a. thinking of a set of words that rhyme with the words you have to memorize.
b. making a word out of the first letters of each term that you have to memorize.
c. mentally placing items to be remembered in some imaginary environment.
d. associating each of the words you have to memorize with a set of pre-memorized words.

15. The physical memory trace in the brain is often referred to by neuroscience researchers as the (MODERATE)
a. engram.
b. hippocampus.
c. hypothalamus.
d. Hebbian synapse.

16. The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon describes the experience of believing that you (EASY)
a. know something but you are not able to articulate it.
b. heard someone say something when you actually did not.
c. know how to do something when in fact you do not.
d. have experienced something when you actually have not.

17. Which is a good method of revision? (MODERATE)
a. intense sessions
b. spaced learning
c. 1 hour on/1 hour off
d. late night sessions

18. Which key academic is involved in the study of memory as a reconstructive process? (MODERATE)
a. A. Baddeley
b. H. Eysenck
c. G. Hitch
d. E. Loftus

19. What is the retention without conscious recollection of skills and dispositions called? (EASY)
a. Iconic memory
b. Implicit memory
c. Explicit memory
d. Semantic memory

20. Arrange the following in sequences as per Atkinson and Shiffrin's model of memory when the information is processed (MODERATE)
(a) Short term memory
(b) Elaborative rehearsal
(c) Long term memory
(d) Attention
(e) in Sensory memory

a. (d) --> (e) --> (a) --> (b) --> (C)
b. (e) -->(a) --> (d) --> (b) --> (c)
c. (e) --> (d) --> (a) --> (b) --> (c)
d. (d) --> (e) --> (a) --> (b) -->(c)

21. Which situation describes the use of episodic memory? (CHALLENGING)
a. Puja remembered the excitement of the birthday party her friends had planned for her.
b. Sneha verified her identity over the phone by giving her date of birth.
c. Himani asked her teacher to name the capital of Mozambique.
d. Akansha recalled that a Pan Am commercial jet had crashed over Scotland.

22. Ebbinghaus developed standardized verbal units known as _____. (MODERATE)
a. Consonant Vowel Consonant nonsense syllables
b. Consonant Vowel Consonant meaningful syllables
c. Vowel Consonant Vowel non sense syllables
d. Consonant Consonant Consonant non sense syllables

23. Which among the following are the levels of processing proposed by Craik and Lockhart? (MODERATE0
a. Symbolic, Semantic and Acoustics
b. Physical, behavioral and Acoustics
c. Behavioral, Acoustics and Semantic
d. Physical, Acoustics and Semantic

24. Which device is used for the expression of different letters of a word?
a. Acoustics
b. Acronyms
c. Key word system
d. Clustering

25. Which are the two basic features of Schema? (MODERATE)
(a) Influencing memory
(b) Promoting forgetting
(c) Resisting change
(d) Promoting change

Choose the correct option:
a. (a) and (b)
b. (a) and (c)
c. (a) and (d)
d. (b) and (c)

SENSATION

1. Fechner also proposed the idea that the physical intensity of a physical stimulus is NOT accurately reflected in our perceived intensity of the stimulus. To measure perceived intensity, he proposed the idea of perceptual discrimination – being able to detect changes in the physical intensity itself. The unit of measure was referred to as the (EASY)
a. Just Negligible Discrepancy
b. Just Noticeable Discrepancy
c. Just Noticeable Difference
d. Just Negligible Difference

2. The perception below the absolute threshold is known as (EASY)
a. Subliminal perception
b. Perceptual vigilance
c. Apperception
d. Perceptual defense

3. Arrange in sequence the network of auditory pathways (MODERATE)
(a) Auditory Nerve
(b) Cochlear Nuclei
(c) Superior Olives
(d) Lateral Leminiscus
(e) Inferior Colliculi
(f) Medial Geniculate Nuclei
(g) Primary Auditory Cortex

Choose the correct sequence :
a. (a) --> (c) --> (b) --> (d) --> (e) --> (g) --> (f)
b. (a) --> (b) --> (c) --> (d) --> (e) --> (f) --> (g)
c. (b) --> (a) --> (d) -->(c) --> (g) --> (e) --> (f)
d. (f) --> (g) --> (e) --> (d) --> (c) --> (b) --> (a)

ATTENTION

1. A driver fails to notice a pedestrian who has just stepped out into the road. This is an example of (CHALLENGING)
a. change blindness

b. attentional blindness
c. space-based attention
d. inattentional blindness

2. What do you call the attention that is drawn automatically to a stimulus without the intention of the participant? (MODERATE)
a. Divided attention
b. Shadowing
c. Endogenous attention
d. Exogenous attention

PERCEPTION

1. When the function of a particular object is fixed or determined by its use in a particular way just before the problem is presented it is called _____. (MODERATE)
a. Functional fixedness
b. Incubation
c. Mental set
d. None of the above

2. Perception is _____. (EASY)
a. an accurate representation of the world
b. an appropriate representation of the world
c. an adequate representation of the world
d. a native representation of the world

3. In depth perception, what kind of image are used? (EASY)
a. Uni-dimensional image
b. Two-dimensional images
c. Three-dimensional images
d. Four-dimensional image

4. Which approach focused on the nature of a task and its influence on a person's ability in solving problems? (MODERATE0
a. Associationist approach
b. Information processing approach
c. Gestalt approach
d. Behaviorist approach

5. If you move a book from your desk to a shelf. you know the form of book is not changing. It may be because of which of the following? (CHALLENGING)
a. Linear perspective
b. Relative size
c. Shape constancy
d. Size constancy

6. Our expectancies, learning, past experiences and cultural factors play a critical role in shaping our perception. This is well explained by: (MODERATE)
a. Information processing approach
b. Bottom-up processing approach
c. Top-down processing approach
d. Hierarchical processing approach

7. Given below are the two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Indicate your answer using the codes given below : (MODERATE)
Assertion (A): Larger the image of an object on the retina, the closer it is judged to be. In addition, if an object is larger than other objects, it is often perceived as closer.
Reason (R): Retinal disparity provides an important cue for depth perception.
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Power Within Psychology

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

LEARNING

1. Any relatively permanent change in behavior by experience is called _____. (EASY)
a. Motivation
b. Learning
c. Adjustment
d. Emotion
(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. Classical conditioning of attitudes through exposure to stimuli lying below the individual's threshold of conscious experiences is _____. (EASY)
a. Subliminal conditioning
b. Delayed conditioning
c. Minimal conditioning
d. Backward conditioning
(DU MA Applied 2020)

3. _____ learning occurs when a person or animal suddenly grasps what something means and incorporates that new knowledge into old knowledge. (EASY)
a. Latent
b. Insight
c. Cognitive
d. Observational
(DU MA Applied 2020)

4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Operant Conditioning? (EASY)
a. Generalization
b. Avoidance learning
c. Spontaneous recovery
d. Responses are elicited
(DU MA 2020)

5. In operant conditioning, the process by which a behavior stops when it receives no response from the environment is called _____. (EASY)
a. Extinction
b. Punishment
c. Reinforcement
d. Spontaneous Recovery
(DU MA 2020)

6. In a_____ schedule, rewards are initiated after a constant number of responses: (EASY)
a. Fixed-Interval
b. Fixed-Ratio
c. Variable-Ratio
d. Variable-Interval
(DU MA 2020)

7. The return of response strength after extinction, without intervening reinforcement is called _____. (EASY)
a. Generalization
b. Discrimination
c. Spontaneous recovery
d. Shaping
(DU MA 2020)

8. Punishment is the most effective in suppressing any behavior, when it is: (MODERATE)
a. Immediate, consistent and mild
b. Delayed, inconsistent and intense
c. Delayed, consistent and mild
d. Immediate, consistent and intense
(BHU MA 2020)

9. Because you enjoy talking with your best friend, she can modify your behavior by refusing to speak to you each time you smoke a cigarette in her presence. She is using an operant conditioning technique called _____. (CHALLENGING)
a. negative reinforcement
b. punishment
c. extinction
d. reinforcement
(JMI 2020)

10.In complex learning _____. (MODERATE)
a. classical conditioning occurs
b. operant conditioning occurs
c. habituation always is apparent
d. something must be formed in addition to simple associations
(JMI 2020)

MEMORY AND FORGETTING

11. _____ memories are created at the time of high emotion situations of personal relevance and that are very vivid in nature. (MODERATE)
a. Flashbulb
b. Photographic
c. Implicit
d. Procedural
(DU MA Applied 2020)

12. Forgetting due to proactive interference occurs because _____. (MODERATE)
a. Later and earlier learning interferes with the recall of new learning
b. Later learning interferes with the recall of earlier learning
c. Earlier learning interferes with the recall of later learning
d. Both later learning interferes with the recall of earlier learning & Earlier learning interferes with the recall of later learning
(DU MA Applied 2020)

Power Within Psychology

13. Having superior memory for the items at the beginning and at the end of the list is known as _____. (EASY)
a. Von Restorff effect
b. Zeigarnik effect
c. Serial Position effect
d. Recency effect
(DU MA Applied 2020)

14. _____ is concerned with the skills and underlying abilities which we have acquired during life. (EASY)
a. Procedural memory
b. Declarative memory
c. Propositional memory
d. Semantic memory
(DU MA Applied 2020)

15. _____ is the process by which we adapt our memories to fit with our existing expectations. (MODERATE)
a. Confabulation
b. Schemata
c. Flashbulb memory
d. Encoding
(DU MA Applied 2020)

16. Recall that is better if it occurs in the same psychological state that is present when the information was first encoded is explained by _____. (MODERATE)
a. State-dependent retrieval
b. Trait-dependent retrieval
c. Hypermnesic retrieval
d. Emotional retrieval
(DU MA Applied 2020)

17. _____ proposed that semantic memory might be organized as an interconnected network. (MODERATE)
a. Collins and Hilgard
b. Collins and Quillian
c. Tulving
d. Baddeley
(DU MA 2020)

18. Sigmund Freud considered that _____ was really the key to all forgetting. (EASY)
a. Repression
b. Retrograde amnesia
c. Defense mechanism
d. Suppression
(DU MA 2020)

19. Which of the following is false regarding episodic memory? (MODERATE)
a. It uses comprehension as data
b. Units of information are episodes and events
c. There is high likelihood of forgetting the events
d. Emotional content is very important
(DU MA 2020)

20. The duration up to which a short- term store holds information is about _____. (EASY)
a. 3 seconds
b. 30 minutes
c. 30 seconds
d. 3 milliseconds
(BHU MA 2020)

SENSATION

21. As objects approach near the eye, the lens thickens to a more spherical shape through the contraction of the ciliary body muscles. This phenomenon is called _____. (EASY)
a. Transduction
b. Disparity
c. Accommodation
d. Stimulation
(DU MA Applied 2020)

22. Transformation of stimulus information into nerve signals by the sense organs such as eyes, ears, and nose is known as _____. (EASY)
a. Perception
b. Sensation
c. Transduction
d. All of the above
(JMI Applied 2016)

23. Prosopagnosia is an inability to recognize faces. It is an example of a breakdown of recognition called a (n) _____. (MODERATE)
a. agnosia
b. aphasia
c. visual ambiguity
d. detail deficit
(JMI 2020)

24. If you stare at the steps of an escalator for a short time and then look at the wall beside it, the wall appears to move downward because of what perceptual phenomenon? (MODERATE)
a. absolute motion
b. selective adaptation
c. relative motion
d. stroboscopic motion
(JMI 2020)

25. The process by which rods and cones convert electromagnetic energy into the activity of neurons is an example of _____. (EASY)
a. transduction
b. feature detection
c. sensory adjustment
d. accommodation

(JMI 2020)

26. The sensation that we know something and that its somewhere in our memory but just out of our reach is known as the (MODERATE)
a. Serial position effect
b. flashbulb memory effect
c. memory span effect
d. tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
(JMI 2020)

27. The electromagnetic spectrum of different wavelengths of light produced sensations of different colors is called _____. (EASY)
a. Hue
b. Saturation
c. Lightness
d. None of these
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

28. People having difficulty in focusing on distant objects have _____. (EASY)
a. Astigmatism
b. None of these
c. Myopia
d. Hypermetropia
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

29. _____ is the size of the difference in a stimulus property (such as the brightness of light) needed for the observer to notice a difference. (EASY)
a. Absolute threshold
b. None of the above
c. Just noticeable difference
d. Reizleimen
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

30. After sound waves pass through the auditory canal, they reach the _____. (MODERATE)
a. Eardrum
b. middle ear
c. tunnel of corti
d. oval window
(JMI 2020)

PERCEPTION

31. Misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are known as _____. (EASY)
a. Delusions
b. Hallucinations
c. Illusions
d. Distortion
(DU MA Applied 2020)

32. According to Gestalt psychologist, _____ doctrine is the correspondence between psychological or conscious experience and the underlying brain experience. (MODERATE)
a. Pragmatism
b. Eclectism
c. Isotropism
d. Isomorphism
(DU MA Applied 2020)

33. Which of the following is not a monocular cue of depth perception? (MODERATE)
a. Linear perspective
b. Motion parallax
c. Convergence
d. Relative Size
(DU MA 2020)

34. Which one of the following is not a 'Law of Perceptual Organization'? (MODERATE)
a. Law of Relative Size
b. Laws of Proximity
c. Laws of Similarity
d. Laws of Common Region
(BHU MA 2020)

35. Auto-kinetic movement does not take place if there is: (MODERATE)
a. Distance between stimulus and eyes
b. Illusion
c. Attention is selective
d. Fixed frame of reference
(BHU MA 2020)

36. Because of _____, you may perceive a red ball on the kitchen table as an apple. (CHALLENGING)
a. top-down processing
b. bottom-up processing
c. feature extraction
d. geon analysis
(JMI 2020)

37. When you see your professor in the supermarket, you have trouble recognizing him. What best explains this? (CHALLENGING)
a. The relations between geons are contrary to your expectations
b. A familiar stimulus in an unfamiliar context is difficult to recognize
c. You have used bottom-up processing instead of top-down processing
d. Ambiguous stimuli are easiest to judge in familiar surrounding
(JMI 2020)

38.Perceiving a large desk object as a cow, fills which function of perception? (CHALLENGING)
a. localization
b. recognition
c. tracking movement

d. assigning causality
(JMI 2020)

39. The stimulation of specialized motion cells appear to be responsible for our perception of _____. (MODERATE)
a. motion after effect
b. motion parallax
c. stroboscopic motion
d. induced motion
(JMI 2020)

40. The study of an individual perception and use of space, including territorial space, is called _____. (MODERATE)
a. Paralanguage
b. Proxemics
c. Dialectic
d. Kinesics
(DU MA 2018)

41. Which of the following is not a cue for depth perception? (EASY)
a. linear perspective
b. interposition
c. orientation
d. texture
(JMI MA 2019)

42. Perceptual constancies are _____. (EASY)
a. An aid in perceiving a stable and consistent world
b. Likely inborn and not subject to learning
c. Illusion in which we perceive something that does not correspond to the sensory information
d. Help an individual determine cause and effect relations
(JMI MA 2019)

43. Optical illusion result from distortion in _____. (EASY)
a. Perception
b. Sensation
c. Transduction
d. Adaptation
(JMI MA 2019)

ATTENTION

44. Why is selective attention important? (MODERATE)
a. It reduces the interference from irrelevant sensory sources
b. It distinguishes the effects of environment and learning
c. It informs the brain about the location of body parts
d. It serves to focus on sensory inputs
(BHU MA 2020)

45. Which of the following is not an 'objective determinant' of attention? (MODERATE)
a. Size
b. Repetition
c. Social suggestion
d. Contrast
(BHU 2019)

46. 'When despite the individual's desire to keep concentrating on desired area of focus, his/her attention is diverted, resulting in blocking or diminishing of the reception of desired information', it refers to which of the following processes? (MODERATE)
a. Fluctuation of attention
b. Distraction of attention
c. Shifting of attention
d. Division of attention

47. Which of the following is NOT a component of the object recognition system? (MODERATE)
a. Feature detector
b. Object representer
c. Hypothesis verifier
d. Model database
(BHU MA 2015)

48. The term _____ refers to the 'ability to focus on a specific aspect of experience that is relevant to the task at hand while ignoring others that are irrelevant'. (MODERATE)
a. Sustained attention
b. Selective attention
c. Divided attention
d. Focused attention
(BHU MA 2015)

49. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of 'automatic processing'? (MODERATE)
a. Occurs without attention
b. Occurs without the conscious awareness of task
c. Occurs without interfering with other activities
d. Permits gaining detailed knowledge of the task
(BHU MA 2015)

50. According to DeGangi and Porges, which is the correct order of the three stages of sustained attention? (MODERATE)
a. Attention getting > attention holding > attention releasing
b. Attention holding > attention getting > attention releasing
c. Attention releasing > attention getting > attention holding
d. Attention getting > attention releasing > attention holding
(BHU MA 2015)

ANSWERS – UNIT 5 PRACTICE MCQs

LEARNING

1. Ans. c
Sol. John B. Watson also known as the father of behaviorism, coined the term and it was Edward L. Thorndike who came up with the concept of operant conditioning.

2. Ans. a
Sol. The learning theory of Thorndike represents the original S-R framework of behavioral psychology: Learning is the result of associations forming between stimuli and responses. This further led to the development of Operant conditioning which involves learning of voluntary behavior, the organism is rewarded for the correct response made, this reward or a pleasure consequence of a certain action by the organism facilitates learning and enhances the probability of exhibition of the same response in future.

3. Ans. b
Sol. Behaviorism as a school of thought which believes that all behavior, good or bad, is learned over a period of time and thus can be unlearned as well.

4. Ans. a
Sol. According to Bandura's theory of observational learning- an individual learns a particular behavior through modeling i.e. a model doing the same thing via first of all paying attention to the behavior exhibited, then trying to retain in the memory the steps taken by the model, then mentally practicing the behavior and after this finally after mental rehearsal comes the actual exhibition of the behavior i.e. corrective action.

5. Ans. b
Sol. If an organism is imitating the behaviour of a model then the learning will only take place if it receives the same reinforcement as the model because it will facilitate the action otherwise the organism will conclude that the efforts made went in vain.

6. Ans. a
Sol. The pigeons were trained by Skinner to peck at a target, and they rewarded with food when they completed the task correctly. Skinner designed a missile that carried pigeons which could see the target through the windows.

7. Ans. d
Sol. The Premack principle, or the relativity theory of reinforcement, states that more probable behaviors will reinforce less probable behaviors.

MEMORY

1. Ans. a
Sol.The multi-store model of memory (also known as the modal model) was proposed by Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin (1968) and is a structural model. They proposed that memory consisted of three stores: a sensory register, short-term memory and long-term memory. An information maintained long enough in STM will eventually move to LTM but to draw forth the same information from LTM, STM has to be efficiently functioning. However, that is not the case since both are individual systems and processes.

2. Ans. b
Sol. According to the levels of processing framework, stimulus information is processed at multiple levels simultaneously depending upon its characteristics. Furthermore, the "deeper" the processing, the more that will be remembered. The most primitive level of understanding comes from attention to its physical features (Physical), then listening to it (Acoustic) and then wider depth comes from understanding the meaning of it (Semantic).

3. Ans. d
Sol. In free recall, participants are given the liberty to recall the elements of stimuli presented, in any order they choose to. Cued recall involves recall of the next stimuli base don the previous stimuli acting as a cue for it.

4.Ans. d
Sol. Hippocampus is the region of the brain responsible for the formation of new long-term memories, hence that would be the most impacted.

5. Ans. b
Sol. Understanding of the inherent meaning behind any concept or stimuli leads to formation of a neuronal connection in the brain which is significantly stronger than the rest of the levels of processing. Thus, the deepest level of memory processing is semantic.

6. Ans. b
Sol. Due to recent exposure to the terms that were at the last of the list, the students will most likely to recall those, hence the recency effect under serial position effect will come into action. This is because there was no delay in asking for the terns, hence the ones at the bottom of the list would be the most recent items present in the short-term memory due to its ,limited capacity and no time given for rehearsal of items at the beginning of the list, leading to failure of primacy effect.

7. Ans. c
Sol. Since the eye-witnesses did not consciously learn the event but due to a certain significance that the particular event holds they remember almost every vivid detailed about it, thus, the learning was incidental. Incidental learning is learning that occurs unintentionally, from activities where learning is not a conscious goal for the learner. The rest are conscious, intention-based learning types.

8. Ans. a
Sol. Proactive interference or inhibition happens when older information interferes in the learning and subsequent recall of newer information.

9. Ans. d
Sol. Lansdale and Baguley (2008) have proposed a population dilution model of forgetting. It is based on 3 ideas: memory for a stimulus can be described by a population of accessible traces; probability of retrieval after a delay is predicted by the proportion of traces in this population that will be defined as correct if sampled; and this population is diluted over time by null traces that, if accessed, block retrieval. Null traces represent those items which are not recoverable or are errors that the participant knows are incorrect and decide not to emit.

10. Ans. a
Sol. Organization of information makes it easier for the brain to process it and eventually shift it to Long-Term memory.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Forgetting is defined as the inability to retrieve information from Long-term memory to Short-term memory. Amnesia is a sudden loss of information after head trauma.

12. Ans. a
Sol. Explicit memory is also called declarative memory, which is a type of long-term memory. In this type of LTM, an individual stores facts, formulas, information, etc. i.e. anything which can be verbally declared. Implicit memory, or nondeclarative memory, is unconscious and automatic and includes memories of how to perform tasks that you do everyday.

13. Ans. a
Sol. Declarative memory includes information that be declared i.e. facts, figures, information etc. and non-declarative memory is inclusive of all those things which one can't declare but display, for instance the skill of solving a Rubik's cube, bicycling, riding a motorbike, all of these are skills or expertise-based memory.

14. Ans. c
Sol. The method of loci (loci being Latin for "places") is a strategy of memory enhancement which uses visualizations of familiar spatial environments in order to enhance the recall of information. The method of loci is also known as the memory journey, memory palace, or mind palace technique.

15. Ans. a
Sol. An engram is a unit of cognitive information imprinted in a physical substance, theorized to be the means by which memories are stored as biophysical or biochemical changes in the brain or other biological tissue, in response to external stimuli.

16. Ans. a
Sol. The "tip of the tongue" (TOT) phenomenon is a state in which one cannot quite recall a familiar word but can recall words of similar form and meaning.

17. Ans. b
Sol. Spaced learning comprises breaking a long course into several sessions or modules of shorter durations with breaks in between the sessions. This gives the mind time to form connections between the ideas and concepts so knowledge can be built upon and easily recalled later.

18. Ans. d
Sol. Elizabeth Loftus came with the concept of reconstructive nature of long-term memory. According to her, it is the tendency to modify the segments of any memory as per our suitability in the moment.

19. Ans. b
Sol. In psychology, implicit memory is one of the two main types of long-term human memory. It is acquired and used unconsciously, and can affect thoughts and behaviours. It comprises knowledge about how to perform certain tasks and skills.

20. Ans. c
Sol. As per Atkinson and Shiffrin's model of memory, when the information is processed, it first goes through sensory memory, then it is attended to, it then goes to short term memory, and finally by elaborative rehearsal (thinking about meaning of the information and connecting it to already existing information in the memory) it goes to the long term memory.

21. Ans. a
Sol. Episodic memory is defined as the ability to recall and mentally reexperience specific episodes from one's personal past and is contrasted with semantic memory that includes memory for generic, context-free knowledge. Thus, Puja's excitement of the party planned by her friends for her is a personal event is an example of episodic memory.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Popularly known as CVC trigrams, Herman Ebbinghaus developed standardized verbal units known as Consonant Vowel Consonant nonsense syllables. Thus, three-lettered nonsense syllables must follow the pattern of consonant followed by a vowel, followed by another consonant (e.g. CUG).

23. Ans. d
Sol. The levels of processing model (Craik & Lockhart, 1972) focuses on the depth of processing involved in memory, and predicts the deeper information is processed, the longer a memory trace will last. Craik and Lockhart proposed the 3 levels to be physical (focusing on physical characteristics of stimuli), acoustic (the phonological component) and semantic (understanding and attaching meaning).

24. Ans. b
Sol. An acronym is a short form or a word formed from the initial components of a longer name or phrase, usually using individual initial letters.

25. Ans. b

Sol. In psychology and cognitive science, a schema describes a pattern of thought or behavior that organizes categories of information and the relationships among them. It influences memory and resists change.

SENSATION

1.Ans. c

Sol. Just Noticeable difference is the minimum difference of stimulation between two stimuli so that the perceiver can distinguish between the two atleast 50% of the time.

2. Ans. a

Sol. Subliminal perceptions, also known as subliminal messages, are messages, either visual or auditory, that are presented just beyond the threshold of human perception. A subliminal perception may not be audible enough that the conscious mind might register it but be audible enough for the subconscious mind.

3. Ans. b

Sol. The network of auditory pathways in correct sequence Auditory Nerve, Cochlear Nuclei , Superior Olives, Lateral Leminiscus, Inferior Colliculi, Medial Geniculate Nuclei, Primary Auditory Cortex.

ATTENTION

1.Ans. d

Sol. Inattentional blindness refers to the phenomena in which we fail to attend to a stimulus which is uncommon in the environment. This happens not due to some sight dysfunctionality but simply because we tend to concentrate on things that are most important, based on our existing schemas.

2. Ans. d

Sol. Goal-driven attention is referred to as top-down or endogenous attention, whereas stimulus-driven attention is referred to as bottom-up or exogenous attention, being driven by external events in the environment. In contrast to both explicit and implicit forms of endogenous attention, exogenous attention refers to effects that are generated externally by the physical properties of stimuli (e.g., brightness, color, shape). This generally takes place involuntarily.

PERCEPTION

1. Ans. a

Sol. Functional fixedness is a type of cognitive bias that involves a tendency to see objects as only working in a particular way. For example, you might view a thumbtack as something that can only be used to hold paper to a corkboard.

2. Ans. c

Sol. Perception is predominantly an adequate representation of the world as it is not entirely accurate or appropriate at any given moment because illusions or distorted perceptions do exist.

3. Ans. c

Sol. In depth perception, three dimensional images are used. This is because depth perception required all three dimensions- the length, breadth and height.

4. Ans. c

Sol. Gestalt psychologists argued that problem solving was a productive process. In particular, in the process of thinking about a problem, individuals sometimes "restructured" their representation of the problem, leading to a flash of insight that enabled them to reach a solution.

5. Ans. c

Sol. Shape constancy refers to the phenomenon in which the percept of the shape of a given object remains constant despite changes in the shape of the object's retinal image in the eye.

6. Ans. c

Sol. In top-down processing, perceptions begin with the most general and move toward the more specific. These perceptions are heavily influenced by our expectations and prior knowledge.

7. Ans. b

Sol. Relative size is a perceptual clue which allows you to determine how close objects are to an object of known size. Sometimes our perceptions are faulty. Humans use relative size to judge the size of the moon. This is why the moon seems bigger and closer when it is near the horizon than when it is high in the sky. Retinal disparity refers to the small difference between the images projected on the two retinas when looking at an object or scene. This slight difference or disparity in retinal images serves as a binocular cue for the perception of depth.

ANSWERS – UNIT 5 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. b

Sol. Learning, like reflexes and instincts, allows an organism to adapt to its environment. But unlike instincts and reflexes, learned behaviors involve change and experience: learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or knowledge that results from experience. In contrast to innate behaviors, learning involves acquiring knowledge and skills through experience.

2. Ans. a

Sol. Subliminal priming or conditioning occurs when an individual is exposed to stimuli below the threshold of perception. This process occurs outside the realm of consciousness and is different from memory which relies on direct retrieval of information. Subliminal priming is established based on a "primed" stimulus that is below the threshold of conscious detection.

Delayed conditioning is a form of classical conditioning in which the conditioned stimulus precedes the unconditioned stimulus by a significant time period and the organism learns to withhold its conditioned response. Backward conditioning is a procedure in which an unconditioned stimulus is consistently presented before a neutral stimulus.

3. Ans. b

Sol. Insight learning or 'aha' moment does not involve gradual shaping or trial and error. It was described by Wolfgang Kohler in his

study on Sultan the chimpanzee, who, Kohler argued, used insight to learn a creative way of attaining fruit that was out of reach. In humans, insight learning occurs whenever the solution to a problem suddenly appears, even if previously no progress was being made. Latent learning is the knowledge that is displayed only when one has an incentive to showcase it. Observational learning is the process of learning by watching the behaviour of others and later modelled.

4. Ans. d

Sol. Operant conditioning is the process of learning where behaviours are modified through the association of stimuli with reinforcement and punishment. It includes the phenomena of generalization, avoidance learning and spontaneous recovery. Elicitation of natural responses is a part of classical conditioning owing to a stimulus response association but in operant conditioning, there are responses contingent on reinforcement.

5. Ans. a

Sol. Extinction occurs after the reinforcement is no longer presented and that leads to the waning away of the behavior. For instance, in the Skinner experiment, when the rat pressed the lever but did not receive food pellet for a couple of trials, the likelihood of 'lever-pressing' behaviour decreased and eventually faded away. Punishment refers to any change that occurs after a behaviour that reduces the likelihood that that behaviour will occur again in the future. Reinforcement refers to anything that increases the likelihood that a response will occur. Spontaneous recovery is the reappearance of the conditioned response after a rest period or period of lessened response.

6. Ans. b

Sol. Schedules of reinforcement are rules that state which instances of behaviour, if any, will be reinforced. The fixed-interval schedule deals with presentation of reinforcement after a fixed time interval regardless of the number of desired responses exhibited, for instance, every 5 minutes. Fixed-ratio schedule deals with reinforcement being given after a fixed number of responses, e.g at every 5th desired response. A variable ratio schedule is where the reinforcement is presented after varied number of responses and a variable-interval schedule is where reinforcement is presented after a varied time interval.

7. Ans. c

Sol. Spontaneous recovery is a phenomenon in which the conditioned response reappears after a period of rest or extinction. When the dog was made to salivate at the sound of the bell but without the presentation of food over a couple of trials, the response of salivation eventually faded away, however, when the bell and food are presented again, the salivation response reoccurs. Generalization is the tendency to respond in the same way to different but similar stimuli while discrimination is the ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and other stimuli that have not been paired with an unconditioned stimulus. Shaping refers to reinforcement of successive approximations of a desired behaviour.

8. Ans. d

Sol. According to the behaviorist perspective, a punishment is effective when it immediately follows the undesirable behavior, when it is consistent i.e it must be administered each time the undesirable behaviour is displayed. It must be intense and contingent upon the behavior.

9. Ans. b

Sol. You not talking to your friend is a form of negative punishment wherein a pleasurable stimulus is removed to make a response less likely to occur. Since your friend wants you to stop smoking, she will remove herself (pleasurable stimulus) from your presence each time you smoke so that your behaviour of smoking reduces. Reinforcement is introduction of a pleasurable stimulus (positive) or removal of an aversive stimulus (negative) to increase the likeliness of displaying that behaviour.

10. Ans. d

Sol. In Classical conditioning (S-S relation) or learning through association occurs and in Operant conditioning (S-R), learning through consequences occurs. But in complex learning this is not the case, it is much more. Complex learning involves conditioning, trial and error, imitation, cognitive and conceptual learning, problem solving, social learning, creative learning and cumulative learning within the parameter of observational and meaningful learning. Thus, these factors come into play along with conditioning and association-based learning.

11. Ans. a

Sol. A flashbulb memory is a highly detailed, exceptionally vivid "snapshot" of the moment and circumstances in which a piece of surprising and consequential (or emotionally arousing) news was learned about. The term "flashbulb memory" suggests the surprise, indiscriminate illumination, detail, and brevity of a photograph. Photographic/eidetic memory is the ability to recall a past scene in detail with great accuracy. Implicit memories, also called procedural memories, are unconscious and automatic memories about how to perform tasks one does on a daily basis.

12. Ans. c

Sol. Proactive interference (pro=forward) occurs when you cannot learn a new task because of an old task that had been learnt. When what we already know interferes with what we are currently learning – where old memories disrupt new memories, it leads to forgetting. Retroactive interference is the opposite. It occurs when earlier learning interferes with the recall of later learning.

13. Ans. c

Sol. Serial position effect is the tendency to remember the first and last items in a list better than those in the middle. It comprises of primacy effect (the tendency to recall words at the beginning of the list) and recency effect (the tendency to recall words at the end of the list). The Von Restorff effect, also called 'isolation effect' states that in a collection of homogenous stimuli, the one that differs from the rest would be more likely to be remembered. Zeigarnik effect is the

tendency to remember tasks that have been interrupted or are incomplete better than tasks which have been completed.

14. Ans. a
Sol. Procedural memory is a type of long-term memory involving how to perform different actions and skills. Essentially, it is the memory of how to do certain things. Riding a bike, tying your shoes, and cooking an omelet are all examples of procedural memories. Declarative memory or explicit memory consists of factual information that requires conscious effort for retrieval. Semantic memory refers to recollection of ideas, concepts and facts commonly regarded as general knowledge, which may or may not be drawn from personal experience.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Confabulation is a type of memory error in which gaps in a person's memory are unconsciously filled with fabricated, misinterpreted, or distorted information based on our existing expectations. When someone confabulates, they are confusing things they have imagined with real memories. Schemata is a pattern of thought and behaviour through which organization of categories of information and relationship between them takes place. Encoding is the process by which sensory information is modified and stored in the brain. A flashbulb memory is a highly detailed, exceptionally vivid "snapshot" of the moment and circumstances in which a piece of surprising and consequential (or emotionally arousing) news was learned about.

16. Ans. a
Sol. State-dependent retrieval describes the phenomenon that subjects who learn something in one state (e.g., a drug, nondrug, or mood state) remember more if they recall in the same state, rather than in a changed state. Context-dependent retrieval describes the same phenomenon, but in reference to the particular contextual cues in the environment that remain same during encoding and retrieval.

17. Ans. b
Sol. Collins and Quillian, in the 1960s, proposed the hierarchical network model which indicates that nodes of information (categories) are connected to each other through strong and weak links. Thus, all human knowledge is organized into a hierarchy arranged into two sets.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Freud understood repression as the pushing of irrational and socially inappropriate drives and desires into the unconscious. He believed that the information that is forgotten is actually repressed and in the unconscious. Retrograde amnesia is the loss of memory of events before the event that caused the amnesia.

19. Ans. a
Sol. Episodic memory makes use of actual events rather than the comprehension of them, as the individual is present and a participant of the event. The rest statements are true in the case of episodic memory.

20. Ans. c
Sol. According to Miller, the capacity of short-term memory is 7 plus minus 2 items (5-9 items) and Sperling found that the duration for which information is held in STM is about 30 seconds.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Accommodation is the process of changing the shape of the lens to focus on near or distant objects. To focus on a near object – the lens becomes thicker, this allows the light rays to refract (bend) more strongly. To focus on a distant object – the lens is pulled thin, this allows the light rays to refract slightly. Retinal disparity is the fact that the left and right fields of vision provide slightly different visual images when focusing on a single object. It is a type of binocular visual cue that allows people to perceive depth and distance. Sensory transduction is the transformation of the energy of a stimulus into a change in the electric potential across the membrane of a receptor cell.

22. Ans. c
Sol. The conversion of a stimulus from one form to another is called transduction. Stimuli from the environment (distal stimuli) are transformed into neural signals, which are then interpreted by the brain through a process called transduction. Sensation is input about the physical world obtained by our sensory receptors, and perception is the process by which the brain selects, organizes, and interprets these sensations.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Agnosia is a rare disorder characterized by an inability to recognize and identify objects or persons. People with agnosia may have difficulty recognizing the geometric features of an object or face or may be able to perceive the geometric features but not know what the object is used for or whether a face is familiar or not. Prosopagnosia is a type of agnosia.

24. Ans. d
Sol. The stroboscopic effect is a visual phenomenon caused by aliasing that occurs when continuous rotational or other cyclic motion is represented by a series of short or instantaneous samples at a sampling rate close to the period of the motion. Selective Adaptation refers to the tendency to give a diminished response when faced with sustained stimuli. Relative Motion refers to the motion or speed of any object in respect to a particular point.

25. Ans. a
Sol. Transduction is the sensory transduction of the visual system. It is a process by which light is converted into electrical signals in the rod cells, cone cells and photosensitive ganglion cells of the retina of the eye. Feature detection is the ability to detect certain types of stimuli, like movements, shape, and angles, requires specialized cells in the brain called feature detectors. Sensory adaptation is a reduction in sensitivity to a stimulus after constant exposure to it. Accomodation is the adjustment of the curvature and thickness of the lens of the eye, in accordance with the distance of objects.

26. Ans. d

Sol. Tip of the tongue (TOT) (also known as Lethologica) is the phenomenon of failing to retrieve a word or term from memory, combined with partial recall and the feeling that retrieval is imminent. The phenomenon's name comes from the saying, "It's on the tip of my tongue."

27. Ans. a
Sol. Hue is the subjective quality of colour which is determined primarily by the wavelength and secondarily by amplitude, thus producing an electromagnetic spectrum. Saturation refers to the colorfulness of an area as evaluated by its brightness while lightness refers to light shades of the same color.

28. Ans. c
Sol. In myopia, people can see clearly, the objects nearby. However, distant objects are blurry. Opposite is the case in hypermetropia. Astigmatism, a temporary and curable condition causes blurring of vision in case of objects that are nearby as well as at a distance.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Just Noticeable Difference (JND) is the threshold or the minimum level of stimulation where the person can detect the stimulus 50% of the time.

30. Ans. a
Sol. The pinna is the visible portion of the outer ear which collects sound waves and channels them into the ear canal (external auditory meatus), where the sound is amplified. The sound waves then travel toward a flexible, oval membrane at the end of the ear canal called the eardrum, or tympanic membrane.
Eardrum, also called the tympanic membrane or myringa, is a thin, cone-shaped membrane that separates the external ear from the middle ear.

31. Ans. c
Sol. The misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are generally termed as illusions. Illusion result from an external stimulus situation and generate the same kind of experience in each individual. Hallucination includes a sensory stimulation in the absence of a stimulus. Delusions are false beliefs despite evidence to the contrary.

32. Ans. d
Sol. In Gestalt psychology, isomorphism refers to a correspondence between a stimulus array and the brain state created by that stimulus. For example, the phi phenomenon in which a pair of alternating and spatially separated patches of light create the illusion of motion, it is argued that the brain state created by this stimulus matches the brain state created by a patch of light moving between the two locations. Isotropism refers to the state of being same, with respect to direction or orientation, symmetry of form etc.

33. Ans. c
Sol. Monocular cues refer to the ways that each of your eyes takes in visual information that's used to judge distance, depth and 3D space. Convergence is the formation of a single image from the information received on the retina of both the eyes. It is a binocular cue. Linear perspective happens when the angles of two adjacent objects and the distance between them look smaller and smaller. Monocular motion parallax happens when you move your head and objects that are farther away appear to move at a different speed than those closer to you.

34. Ans. d
Sol. All others are Gestaltian perceptual laws while law of common region is not. Objects of similar size, closer in proximity and similarity are grouped together during perception.

35. Ans. d
Sol. Autokinetic effect is a phenomenon of visual perception in which a stationery, small point of light in an otherwise dark or featureless environment appears to move. This movement is caused by change in frame of reference and hence is not seen when there is a fixed frame of reference.

36. Ans. a
Sol. Top-down processing refers to the idea that the brain takes in the information as a whole and breaks it down to the tiniest, most minor aspects of itself. Here, the red ball may be perceived as an apple as the individual may consider the entire context or environment, hence it is top-down processing as the individual is not looking at individual elements.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Bottom-up processing refers to the idea that it all begins with individual elements that are taken in, one by one, and pieced together to get the entire structure as it truly is whereas top-down processing refers to the idea that the brain takes in the information as a whole and breaks it down to the tiniest, most minor aspects of itself. Due to this, you are unable to connect the image of your professor and supermarket together.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Our brains are wired to assign causality to make sense out of what you experience or see as a means of influencing your future behavior. Thus, here causality is being understood.

39. Ans. d
Sol. Induced movement or induced motion is an illusion of visual perception in which a stationary or a moving object appears to move or to move differently because of other moving objects nearby in the visual field. It is interpreted in terms of the change in the location of an object due to the movement in the space around it.
(JMI 2020)

40. Ans. b
Sol. Proxemics involves how we deal with the space, territory, and environment around us. It also involves the design or setup of a room to either inhibit or promote communication. Kinesics is systematic study of the relationship between nonlinguistic body motions (such

as blushes, shrugs, or eye movement) and communication. Paralanguage involves the intentional or unintentional manipulation of the face, gestures, intonation, pace, tone, stress, rhythm, pausing, or non-lexical vocal interjection.
(DU MA 2018)

41. Ans. c
Sol. Linear perspective, interposition, and texture are all cues for depth perception. However, orientation is not a depth perception cue.
(JMI MA 2019)

42. Ans. a
Sol. Perceptual constancies involve perception of the object's shape, size, colour, brightness etc. as same or constant even though our sensation of the object changes. This phenomenon of viewing the world as consistent thus is like an aid in perceiving a stable world around us.
(JMI MA 2019)

43. Ans. a
Sol. Perception is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information, so that we can understand the information from the environment. In an optical or visual illusion, the perception is distorted. They result from the brain's processing of ambiguous or unusual visual information.
(JMI MA 2019)

44. Ans. a
Sol. Selective attention refers to the processes that allow an individual to select and focus on particular input for further processing while simultaneously suppressing irrelevant or distracting information. Since humans are constantly bombarded with loads of stimuli constantly, Selective attention helps filter out irrelevant and/or unimportant stimuli and helps focus on the important ones, thus reducing mental overload.
(BHU MA 2020)

45. Ans. c
Sol. Objective determinants are the stimulus-related aspects that influence attention. Size, color, contrast, repetition, volume are such factors. Subjective determinants are internal factors such as interests, motives, attitudes and mood. Social suggestion does not fall in the category of either.
(BHU 2019)

46. Ans. a
Sol. When we are seeing an object or listening to a sound, after few seconds, the attention will be shifted towards other stimulus or other area of the stimulus for a fraction of time and returns to the original stimulus. This process is called fluctuation.

47. Ans. b
Sol. An object recognition system finds objects in the real world from an image of the world, using object models which are known a priori. It's components include Feature detector, Hypothesis verifier and Model database, thus object representer is not a part of it.
(BHU MA 2015)

48. Ans. b
Sol. Selective attention is the process of focusing on a particular object in the environment for a certain period of time. Attention is a limited resource, so selective attention allows us to tune out unimportant details and focus on what matters. Sustained attention is the ability to focus on an activity or stimulus over a long period of time. Divided attention occurs when mental focus is directed toward multiple ideas or tasks at once.
(BHU MA 2015)

49. Ans. d
Sol. Automatic information processing refers to a mental cognitive process with the following characteristics: it is fast, parallel, efficient, requires little cognitive effort, and does not require active control or attention by the subject. This type of processing is the result of repetitive training on the same task.
(BHU MA 2015)

50. Ans. a
Sol. Sustained attention is the ability to focus on an activity or stimulus over a long period of time. DeGangi and Porges (1990) indicate there are 3 stages to sustained attention which include: attention getting, attention holding, and attention releasing. Attention getting is the initial orientation or alerting to a stimulus. Attention holding is the maintenance of attention when a stimulus is intricate or novel. Attention releasing is the releasing or turning off of attention from a stimulus.
(BHU MA 2015)

6 THINKING, INTELLIGENCE & CREATIVITY

PRACTICE MCQs

INTELLIGENCE

1. What is the correct sequence of products in Guilford's SOI model?
a. Unit-> Relation-> Class-> System-> Transformation-> Implication
b. Unit-> Class-> Relation-> System-> Transformation-> Implication
c. Class-> Unit-> System-> Relation-> Transformation-> Implication
d. Unit-> Class-> Relation-> System-> Implication-> Transformation
(MODERATE)

2. According to Jensen what percent (%) of variance in intelligence is explained by genetic factors:
a. 20 to 30%
b. 55 to 65%
c. 80 to 90%
d. 40 to 50%
(MODERATE)

3. Jensen put forward the regression argument to account for which of the following?
a. To understand inter-generation changes in intelligence
b. To understand intra-generation changes in intelligence
c. To understand group differences in intelligence
d. To understand the role of genetics in intelligence
(EASY)

4. Read each of the following two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) ; and indicate your answer using code given below:
Assertion (A): Mean level of fluid intelligence (gf) is higher in young adults than older adults.
Reason (R): Crystallized intelligence increases throughout life span.
a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true; but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(MODERATE)

5. In Guilford's structure of Intellect Model, obtained abilities have been named in which of the following sequence:
a. Operations, contents, products
b. Operations; products; contents
c. Contents; operations; products
d. Products; contents; operations
(EASY)

6. Arrange Thurston's primary abilities in correct sequence:
a. Verbal Comprehension; Verbal Fluency; Numerical Ability; Memory; Perceptual Speed; Inductive Reasoning, Spatial Visualization
b. Verbal Fluency; Verbal Comprehension; Numerical Ability; Memory; Perceptual Speed; Spatial Visualization; Inductive Reasoning
c. Numerical Ability; Verbal Comprehension; Verbal Fluency; Memory; Inductive Reasoning; Spatial Visualization; Perceptual Speed
d. Spatial Visualization; Inductive Reasoning; Memory; Perceptual Speed; Numerical Ability; Verbal Fluency; Verbal Comprehension
(MODERATE)

7. A statistical estimate of the extent to which individual differences in genes in a population contribute to individual differences in a trait is called
a. percentile.
b. reliability.
c. standard deviation.
d. heritability.
(EASY)

8. Which of the following is one of Robert Sternberg's proposed components of intelligence?
a. Analytical intelligence, or "book smarts"
b. The g factor, or generalized intelligence
c. Linguistic intelligence, or the sensitivity to sounds, rhythm, and the meaning of words
d. Spatial intelligence, or the ability to accurately perceive the visual spatial world
(EASY)

9. A test involves presenting a pair of words like FATHER-DAUGHTER and the subject is required to list as many ways in which the pair is related. In this measure which of the abilities are given by Guilford?
a. Divergent production of symbolic relations.
b. Divergent production of semantic relations
c. Convergent production of symbolic relations.
d. Divergent production of semantic systems.
(MODERATE)

10. Individual differences in intelligence are due to
a. Only genetic factors
b. Only environmental factors
c. Genetic and economic factors
d. Many factors including genetic and environmental

(EASY)

11. Number of different factors as specified by Spearman to explain the performance on some tests:
a. One's' factor and many 'g' factors.
b. Many's' factors and many 'g' factors.
c. One's' factor and one 'g' factor
d. Many's' factors and one 'g' factor.

12. Using the notions Chronological Age (CA), Educational Age (EA), and Mental Age (MA), the Accomplishment Quotient (AQ) is computed as:
a. 100 (EA/CA)
b. 100 (MA/EA)
c. 100 (MA/CA)
d. 100 (EA/MA)
(MODERATE)

13. Crystallized intelligence is reflected in your ability to
a. empathize with people who are upset.
b. correctly name the members of the Indian Supreme Court.
c. solve an abstract puzzle that you have never seen before.
d. react within a given period of time.
(MODERATE)

14. High IQ scores have been shown to predict _____, but not _____.
a. reproductive success; school performance
b. happiness; longevity
c. job placement; school performance
d. school performance; happiness
(EASY)

Intelligence tests

15. On a Wechsler type intelligence scale Arish has a Deviation IQ of 115. If the norms of this test are expressed in terms of normalized T scores (mean=105, SD=10), what would be the T score of Arish?
a. 40
b. 60
c. 65
d. 84
(MODERATE)

16. Researchers have found that people's IQ scores start to decline after the age of
a. 25
b. 45
c. 65
d. 85
(EASY)

Creativity

17. In reasoning when the premises are true, _____ cannot be false:
a. Conclusion
b. Argument
c. Thoughts
d. Propositions
(EASY)

18. What is the correct sequence of stages in creative thinking?
1. Illumination
2. Preparation
3. Evaluation
4. Implementation
5. Incubation

a. 2 ->5 ->1 ->3 ->4
b. 1 ->5 ->2 ->4 ->3
c. 5 ->4 ->1 ->3 ->2
d. 3 ->5 ->2 ->4 ->1
(MODERATE)

Problem Solving and Cognition

19. Which of the following are comprised in executive functions?
A. planning
B. attention
C. set shifting
D. declarative memory
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, B and C only
b. A, B and D only
c. A, C and D only
d. B, C and D only
(EASY)

20. Several types of heuristics have been identified by researchers. Which of these are included in it?
A. Lexicographic strategy
B. Satisficing strategy
C. Mental set
D. Elimination by aspects

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, B and C only
b. A, B and D only
c. A, C and D only
d. B, C and D only
(MODERATE)

21. Which of the following are the components of Metacognition?
A. Metacognition knowledge
B. Metacognition experience
C. Metacognition control
D. Metacognition regulation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A and B only

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b. A and D only
c. A, B and C only
d. A, B and D only
(EASY)

22. What is the correct sequence of Decision Making Perspective of Pro-social behaviour to help a person in distress?
A. Taking personal responsibility
B. Weighting the cost and benefits
C. Perceived a need
D. Deciding how to help
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, C, B, D
b. B, A, C, D
c. A, B, C, D
d. C, A, B, D
(EASY)

23. Making decisions by the use of mental short cuts that focus on one aspect of a problem, while ignoring others refers to which one of the following?
a. Framing
b. Belief perseverance
c. Heuristics
d. Mental set
(EASY)

24. The basic elements of thought are:
i.Concepts
ii.Propositions
iii.Images
iv.Intelligence
Choose the correct answer from the code given below:
a. (i), (ii) and (iii)
b. (i) and (iii)
c. (i) and (iv)
d. (i) and (ii)
(MODERATE)

25. The inferential technique that A borrowed his father's car during a college vacation and smashed it after the party A attended. Expected reactions of his father runs through A's mind and generates several possibilities. It is the example of which heuristic?
a. Availability heuristic
b. Representativeness heuristic
c. Conjunction Error
d. Simulation heuristic
(EASY)

26. The process of expanding our level of awareness and allowing us to observe ourselves engaged in the problem-solving process is termed
a. Representativeness Heuristic
b. Algorithm
c. Anchoring – and – Adjustment Heuristic
d. Metacognitive Processing
(EASY)

27. Which is the most basic and common obstacle to problem solving?
a. Confirmation bias
b. Fixation
c. Functional fixedness
d. Mental set
(MODERATE)

28. Which of the following strategies facilitate problem solving?
1. Algorithms
2. Mental set
3. Planning fallacy
4. Heuristics
5. Analogy
a. 1,2 and 4
b. 2,3 and 4
c. 1 and 5
d. 1,4 and 5
(MODERATE)

29. Which of the following are the parts of mental logic theories of reasoning?
A. A set of interference schemas
B. Accumulation of concepts
C. A reasoning program
D. A set of pragmatic principles

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, B and C only
b. A, B and D only
c. A, C and D only
d. B, C and D only
(EASY)

30. The cognitive theory contends dependency behaviors to be arising, from and being maintained by cognitive distortions and maladaptive thought processes.
Which of the following are associated with cognitive distortions?
A. Availability
B. Hindsight bias
C. Correspondence bias
D. Illusion of control
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, B, C, and D
b. A, B and C only
c. B, C and D only
d. C and D only
(EASY)

31. Which problem solving technique involves the analysis of difference between the current situation and the desired set goal then doing something to reduce this difference?
a. Heuristics
b. Sub goals

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c. Means end analysis
d. Brain storming
(EASY)

32. According to Decision Stage Model - how many steps are comprised in taking a decision?
a. Three
b. Four
c. Five
d. Six
(EASY)

33. A heuristic is _____.
a. a rule of thumb
b. a protocol
c. a strategy
d. an error
(EASY)

34. Answers that appear out of the blue to solve problems are
a. flashbulbs
b. impasses
c. impressive
d. insights
(EASY)

35. The process of breaking down goals into subgoals is termed
a. means–ends analysis
b. initial-desired state analysis
c. subgoal appropriation
d. subgoal potentiation
(EASY)

36. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer by choosing from the codes given below:

A	Analogical Reasoning	i.	Processes that allow to make predictions about events/objects
B	Deductive Reasoning	ii.	Using inferences to add knowledge
C	Inductive Reasoning	iii.	Using means-end analysis
D	Physical Reasoning	iv.	Drawing valid conclusions from Premises

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	I	ii	iii	iv
b.	Ii	iii	iv	i
c.	Iii	Iv	ii	i
d.	Iv	Iii	ii	i

(MODERATE)

37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the codes given below:

A	Thinking	i.	Process of choosing between two or more alternatives on the basis of information about them
B	Reasoning	ii.	Processing information in various ways to move towards a desired goal
C	Decision Making	iii.	Mental activity through which we transform available information in order to reach conclusions
D	Problem Solving	iv.	An activity that involves the manipulation of mental representation of various features of the external world

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	I	ii	Iii	iv
b.	Ii	iii	Iv	i
c.	Iii	iv	Ii	i
d.	Iv	iii	i	ii

(MODERATE)

38. The Chess Master selects his next move by considering moves that would threaten his opponent's queen. His opponent, a chess-playing computer selects its next move by considering all possible moves. The chess master is using ___and the computer is using __.
a. Algorithm ; heuristic
b. Prototype; mental set
c. mental set : prototype
d. Heuristic ; algorithm
(MODERATE)

39. A guaranteed solution to a problem is provided by
a. An Algorithm
b. A Heuristic
c. A Rule of Thumb
d. A Rule of Set
(EASY)

40. Abstract, idealized representation that captures an average or typical member of a category of things is referred to as
a. Exemplar prototype
b. Prototype
c. Concept
d. Schemas
(EASY)

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

INTELLGIENCE

1. Spearman proposed that all individuals possess a _____ called 'g'.
a. global abilities
b. general intelligence
c. generative capacities
d. genetic intelligence
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

2. Leaders while making decisions under high stress situations tend to keep their cool and make better decisions and enhance their effectiveness are high on _____.
a. Cultural intelligence
b. Spiritual intelligence
c. Mental intelligence
d. Emotional intelligence
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

3. _____ is a form of intelligence that is largely inherited from the ability to think, reason and determine the limits of information-processing.
a. Experiential intelligence
b. Fluid intelligence
c. Contextual intelligence
d. Emotional intelligence
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

4. An employee is exhibiting a high level of emotional intelligence in the workplace. Which of the following skills he would be exhibiting as per Goleman?
a. Self awareness, Self motivation, Impression management, Empathy, Social skills.
b. Self awareness, Self motivation, Impression management, Empathy, Other enhancement skills.
c. Self awareness, Self motivation, Self management, Empathy, Social skills.
d. Self Awareness, Self motivation, Self management, Empathy, Other enhancement skills.
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

5. Intelligence can be defined as _____.
a. Ability to get good grades in school
b. All the factors that make a person different from another
c. knowledge of many facts
d. the ability to think abstractly and learn from experience
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

6. Triarchic theory of intelligence was propounded by _____.
a. Sternberg
b. Guildford
c. Thurstone
d. Gardner
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

7. The belief that intelligence is a general ability is a result of the work of _____.
a. Binet
b. Gardner
c. Spearman
d. Sternberg
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

8. According to Spearman, what does 'g' stand for?
a. Group Intelligence
b. General Intelligence
c. Group Knowledge
d. General Knowledge
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of emotional intelligence?
a. Self-awareness
b. Self-motivation
c. Social skills
d. Sympathy
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

10. Who proposed the Three Dimensional Theory of Intelligence?
a. Binet
b. Thorndike
c. Guilford
d. Spearman
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

11. The group factor theory of intelligence was proposed by _____.
a. Brown
b. Thorndike
c. Spearman
d. Thurstone
(EASY) (BHU 2019)

12. According to Spearman, what does 'g' stand for?
a. General Intelligence
b. General Knowledge
c. Group Intelligence
d. Group Knowledge
(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

13. Which one of the following is not among the list of intelligences devised by Gardner?
a. Linguistic intelligence
b. Spatial Intelligence
c. Interpersonal Intelligence
d. Emotional intelligence

(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

14. Intelligence, according to 'Sternberg theory of successful' intelligence emerging from his exploration of various countries is defined as
a. Aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think of rationally and dealeffectively with his environment.
b. Ability to achieve success in life in terms of one's personal standards, within one's socio-cultural context.
c. Ability of an organism to solve new problems
d. Intelligence is what is measured by intelligence tests
(EASY) (BHU MA 2015)

15. What is the correct formula for computing the Intelligence Quotient (IQ)?
a. Chronological Age/Mental Age *100
b. Mental age/ chronological age
c. Mental age/ chronological Age *100
d. Chronological Age/ mental age
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the seven primary Mental Abilities proposed by Thurstone's model of intelligence?
a. Word fluency
b. Perceptual speed
c. Spatial visualization
d. Divergent production
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

17. According to Spearman, a traditional IQ Test would most likely measure _____.
a. Practical intelligence
b. Specific intelligence
c. General intelligence
d. Emotional intelligence
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

18. In Gardner's view, astronauts, navigators and artists would be high in_____ intelligence.
a. Verbal/linguistic
b. Visual/spatial
c. Interpersonal
d. Intrapersonal
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

19. Creative intelligence is a component of _____.
a. Cattel's Theory of Intelligence
b. Gardner's Theory of Intelligence
c. Spearman's Theory of Intelligence
d. Sternberg's Theory of Intelligence
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

INTELLIGENCE SCALES

20. Why did Terman adopt the Simon-Binet IQ test?
a. Because the Simon-Binet IQ test did not measure actual intelligence
b. Because the Simon-Binet IQ test was outdated
c. Because the Simon-Binet IQ test did not work cross-culturally
d. Because the Simon-Binet IQ test was rasict
(CHALLENGING) (BHU MA 2020)

21. The first attempts to measure intellectual abilities were made by _____.
a. Francis Galton
b. Charles Darwin
c. Alfred Binet
d. Lewis Terman
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

22. The purpose of Binet's original intelligence test was to _____.
a. identify the components of intellectual processing
b. investigate racial differences in intelligence
c. identify children who would not benefit from regular schooling
d. determine how the intellectual abilities of children differ from those of adults
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

23. Using the Stanford-Binet IQ Formula, what IQ would a person have whose mental age is 10 and whose chronological age is 20.
a. 150
b. 1.50
c. 50
d. None of the above
(MODERATE) (JMI Applied 2017)

24. Sonu is four years old. The intelligence test that would most likely be used to determine his IQ is _____.
a. WAIS-IV
b. WISC-IV
c. WPPSI-III
d. Dove Test
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

25. In which year Binet Simon test of intelligence became Stanford-Binet test?
a. 1916
b. 1909
c. 1917
d. 1923
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

26. In Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale IV (WAIS-IV) there are ..... Index scores representing major components of intelligence.
a. Four

b. Five
c. Six
d. Seven
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

27. The very first attempt to create a standardized test for assessment of a person's intelligence was made by .....
a. Alfred Binet
b. Francis Galton
c. Lewis Terman
d. Theodore Simon
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

28. Which one of the following is not a subtest used by Wechsler to measure intelligence?
a. Visual discourse
b. Comprehension
c. Object assembly
d. Digit symbol
(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

29. The original Binet-Simon test consisted of how many items?
a. 58
b. 42
c. 35
d. 30
(EASY) (BHU 2019)

30. Which of the following in not a performance sub-scale of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale- IV?
a. Identifying similarities
b. Picture completion
c. Symbol search
d. Matrix reasoning
(EASY) (BHU 2019)

31. Raven's Progressive Matrices is a test of _____.
a. Intelligence
b. Adjustment
c. Adjustment
d. Psychopathology
(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

CREATIVITY

32. At which stage of creative thinking the irrelevant ideas get discarded and all the pertinent ideas produced during the process of search get linked to a specific desired goal?
a. Preparation
b. Incubation
c. Illumination
d. Verification
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

33. Which of the following is not implied by the term 'divergent thinking'?
a. Aiming for a single, correct solution to a problem
b. Being flexible in thinking
c. Generation of multiple answers to a set problem
d. Being creative in thinking
(EASY) (BHU MA 2015)

34. "Sleeping on the problem of how to fund a vacation, hoping you will have a better idea when you wake up" is an example of _____.
a. Representation heuristic
b. Analogy
c. Algorithm
d. Incubation
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

LANGUAGE

35. _____ refers to the rules governing the structure and sequence of speech sounds.
a. Phonology
b. Semantics
c. Morphology
d. Syntax
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020, JMI Applied 2017)

36. _____ refers to the rules for engaging in appropriate and effective communication.
a. Pragmatics
b. Syntax
c. Semantics
d. Phonology
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

37. The smallest meaningful units in the structure of language are called _____.
a. Phonemes
b. Abstraction
c. Morphemes
d. Syntax
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

38. Biologically organized mental structure in the brain that facilitates the learning of language is called _____.
a. Language acquisition device
b. Language acquisition centre
c. Language acquisition region
d. Language acquisition mechanism
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

39. Children's understanding of turn-taking and perspective taking in interpersonal communication is indicator of _____ development.

Power Within Psychology

a. Pragmatic
b. Semantic
c. Syntactic
d. Pre-linguistic
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

40. Which part of the brain is responsible for language development?
a. Hypothalamus
b. Cerebral Cortex
c. Limbic system
d. Medulla
(EASY) (BHU MA 2015)

41. _____ proposes that the words people use determine how they think of themselves and the world.
a. Vygotsky's hypothesis
b. Cognitive universalism
c. Pragmatics
d. Linguistic relativity hypothesis
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

PROBLEM SOLVING AND COGNITION

42. Name the technique of problem solving in which the overall problem is divided into smaller parts and efforts are made to solve each part in turn.
a. Algorithm
b. Means end analysis
c. Analogy
d. Trial and error
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

43. A general method for dealing with the environment is known as _____.
a. Intelligence
b. Personality
c. Perceptual style
d. Cognitive style
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

44. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.
a. Emotional issues
b. Keeping a closed mind
c. Reason and logical evaluation
d. Authority and expertise
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

45. As a technique of problem solving 'A set of rules that precisely define a sequence of operations', refers to which of the following?
a. Algorithms
b. Heuristics
c. Implicit trial and error
d. Root cause analysis
(EASY) (BHU MA 2015)

46. The problem-solving process begins with _____.
a. Clarification of the situation
b. Establishment of alternatives
c. Isolation of the Cause
d. Identification of the difficulty
(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

47. Cognition refers to
a. Behaviour that is observable and external
b. Behaviour that is directly measurable
c. The mental events that take place while a person is behaving
d. Memories
(EASY) (JMI 2021)

48. "A process associated with finding solution to a problem which cannot be solved by mere production of earlier solution and during which the individual on the basis of his or her past experiences identifies a sequential set of arguments, evaluate these, and decides upon a solution" refers to which of the following?
a. Autistic thinking
b. Objective thinking
c. Creative thinking
d. Conceptual thinking
(CHALLENGING) (BHU 2019)

49. According to which theory, problem-solving is conceptualized 'as an effort to reorganize the situation and display of a combination of a goal directed rather than disconnect to trial-and-error responses in order to find the solution'?
a. Behaviouristic theory
b. Information processing theory
c. Gestalt theory
d. Psychoanalytical theory
(MODERATE)

50. Making reasonable judgment about the claims is an example of which type of thinking?
a. Convergent
b. Creative
c. Divergent
d. Critical
(EASY) (BHU MA 2017)

ANSWERS – UNIT 6 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. The sequence of contents is: visual, auditory, symbolic, semantic, and behavioural. The sequence of products is units, classes, relations, systems, transformation, and implication so option b is correct. The sequence of operations is evaluation, convergent production, divergent production, memory, cognition.

2. Ans. c
Sol. According to Arthur Robert Jensen, approximately "80%" of the variance in IQ in the population studied was the result of genetic factors.

3. Ans. c
Sol. Jensen presented evidence that racial differences in intelligence test scores may have a genetic origin. Jensen concluded from his research that Level I abilities are equally-distributed among the races, whereas white and Asian students demonstrate advantages in tests of Level II abilities.

4. Ans. d
Sol. Both types of intelligence increase throughout childhood and adolescence. Many aspects of fluid intelligence peak in adolescence and begin to decline progressively beginning around age 30 or 40 this is because younger adults are exposed to multiple novel situations so they have to make use of fluid intelligence.
Crystallized intelligence typically increases gradually, stays relatively stable across most of adulthood, and then begins to decline after age 65. The exact peak age of cognitive skills remains elusive.

5. Ans. a
Sol. Guilford proposed a three-dimensional structure of intellect. According to Guilford, intellectual activity or traits has three dimensions—"Operations", "Contents", and "Product".

6. Ans. b
Sol. The seven primary mental abilities in Thurstone's model in sequence are Verbal Fluency; Verbal Comprehension; Numerical Ability; Memory; Perceptual Speed; Spatial Visualization; Inductive Reasoning.

7. Ans. d
Sol. Heritability is a measure of how well differences in people's genes account for differences in their traits. In scientific terms, heritability is a statistical concept (represented as h^2) that describes how much of the variation in a given trait can be attributed to genetic variation.

8. Ans. a
Sol. Analytical intelligence, or "book smarts" is one of Robert Sternberg's proposed components of intelligence. Robert Sternberg developed triarchic theory of intelligence because it sees intelligence as comprised of three parts (Sternberg, 1988): practical, creative, and analytical intelligence.

9. Ans. b
Sol. Divergent production of semantic relations (DMR) would involve the generation of ideas based upon relationships such as between listing as many ways in which father-daughter is related. Another example test item for this ability would be providing the missing word for the sentence: "The fog is as ____ as sponge" (e.g., heavy, damp, full).

10. Ans. d
Sol. Some of the main causes of individual differences in intelligence are as under: Heredity, Environment, Influence of caste, race and nation, Sex differences, Age and intelligence, Temperament and emotional stability, Other Causes, Economic condition and education.

11. Ans. d
Sol. Charles Spearman (1863-1945), in 1904 proposed his theory of intelligence called two-factor theory. According to him intellectual abilities are comprised of two factors, namely; the general ability known as G-factor and many specific Abilities known as S-factors.

12. Ans. a
Sol. An achievement quotient is calculated by taking an achievement/educational age and dividing it by the chronological age. So, for example, the achievement quotient of a ten-year-old child whose achievement age equals that of the average twelve-year-old is 1.2 (or 120 when multiplied by 100).

13. Ans. b
Sol. Crystallized intelligence refers to the accumulation of knowledge, facts, and skills that are acquired throughout life. Correctly naming the members of the Indian Supreme Court would be an example of crystallised intelligence.

14. Ans. d
Sol. IQ is part of a large "nexus" of positively correlated societal outcomes. IQ correlates positively with family income, socioeconomic status, school and occupational performance, military training assignments, law-abidingness, healthful habits, illness, and morality but not happiness.

15. Ans. b
Sol. Z-score = X – M/ sigma or standard deviation
Z-score = 115 – 105/10
Z-score = 10/10 = 1
T-score = 10Z +50
T-score = 10x10 + 50 = 10 + 50 = 60.

16. Ans. b
Sol. In addition to slowing down physically, most people lose points on intelligence tests as they enter their golden years around 45yrs of age. New research suggests the loss of certain types of cognitive skills with age may stem from problems with basic sensory tasks, such as making quick judgments based on visual information.

17. Ans. a

Sol. It is related to deductive reasoning. The form of logical reasoning in which a conclusion is shown to follow necessarily from a sequence of premises, the first of which stands for a self-evident truth (see axiom) or agreed-upon data.

18. Ans. a
Sol. The creative process involves critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Individuals generally go through these five steps to bring their ideas to fruition—
preparation -gathering information and materials, identifying sources of inspiration, and acquiring knowledge about the project or problem at hand.
Incubation- keeping the problem aside for a while to help creative thought and problem solving happen as unconscious processes are working on the problem while the individual is not consciously thinking about the problem
Illumination-illumination is when the "aha" moment happens.
Evaluation-you consider the validity of your idea and weigh it against alternatives.
Verification- it is necessary to verify whether that solution is correct or not by implementing.

19. Ans. d
Sol. Planning, attention and declarative memory are included in the executive functions. These are regulated by the prefrontal cortex or the neocortex.

20. Ans. b
Sol. A heuristic, or a heuristic technique, is any approach to problem-solving that uses a practical method or various shortcuts in order to produce solutions that may not be optimal but are sufficient given a limited timeframe or deadline. Mental set is a barrier to problem solving while heuristics are include lexicographic strategy, satisficing strategy and elimination by aspects.

21. Ans. b
Sol. Metacognition is defined as awareness and control of one's learning or the knowledge and thinking about one's own or another's thoughts, feelings, and values. Flavell defined metacognition as knowledge about cognition and control of cognition. Knowledge of cognition includes knowledge about oneself as a learner, knowledge about learning strategies, and knowledge about why and when to use a given strategy. Regulation of cognition includes the ability to plan, monitor, regulate and evaluate your learning process.

22. Ans. d
Sol. Latané and Darley (1970) describe a five-step process during bystander situations: The potential emergency (a) captures the attention of the individual, who (b) evaluates the emergency or perceiving the need to help, (c) decides on personal responsibility and (d) belief of competence, and weighing the cost and benefits of helping (e) makes the decision to help or not.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Heuristics are rules-of-thumb that can be applied to guide decision-making based on a more limited subset of the available information. Because they rely on less information, heuristics are assumed to facilitate faster decision-making than strategies that require more information.

24. Ans. a
Sol. Concepts, propositions and mental images are the basic elements of thoughts.
CONCEPTS: Concepts are building blocks of thinking. They are mental categories for objects, events, experiences, or ideas that are similar to one another in one or more respects.
PROPOSITIONS: Propositions are sentences that relate one concept to another and can stand as separate assertions.
IMAGES: Images are mental pictures or representations of objects or events and have a picture like quality.

25. Ans. d
Sol. The simulation heuristic is a psychological heuristic, or simplified mental strategy, according to which people determine the likelihood of an event based on how easy it is to picture the event mentally. It is an inferential technique that involved generating several possibilities.

26. Ans. d
Sol. Metacognition is thinking about one's thinking. It refers to the processes used to plan, monitor, and assess one's understanding and performance. Metacognition includes a critical awareness of a) one's thinking and learning and b) oneself as a thinker and learner.

27. Ans. b
Sol. Fixation involves the process of getting stuck on a particular way of thinking about something.

28. Ans. d
Sol. An algorithm is a defined set of step-by-step procedures that provides the correct answer to a particular problem. A heuristic is a mental shortcut that allows people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently. They are rule-of-thumb strategies shorten decision-making time and allow people to function without constantly stopping to think about their next course of action. An analogy is a linguistic comparison of two objects that emphasizes the similarities between those two objects. Analogies are often used as a means of describing a new object or concept by comparing it to something that is more familiar. Mental set and planning fallacy hinder problem solving.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Only inference schemas, reasoning program and pragmatic principles are the parts of mental logic theory of reasoning. Accumulation of concepts is unrelated to reasoning.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Availability heuristic, hindsight bias, Correspondence bias and illusion of control are all related to cognitive distortions. The availability heuristic refers to the tendency to assess the

probability of an event based on the ease with which instances of that event come to mind. Hindsight bias is a psychological phenomenon that allows people to convince themselves after an event that they accurately predicted it before it happened. The illusion of control is the tendency for people to overestimate their ability to control events. The correspondence bias is a general attribution bias in which people have an inflated tendency to see behavior as reflecting (corresponding to) stable underlying personality attributes.

31 Ans. c
Sol. The means-ends analysis process can be applied recursively for a problem. It is a strategy to control search in problem-solving. In means-ends analysis, one solves a problem by considering the obstacles that stand between the initial problem state and the goal state.

32. Ans. c
Sol. There are 5 steps in a consumer decision making process a need or a want is recognized, search process, comparison, product or service selection, and evaluation of decision. Most decision making starts with some sort of problem.

33. Ans. a
Sol. A heuristic is a mental shortcut that allows people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently. These rule-of-thumb strategies shorten decision-making time and allow people to function without constantly stopping to think about their next course of action.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Insight occurs when a solution to a problem presents itself quickly and without warning. It is the sudden discovery of the correct solution following incorrect attempts based on trial and error. Solutions via Insight have been proven to be more accurate than non-insight solutions.

35. Ans. a
Sol. a technique to solve problems that sets up sub goals as means to achieve the goals (ends) and compares sub-goals and goals using a recursive goal-reduction search procedure.

36. Ans. c
Sol. Analogical reasoning is a kind of reasoning that is based on finding a common relational system between two situations, exemplars, or domains. Deductive reasoning is the process of reasoning from one or more statements (premises) to reach a logical conclusion. Inductive reasoning is a method of reasoning in which a body of observations is synthesized to come up with a general principle. Physical reasoning requires forward prediction: the ability to forecast what will happen next given some initial world state.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Thought (also called thinking) is the mental process in which beings form psychological associations and models of the world. Thinking is manipulating information, as when we form concepts, engage in problem solving, reason and make decisions. Reasoning is the mental (cognitive) process of looking for reasons for beliefs, conclusions, actions or feelings. Humans have the ability to engage in reasoning about their own reasoning using introspection. Decision making is the process of making choices by identifying a decision, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions. Problem-solving is a mental process that involves discovering, analyzing, and solving problems. The ultimate goal of problem-solving is to overcome obstacles and find a solution that best resolves the issue.

38. Ans. d
Sol. A heuristic or heuristic technique is any approach to problem solving or self-discovery that employs a practical method that is not guaranteed to be optimal, perfect, or rational, but is nevertheless sufficient for reaching an immediate, short-term goal or approximation. An algorithm is a defined set of step-by-step procedures that provides the correct answer to a particular problem. By following the instructions correctly, you are guaranteed to arrive at the right answer. Computers use algorithms.

39. Ans. a
Sol. An algorithm is a defined set of step-by-step procedures that provides the correct answer to a particular problem. By following the instructions correctly, you are guaranteed to arrive at the right answer.

40. Ans. b
Sol. A prototype is the BEST example or cognitive representation of something within a certain category. Prototypes are used to enhance memory and recall, since you can keep a prototype of something and then match new, similar things to the prototype in order to identify, categorize, or store this new thing.

ANSWERS – UNIT 6 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. Charles Spearman gave his Two factor theory in 1927 where he said that each individual has general and specific intelligence (musical, spatial etc.)

2. Ans. d
Sol. Emotional intelligence involves identification as well as effective management of emotion, even during stressful and crisis situations.

3. Ans. b
Sol. Fluid intelligence involves all the inherited, culture free aspect of intelligence. Fluid intelligence can be tested using picture based and pattern based items, with no use of language.

4. Ans. a
Sol. Daniel Goleman's theory of emotional intelligence is based on the basic tenets of perceiving, understanding managing and using emotions. He proposed 5 skills: Self awareness, Self motivation, Impression management, Empathy, Social skills.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Intelligence has been differently defined by different psychologists. But it is largely an individual's ability to learn from the experiences & think abstractly. It is the ability to acquire and apply knowledge, skills, and learning.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Robert Sternberg gave the Triarchic Theory of Intelligence. It is called so as it proposes three key distinct abilities, those are analytical, creative, and practical.

7. Ans. c
Sol. General Intelligence, also known as g factor, refers to a general mental ability that, according to Spearman, underlies multiple specific skills, including verbal, spatial, numerical and mechanical.

8. Ans. b
Sol. According to Charles Spearman, g stands for General intelligence. Later Cattel gave two divisions of the G- the Gf representing the fluid intelligence and the Gc representing the crystallized intelligence.

9. Ans. d
Sol. According to Daniel Goleman, an American psychologist who helped to popularize emotional intelligence, there are five key elements to it- Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Motivation, Empathy, and Social skills.Whereas, sympathy involves the feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.

10. Ans. c
Sol. Guilford proposed the tridimensional model of intelligence also known as the Structure of Intellect model. He viewed intelligence as comprising of operation, contents and products. There are 180 independent abilities according to this model. Spearman gave the idea of general factor of intelligence.
(BHU MA 2014)

11. Ans. d
Sol. Thurstone proposed that intelligence does not come from a single ability rather it is composed of 7 group factors that he called primary mental abilities. These are: word fluency, verbal comprehension, spatial visualization, number facility, associative memory, reasoning and perceptual speed.

12. Ans. a
Sol. Charles Spearman gave his two-factor theory where he proposed that intelligence has two components: general intelligence (g) and specific ability (s).

13. Ans. d
Sol. Howard Gardner gave eight different types of intelligences consisting of: Linguistic, Logico-Mathematical, Spatial, Bodily-Kinesthetic, Musical, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, and Naturalist. Emotional intelligence is not among the list of intelligences devised by Gardner.

14. Ans. b
Sol. According to the Triarchic Theory of Intelligence by Robert Sternberg, intelligence is defined in terms of the ability to achieve success in life based on one's personal standards–and within one's sociocultural context. The first definition in option a is given by Wechsler.

15. Ans. c
Sol. The formula for computation of IQ as given by William Stern is (mental age/chronological age)*100

16. Ans. d
Sol. The seven primary mental abilities according to Thurstone's model are: Spatial, perceptual speed, Number facility, Verbal relations, Word fluency, memory and induction. Divergent production is not part of Thurstone's theory.

17. Ans. c
Sol. An IQ test consists of items measuring the general factor of intelligence which includes verbal as well as performance best, Spearman strongly held his view that there is one g factor of intelligence that surpasses all specific abilities.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Astronauts, navigators as well as artists would use spatial information and hence would require visual-spatial intelligence. Gardner gave the theory of multiple intelligences which is not a factor analytic theory. It includes interpersonal, intrapersonal, visual-spatial, verbal-linguistic, mathematical, naturalistic, musical and bodily-kinesthetic.

19. Ans. d
Sol. The theory, proposed by psychologist Robert J. Sternberg, contends that there are three types of intelligence: practical (the ability to get along in different contexts), creative (the ability to come up with new ideas), and analytical (the ability to evaluate information and solve problems).

20. Ans. c
Sol. The Binet-Simon test includes verbal, culturally based items. These could not work cross-culturally. Hence, Lewis Terman adopted the test for American population in 1916.

21. Ans. a
Sol. In the late 1800s, Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911) became one of the first people to study intelligence. He tried to measure physical characteristics of noblemen and created a laboratory to measure their reaction time and other physical and sensory qualities. He was regarded as one of the fathers of modern-day intelligence research; Galton pioneered psychometric and statistical methods. It was after Galton that Alfred Binet (1857-1911) developed the first test resembling a modern intelligence test.

22. Ans. c

Sol. During the early 1900s, the French government asked Alfred Binet to help decide which students were most likely to experience difficulty in school. The government had passed laws requiring that all French children attend school, so it was important to find a way to identify children who would need specialized assistance.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Using the Stanford Binet IQ formula, IQ is calculated by dividing the person's mental age by the chronological age and then multiplying this whole by 100.
=10/20 x 100
=50

24. Ans. c
Sol. WAIS is used for adults. WISC is used for children from 6 years to 16 years. The WPPSI-III is appropriate for use with children from 2years 6months to 7 years 3 months.

25. Ans. a
Sol. In 1916, Lewis Terman introduced the American adaptation of the Binet-Simon test of intelligence which he popularized as the Stanford-Binet test of intelligence.

26. Ans. a
Sol. There are four index scores in WAIS-IV. They are: Verbal Comprehension Index, Perceptual Reasoning Index, Working Memory Index and Processing Speed Index.

27. Ans. a
Sol. Alfred Binet developed the first standardized test for assessment of human intelligence using the Intelligence quotient. This test was developed by Binet in 1904 in association with Theodore Simon.
(BHU MA 2014)

28. Ans. a
Sol. The WAIS-R, a revised form of the WAIS, was released in 1981 by Wechsler and consisted of six verbal and five performance subtests. The verbal tests were: Information, Comprehension, Arithmetic, Digit Span, Similarities, and Vocabulary. The Performance subtests were: Picture Arrangement, Picture Completion, Block Design, Object Assembly, and Digit Symbol. A verbal IQ, performance IQ and full-scale IQ were obtained.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Although the original Binet-Simon had 30 items, additions have been made in the later editions. Currently, the test is in its fifth edition.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Similarities is a verbal subscale in the Wechsler's Adult Intelligence Scale-IV, while all the others given above are performance subscales. Verbal scales include: Vocabulary, similarities, information, comprehension, arithmetic, digit span and letter-number sequencing and performance scales are: picture completion, block design, matrix reasoning, digit-symbol coding and symbol search.

31. Ans. a
Sol. Raven standard Progressive Matrices is a test of Intelligence. It was designed to measure the level of both intellectual development and logical thinking.

32. Ans. b
Sol. Incubation is one of the four proposed stages of creativity where irrelevant ideas get discarded and all the pertinent ideas produced during the process of search get linked to a specific desired goal.

33. Ans. a
Sol. Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions not a single correct answer. It typically occurs in a spontaneous, free-flowing, "non-linear" manner, such that many ideas are generated in an emergent cognitive fashion.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Incubation is one of the four proposed stages of creativity, which are preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification. Incubation is defined as, when attending to a different task, humans forget about the previous unsuccessful attempts and can engage with the task anew, often leading to finding the solution.

LANGUAGE

35. Ans. a
Sol. Phonology is typically defined as "the study of speech sounds of a language or languages, and the laws governing them.

36. Ans. b
Sol. Syntax is the study of sentences and phrases, or how people put words into the right order so that they can communicate meaningfully.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Morphemes, the basic unit of morphology, are the smallest meaningful unit of language. A morpheme is a series of phonemes that has a special meaning.

38. Ans. a
Sol. The Language Acquisition Device (LAD) is a claim from language acquisition research proposed by Noam Chomsky in the 1960s. The LAD concept is a purported instinctive mental capacity which enables an infant to acquire and produce language. It is a component of the nativist theory of language.

39. Ans. a
Sol. Language is a tool that children and adults use to act in and explore the social world; to create, develop, and sustain social relationships; and to engage with others in culturally meaningful activities. Thus, pragmatic development involves children's acquisition of communicative competences, that is, learning how to use language, to communicate and understand others appropriately and effectively in a widening range of social contexts and activities while assuming increasingly complex social roles (Hymes, 1972)

40. Ans. b
Sol. Wernicke's area, located in the cerebral cortex, is the part of the brain involved in understanding written and spoken language.

41. Ans. d
Sol. Vygotsky's hypothesis refers to the idea that private speech is a product of individual's social environment, cognitive universalism is the idea that all human being impose a structure to the world on the basis on some fundamental mental processes (a structuralist idea by Levi Strauss and Chomsky) while pragmatics are the rules of language usage.

42. Ans. b
Sol. In means end analysis, the overall problem is broken down into individual components and the effort is made to minimize the distance between the problem situation and the solution.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Our general method of dealing with the environment is called the cognitive style. This is related to the way in which we think and perceive about our environment. While looking at the environment, we use mental skills such as memory, attention, thinking, creativity and other mental processes.

44. Ans. c
Sol. Logical reasoning and evaluation is what constitutes critical thinking. Critical thinking is an important and necessary skill for conducting academic research.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Algorithms are always unambiguous and are used as specifications for performing calculations, data processing, automated reasoning, and other tasks.

46. Ans. d
Sol. The process of problem solving involves these stages: problem definition, evaluation of the problem, generating alternatives, selecting a solution, implementation, and evaluation of the results.

47. Ans. c
Sol. Cognition is a term referring to the mental processes involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension. These cognitive processes include thinking, knowing, remembering, judging, and problem-solving. 1 These are higher-level functions of the brain and encompass language, imagination, perception, and planning.

48. Ans. d
Sol. Conceptual thinking is the practice of connecting abstract, disparate ideas to deepen understanding, create new ideas and reflect on past decisions. Here solution isn't dependent on replication of earlier solution rather requires thorough understanding of theory and utilising that to solve the problem.

49. Ans. c
Sol. The essence of successful problem-solving behaviour according to Wertheimer is being able to see the overall structure of the problem. Gestalt understanding of problem solving emphasises behaviour in situations requiring relatively novel means of attaining goals and suggests that problem solving involves a process called restructuring.

50. Ans. d
Sol. "Critical thinking is the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skilfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and/or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action. Critical thinking involves the analysis of facts to form a reasonable judgment.

Power Within Psychology

7 PERSONALITY & THEORIES

PRACTICE MCQs

1. Which one of the following personality tests employ's a 'Lie' scale?
A. Rotter's Locus of control scale
B. Eysenck Personality Profiler
C. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2
D. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. C only
b. B and C only
c. A, B and D only
d. B, C and D only
(MODERATE)

2. What is the difference between nomothetic and idiographic approaches to personality?
a. nomothetic approaches seek to find generalized laws of behaviour that help us classify people in terms of their similarities, while idiographic approaches seek to find what makes people unique.
b. nomothetic approaches view only the differences between people, while ideographic approaches seek to find similarities.
c. ideographic approaches try to categorize people, while nomothetic approaches don't.
d. None of the above.
(MODERATE)

3. Ann is very competitive and sees herself the best at everything she does. She is also very impatient and hostile. What type of personality type does Ann have?
a. Type A
b. Type B
c. Type C
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

4. Someone Freud considered to have a strong id and weak superego would likely score _____ on the big five trait of _____.
a. low; conscientiousness
b. low; openness
c. high; neuroticism
d. high; agreeableness
(MODERATE)

5. The Rorschach test is unreliable because:
a. the goals of the test are so obvious it is easy for patients to cheat.
b. there is no consensus about how to give the test.
c. therapists score the same answers differently.
d. it accurately predicts personality only for anxious individuals.
(MODERATE)

6. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) requires people to:
a. describe a series of dreams.
b. tell stories about the thoughts and feelings of people in pictures.
c. explain what they see in ambiguous shapes.
d. identify the emotional theme in unfamiliar melodies.
(EASY)

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a Type A personality?
a. Competitive
b. work hard and long
c. see themselves as smarter
d. patient and relaxed
(EASY)

8. Which of the following is not one of the Big Five personality factors?
a. Submissiveness
b. Agreeableness
c. Extroversion
d. Openness to experience
(EASY)

9. Archetypes is
a. Definite mythological image or motif.
b. Approximate mythological image or motif.
c. Tendency to form mythological image or motif that is fixed.
d. Tendency to form mythological image or motif that varies in great detail without losing their basic.
(EASY)

10. The 16 basic traits which could describe all differences among personalities are termed as _____ trait by Cattle.
a. Basic
b. Primary
c. Surface
d. Source
(EASY)

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11. Which of the following personality factor as described by Costa and McCrae was also discussed in Eysenck's theory of personality?
a. Extraversion
b. Openness to experience
c. Conscientiousness
d. Agreeableness
(EASY)

12. According to Freud, which one of the following operates in accordance with the 'Pleasure Principle'?
a. Ego
b. Superego
c. Both Id & Ego
d. Id
(EASY)

13. Which of the following is based on the five-factor model?
a. NEO-PI
b. MMPI-2
c. MBTI
d. 16PF
(EASY)

14. Who believed that traits existed as part of the nervous system?
a. Costa and McCrae
b. Allport
c. Cattel
d. Rogers
(EASY)

15. During which of the following psychosexual stages the male child develops Oedipus complex
a. Anal stage
b. Latency stage
c. Genital stage
d. Phallic stage
(EASY)

16. How many source traits did Cattell use in developing his personality inventory?
a. 5
b. 16
c. 10
d. 23
(EASY)

17. According to Eysenck's personality theory, a person who "tends to be quiet, introspective, reserved, reflective, distrustful of impulsive decisions and who prefers a well-ordered life" will be considered to be of which of the following types?
a. Extrovert
b. Neurotic
c. Introvert
d. Psychotic
(EASY)

18. Which of the following refers to 'the skill that helps the individual to communicate his/her feelings, needs, and thoughts and clearly and confidently and associated with the ability to clearly say no to a request, to express one's opinions or emotions openly without being self-conscious'?
a. Hardiness
b. Resilience
c. Self-confidence
d. Assertiveness
(EASY)

19. The NEO-FI personality inventory was developed by whom of the following?
a. S. R Hathaway and J.C McKinley
b. K.C. Briggs & I.B. Myers
c. Costa & R. R. McCrae
d. Raymond B. Cattell
(EASY)

20. Whom of the following proposed the concepts of surface and source traits and made use of factor analysis in order to develop a comprehensive measure for assessment of normal personality?
a. Carl Jung
b. Gordon W. Allport
c. Raymond B. Cattell
d. Hans J. Eysenck
(EASY)

21. The Rorschach inkblot test of personality assessment contains how many chromatic and achromatic cards?
a. 5 chromatic and 5 achromatic
b. 3 chromatic and 7 achromatic
c. 6 chromatic and 4 achromatic
d. 4 chromatic and 6 achromatic
(EASY)

22. When a woman believes that 'Nurture' strongly affects the development of her daughter. She would not agree with the significance of which of the following?
a. Genetic Factors
b. Exposure to peers
c. The types of toys at home
d. The warmth displayed by the parents
(EASY)

23. Which one of the following is true concerning the Individual differences in human being?
a. Differences in experience
b. Differences in heredity
c. Interaction between heredity and environment
d. Interaction between heredity and experience
(EASY)

24. According to Gorden Allport, a single trait that dominates an individual's entire personality is known as _____.

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a. Central trait
b. Cardinal trait
c. Source trait
d. Surface trait
(EASY)

25. Which of the following is not the big five personality trait intended to be measured by the NEO- FFI?
a. Extraversion
b. Introversion
c. Neuroticism
d. Agreeableness
(EASY)

26. In Rorschach scoring, what does a oligophrenic detail (DO) mean
a. A whole is derived on the basis of perception of only a detail
b. Using rare, unusual or arbitrary area of the figures on card
c. Response given to the white spaces in the figure
d. A part of human or animal is seen where normally the whole could have been seen.
(MODERATE)

27. What is the major problem with using MMPI for diagnostic purposes?
a. The test is too long for clinical population
b. Outdated nomenclature of assessed psychopathologies
c. The language used is difficult to understand
d. The method of answering the items is very complex
(MODERATE)

28. Which of the following is not true for conceptualization of personality?
a. Regularities within individual functioning
b. Unique attributes that distinguish one from others
c. Refers only to stable and unchangeable aspect of individual functioning
d. Includes cognition affect as well as overt behavior
(MODERATE)

29. The type approach to personality was propagated by which psychologist
a. Raymond B. Cattell
b. Hans J. Eysenck
c. Gordon W. Allport
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

30. Sir Francis Galton initiated the study of the influence of _____ factors on personality.
a. Psychological
b. Cultural
c. Sociological
d. Genetic
(EASY)

31. Which of the following test reveals the information about the 'repressed' aspect of personality?
a. Catell's 16 Personality Factor Scale
b. Maudsley personality inventory
c. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
d. Rorschach Inkblot test
(EASY)

32. The NEO personality inventory consists of the following number of facets _____.
a. 25
b. 30
c. 35
d. 40
(EASY)

33. A personality trait that describes the degree to which an individual is responsible, dependable, persistent, and achievement- oriented and dutiful is known as _____.
a. Extraversion
b. Agreeableness
c. Openness
d. Conscientiousness
(EASY)

34. Which of the following is true of Type A personality?
a. Are always moving, walking, and eating rapidly
b. Feel impatient with the rate at which most events take place
c. Strive to think or do two or more things at once
d. All of the above
(EASY)

35. The 16-personality factor questionnaire was developed by _____.
a. Gordon W Alport
b. Carl Gustav Jung
c. Hans Eysenck
d. Raymond Cattel
(EASY)

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PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Cattell's Personality theory is also known as _____.
a. Psychoanalytic theory
b. Factor analytic theory
c. Behaviouristic theory
d. Projective theory
(MODERATE)(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. _____test consists of ten cards having prints of inkblots.
a. Rorschach Test
b. Holtzman inkblot test
c. Draw a person test
d. Thematic Apperception test
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

3. People with _____personality have a tendency to be distressed, experience negative emotions and also to feel insecure and anxious.
a. Type D
b. Type A
c. Type B
d. Type C
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

4. The 16 basic traits which could describe all differences among personalities are termed as _____ trait by Cattle.
a. Basic
b. Primary
c. Surface
d. Source
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

5. According to Carl Rogers, the personality of clients is determined by measuring the difference between _____.
a. Introversion and extraversion
b. Ideal self and real self
c. Self-efficacy and self-esteem
d. Persona and shadow
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

6. Which of the following personality factor as described by Costa and McCrae was also discussed in Eysenck's theory of personality?
a. Extraversion
b. Openness to experience
c. Conscientiousness
d. Agreeableness
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

7. Who proposed that the birth order affects personality?
a. Carl Roger
b. Alfred Adler
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Albert Bandura
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

8. Emotional instability is sometimes labeled as _____.
a. Conscientiousness
b. Agreeableness
c. Neuroticism
d. Openness to experience
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

9. Individuals who have higher needs for _____ may be more likely to engage in risky behaviors. This characteristic may be stronger during adolescence than childhood and adulthood.
a. Helping others
b. approval
c. sensation seeking
d. engagement
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

10. Sociable, talkative, fun-loving at one end to sober, reserved, cautious at the other reflects about which of the following Big five dimensions of personality?
a. Agreeableness
b. Openness to experience
c. Emotional stability
d. Extraversion
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

11. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator is a personality inventory based on whose theory of personality?
a. Karen Horney
b. Eric Ericson
c. Alfred Adler
d. Carl Jung
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

12. The following is true of Nomothetic approach to personality _____.
a. Individuation and uniqueness of people accounts of personality differences
b. All people are governed by the same basic behavioral principles
c. Each individual is unique and cannot be compared with another
d. All of the above
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

13. Physical attractiveness of a person or any other trait can influence multiple judgments or lead to a more favorable view of the whole personality. This tendency is called _____.
a. Primacy effect
b. Pygmalion effect
c. Halo effect
d. non-common effect
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

14. The component of personality that is a vast reservoir of basic biological urges is the _____.

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a. Libido
b. Id
c. Ego
d. Superego
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

15. One of the most unique aspects of the MMPI is that it was first major personality inventory to incorporate _____.
a. a criterion control
b. neuroticism scales
c. validity scales
d. keyed responses
(MODERATE) (JMI 2020)

16. The personality test that presents an ambiguous stimulus picture to which the person may respond as he or she wishes is a _____.
a. Q sort
b. Personality inventory
c. Rorschach
d. MMPI
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

17. One of the most important contributions of the behaviorist approach to personality has been _____.
a. An overemphasis of situational variables
b. recognition of the importance of environmental variables
c. down playing the role of cognitive variables
d. detailing the role of unconscious motives
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

18. The uniqueness of individual experience and behaviour, is a focus of _____.
a. Nomothetic approach
b. Action research approach
c. Idiographic approach
d. Indigenous approach
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

19. People who have the personality trait of _____resist strain reactions when subjected to stressful events more effectively than do people who are not having it and it also has a component of commitment, control and challenge.
a. Tolerance
b. Toughness
c. Strength
d. Hardiness
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

20. Arvind is extremely competitive, always in a hurry and often irritable (Type A personality). Which of the following forms of aggression is he most likely to engage in _____.
a. Passive aggressive behaviour
b. Hostile aggression
c. None of these
d. Instrumental aggression
(CHALLENGING) (DU MA 2019)

21. Sensation seeking personality as suggested by Zuckerman is likely to correlate negatively with _____.
a. Psychoticism
b. Extraversion
c. Conscientiousness
d. Openness to experience
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

22. A self-report questionnaire for assessing aspects of the self-concept is _____.
a. Projective technique
b. T-sort technique
c. L-sort technique
d. Q-sort technique
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

23. Proprium, the term for the ego or self, was given by_____.
a. B. F. Skinner
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Gordon Allport
d. Albert Bandura
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

24. Self-report ratings of one's characteristics, attributes, and interests are _____.
a. L-data
b. T-data
c. Z-data
d. Q-data
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

25. Which of the following is not a type dichotomy in Myers and Briggs Type Indicator test of personality?
a. Judging - perceiving
b. Neuroticism- emotional stability
c. Thinking- feeling
d. Extraversion- introversion
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

26. The socio-cognitive approach to personality suggests the idea that one's experiences can _____.
a. Encourage personality to remain stable
b. Affect both personality stability and change
c. Eliminate the effects of biology on personality
d. Brings about change in personality
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

27. Thematic Apperception Test is based upon the defense mechanism of _____.
a. Projection
b. Sublimation

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c. Reaction Formation
d. Repression
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

28. _____ are the more basic traits that underlie aspects of personality that can be seen by others, which form the core of personality.
a. Source traits
b. Ergs
c. Surface traits
d. Subjective traits
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

29. _____ refers to the percentage of instances in which both twins show a trait when it is present in one twin.
a. Niche-picking
b. Concordance effect
c. Genotype
d. Canalization
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

30. Whose theory of personality highlights a phenotypic and genotypic basis of personality development?
a. Eysenck
b. Pearls
c. Adler
d. Jung
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

31. Introversion-extraversion first proposed by _____.
a. Eysenck
b. Freud
c. Adler
d. Jung
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

32. Which of the following is not a type of behavioral assessment?
a. Direct Observation
b. Thematic Apperception Test
c. Rating Scale
d. Frequency Count
(EASY)
(JMI Applied 2017)

33. Which of the following is based on the five-factor model?
a. NEO-PI
b. MMPI-2
c. MBTI
d. 16PF
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

34. The study of inherited portions of personality is called _____.
a. Twin studies
b. Behavioural genetics
c. Adoptive studies
d. Adoptive genetics
(EASY)(JMI Applied 2017)

35. The Rorschach test has people _____.
a. Tell stories about a picture with people in it.
b. Answer hundreds of questions about their feelings and thoughts
c. Perform tasks while an observer watches through a one-way mirror
d. Look at the ambiguous visual stimuli and tell what they think it is
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

36 How many sources traits Cattell use in Personality inventory?
a. 5
b. 10
c. 16
d. 23
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

37. Who believed that traits existed as part of the nervous system?
a. Costa and McCrae
b. Allport
c. Cattel
d. Rogers
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

38. According to Cattell, traits that are numerous and can easily be seen by other people are called _____.
a. Surface
b. Central
c. Source
d. Complexity
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

39. In Big Five theory of personality, "C" stands for _____.
a. Conscientiousness
b. Contrariness
c. Consciousness
d. Complexity
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

40. Which of the following methods would never be used by a behaviorist?
a. Interview
b. Projective Test
c. Direct Observation
d. Personality Inventory
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

41. Observer bias would be a problem for any of the following methods except _____.
a. Interview
b. Projective test
c. Direct Observation
d. Personality Inventory
(MODERATE) (JMI Applied 2017)

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42. Psychologist who stressed the importance of cultural and social factors in personality development_____.
a. Carl Jung
b. Karen Horney
c. Sigmund Freud
d. Alfred Adler
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

43. Albert Bandura was a proponent of which perspective of personality?
a. Psychoanalytic
b. Behaviourist
c. Humanistic
d. Social Cognitive
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

44. How many Inkblots are there in Rorschach Inkblot test?
a. 5
b. 6
c. 8
d. 10
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

45. If behaviour is assumed to be caused by internal personality characteristics, this is known as
a. Situational cause
b. Dispositional cause
c. Fundamental attribution error
d. Actor-observer bias
(EASY)

46. Who was deeply interested in Personality and identified several kinds of trait?
a. Freud
b. Maslow
c. Cattel
d. Allport
(EASY)

47. According to Jung, the part of the mind containing universal human memories is called the ___ unconscious.
a. Personal
b. Cognitive
c. Collective
d. Animistic
(EASY)

48. Which of Freud's parts of the personality is most like a director?
a. Id
b. Ego
c. Superego
d. Unconscience
(EASY)

49. According to behaviorists, personality is
a. Driven by unconscious forces
b. A set of learned responses
c. Motivated by a striving for success
d. Collection of specific traits
(EASY)

50. In the Big Five theory of personality 'A' stands for
a. Agreeableness
b. Anxiousness
c. Anxiety
d. Affectionate
(EASY)

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ANSWERS – UNIT 7 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. From amongst the ones given above, only the EPQ and MMPI-2 have a lie scale.

2. Ans. a
Sol. The nomothetic approach involves trying to make generalizations about the world and understand large-scale social patterns. The idiographic approach involves trying to uncover a great deal of detailed information about a narrower subject of study.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Characteristics associated with a Type A personality may include operating at a more urgent pace, demonstrating higher levels of impatience, having a more competitive nature, getting upset easily, and associating self-worth with achievement.

4. Ans. a
Sol. The Conscientiousness trait shows how thoughtful, goal-oriented, and controlled someone is. Those who are more conscientious tend to be more self-disciplined and persistent. Those who rank lower in conscientiousness tend to prefer spontaneity and procrastination. So those with strong id and weak superego would have lesser scores on conscientiousness.

5. Ans. c
Sol. The Rorschach test is unreliable because of the influence of subjectivity on the interpretation of the responses obtained in them. It has been found that different therapists or psychologists have interpreted the same stories as different and have scored the response different and hence drawing a conclusion that projective tests such as Rorschach or TAT should be taken with a pinch of salt.

6. Ans. c
Sol. The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a type of projective test that involves describing ambiguous scenes.

7. Ans. d
Sol. Characteristics associated with a Type A personality may include operating at a more urgent pace, demonstrating higher levels of impatience, having a more competitive nature, getting upset easily, and associating self-worth with achievement. Type B people are patient and relaxed.

8. Ans. a
Sol. The Big Five personality traits are extraversion (also often spelled extroversion), agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Each trait represents a continuum. Individuals can fall anywhere on the continuum for each trait. The Big Five remain relatively stable throughout most of one's lifetime.

9. Ans. d
Sol. Archetypes are universal, inborn models of people, behaviors, or personalities that play a role in influencing human behavior. They were introduced by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung, who suggested that these archetypes were archaic forms of innate human knowledge passed down from our ancestors.

10. Ans. d
Sol. These 16 source traits were seen by Cattell as the building blocks of human personality. These are included in the 16PF scale.

11. Ans. a
Sol. Extraversion is the domain that is common in the theorization of Eysenck where he talks about Extraversion, Psychoticism and Neuroticism and McCrae and Costa's Big Five Model.

12. Ans. d
Sol. Freud gave three basic structures that make up human personality. Id that functions on the pleasure principle, ego that functions on the reality principle and superego that functions on the morality principle. Id consists of all the socially unacceptable urges and disturbing emotions.

13. Ans. a
Sol. The NEO-PI is the personality inventory that is based on the five-factor model and assesses the traits of neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

14. Ans. c
Sol. Cattell's identified 16 factors that are popular as the Cattell 16PF. Cattell linked these with nervous system functioning. E.g., People low on emotional stability may feel anxious and may have sympathetic nervous system activation even in the absence of immediate stressors.

15. Ans. d
Sol. Identity development start towards the end of the phallic stage and it is during this stage that a male child develops the Oedipus complex.

16. Ans. b
Sol. He created a taxonomy of 16 different personality traits called source traits that could be used to describe and explain individual differences between people's personalities.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Eysenck personality theory includes three dimensions- introversion vs extraversion, neuroticism vs stability and psychoticism vs socialization. The introversion- extraversion is the degree to which a person is outgoing and interactive with other people. Introverts are usually reserved, tend to be quiet, not talkative, prefer well-ordered life.

18. Ans. d
Sol. Assertiveness is the quality of being self-assured and confident without being aggressive. Being assertive means to be able to stand up for your own or other people's rights in a calm and positive way.

19. Ans. c

Sol. McCrae and Costa developed the NEO-FI based on the big five model of personality. Myers and Briggs developed the MBTI based on Jungian theory while Cattel developed the 16 PF. Hathaway and McKinley developed the Minneosta Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Cattell proposed the concepts of surface and source traits and made use of factor analysis in order to develop a comprehensive measure for assessment of normal personality.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The Rorschach Ink Blot Test consists of 5 achromatic cards, 2 black, white and red cards and three multicolored cards

22. Ans. a
Sol. Nurture refers to all the environmental variables that impact who we are, including our early childhood experiences, how we were raised, our social relationships, and our surrounding culture whereas nature refers to all of the genes and hereditary factors that influence who we are—from our physical appearance to our personality characteristics.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Heredity and environment are responsible for producing qualities such as the personality of a human being, thus leading to Individual differences.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Cardinal traits are highly generalized dispositions. For eg. Hitlerian, Gandhian

25. Ans. b
Sol. The Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R) is a personality inventory that examines a person's Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism). Neuroticism was given by Eysenck and is not the big five personality trait intended to be measured by the NEO- FFI.

26. Ans. b
Sol. Rorschach inkblot test is a projective test. In Rorschach scoring, a oligophrenic detail (DO) means using rare, unusual or arbitrary area of the figures on card.

27. Ans. a
Sol. The major problem with using MMPI for diagnostic purposes is that the test is too long for clinical population. In the years after the test was first published, clinicians and researchers began to question the accuracy of the MMPI. Critics pointed out that the original sample group was inadequate. Others argued that the results indicated possible test bias, while others felt the test itself contained sexist and racist questions.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Personality is defined as the characteristic sets of behaviors, cognitions, and emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors. So it is not unchangeable. It includes the unique attributes and regularities within individual like cognition, affect and overt behavior.

29. Ans. d
Sol. The type approaches attempt to comprehend human personality by examining certain broad patterns in the observed behavioural characteristics of individuals. It was developed by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung. Cattell, Eysenck and Allport are trait theorists. The trait approach focuses on the specific psychological attributes along which individuals tend to differ in consistent and stable ways.

30. Ans. d
Sol. In Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development (1883), Galton coined the term eugenics, which would come to be his legacy. Galton's definition of eugenics was broad and concerned with studying heredity to improve the genetic stock of the human race. He initiated the study of the influence of genetic factors on personality.

31. Ans. d
Sol. The Rorschach test is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analyzed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms, or both. It's a projective test, thus can reveal the information about the 'repressed' aspect of personality.

32. Ans. b
Sol. The five dimensions – neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness – are the five factors of the NEO-PI-R. There are six sub parts within each factor that further distinguish aspects of each domain. There are total of 30 facets represented by eight questions each.

33. Ans. d
Sol. The big five personality traits include extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Conscientiousness is the tendency to show self-discipline, act dutifully, and aim for achievement.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Characteristics associated with a Type A personality may include operating at a more urgent pace, demonstrating higher levels of impatience, having a more competitive nature, getting upset easily, and associating self-worth with achievement. They are mostly moving, walking, and eating rapidly, feel impatient with the rate at which most events take place, and strive to think or do two or more things at once.

35. Ans. d
Sol. The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF), originally developed by Cattell and Mead (1949), is a 185-item measure of normal personality which is currently in its fifth edition. The Sixteen

Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) is a self-report personality test.

ANSWERS – UNIT 7 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. Raymond Cattell analyzed Allport's list (of personality traits) and whittled it down to 171 characteristics, mostly by eliminating terms that were redundant or uncommon. He then used a statistical technique known as factor analysis to identify traits that are related to one another. With this method, he was able to whittle his list to 16 key personality factors.

2. Ans. a
Sol. Rorschach test, also called Rorschach inkblot test, projective method of psychological testing in which a person is asked to describe what he or she sees in 10 inkblots, of which some are black or gray and others have patches of colour.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Negative affect and social inhibition are the core features of type D personality.

4. Ans. d
Sol. These 16 source traits were seen by Cattell as the building blocks of human personality and are responsible for the surface traits seen in individuals. These are included in the 16PF scale. They are the underlying sources that are essentially responsible for inter-correlation of traits. These must be inferred through statistical techniques, such as factor analysis

5. Ans. b
Sol. Real self and ideal self are the only ideas amongst the above give by Carl Rogers and he believed that personality of clients is determined by measuring the difference between the two. According to him, the ideal self is what the individual aspires to become, the goals of the individual while the real self is what the individual is, right now. The greater the gap between the two, the higher chance of experiencing negative emotions.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Extraversion is the domain that is common in the theorization of Eysenck (where he talks about Extraversion, Psychoticism and Neuroticism) and McCrae and Costa's Big Five Model.

7. Ans. b
Sol. Alfred Adler deviated from Freudian theory by focusing on the social context of the individual. He emphasized the importance of birth order reasoning that different birth orders have different social environments within the family.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Neuroticism is a domain of the big five that represents the level of negative emotions felt by an individual. It is also termed as emotional instability.

9. Ans. c
Sol. Sensation seeking is a personality trait defined by the search for experiences and feelings, that are "varied, novel, complex and intense", and by the readiness to "take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experiences."

10. Ans. d
Sol. Extraversion is defined as the trait of primarily obtaining gratification from outside of oneself. They tend to enjoy interpersonal interactions, are enthusiastic, talkative, assertive and gregarious. It is at the opposite of introversion.

11. Ans. d
Sol. The MBTI is based on Carl Jung's personality theory. There are 16 personality types based on 4 bipolar dimensions- introversion-extraversion, sensing-intuiting, thinking-feeling and judging-perceiving.

12. Ans. b
Sol. The nomothetic approach to personality looks at what people have in common with each other. It comes from the Greek word nomos, which means 'law,' and the nomothetic approach is interested in finding patterns or laws of human personality. The nomothetic approach involves trying to make generalizations about the world and understand large-scale social patterns. The idiographic approach involves trying to uncover a great deal of detailed information about a narrower subject of study.

13. Ans. c
Sol. The Halo effect is experienced when one aspect of the person is used to determine the person's standing on other, non-related aspects. Eg. She is beautiful so she must be polite is an example of the use of the beauty aspect in determining the politeness aspect, both of which are unrelated. Primacy effect is related to recall while Pygmalion effect is when high expectations lead to better results. Non-common effects are related to attribution.

14. Ans. b
Sol. According to Freud, the repressed biological urges and desires are pushed in the unconscious id, which is energized by libido. Id is the vast reservoir of basic biological urges. Ego is the reality-oriented structure while the superego is the moral based structure.

15. Ans. c
Sol. One of the most unique aspects of the MMPI is that it was first major personality inventory to incorporate validity scales. The MMPI tests use validity scales of varying sorts to help assess the accuracy of each individual's answers. The MMPI has L, F & K Validity scales.

16. Ans. c
Sol. The Rorschach Inkblot test is a projective method of assessing an individual's personality given by Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach. There are 10 official inkblots, each printed on separate

white cards. Five inkblots are black and gray; two are black, gray, and red; and three are multicolored without any black.

17. Ans. b
Sol. The Behaviorist Approach believes that personality is the outcome of a person's interactions with their surroundings. This behavioral perspective or called behaviorism connects incidents and behavior to predict how the personality was being shaped. For eg. Social Learning Theory by Bandura.

18. Ans. c
Sol. The idiographic approach refers to assessment of the individual as a unique whole. There is no inter-individual comparison, rather intra-individual comparison on different aspects.

19. Ans. d
Sol. People with the trait of hardiness are able to endure and tolerate difficult conditions and are better off than others in stressful situations.

20. Ans. b
Sol. Hostile aggression is related to type A personality and is a response to perceived threat or insult. It is unplanned, reactionary and impulsive.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Sensation seeking is associated with psychoticism and is negatively related to conscientiousness.

22. Ans. d
Sol. The Q sort technique developed by William Stephenson is widely used to understand self-concept, as well as the ideal and real self in the Rogerian therapy.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Gordon Allport, 1937 introduced the term proprium, referring to a person's sense of self, the awareness of which contributes to lifelong personality development according to him.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Cattell used the questionnaire data-Q data to study individual's characteristics, attributes and interests. L data refers to data of life events, t data refers to test score data.

25. Ans. b
Sol. Neuroticism- emotional stability is not a type dichotomy in Myers and Briggs Type Indicator test of personality. The four dichotomies (or continua) in MPTI are:
Extraversion-Introversion
Sensing-intuition
Thinking-Feeling
Judging-Perceiving

26. Ans. a
Sol. The socio-cognitive approach to personality suggests the idea that one's experiences can affect both personality stability and change. The Social Cognitive Theory of Personality posits that personality is shaped by interacting social factors, cognitive factors, and behavior. Social factors refer to those that are learned through observation. Cognitive factors stem from cognitive interpretations of the observed social environment. Personality, manifesting as behavior, is determined by both of the previous factors. Social factors, cognitive factors, and behavior all influence and are influenced by one another. This interplay is called reciprocal determinism, which means that they all affect one another.

27. Ans. d
Sol. Thematic Apperception Test is based upon the defense mechanism of repression.

28. Ans. a
Sol. Source traits are at the root of all behaviors, attitudes and opinions of an individual. Cattell made a distinction between source and surface traits. Surface traits are very obvious and can be easily identified by other people, whereas source traits are less visible to other people and appear to underlie several different aspects of behaviour i.e. they underlie surface traits.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Concordance in genetics refers to the presence of same trait in both the twins. Niche picking is the tendency for individuals to choose environment in line with their genetic make-up. Canalization is the tendency for genotype to develop in the same manner irrespective of the environment.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Eysenck proposed the idea that personality is biologically based so he highlighted a phenotypic and genotypic basis of personality development.

31. Ans. d
Sol. Carl Gustav Jung was the psychologist who first proposed the concept of introversion-extroversion. Introverts were characterized as spending time and working alone. Whereas extroverts were described as outgoing, and sociable.

32. Ans. b
Sol. The behavioral assessment is an assessment of behaviors, the intensity, the frequency and the context. The Thematic Apperception Test is a projective test used to bring needs, presses and drives from the unconscious to the conscious awareness. It's used in psychoanalysis.

33. Ans. a
Sol. The NEO-PI is based on the five-factor model and assesses an individual on the big five traits of neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. MBTI is based on Jungian conception of personality and 16 PF is based on Cattel's 16 factor theory.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Behavioral genetics is the study of inherited behavioral characteristics. It uses techniques like twin studies and family studies.

35. Ans. d
Sol. The Rorschach is a projective personality test. It makes use of 10 ambiguous cards that are presented in a fixed manner and the subject is to describe what they see in them. This test has high validity and reliability.

36. Ans. c
Sol. Cattell (1957) identified 16 factors or dimensions of personality: warmth, reasoning, emotional stability, dominance, liveliness, rule-consciousness, social boldness, sensitivity, vigilance, abstractedness, privateness, apprehension, openness to change, self-reliance, perfectionism, and tension

37. Ans. c
Sol. Cattell's identified 16 factors that are popular as the Cattel 16PF. Cattell linked these with nervous system functioning. Eg. People low on emotional stability may feel anxious and may have sympathetic nervous system activation even in the absence of immediate stressors.

38. Ans. a
Sol. Surface traits are ones that are many and can be seen by others. Above these are the central traits and above these are the cardinal traits. As we go up the hierarchy, the number of traits reduces and their generalizability increases.

39. Ans. a
Sol. "C" stands for Conscientiousness. It reflects the tendency to be responsible, organized, hard-working, goal-directed, and to adhere to norms and rules. The other Big Five traits by McCrae and Costa include neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, and agreeableness.

40. Ans. b
Sol. Projective tests are used to bring the thoughts, desires and impulses from the unconscious to conscious. Behavioral theories posit that there is nothing as unconscious and that human behavior has its basis in stimulus-response associations. Hence, a behaviorist would never use a projective test.

41. Ans. d
Sol. Observer bias comes into picture when there is an external observer who is to observe and report certain behaviors, their context, frequency, etc. In case of a personality inventory, there is no question of observation as the examiner records all the responses provided in written by the test-taker. In all others the way can observer sees affects the scoring.

42. Ans. b
Sol. Karen Horney emphasized the societal and cultural factors that also play a role in personality, including the importance of the parent-child relationship.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) started as the Social Learning Theory (SLT) in the 1960s by Albert Bandura. It developed into the SCT in 1986 and posits that learning occurs in a social context with a dynamic and reciprocal interaction of the person, environment, and behavior. He emphasized the importance of social cognitive, or learning through observation in the development of personality.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Rorschach test, also called Rorschach inkblot test, projective method of psychological testing in which a person is asked to describe what he or she sees in 10 inkblots, of which some are black or gray and others have patches of colour.

45. Ans. b
Sol. If behaviour is assumed to be caused by internal factors, it is known as dispositional cause and when it is assumed to be caused by external factors, it is known as situational cause.

46. Ans. d
Sol. Allport initiated the focus on traits approach which was followed up by Cattell.

47. Ans. c
Sol. According to Carl Jung, the part of the mind containing universal human memories is called the collective unconscious.

48. Ans. b
Sol. The ego acts like a director, directing individual's actions while trying to maintain a state of balance and harmony among the id and the superego.

49. Ans. b
Sol. The behaviorist perspective explains human functioning in terms of stimulus-response pairs. So, the understanding is that personality is a set of learned responses.

50. Ans. a
Sol. In the Big Five theory of personality 'A' stands for Agreeableness. The agreeableness trait reflects individual differences in general concern for social harmony. Agreeable individual value getting along with others. They are generally considerate, kind, generous, trusting and trustworthy, helpful, and willing to compromise their interests with others.
The other big five factors are: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, and Conscientiousness.

8 MOTIVATION & EMOTION

PRACTICE MCQs

Emotion and theories

1. According to Goleman. 'Management of Emotions' component of Emotional intelligence includes:
(a) Handling feelings, so that they are appropriate.
(b) Ability to soothe oneself.
(c) Ability to shake off rampant anxiety, gloom or irritability.
(d) Recognizing feeling as it happens.
Choose the correct option
a. (a), (b) and (d) only
b. (b), (c) and (d) only
c. (a), (b) and (c) only
d. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(MODERATE)

2. Choose the correct sequence of events following prolonged stress
(a) Corticotropin releasing factor
(b) Adrino corticotrophic hormone
(c) Cortisol
(d) Immune suppression
Choose the correct option:
a. (a) --> (b) --> (c) --> (d)
b. (d) --> (c) --> (a) --> (b)
c. (a) --> (c) --> (d) --> (b)
d. (b) --> (c) --> (a) --> (d)
(MODERATE)

3. Which neurotransmitter is most commonly associated with depression?
a. Serotonin
b. Dopamine
c. Septomin
d. Glutamate
(EASY)

4. Which of these supports the James-Lange theory of emotion?
a. emotion is a visceral response producing a behavioral response
b. artificial induction of visceral changes does not necessarily produce emotion
c. the viscera are 'insensitive structures'
d. visceral changes are the same in many emotions
(MODERATE)

5. According to the studies of Masters and Johnson, the four phases of sexual arousal in humans, in order of occurrence, are
a. Arousal, Orgasm, Resolution, and Plateau.
b. Plateau, Arousal, Orgasm, and Resolution.
c. Arousal, Orgasm, Plateau, and Resolution.
d. Arousal, Plateau, Orgasm, and Resolution.
(EASY)

6. Sneha has always been praised for hard work and good grades. From a pure behavioral perspective, Sneha's pattern of turning in high-quality homework reflects:
a. her genetic propensity for conscientiousness.
b. sublimation of her less socially valued desires.
c. the impact of social modeling.
d. a response tendency.
(CHALLENGING)

7. Arrange the following into correct sequence as per James-Lange theory :
I. Emotion producing situation
II. Feeling of emotion
III. Elicitation of emotional responses
IV. The brain receives sensory feedback from the muscles and other organs.
a. I, II, III, IV
b. I, IV, II, III
c. II, III, IV, I
d. I, III, IV, II
(MODERATE)

8. Choose the odd one for pattern of sympathetic activation during emotions:
a. Increased heart rate
b. Pupil constriction
c. Lowered skin resistance
d. Increased breathing rate
(MODERATE)

9. According to which of the following theory 'motivation is a process in which various biological needs push the individual to actions designed to satisfy these needs'?
a. Arousal theory
b. Goal setting theory
c. Expectancy value theory
d. Drive theory
(EASY)

10. The correct sequence of emergence of the following theories of emotion _____.

Power Within

a. James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer
b. Cannon-Bard, James-Lange, Schachter-Singer
c. James-Lange, Schachter-Singer, Cannon-Bard
d. Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, James-Lange
(EASY)

Motivation and theories

11. Self-actualization is the process whereby individuals
a. establish their concept of self
b. become selfless
c. reach their full potential
d. realize their ideal self
(EASY)

12. Which of the following are NOT TRUE of motivation?
a. it is the drive, incentive or interest to initiate, perform or maintain a behavior
b. it is independent of emotion or cognition
c. it is a preparatory phase prior to action
d. it may be influenced by rewards and punishments
(MODERATE)

13. Which of the following is NOT an example of an intrinsically motivated activity?
a. eating a pie because you like pie
b. playing with a toy for the fun of it
c. revising for an exam to get a good grade
d. reading a book because you enjoy the story
(EASY)

14. Aidan believes his new frozen yogurt business will succeed if he works hard. Aidan would be described as having _____ self-efficacy and an _____ locus of control.
a. high; external
b. high; internal
c. low; external
d. low; external
(MODERATE)

15. The need for affiliation is the motivation to:
a. establish and maintain relationships with others.
b. perform well on challenging tasks.
c. be considered powerful by others.
d. earn the esteem of teachers and colleagues.
(EASY)

16. Your roommate tends to take credit for getting A's on tests and papers and also accepts responsibility for her low grades. This behavior pattern is an example of:
a. reciprocal determinism.
b. self-serving bias.
c. rationalization.
d. internal locus of control.
(EASY)

17. _____ is the most important neurotransmitter in the brain's reward pathway.
a. Serotonin
b. Norepinephrine
c. Dopamine
d. Glutamate
(MODERATE)

Stress and coping

18. Competitive stress refers to:
a. a thought or feeling that induces stress on the individual
b. an ongoing transaction between an individual and the environmental demands associated primarily and directly with competitive performance
c. thoughts that one ought to be able to control but cannot
d. an ongoing transaction between an individual and the environmental demands associated primarily and directly with the organisation within which he or she is operating
(MODERATE)

19. Coping style refers to:
a. coping directed towards resolving the problem itself, such as altering an aspect of the environment or changing the situation
b. coping directed towards keeping one's feelings under control
c. coping by managing emotions such as cognitively reinterpreting the situation or not thinking about the stressor
d. coping by managing one's thoughts
(MODERATE)

20. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) defined coping as:
a. thinking strategically under pressure
b. challenging the status quo
c. the way in which people cope
d. constantly changing cognitive and behavioural efforts to manage specific external or internal demands that are appraised as taking or exceeding resources of the person
(MODERATE)

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c. coping by managing emotions such as cognitively reinterpreting the situation or not thinking about the stressor
d. coping by managing one's thoughts
(MODERATE)

22. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) defined coping as:
a. thinking strategically under pressure
b. challenging the status quo
c. the way in which people cope
d. constantly changing cognitive and behavioural efforts to manage specific external or internal demands that are appraised as taking or exceeding resources of the person

(MODERATE)

23. Which of the following things can cause stress in a person's life?
a. traumatic events
b. discrimination
c. illness/injury
d. All of the above
(EASY)

24. Woodman and Hardy (2006) identified four major organisational stress issues:
a. personal, leadership, coaching and success
b. environmental, personal, leadership and team
c. environmental, personal, motivation and sponsorship
d. winning, losing, commitment and coaching
(MODERATE)

25. Read the following two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The level of arousal for optimal performance varies for different tasks.
Reason (R): Too little arousal can be non-motivating, and too high arousal can be disruptive.
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
(MODERATE)

26. When a consumer has to choose between two attractive alternatives. Which type of motivational conflict is this?
a. approach- approach
b. positive- positive
c. win- win
d. avoidance- avoidance
(EASY)

27. According to Maslow, the self-actualizing tendency is_____.
a. Instinct
b. Imprinting
c. Growth Motivation
d. Incentive
(MODERATE)

28. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of motivated behaviour?
a. Direction in behaviour
b. Random over activity
c. Auto-correction
d. Increased work efficiency
(MODERATE)

29. When one engages in an activity regardless of an external reward, the behavior is guided by _____.
a. need for achievement
b. intrinsic motivation
c. extrinsic motivation
d. none of the above
(EASY)

Stress and coping

30. _____is description of basic biological response to sustained and unrelenting physical stress.
a. General Adaptation Syndrome
b. Diathesis-stress Paradigm
c. Two-factor Theory
d. Stress Inoculation Theory
(EASY)

31. Hans Selye termed the process of body's response to stressors as _____.
a. General adaptation syndrome
b. Turner's syndrome
c. Life change units
d. Frustration
(EASY)

32. Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) consists of three stages. Which one of the following is not correct?
a. Exhaustion
b. Alarm
c. Repression
d. Resistance
(EASY

33. "The quality of performance on any task is an inverted U-shaped function of arousal." This law is known as _____.
a. Law of Effect
b. Broadbent Filter Theory
c. Yerkes-Dodson Law
d. Law of Constancy
(EASY)

34. The Yerkes Dodson law predicts that most people would perform an easy task best if they are at a _____.
a. high level of arousal
b. low level of arousal
c. optimal level of arousal
d. state of homeostasis
(EASY)

35. The release of _____ reduces the effectiveness of the immune system in response to prolonged stress.
a. dopamine
b. corticosteroids
c. endorphins

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d. catecholamines
(EASY)

36. Which of the following are the three stages of the General Adaptation Syndrome?
a. denial, resistance and resignation
b. appraisal, adjustment and acceptance
c. alarm, resistance and exhaustion
d. avoidance, approach and acceptance
(EASY)

37. According to Lazarus, secondary appraisal involves _____.
a. Estimating the severity of the stressor
b. Classifying the stressor as a threat or challenge
c. Deciding whether the stressor is a problem
d. Estimating the resource a person has available for coping
(MODERATE)

38. The optimal amount of stress that people need to promote their health and sense of wellbeing is called _____.
a. Intensity
b. Distress
c. Acute stress
d. Eustress
(EASY)

39. Resistance and emotional exhaustion are the second and third stages of GAS (General adaptation stress), what is the first stage?
a. alarm reaction
b. natural killer response
c. primary appraisal
d. secondary appraisal
(EASY)

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Happiness includes all of the following except _____.
a. Feeling a positive emotion
b. Being satisfied with your life
c. Not experiencing a negative emotion
d. Having a high paying job
(EASY, DU MA Applied 2020)

2. The ability to control one's impulsive judgment and reaction is known as _____.
a. Self-efficacy
b. Self-Awareness
c. Self-regulation
d. Empathy
(EASY, DU MA Applied 2020)

3. Two-Factor theory of Emotion has been proposed by _____.
a. William James
b. Carl Lange
c. Cannon-Bard
d. Schachter and Singer
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

4. Emotional instability is sometimes labeled as _____.
a. Conscientiousness
b. Agreeableness
c. Neuroticism
d. Openness to experience
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

5. The kind of healthy psychological and physical functioning after a potentially traumatic event is called _____.
a. After-effect
b. Coping
c. Resistance
d. Resilience
(MODERATE, DU MA 2019)

6. The existence of the seventh primary emotion suggested by some theorists is _____.
a. Outrage
b. Gratitude
c. Contempt
d. Frustration
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

7. Emotions that can be experienced when we are confronted with the harmful actions done by an in-group against an out-group is called _____.
a. Collective guilt
b. Collectivism
c. Common in-group identity

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d. Catharsis hypothesis
(MODERATE, DU MA 2019)

8. Health for the bio- psychosocial model is _____.
a. a state of complete physical, mental, and social well- being
b. presence of pathogen in the body
c. absence of disease
d. none of the above
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

9. The correct sequence of emergence of the following theories of emotion _____.
a. James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer
b. Cannon-Bard, James-Lange, Schachter-Singer
c. James-Lange, Schachter-Singer, Cannon-Bard
d. Cannon-Bard, Schachter-Singer, James-Lange
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

10. The James-Lange theory of emotion states that _____.
a. one feels emotions and then a bodily reaction result
b. emotions and visceral reactions simultaneously occur
c. one reacts with one's body first and then one feels emotions
d. the somatic nervous system is the seat of emotion
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the three elements of emotions?
a. Subjective experience
b. Physical reaction
c. Behaviour
d. Attention
(MODERATE, JMI Applied 2017)

12. The theory of emotion that states the thalamus sends sensory information to the cortex and the sympathetic organs at the same time is the _____ theory.
a. James-Lange
b. Cannon-Bard
c. Schachter-Singer
d. Facial Feedback
(EASY, JMI Applied 2017)

13. _____ is defined as action that is intended to hurt another person. It has both biological and social origins.
a. Frustration
b. Aggression
c. Disinhibition
d. None of the above
(EASY, JMI 2021)

14. Which of the following refers to 'the skill that helps the individual to communicate his/her feelings, needs, and thoughts and clearly and confidently and associated with the ability to clearly say no to a request, to express one's opinions or emotions openly without being self-conscious'?
a. Hardiness
b. Resilience
c. Self-confidence
d. Assertiveness
(MODERATE)

15. Which one of the following is not related to the 'mental toughness' of sports person?
a. Coping with pressure of competition
b. Sensation seeking
c. Determination
d. Resilience
(MODERATE, BHU MA 2017)

16. According to cross cultural research in which culture 'display rules' were found to be comparatively more against expressions of strong emotions:
a. American
b. Japanese
c. Arabic
d. Canadian
(MODERATE, BHU MA 2015)

17. How many emotions were identified as basic emotions that are universal across cultures by Paul Ekman?
a. Six
b. Five
c. Four
d. Seven
(EASY, BHU MA 2015)

18. 'Fleeting facial expressions lasting only few tenths of second after an emotion provoking even' are known as _____.
a. Macro expressions
b. Interchannel discrepancies
c. Micro expressions
d. Exaggeration of expression
(EASY, BHU MA 2015)

19. Which part of the nervous system is called the 'centre of emotions?
a. Hypothalamus
b. Thalamus
c. Cerebral cortex
d. Hippocampus
(EASY, BHU MA 2015)

20. The Schachter-Singer theory of emotions differs from the earlier theories due to its emphasis on _____ and_____.
a. Sensory input from stimulus, physiological arousal
b. Perception of stimulus, physiological arousal
c. Cognitive labelling, feedback
d. Perception of stimulus, feedback
(MODERATE, BHU MA 2015)

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21. Among the following theories, which one states that emotion is a result of the interpretation of the causes of physiological arousal?
a. James-Lange Theory
b. Cannon-Bard Theory
c. Cognitive Labelling Theory
d. None of the above
(EASY, JMI Applied 2016)

22. Zack believes his neighbor is messy and selfish. Zack notices even small things, like the time the neighbor's trash bin was still on the sidewalk the day after trash pickup. He fails to notice his neighbor's well-kept yard and the help he gives the elderly woman across the street. Zack's beliefs about his neighbor illustrate:
a. confirmation bias.
b. subjective validation.
c. the person-situation debate.
d. response tendencies.
(MODERATE)

Motivation and theories

23. An individual's belief that he or she can perform some behaviour or task successfully is called _____.
a. Self-control
b. Self-reinforcement
c. Self-efficacy
d. Self-regard
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

24. _____ means that the learner comes to anticipate the presence of a reward and if that reward is absent or changed, behavior is disrupted.
a. Latent learning
b. Reward expectancy
c. Place learning
d. Forgetting
(MODERATE, DU MA Applied 2020)

25. The _____ is likely to be extremely disruptive since the individual is both drawn to and repelled by the same situation at the same time.
a. Approach-avoidance conflict
b. Avoidance-avoidance conflict
c. Approach-approach conflict
d. Multiple approach-avoidance conflicts
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

26. Which one of the following is NOT a distinctive characteristic of 'burnout'?
a. Physical exhaustion
b. Resistance to change
c. In personalization
d. Low personal accomplishment
(MODERATE, BHU MA 2020)

27. Which of the following approaches to studying motivation states 'Behaviour is determined by our thinking and attribution'?
a. Cognitive approach
b. Socio-cultural approach
c. Behaviouristic approach
d. Humanistic approach
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

28. "I do it because I enjoy it.", this statement refers to which of the following?
a. Motive to avoid failure
b. Extrinsic motivation
c. Intrinsic motivation
d. Achievement motivation
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

29. "The belief in one's capacity to perform a specific task" is termed as _____.
a. Self-actualization
b. Self-efficacy
c. Self-determination
d. Resilience
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

30. For some persons, accomplishing difficult tasks and meeting high standards of excellence are extremely important. This refers to _____.
a. Pull mechanism
b. Achievement motive
c. Aggression motive
d. Power motive
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

31. According to which of the following theory 'motivation is a process in which various biological needs push the individual to actions designed to satisfy these needs'?
a. Arousal theory
b. Goal setting theory
c. Expectancy value theory
d. Drive theory
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

32. Classification of self on the basis of perceptually distinct attributes and behaviors such as age, physical characteristics, sex, goodness and badness developing between 18 and 30 months is _____.
a. Enduring self
b. Inner self
c. Categorical self
d. Remembered self
(MODERATE, DU MA APPLIED 2018)

33. The theory that holds that self-esteem serves to buffer, protecting people from terrifying thoughts about their own mortality is _____.
a. Story Model

b. Two Factor theory of Emotion
c. Terror Management Theory
d. Upward Social Comparison
(MODERATE, DU MA APPLIED 2018)

34. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups, including all of the following except _____.
a. Love
b. Esteem
c. Avoidance
d. Self-actualization
(EASY, DU MA APPLIED 2018)

35. According to Herzberg, which of the following is a maintenance factor?
a. Salary
b. Work itself
c. Responsibility
d. Recognition
(MODERATE, JMI 2020)

36. According to Cattell, _____ are the basic units of motivation.
a. Deficits
b. Id
c. Thema
d. Ergs
(EASY, DU MA 2019)

37. The notion that –"human behavior is influenced by many cognitive factors as well as by reinforcements and contingencies; and that human beings have an impressive capacity to regulate their own actions" is propounded by _____.
a. Humanistic theory
b. Social learning theory
c. Social cognitive theory
d. Self-regulation theory
(MODERATE, DU MA 2019)

38. The motivation concerning issues of excellence, competition, challenging goals, persistence and overcoming difficulties are referred to as_____.
a. Need for affiliation
b. Need for recognition
c. Need for achievement
d. Need for power
(EASY, DU MA 2019)

39. According to the earliest theories of hunger, the primary signal that motivates us to eat is _____.
a. food in the mouth
b. the firing of neurons in the brain
c. the sight of food
d. stomach contraction
(MODERATE, DU MA 2018)

40. Motives like needing to spend time with others or to influence others are known as _____motives.
a. Physiological
b. Social
c. Extrinsic
d. Power
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

41. _____ is a negative reaction to threats to one's personal freedom.
a. Narcissistic rage
b. Singlism
c. Reactance
d. Ego-depletion
(EASY, DU MA 2019)

42. Carl Roger's conditions of worth are similar to _____.
a. Freudian superego
b. Cattell's dynamic traits
c. Jung's Archetype of Self
d. Horney's incompatibility of neurotic trends
(MODERATE, DU MA 2019)

43. That explains internal processes of choice among different behaviors _____.
a. Goal attainment theory
b. Equity theory
c. Expectancy theory
d. Goal setting theory
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

44. Which of the following is not a need as per need theory of McClelland?
a. affiliation
b. affection
c. power
d. achievement
(EASY, JMI Applied 2018)

45. When people have to work harder, do more work or work faster, they experience _____.
a. Frustration
b. Uncontrollability
c. Pressure
d. Conflict
(MODERATE, JMI Applied 2017)

46. Which of the following is not one of the physiological factors in hunger?
a. Stomach
b. Pancreas
c. Corpus Callosum
d. All the above
(EASY, JMI Applied 2017)

Power Within Psychology

47. The collection of the beliefs that we hold about ourselves is known as ____
a. Self-esteem
b. Self-concept
c. Self-regulation
d. Self-promotion
(EASY, JMI 2021)

48. Rogers believed that in order for people to become fully functioning, they must receive ____ from the important people in their lives
a. Unconditional positive regard
b. Conditional positive regard
c. Positive reinforcement
d. Positive modelling
(EASY)

49. Frustration is the result of _____.
a. Blocking of needs and motives
b. Incompatibility between two or more needs
c. Expectations from oneself and others
d. High level of aspirations
(MODERATE, BHU MA 2019)

50. Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes all except which of the following?
a. Cognitive needs
b. physiological needs
c. safety needs
d. belongingness needs
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

ANSWERS – UNIT 8 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. c
Sol. According to Daniel Goleman, an American psychologist who helped to popularize emotional intelligence, there are five key elements to it: Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Motivation, Empathy, Social skills. 'Management of Emotions' includes Handling feelings so that they an appropriate, Ability to soothe oneself, Ability to shake off rampant anxiety. gloom or irritability.

2. Ans. a
Sol. The correct sequence of events following prolonged stress is Corticotropin releasing factor, Adrino corticotrophic hormone, Cortisol, Immune suppression.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Research shows that high levels of serotonin in the brain are linked to elevated mood and feeling happy, whereas low levels of serotonin are linked to the symptoms of depression, including feeling sad, upset, and generally low in mood.

4. Ans. a
Sol. Independently proposed by psychologist William James and physiologist Carl Lange, the James-Lange theory of emotion suggests that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events. This theory suggests that seeing an external stimulus leads to a physiological reaction.

5. Ans. d
Sol. In 1966, William Masters and Virginia Johnson proposed a four-stage "linear" model of human sexual response based on some 10,000 recordings of changes in participants' physiology. From these data, they identified four successive (hence, linear) stages: (1) excitement, (2) plateau, (3) orgasm

6. Ans. d
Sol. Response tendencies are behaviors one exhibits during certain situations based on past positive or negative consequences. These response tendencies are acquired through one's life experiences. People show some consistent patterns of behavior because they have some stable response tendencies that they have acquired through experience. These response tendencies may change in the future, as a result of new experience. But they're enduring enough to create a certain degree of consistency in a person's behavior.

7. Ans. d
Sol. Independently proposed by psychologist William James and physiologist Carl Lange, the James-Lange theory of emotion suggests that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events. 2 This theory suggests that seeing an external stimulus leads to a physiological reaction.

8. Ans. b
Sol. Sympathetic activation produces pupil dilatation, sweating, vasoconstriction, or vasodilatation according to the physiological

requirements, cardiac stimulation, and bronchodilation, inhibition of motility of the gastrointestinal tract and bladder, and ejaculation.

9. Ans. d
Sol. The drive theory posits that a biological state of tension or drive pushed an individual to reduce it and achieve a state of harmony. The goal setting theory talks about how goals motivate behavior.

10. Ans. a
Sol. James-Lange Theory- 1880s- his theory suggests that seeing an external stimulus leads to a physiological reaction. The Cannon- Bard Theory was developed in 1927 by Walter Cannon, and his student Philip Bard. The theory states that emotional expression results from the function of hypothalamic structures. In the 1960s came the Schachter-Singer theory of emotions. It is also called the two-factor theory which focuses on interaction between physical arousal and how we cognitively label that arousal.

11. Ans. c
Sol. According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs model, self-actualization is the highest form of human need whereby an individual strives to reach his/her full potential.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Motivation is the process that initiates, guides, and maintains goal-oriented behaviors. It is what causes you to act, whether it is getting a glass of water to reduce thirst or reading a book to gain knowledge. Motivation involves the biological, emotional, social, and cognitive forces that activate behavior.

13. Ans. c
Sol. Intrinsic motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfaction rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically motivated, a person is moved to act for the fun or challenge entailed rather than because of external products, pressures, or rewards.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Self-efficacy, a concept originally proposed by the psychologist Albert Bandura, refers to an individual's belief in their capacity to execute behaviors necessary to produce specific performance attainments. Self-efficacy affects every area of human endeavor. Locus of control is a psychological concept that refers to how strongly people believe they have control over the situations and experiences that affect their lives. In education, locus of control typically refers to how students perceive the causes of their academic success or failure in school.

15. Ans. a
Sol. The need for affiliation is the desire to have personal relationships with other individuals, which manifests itself in the urge to form friendships and attachments and to join organizations and enjoy social gatherings. People with a high need for affiliation often seek the approval and acceptance of others.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Locus of control refers to the extent to which people feel that they have control over the events that influence their lives. ... Your locus of control can influence not only how you respond to the events that happen in your life, but also your motivation to take action.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Neurons that release dopamine are activated when we expect to receive a reward. Dopamine also enhances reward-related memories. It strengthens synapses — the junctions where neurons pass messages — in the brain's learning and memory center, the hippocampus.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Competitive stress is a term in the jargon of sports psychology. The negative emotional reaction of an athlete when he or she feels that his or her self-esteem is threatened during a competition. The threat comes from an imbalance between the performance demands of a competition and the athlete's perception of his or her own ability to meet those demands successfully.

19. Ans. a
Sol. A coping style is a typical manner of confronting a stressful situation and dealing with it. There are three basic coping styles: task-oriented, emotion-oriented, and avoidance-oriented. Coping strategies are the behaviors, thoughts, and emotions that you use to adjust to the changes that occur in your life. There are many coping styles that people use, and some may prove more effective than others, depending on the nature of the stressful situation and the person who is employing them.

20. Ans. d
Sol. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) used the term coping to describe the "cognitive and behavioral efforts" a person employs to manage stress, generally categorized as emotion focused or problem focused coping.

21. Ans. a
Sol. A coping style is a typical manner of confronting a stressful situation and dealing with it. There are three basic coping styles: task-oriented, emotion-oriented, and avoidance-oriented. Coping strategies are the behaviors, thoughts, and emotions that you use to adjust to the changes that occur in your life. There are many coping styles that people use, and some may prove more effective than others, depending on the nature of the stressful situation and the person who is employing them.

22. Ans. d
Sol. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) used the term coping to describe the "cognitive and behavioral efforts" a person employs to manage stress, generally categorized as emotion focused or problem focused coping.

23. Ans. d
Sol. A stressor is a chemical or biological agent, environmental condition, external stimulus or an event seen as causing stress to an organism. Psychologically speaking, a stressor can be events or environments that individuals might consider demanding, challenging, and/or threatening individual safety.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Four main organizational stress issues were examined: environmental issues, personal issues, leadership issues, and team issues. The main environmental issues that were revealed were: selection, the training environment, and finances. The main personal issues were: nutrition, injury, and goals and expectations. The main leadership issues revealed were: coaches, and coaching styles. The main team issues were: team atmosphere, support network, roles, and communication.

25. Ans. b
Sol. The Yerkes-Dodson Law suggests that there is a relationship between performance and arousal. Increased arousal can help improve performance, but only up to a certain point. At the point when arousal becomes excessive, performance diminishes. The type of task and complexity of the task plays a role in determining the optimal levels of arousal.

26. Ans. a
Sol. Approach-Approach conflict occurs between two desirable goals.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Self-actualization, in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, is the highest level of psychological development, where personal potential is fully realized after basic bodily and ego needs have been fulfilled. Since it is involved in inner growth, it is actually considered as growth motivation.

28. Ans. b
Sol. Characteristics of motivated behavior include behavior which is directed, increased work efficiency, correcting one's mistakes.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Intrinsically motivated behaviors are performed because of the sense of personal satisfaction that they bring. Extrinsically motivated behaviors, on the other hand, are performed in order to receive something from others or avoid certain negative outcomes. Thus, when one engages in an activity regardless of an external reward, the behavior is guided by intrinsic motivation.

30. Ans. a
Sol. The general adaptation syndrome (GAS), developed by Hans Selye, describes the pattern of responses that the body goes through after being prompted by a stressor. There are three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion.
Alarm: This occurs when we first perceive something as stressful, and then the body initiates the fight-or-flight response (as discussed earlier).
Resistance: If the perceived stress continues, the body stays activated at a higher metabolic level in an effort to offset the persistent stress. The body cannot maintain this level indefinitely, and its resources will eventually deplete.
Exhaustion: Prolonged exposure to the stressor will result in the depletion of the body's resources, and the resulting wear and tear will suppress the immune system and cause bodily functions to deteriorate. This can lead to a variety of health issues and illnesses, including heart disease, digestive problems, depression, and diabetes. These changes will occur in the body regardless of whether the perceived stressor is considered eustress (positive or pleasant) or distress (negative or unpleasant). Ultimately, this means that we need to take active steps in managing all of our stressors, as it can build up and potentially cause harm to our health otherwise.

31. Ans. a
Sol. Hans Selye proposed the General Adaptation Syndrome as body's response to stress. It is composed of three stages- alarm, resistance and exhaustion.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Repression is a defense mechanism in Psychoanalysis. The General Adaptation Syndrome follows the stages- alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. These are seen in response to a stressor or threat.

33. Ans. c
Sol. The Yerkes-Dodson Law suggests that there is a relationship between performance and arousal. Increased arousal can help improve performance, but only up to a certain point. At the point when arousal becomes excessive, performance diminishes.

34. Ans. a
Sol. The Yerkes Dodson law predicts that most people would perform an easy task best if they are at a high level of arousal and difficult task at low level of arousal.

35. Ans. b
Sol. The release of corticosteroids reduces the effectiveness of the immune system in response to prolonged stress. The stress hormone corticosteroid can suppress the effectiveness of the immune system.

36. Ans. c
Sol. The General Adaptation Syndrome is given by Hans Selye, describes the pattern of responses that the body goes through after being prompted by a stressor. There are three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. These different responses and stages help us cope up with the stressors.

37. Ans. d
Sol. According to Lazarus, secondary appraisal involves peoples' evaluation of their resources and options for coping. One aspect of secondary appraisal is a person's evaluation of who should be held accountable.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Eustress is the good stress that motivates people to get better and perform better. When the stress increases to a level that it hampers the performance, it is called distress. Acute stress is a short-term stress caused by an immediate stressor.

39. Ans. a

Sol. There are three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. Alarm – This occurs when we first perceive something as stressful, and then the body initiates the fight-or-flight response.

ANSWERS – UNIT 8 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. d
Sol. The term happiness is used in the context of mental or emotional states, including positive or pleasant emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy. It is also used in the context of life satisfaction, subjective well-being, eudaimonia, flourishing and well-being.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Self-regulation can be defined in various ways. In the most basic sense, it involves controlling one's behavior, emotions, and thoughts in the pursuit of long-term goals. More specifically, emotional self-regulation refers to the ability to manage disruptive emotions and impulses.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Schachter and Singer gave the two-factor theory which propagated the idea that experiencing an identifying emotional state are functions of both- cognitive interpretation and physiological arousal.

4. Ans. c
Sol. Neuroticism is a domain of the big five that represents the level of negative emotions felt by an individual. It is also termed emotional instability.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Resilience refers to bouncing back of an individual from a traumatic and stressful event in which generally individuals turn out stronger, with stronger philosophies of life.

6. Ans. c
Sol. The existence of seventh primary emotion suggested by some theorists is Contempt. Ekman proposed seven basic emotions: fear, anger, joy, sad, contempt, disgust, and surprise; but he changed to six basic emotions: fear, anger, joy, sadness, disgust, and surprise

7. Ans. a
Sol. Collective guilt is experienced when an individual is made aware of the wrongdoings of his/her ingroup. Catharsis is an emotional expression in a safe environment.

8. Ans. a
Sol. According to the bio-psychosocial model given by George L. Engel, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Being healthy is not only the absence of disease, but also the complete well-being of an individual physically, mentally, and socially.

9. Ans. a
Sol. James-Lange Theory- 1880s- his theory suggests that seeing an external stimulus leads to a physiological reaction. The Cannon- Bard

Theory was developed in 1927 by Walter Cannon, and his student Philip Bard.

10. Ans. c
Sol. According to the James-Lange theory of emotions are the result of physical changes in the body. Thus, emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to stimulus in environment, and thus, one reacts with one's body first and then one feels emotions.

11. Ans. d
Sol. Every emotion has a bodily response or a physical reaction, a behavioral response and a subjective, psychological experience. Attention is not a part of emotions.

12. Ans. b
Sol. According to Cannon-Bard theory, the thalamus controls emotions. It sends impulses to the cortex which is responsible for expression of information and to the sympathetic organs that provide the physiological response.

13. Ans. b
Sol. In psychology, the term "aggression" refers to a range of behaviors that can result in both physical and psychological harm to yourself, others, or objects in the environment. Aggression centers on hurting another person either physically or mentally.

14. Ans. d
Sol. Assertiveness is the quality of being self-assured and confident without being aggressive. Being assertive means to be able to stand up for your own or other people's rights in a calm and positive way.

15. Ans. b
Sol. Resilience, Determination and coping with stress and pressure are all the qualities of a successful sportsperson. Thus, sensation seeking is the odd one out.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Cultural display rules are cultural norms learned early in life that govern the regulation of expressive behaviors depending on social contexts. According to cross cultural research in Japanese culture 'display rules' were found to be comparatively more against expressions of strong emotions.

17. Ans. a
Sol. During the 1970s, psychologist Paul Eckman identified six basic emotions that he suggested were universally experienced in all human cultures. The emotions he identified were happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, surprise, and anger.

18. Ans. c
Sol. A micro-expression is a facial expression that only lasts for a short moment. It is the innate result of a voluntary and an involuntary emotional response occurring simultaneously and conflicting with one another.

19. Ans. a
Sol. The limbic system is the area of the brain most heavily implicated in emotion and memory. Its structures include the hypothalamus, thalamus, amygdala, and hippocampus. The hypothalamus plays a role in the activation of the sympathetic nervous system, which is a part of any emotional reaction.

20. Ans. c
Sol. The two-factor theory of emotion, the Schachter-Singer theory is an example of a cognitive theory of emotion. This theory suggests that the physiological arousal occurs first, and then the individual must identify the reason for this arousal to experience and label it as an emotion. The Schachter-Singer theory of emotions differs from the earlier theories due to its emphasis on cognitive labelling and feedback.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The James–Lange theory is a hypothesis on the origin and nature of emotions and is one of the earliest theories of emotion within modern psychology. The James-Lange theory of emotion proposes that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Confirmation bias is the tendency to search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms or supports one's prior beliefs or values.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Self-Efficacy refers to the belief of self in the ability and capacity of the self to accomplish a task. Self-efficacy is context-dependent. A person may have high self-efficacy in cooking but not in cycling.

24. Ans. b
Sol. The Expectancy Theory of Motivation is best described as a process theory. With research pioneered by Edward C. Tolman and continued by Victor H. Vroom, Expectancy Theory provides an explanation of why individuals choose one behavioral option over others. The idea of this theory is that people are motivated to do something because they think their actions will lead to their desired outcome (Redmond, 2009). "Expectancy theory proposes that work motivation is dependent upon the perceived association between performance and outcomes and individuals modify their behavior based on their calculation of anticipated outcomes" (Chen & Fang, 2008). In other words, it can help explain why a person performs at a particular level. This has a practical and positive potential of improving motivation because it can, and has, helped leaders create motivational programs in the workplace. This theory provides the idea that an individual's motivation comes from believing they will get what they desire in the form of a reward.

25. Ans. a
Sol. Approach avoidance conflict is where a situation object has both, positive as well as negative aspects. The positive aspects create a pull towards the situation/object while the negative ones are repelling.

26. Ans. b

Sol. Resistance to change occurs when an individual is deep-rooted in specific ways of behaving and thinking. Exhaustion, feelings of failure, low accomplishment, and lack of motivation are all signs of burnout.

27. Ans. a
Sol. The cognitive approach to motivation focuses on how a person's motivation is influenced by their cognitions and mental processes. Cognitive Dissonance theory is an important cognitive theory of motivation. The humanistic approach focuses on inner growth potential and self-actualization. The behaviorist approach focusses on stimulus-response pairs.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Intrinsic motivation is the act of doing something because you like it, enjoy it, derive pleasure from it. It is not related to any kind of external rewards or outcomes. Extrinsic motivation is guided by external rewards.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Self-efficacy is the belief in one's own capacity to do a particular task successfully. It is a context-dependent idea. A person may have high self-efficacy in cycling but not in cooking. Self-actualization is the reaching of one's full potential. Resilience is to bounce back from a calamity.

30. Ans. b
Sol. David McClelland proposed three needs or motives- the need for affiliation, the need for achievement and need for power. He described the need for achievement as a need to set a high standard and work towards it, strive for success and welcome competition.

31. Ans. d
Sol. The drive theory posits that a biological state of tension or drive pushed an individual to reduce it and achieve a state of harmony. The goal-setting theory talks about how goals motivate behavior.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Categorical self uses cues such as age, external appearance, representation of self as good or bad. Enduring self is the idea that self is constant throughout the life, inner self deals with the psychological representation of the self while remembered self is the experience-based self.

33. Ans. c
Sol. The terror management theory is based on the notion that the most fundamental human motivation is to reduce the inevitability of death. Self-esteem is seen to be implicated in effective terror management by having a positive view of the self.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Abraham Maslow based his pyramid of needs on the basis of approach goals, rather than avoidance goals. The needs in Maslow's hierarchy include physiological needs (food and clothing), safety needs (job security), social needs (friendship), self-esteem, and self-actualization.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Frederick gave the Two-Factor Theory of Motivation. The first group of factors are called motivational factors or satisfiers. They include achievement, recognition, advancement, work and responsibility. The second group of factors are called maintenance or hygiene factors. They are also known as dissatisfiers. Herzberg called these factors as maintenance factors because they are necessary to maintain a reasonable level of satisfaction in the employees. Examples of maintenance factors are- company policy, salary, job security, status, working conditions, etc. He was of the opinion that these two factors must be present in all organizations.

36. Ans. d
Sol. Ergs are defined by Cattell as goals created due to inner needs like hunger, thirst, etc. According to him, ergs are the basic innate units of motivation.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Self-regulation theory is a system of conscious personal management that borrows from cognitive as well as behavioral schools of psychology. It involves guiding one's own thoughts, behaviors and feelings to reach goals.

38. Ans. c
Sol. Need for achievement, according to McClelland is an individual's desire for significant accomplishment, control of situation, mastery of skills and maintaining high standards for self.

39. Ans. d
Sol. The earliest theories explain that Mechanical movement induces hunger.
Explanations of short-term regulation of hunger motivation have revolved around two basic ideas. The earlier of these two, known as the local theory of hunger, suggested that the hunger signals that initiate eating originate in the gastrointestinal tract, specifically the stomach. Hunger pangs were thought to be the result of stomach contractions.

40. Ans. b
Sol. Psychologists have divided motives into three types—Biological motives, social motives and personal motives. Motives like need to spend time with others or to influence others are known as social motives.

41. Ans. c
Sol. Reactance is an unpleasant motivational arousal or reaction to offers, persons or rules that restrict individual freedom.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Rogerian conditions of worth are what get self-acceptance from significant others and the Freudian superego involves the rules,

obedience to which gets the self-positive outcome from significant others.

43. Ans. c
Sol. The expectancy theory explains internal processes of choice among different behaviors. It proposes that an individual will behave or act in a certain way because they are motivated to select a specific behavior over others due to what they expect the result of that selected behavior will be.

44. Ans. b
Sol. McClelland's Human Motivation Theory states that every person has one of three main driving motivators: the needs for achievement, affiliation, or power.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Time or work pressure is experienced when high demands are placed on an individual. This is not a conflict as there are no opposing forces from work, but rather slight stress or pressure to pace up. This is not frustration as it is not a barrier in a goal-directed activity.

46. Ans. c
Sol. Stomach and pancreas secrete digestive juices that indicate hunger. Corpus callosum is a bundle of neuronal fibres that connect the left and the right hemisphere and help transfer information across the hemispheres.

47. Ans. b
Sol. One's self-concept is a collection of beliefs about oneself. Generally, self-concept embodies the answer to the question "Who am I?".

48. Ans. a
Sol. Unconditional positive regard, a concept developed by the humanistic psychologist Carl Rogers, is the basic acceptance and support of a person regardless of what the person says or does, especially in the context of client-centered therapy.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Frustration arises from the perceived resistance to the fulfillment of an individual's will or goal and is likely to increase when a will or goal is denied or blocked. Frustration results from the blocking of needs and motives.

50. Ans. a
Sol. Maslow first introduced his theory in a 1943 paper titled "A Theory of Human Motivation" published in the journal psychological review. In it, he outlined the basic five stage model he believed people move through which he identified as physiological, safety, belonginess, self-esteem, and self-actualization needs.

Power Within Psychology

9 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Which of the following is the correct explanation of 'an intolerance for weakness, a punitive attitude and submissive respect for their in-group authorities as reflected in their agreement?

a. social dominance orientation
b. ethnocentrism
c. conformity
d. inequality
(EASY)

2. Who among the following conducted one of the most famous and controversial experiments in the area of obedience?
a. Sherif
b. Asch
c. Milgram
d. Cialdini
(EASY)

3. The Door in the Face Technique is based on which tactics of compliance?
a. Tactics based on reciprocity
b. Tactics based on commitment or consistency
c. Tactics based on friendship or liking
d. Tactics based on scarcity
(EASY)

4. On a psychological currency that permits deviation from the group is called
a. Conformity
b. Obedience
c. Idiosyncracy credit
d. Compliance
(EASY)

5. Which of the following is excluded from Berkowitz's frustration - aggression hypothesis?
a. Frustration always leads to aggression.
b. Social rules may inhibit aggression.
c. Frustration may result in other behaviour than aggression
d. Cognitive factors can override aggression.
(EASY)

6. Which of the following norms suggest people how they ought to behave?
a. Social responsibility norms
b. Reciprocity norms
c. Prescriptive norms
d. Proscriptive norms
(EASY)

7. The phenomenon where bystander assume that nothing is wrong in an emergency as no one looks concerned is called
a. Diffusion of responsibility
b. Pluralistic ignorance
c. Prosocial behaviour
d. Bystander effect
(EASY)

8. Which of the following are the main biases in attribution process?
(a) Fundamental attribution error
(b) Actor observer effect
(c) Situational influence
(d) Self-serving bias
Choose the correct option:
a. (a), (b) and (c)
b. (a), (b) and (d)
c. (b), (c) and (d)
d. (a), (c) and (d)
Ans. b
Sol. Fundamental attribution error, Actor observer effect, and Self-serving bias are the main biases in attribution process.

9. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Culture encompasses life styles, values, practices and goal, which provide distinct identities to the people and community.
Reasons (B): Culture always acts as a constraint in the growth of a community
In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option:
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
(MODERATE)

10. When individuals find themselves in new situations where they are uncertain of how to behave, they often copy the behaviours of others, a strategy known as
a. Mimicry
b. Obedience
c. Groupthink
d. Parodying
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

11. Ginger's new roommate tends to wink a lot at the end of sentences to indicate that she is joking. After living together for a few weeks, Ginger unconsciously begins to wink when she makes a joke. This is an example of
a. cognitive dissonance.
b. the chameleon effect.
c. social facilitation.
d. groupthink.
(EASY)

15. A strategy designed to gain favorable response to a small request at first, with the intent of making the person more likely to agree later to a larger request is known as
a. Compliance
b. Door-in the face
c. Foot-in the door technique
d. Obedience
(EASY)

16. Solomon Asch is popularly known for his research on _____.
a. Conformity
b. Obedience
c. Compliance
d. Cohesion
(EASY)

17. The loosening of normal constraints on behavior when people can't be identified (such as when they are in a crowd) is called _____.
a. Social loafing
b. Social facilitation
c. Deindividuation
d. Mob behavior
(EASY)

18. We typically attribute our success to our internal characteristics whenever we perform well on a task. This phenomenon termed as _____.
a. Fundamental attribution error
b. Self-serving bias
c. Self-schema
d. External attribution error
(EASY)

19. Correctly match the following- Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
A Social Learning Theory	I Bandura
B Repeated Exposure Effect	II Triplett
C Social Facilitation	III Kelley
D Theory of Causal Attribution	IV Zajnoc

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

a.	A-IV	B-III	C-II	D-I
b.	A-I	B-II	C-III	D-IV
c.	A-IV	B-III	C-I	D-II
d.	A-I	B-IV	C-II	D-III

(EASY)

20. The uncomfortable state that arises because of a discrepancy between an attitude and behavior or between two attitudes is called _____.
a. Cognitive consonance
b. Cognitive dissonance
c. Self-deception
d. Attitude Change
(EASY)

21. The phenomenon of blaming an innocent person or a group for one's own troubles and then discriminating against them is known as _____.
a. Stereotyping
b. Prejudicing
c. Discrimination
d. Scapegoating
(EASY)

22. If you want to stop ragging in your school/college, what would most likely be an effective strategy to follow?
a. punish the perpetrator publically
b. teach the victim to fight back
c. reward the perpetrator for not ragging
d. change the entire school/college system to have zero tolerance for ragging
(MODERATE)

23. _____ are mental frameworks, formed through experience, that help us to organize and make sense of social information.
a. Schemas
b. Metaphors
c. Complexes
d. Attitudes
(EASY)

24. On a road sidewalk a woman was lying, although each passer-by has noticed the man but no one has stopped to help and find out if he is asleep, sick, drunk or dead. Which psychological phenomenon explains why people don't stop to help?
a. Diffusion of responsibility
b. Lack of intrinsic motivation
c. Learned helplessness
d. Self-serving bias
(MODERATE)

Power Within Psychology

25. Vishesh sees his psychology professor arguing angrily with a worker at the local post office. From this, he assumes that his professor is a hostile person. What does his assumption illustrate?
a. The just world hypothesis
b. The fundamental attribution error
c. The matching hypothesis
d. The bystander effect
(MODERATE)

26. At first Rajesh did not like his teacher, but after sitting in this teacher's class for a number of weeks Rajesh as started to like his teacher. This new perspective would be an example of:
a. Diffusion of responsibility
b. Bystander effect
c. In-group bias
d. Mere-exposure effect
(MODERATE)

27. If a partner has a discomfort caused by dating a friend then they are experiencing:
a. Cognitive dissonance
b. stimulus ambiguity
c. subliminal persuasion
d. confirmation
(MODERATE)

28. Reductions in motivation and effort when individuals work in a group compared to when they work alone is called _____.
a. Hooliganism
b. De-individuation
c. social facilitation
d. Social-loafing
(EASY)

29. Limited period offers/sales by online marketing sites such as the Amazon or Myntra is a classic example of which of the following compliance techniques?
a. Low balling technique
b. That's not all technique
c. Deadline technique
d. Door in the face technique
(EASY)

30. A technique for gaining compliance in which an offer or deal is changed to make it less attractive to the target person is_____.
a. Lowball procedure
b. Self-deprecation
c. Less leads to more effect
d. That's-not-all technique
(EASY)

31. Social loafing occurs when _____.
a. when the expectation of a reciprocal gesture is low
b. only when the task requires physical effort
c. when people choose or are required to work alone
d. when individual contributions to the group effort are anonymous
(EASY)

32. Modeling is a key concept proposed by _____.
a. Bandura
b. Pavlov
c. Frankl
d. Skinner
(EASY)

33. Theory of cognitive dissonance was offered by _____.
a. Skinner
b. Bandura
c. Festinger
d. None of these
(EASY)

34. Group Cohesiveness refers to factors that cause members of the group.
a. to like each other
b. to remain in close proximity
c. to care for each other
d. to remain in a particular group
(EASY)

35. Social Psychology is the scientific field that seeks to understand nature and causes of which of the following?
a. Individual's perceptions of personal situations
b. Individual's behavior and thought in social situations
c. Individual's behavior in experimental situations
d. Individual's behavior in isolated situations
(EASY)

36. The positive effect on the performance of an individual due to the presence of someone refers to_____.
a. Social Facilitation
b. Social Loafing
c. Social Connectedness
d. Social Relations
Ans. a
Sol. Social facilitation is a psychological concept relating to the tendency for the presence of others to improve a person's performance on a task. It was discovered by Norman Triplett, the father of experimental social psychology.

37. Under which of the following conditions, efforts at changing attitudes are likely to be highly successful?
a. Forewarning about being the target of persuasion
b. Selective avoidance of information challenging existing attitude
c. Unbiased evaluation of views opposing attitudes
d. Attitude polarization in interpreting mixed evidence
(MODERATE)

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38. What does 'An unfounded belief that all members of a specific social group share certain specific characteristics' refer to?
a. Beliefs
b. Attitudes
c. Stereotypes
d. Values
(EASY)

39. What does 'impression motivation function' of attitudes imply?
a. Being motivated to make a good impression
b. Expressing the 'right' views to make a good impression
c. Holding impressive attitudes
d. Trying to appear impressive and motivated
(EASY)

40. What is it when 'one puts oneself in the place of another person in order to understand that person's way of looking at things'?
a. Understanding
b. Rapport
c. Empathy
d. Sympathy
(EASY)

41. The tendency of an individual to underestimate the influence of external factors and overestimate the influence of internal factors when making judgments about the behaviour of others is known as _____.
a. Self-serving bias
b. Selective perception
c. Fundamental attribution error
d. Distinctive perception
(EASY)

42. Judging an individual on the basis of one's perception of the group to which he/she belongs is called _____.
a. Stereotyping
b. Prejudice
c. Projection
d. Discrimination
(EASY)

43. According to Bandura's SCT, which among the following does not represent a basic human capability?
a. Forethought
b. Self-reflective
c. Symbolizing
d. Cognitive orientation
(EASY)

44. The characteristic pattern of explanation people use to make sense of life event is called _____.
a. Self-serving bias
b. Attributional style
c. Cognitive appraisal
d. None of the above
(EASY)

45. Cognitive strategies or rule of thumbs use that shortcut to solve Complex mental task are known as _____.
a. Heuristics
b. Algorithms
c. Cognitive maps
d. Scripting
(EASY)

46. A group's expectations regarding what is appropriate and acceptable for its members' attitudes and behaviour is called _____.
a. Social Norms
b. Situationism
c. Compliance
d. Conformity
(EASY)

47. Weakening of each group members' obligation to act when a responsibility is perceived to be shared with all group members is called _____.
a. Bystander effect
b. Diffusion of responsibility
c. Social conformity
d. Obedience
(EASY)

48. In Milgrams's original experiment study, about what proportion of the subject gave the maximum shock?
a. about 70%
b. about two-thirds
c. about 50%
d. nearly 100%
(EASY)

49. The task of attempting to infer the causes of behavior is called _____.
a. attribution
b. detecting covariation
c. schematic processing
d. implication detection
(EASY)

50. Inferring that something internal to a person is responsible for his or her behavior is called a(n) _____.
a. innate tendency
b. internal inference
c. dispositional attribution
d. self- fulfilling stereotype
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Which among the following is not a cultural dimension given by Hofstede?
a. Power distance
b. Uncertainty avoidance
c. Individualism
d. Performance orientation
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

2. The fairness and justice of a decisions result is termed as _____.
a. Informational justice
b. Distributive justice
c. Procedural justice
d. Processual justice
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

3. Ajay quits smoking as his favorite celebrity has recently stated a campaign on healthy lifestyle. This behavior might have been caused by _____.
a. Cognitive dissonance
b. Cognitive consonance
c. Instrumental learning
d. Vicarious Learning
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

4. Most people tend to 'see the world through rose-colored glasses'. This is termed as _____.
a. Optimistic bias
b. Confident bias
c. Overconfident bias
d. Positive bias
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020) (MODERATE)

5. Put the following in the correct order
a. Storming, Norming, Forming, Performing, Adjourning
b. Forming, Norming, Storming, Adjourning, Performing
c. Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, Adjourning
d. Norming, Storming, Forming, Performing, Adjourning
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

6. The _____ is defined as a desire to establish and maintain friendly and warm relations with other people.
a. Need for Affiliation
b. Need for Achievement
c. Need for Power
d. Need for Strength
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

7. A person who agrees to a small request initially, is more likely to comply with a larger demand later, describes the phenomenon of _____.
a. Door-in-face effect
b. Foot-in-door effect
c. Low-ball technique
d. Door-in-foot technique
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

8. Solomon Asch is popularly known for his research on _____.
a. Conformity
b. Obedience
c. Compliance
d. Cohesion
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

9. The loosening of normal constraints on behavior when people can't be identified (such as when they are in a crowd) is called _____.
a. Social loafing
b. Social facilitation
c. Deindividuation
d. Mob behavior
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020, JMI 2021)

10. We typically attribute our success to our internal characteristics whenever we perform well on a task. This phenomenon termed as _____.
a. Fundamental attribution error
b. Self-serving bias
c. Self-schema
d. External attribution error
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

11. _____ are referred to as beliefs about social groups in terms or characteristics that provide a cognitive framework for processing.
a. Stereotypes
b. Heuristics
c. Prejudices
d. Habit
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

12. Sternberg's conceptualization of love relationship is termed as _____.
a. Physical attractiveness
b. Passionate love
c. Unrequited love
d. Triangular model of love
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

13. Rosenbaum's proposal that attractiveness is not increased by similar attitudes but is simply decreased by dissimilar attitudes is known as _____.
a. Repulsion hypothesis
b. Appearance rejection sensitivity
c. Similarity-dissimilarity effects
d. Reciprocal effects
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

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14. Correctly match the following- Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
A Social Learning Theory	I Bandura
B Repeated Exposure Effect	II Triplett
C Social Facilitation	III Kelley
D Theory of Causal Attribution	IV Zajnoc

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

a.	A-IV	B-III	C-II	D-I
b.	A-I	B-II	C-III	D-IV
c.	A-IV	B-III	C-I	D-II
d.	A-I	B-IV	C-II	D-III

(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

15. The uncomfortable state that arises because of a discrepancy between an attitude and behavior or between two attitudes is called _____.
a. Cognitive consonance
b. Cognitive dissonance
c. Self-deception
d. Attitude Change
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

16. _____ is the tendency to perceive others' actions as stemming intent even when it's not clearly the case.
a. Hostile aggression
b. Instrumental aggression
c. Hostile attribution bias
d. Provocation
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

17. The tendency for beliefs and schemas to remain unchanged even in the face of counter-factual information is called _____.
a. Information overload
b. Perseverance effects
c. Heuristic evaluation
d. Automatic processing
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

18. In Milgram's experiment, subjects who gave large shocks rationalized that they were not personally responsible for their actions. This raises questions about our willingness to commit inhumane acts as a result of _____.
a. Coercive power
b. Expert influence
c. Obedience to authority
d. Conformity to group pressure
(EASY) (DU MA 2020).

19. When making the "Fundamental attribution error," we tend to overestimate the importance of _____when judging the behaviors of others.
a. Situational factors
b. Personal factors
c. Gender factors
d. Intelligence factors
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

20. According to the diffusion of responsibility theory, the biggest factor in predicting whether or not a bystander will help someone in need is _____.
a. The duration of the situation
b. Whether or not the person in need of help is male or female
c. The number of other bystanders at the scene
d. The level of perceived threat
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

21. _____ are mental frameworks, formed through experience, that help us to organize and make sense of social information.
a. Schemas
b. Metaphors
c. Complexes
d. Attitudes
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

22. The following factors affect team cohesion except?
a. Willingness to make personal sacrifices for the good of the team
b. A clear role for each member of the team
c. Priority of one's own goals
d. Quality of communication between team members and shared goals
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

23. What is prevention?
a. Supervising safety at work
b. Investigating accidents
c. An assessment of risks
d. Taking precautions to reduce risks
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

24. Schemas that indicate what is expected to happen in a given setting is known as _____.
a. Scripts
b. Prototype
c. Role Schema
d. Self-Schema
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

25. A teenage boy decides to become a musician after watching the audience scream in admiration of the lead singer at a concert. The above example suggests which of the following theoretical perspectives in social psychology?
a. social learning
b. Evolutionary
c. Socio-culture

d. Socio-cognitive
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

26. Negative attitudes towards the member of some social group based on their membership in this group, is characterized as _____.
a. Discrimination
b. Social Categorization
c. Prejudice
d. Intergroup conflict
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

27. A type of social influence in which individuals change their attitudes or behavior in order to adhere to existing social norms is termed as _____.
a. Compliance
b. Ingratiation
c. Conformity
d. Obedience
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

28. On a road sidewalk a person was lying, although each passer-by has noticed the man but no one has stopped to help and find out if he is asleep, sick, drunk or dead. Which psychological phenomenon explains why people don't stop to help?
a. Diffusion of responsibility
b. Lack of intrinsic motivation
c. Learned helplessness
d. Self-serving bias
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

29. The unpleasant state of psychological arousal resulting from an inconsistency within one's important attitudes, beliefs, or behaviours is explained by which one of the following theory?
a. Anderson's weighted averaging principle
b. Weiner's attribution theory
c. Bandura's social cognitive theory
d. Festinger's cognitive dissonance theory
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

30. When Rahul fails a Math test but believes that the test was too hard; but when the friend fails the same test it was because he (friend) did not study enough. This is an example of which type of attribution process?
a. Fundamental attribution error
b. Self-serving bias
c. Actor- observer discrepancy
d. Blaming the victim
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

31. When no one comes to help a victim because all the witnesses assumed that someone else would do it. It is called by Latane and Darley as _____.
a. Yerks Dodson Law
b. Bystander Effect
c. Non Conformity
d. Stereotype Threat
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

32. If a consumer has a discomfort caused by post purchase conflict, the consumer is experiencing:
a. Cognitive dissonance
b. stimulus ambiguity
c. subliminal persuasion
d. confirmation
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

33. "An aggressive child can turn a peaceful playground into a war zone". Choose the correct option from the following which signifies this statement?
a. People change their situation
b. Situations change people
c. People choose their situations
d. Situations choose people
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

34. Which one of the following is an internal factor related to the decisions and actions that influence the purchasing behaviour of the consumer?
a. Reference groups
b. Marketing campaigns
c. Lifestyle and Attitudes
d. Social status
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

35. Social facilitation refers to _____.
a. when the presence of other people watching hinders a person's performance
b. when people listen more attentively to people in authority
c. when the presence 2000of other people watching improves a person's performance
d. the tendency for people to do less in a group setting
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

36. The combined memory of a group that is more efficient than the memory of the individual members is _____.
a. Group think
b. False memory syndrome
c. Transactive memory
d. Collective memory
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

37. The _____theory proposes that frustration or the perception that you are being prevented from attaining a goal increases the probability of an aggressive response.
a. Instrumental Aggression
b. Fundamental attribution error
c. Frustration Aggression Theory
d. Misattribution of Arousal
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

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38. Method of gathering and analyzing data on the choice communication and interaction patterns of people in groups is referred to as _____.
a. Informal group method
b. Role playing method
c. Sociometry
d. Focus group method
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

39. When is a person less likely to conform?
a. When the group cannot see how the person behaves
b. When the group is unanimous
c. When the person feels incompetent
d. When the person admires the group
(MODERATE) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

40. The tendency to go along with the group in order to fulfill the group's expectation and gain acceptance is _____.
a. Normative conformity
b. Minority Influence
c. Out group homogeneity
d. Social compliance
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

41. The tendency to attribute positive outcomes to internal causes but negative ones to external causes is known as _____.
a. Impression Management
b. Actor-Observer Effect
c. Self- serving Bias
d. Kinship Selection Theory
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

42. The process whereby people flatter, praise and generally try to make themselves likable is _____.
a. Informational social influence
b. Informed consent
c. Ingratiation
d. Interdependence
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

43. A form of social interaction in which children orient towards a common goals by resolving differences of opinions, sharing responsibilities and providing one another with sufficient explanations to correct misunderstanding is _____.
a. Creativity
b. Cooperative play
c. Cooperative learning
d. Social learning theory
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

44. Reductions in motivation and effort when individuals work in a group compared to when they work alone is called _____.
a. Hooliganism
b. De-individuation
c. social facilitation
d. Social-loafing
Ans. d
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

45. Solomon Asch's studies were specifically designed to study the _____.
a. amount of private opinion change that would be produced by group pressure to conform
b. factors that would cause subjects to rebel against group pressure
c. differences between conformity to a group and obedience to an authority figure
d. amount of public conformity that would be produced pressure to conform
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

46. Cooperation does NOT depend on which of the following factors?
a. Reciprocity
b. Communication
c. Ego Orientation
d. Other Orientation
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

47. The lack of intervention by bystanders to emergency situations appears to be due to _____.
a. conformity to social norms
b. diffusion of responsibility and defining the situation as a non-emergency
c. deindividuation
d. apathy
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

48. When we conform because we believe that other people's interpretations of an ambiguous situation are more correct than our own, it is called _____.
a. situational influence
b. ambiguous societal influence
c. informational social influence
d. nonnative social influence
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

49. At a party you are introduced to Anthony who you know is a semi-professional boxer. Contrary to your expectations he is articulate, clever and charming. This new information will probably conflict with your preexisting _____ about boxers.
a. categorization processes
b. stereotypes
c. priming
d. organization processes
(MODERATE) (JMI 2020)

50. Self- fulfilling prophecies arise because our stereotypes _____.
a. lead us to misperceive the actual characteristics of those we stereotype

b. affect our own behavior toward those stereotypes
c. cause those we stereotype to dislike us and, hence, to act negatively toward us
d. lead us to avoid contact with those we stereotype thereby preventing us from overcoming our stereotype
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

ANSWERS – UNIT 9 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. Ethnocentrism is usually defined as a kind of ethnic or cultural group egocentrism, which involves a belief in the superiority of one's own group, including its values and practices, and often contempt, hatred, and hostility towards those outside the group.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Stanley Milgram's shock experiment in 1961 on obedience was one of the most controversial and famous experiments in psychology, particularly social psychology.

3. Ans. a
Sol. The door in the face technique of social compliance is based on the tactics based on reciprocity. The foot in the door technique is a compliance tactic that assumes agreeing to a small request increases the likelihood of agreeing to a second, larger request. So, initially you make a small request and once the person agrees to this, they find it more difficult to refuse a bigger one as he may feel committed.

4. Ans. c
Sol. Idiosyncrasy credit is a concept in social psychology that describes an individual's capacity to acceptably deviate from group expectations. Idiosyncrasy credits are increased (earned) each time an individual conforms to a group's expectations, and decreased (spent) each time an individual deviates from a group's expectations.

5. Ans. a
Sol. Berkowitz(1969) proposed a revised frustration-aggression hypothesis, where he argued that frustration doesn't always lead to aggression.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Prescriptive norms are unwritten rules that are understood and followed by society and indicate what we should do.

7. Ans. b
Sol. Pluralistic ignorance is a situation in which a majority of group members privately reject a norm, but go along with it because they assume, incorrectly, that most others accept it.

8. Ans. b
Sol. Fundamental attribution error, Actor observer effect, and Self-serving bias are the main biases in attribution process.

9. Ans. c
Sol. Culture encompasses life styles, values, practices and goal, which provide distinct identities to the people and community. But it always does not act as a constraint in the growth of a community rather it mostly facilitates growth.

10. Ans. a

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Sol. Mimicry occurs when one person copies another's behaviour. It can be a very useful skill when a child or an individual is unsure of how to behave, but others present do know how to behave.

11. Ans. b
Sol. The chameleon effect occurs when individuals mimic another's behaviour without meaning to or knowing that they are doing it. Furthermore, the imitated behaviour usually does not have any apparent use; it is as if it "just happens."

15. Ans. c
Sol. Foot-in-the-door technique or Compliance without pressure is a compliance tactic that aims at getting a person to agree to a large request by having them agree to a modest request first. This technique works by creating a connection between the person asking for a request and the person that is being asked.

16. Ans. a
Sol. The conformity experiments were a series of psychological experiments conducted by Solomon Asch during the 1950s. The experiments revealed the degree to which a person's own opinions are influenced by those of groups. Asch found that people were willing to ignore reality and give an incorrect answer in order to conform to the rest of the group.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Deindividuation is the phenomenon in which people engage in seemingly impulsive, deviant, and sometimes violent acts in situations in which they believe they cannot be personally identified (e.g., in groups and crowds and on the Internet). The term deindividuation was coined by the American social psychologist Leon Festinger in the 1950s to describe situations in which people cannot be individuated or isolated from others.

18. Ans. b
Sol. The self-serving bias refers to the tendency to attribute internal, personal factors to positive outcomes but external, situational factors to negative outcomes.

19. Ans. d
Sol. The social learning theory was given by Albert Bandura (bobo doll experiment), Theory of causal attribution by George Kelly, Social Facilitation theory by Norman Triplett (Cyclists study) and the idea of repeated exposure effect was given by Robert Zajonc.

20. Ans. b
Sol. Dissonance is the situation of discomfort due to opposing attitudes or opposing behavior with respect to attitudes. People try to reduce this dissonance by either justifying their behavior by modifying their attitudes or by modifying their behavior to put it in line with their attitudes.

21. Ans. d
Sol. Scapegoat theory refers to the tendency to blame someone else for one's own problems, a process that often results in feelings of prejudice toward the person or group that one is blaming. Scapegoating serves as an opportunity to explain failure or misdeeds while maintaining one's positive self-image.

22. Ans. d
Sol. In order to bring a change or stop something like ragging, changes in the entire system through multiple steps and actions and having zero tolerance for ragging is a better and more effective way than to take a specific or single action.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Schemas are mental information organizing structures that help encode and store information effectively. They help in decision making as well. Schemas can be created throughout life and are modified on the basis of experience.

24. Ans. a
Sol. As the person was on a side-walk, passers- by assume that someone or the other may take a look at the man and help him out if necessary. This is referred to as diffusion of responsibility. As the number of passers-by or in general bystanders increase, there is a higher chance of diffusion of responsibility.

25. Ans. b
Sol. The fundamental attribution error refers to an individual's tendency to attribute another's actions to their character or personality, while attributing their behavior to external situational factors outside of their control. In other words, you tend to cut yourself a break while holding others 100 percent accountable for their actions.

26. Ans. d
Sol. The mere exposure effect describes the phenomenon that simply encountering a stimulus repeatedly somehow makes one like it more.

27. Ans. a
Sol. The above experience is termed as post-decisional conflict and usually arises from cognitive dissonance.

28. Ans. d
Sol. Social loafing is a psychological concept where people in a group setting tend to be less productive and apply less effort toward the group's goals than they typically are when working independently. The social dynamic of a group setting can cause people to experience decreased motivation and accountability, changing the outcomes of the project compared to their typical productivity as an individual. When social loafing occurs, everyone in a group contributes to one another's tendencies to pass responsibilities to others in the group. This can cause challenges such as additional labor costs or timeline delays.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Deadline Technique is a technique for increasing compliance in which target persons are told that they have only limited time to take advantage of some offer or to obtain some item.

30. Ans. a

Sol. The low-ball technique is a compliance strategy which is used to persuade a person to agree to a request. A person using the technique will present an attractive offer at first. The offer will be attractive enough for the other party to it. Then, before finalizing the agreement, the person will then change the offer. The resulting request will be less favorable than the initial offer. Having committed to the agreement, the other person will often feel obliged to extend their compliance to the second request.This compliance-gaining method is often used as a sale strategy. Sellers offer a product at a lower price, which their customer agrees to, then they increase the price before they complete the sale. Having already agreed to the sale, customers reluctantly accept this higher price.

31. Ans. d
Sol. Social loafing is a social behaviour which involves an individual putting in less effort when he/she is a part of a group. Social loafing occurs more when individual contributions to the group effort are anonymous, as there is no accountability, credibility, responsibility, or acknowledgement when the effort is anonymous, thus individuals tend to put in less effort.

32. Ans. a
Sol. Albert Bandura is a pioneer in the field of developmental psychology and educational psychology. He proposed the modeling theory and the concept of modeling which states that changes in behavior, cognition, or emotional state result from observing someone else's behavior or the consequences of that behavior.

33. Ans. c
Sol. Psychologist Leon Festinger first described the theory of cognitive dissonance in 1957. According to Festinger, cognitive dissonance occurs when people's thoughts and feelings are inconsistent with their behavior, which results in an uncomfortable, disharmonious feeling.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Group cohesiveness is the tendency of a group to stick together tightly, as one unit thus causing the members to remain in the particular group. Mutual liking, proximity and care are add on factors.

35. Ans. b
Sol. Social psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, beliefs, intentions and goals are constructed within a social context by the actual or imagined interactions with others. It is the scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and causes of individual behavior in social situations.

36. Ans. a
Sol. Social facilitation is a psychological concept relating to the tendency for the presence of others to improve a person's performance on a task. It was discovered by Norman Triplett, the father of experimental social psychology.

37. Ans. c
Sol. When a person is expecting to be a target of persuasion, when there is selective avoidance of information and when there is attitude polarization, efforts at changing attitudes are least likely to be successful. On the other hand, when there is unbiased and neutral evaluation of views of opposing attitudes, there is a higher chance for successful attitude change.

38. Ans. c
Sol. Stereotype is a negative evaluative belief based on partial information about someone or some social group. It is the belief component of social perception, prejudice is the affective component and discrimination is the behavioral component.

39. Ans. a
Sol. When people express attitudes to create a good impression, it is referred to as the impression motivation function of attitudes.

40. Ans. c
Sol. Empathy is often defined as understanding another person's experience by imagining oneself in that other person's situation: One understands the other person's experience as if it were being experienced by the self

41. Ans. c
Sol. Fundamental attribution error (FAE), also known as correspondence bias or attribution effect, is the tendency for people to under-emphasize situational and environmental explanations for an individual's observed behavior while over-emphasizing dispositional and personality-based explanations for their behavior.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Stereotyping is judging someone on the basis of one's perception of the group to which that person belongs. When stereotypes are converted to actions, they turn into discrimination.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Social cognitive theory accounts for the social origin of human thought and action. Albert Bandura, Ph.D. developed social cognitive theory (SCT) in the 1980s. He proposed humans exercise certain capabilities within this reciprocal framework to function successfully. The capabilities are symbolizing, forethought, vicarious, self-regulatory, self-reflective, and inherent. Forethought capability-most human behavior is purposive and therefore 'regulated by forethought'. Self-reflective capability-through self-reflection, people evaluate their behavior and make adjustments to it according to the consequences. Symbolizing Capability- People are affected not only by direct experience but also indirect events.
According to Bandura's SCT, Cognitive orientation does not represent a basic human capability

44. Ans. b
Sol. Attributional style, sometimes known as explanatory style, refers to the ways in which people explain the cause of events within their lives.

45. Ans. a
Sol. A heuristic is a rule of thumb, a strategy, or a mental shortcut that generally works for solving a problem (particularly decision-making problems). Heuristics can be mental shortcuts that ease the cognitive load of making a decision.

46. Ans. a
Sol. Social norms are shared expectations of acceptable behavior by groups. Thus, A group's expectations regarding what is appropriate and acceptable for its members' attitudes and behaviour is called social norms.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Diffusion of responsibility is a sociopsychological phenomenon whereby a person is less likely to take responsibility for action. It is when members' obligation to act weakens because responsibility is perceived to be shared with all group members.

48. Ans. b
Sol. In Milgrams's original experiment study, about two-thirds of the subject gave the maximum shock. Their defense often was based on "obedience" - that they were just following orders from their superiors.

49. Ans. a
Sol. When we meet people, we assign causes to their behaviour (internal or external causes) this is called attribution. So, attribution is related to assigning causality to behavior.

50. Ans. c
Sol. Dispositional attribution assigns the cause of behavior to some internal characteristic of a person, rather than to outside forces. When we explain the behavior of others, we look for enduring internal attributions, such as personality traits. This is known as the fundamental attribution error. For e.g., we attribute the behavior of a person to their personality, motives, or beliefs.

ANSWERS – UNIT 9 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. d
Sol. The four original dimensions of cultural difference identified by Hofstede were: power distance index, individualism versus collectivism, masculinity versus femininity and the uncertainty avoidance index. Performance orientation is not a cultural dimension given by Hofstede.
Note- Based on research with Bond's Chinese Values Survey (CVS) across 23 countries, Hofstede added a fifth dimension, Long- versus Short term orientation.
In 2010, a sixth dimension, indulgence versus restraint was added based on Michael Minkov's analysis.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Procedural justice deals with the perceptions of fairness regarding outcomes. It reflects the extent in which an individual perceives that outcome allocation decisions have been fairly made.

3. Ans. a
Sol. When his favourite celebrity did something that was against his current behaviour. He experienced a dissonance where his behaviour was inconsistent with his thought of his celebrity's behavior and this caused a anxiety, or inconsistency in his belief system. That led him to quit smoking
Note- If Balance theory or P-O-X triangle was an option then that would be the most appropriate.

4. Ans. a
Sol. The Optimistic Bias is essentially a mistaken belief that our chances of experiencing positive events are higher than those of our peers. This phenomenon was initially described by Weinstein in 1980, who found that the majority of college students believed that their chances of developing a drinking problem or getting divorced were lower than their peers. At the same time, the majority of these students also believed that their chances of positive outcomes like owning their own home and living into old age were much higher.

5. Ans. c
Sol. Bruce Tuckman, an educational psychologist, identified a five-stage development process:
Forming stage involves a period of orientation and getting acquainted. Uncertainty is high during this stage, and people are looking for leadership and authority.
Storming stage is a period marked by conflict and competition as individual personalities emerge. It is the most difficult and critical stage to pass through.
In Norming stage consensus develops around who the leader or leaders are, and individual member's roles.
Performing stage has a clear and stable structure, and members are committed to the team's mission. The team is focused on problem solving and meeting team goals.
In the adjourning stage, most of the team's goals have been accomplished. The emphasis is on wrapping up final tasks and documenting the effort and results.

6. Ans. a
Sol. The need for affiliation (N-Affil) is a term that was popularized by David McClelland and describes a person's need to feel a sense of involvement and "belonging" within a social group. People with a high need for affiliation require warm interpersonal relationships and approval from those with whom they have regular contact. Having a strong bond with others make a person feel as if they are a part of something important that creates a powerful impact. People who place high emphasis on affiliation tend to be supportive team members but may be less effective in leadership positions.

7. Ans. b
Sol. The foot in the door technique is a compliance tactic that assumes agreeing to a small request increases the likelihood of agreeing to a second, larger request. So, initially you make a small request and once the person agrees to this, they find it more difficult to refuse a bigger one (Freedman & Fraser, 1966).

8. Ans. a
Sol. The conformity experiments were a series of psychological experiments conducted by Solomon Asch during the 1950s. The experiments revealed the degree to which a person's own opinions are influenced by those of groups. Asch found that people were willing to ignore reality and give an incorrect answer in order to conform to the rest of the group.

9. Ans. c
Sol. The term deindividuation was coined by the American social psychologist Leon Festinger in the 1950s to describe situations in which people cannot be individuated or isolated from others so there is loosening of normal restraints. Eg-People engage in seemingly impulsive, deviant, and sometimes violent acts in situations in which they believe they cannot be personally identified (e.g., in groups and crowds and on the Internet).

10. Ans. b
Sol. The self-serving bias describes when we attribute positive events and successes to our own character or actions, but blame negative results to external factors unrelated to our character.

11. Ans. a
Sol. A stereotype is a fixed, over generalized belief about a particular group or class of people. By stereotyping we infer that a person has a whole range of characteristics and abilities that we assume all members of that group have.

12. Ans. d
Sol. In Dr. Sternberg's theory, the concept of love is a triangle, hence can also be termed as Triangular model of love. It is made up of three components:
Intimacy, which involves feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness
Passion, which involves feelings and desires that lead to physical attraction, romance, and sexual consummation
Decision/commitment, which involves feelings that lead a person to remain with someone and move toward shared goals

13. Rosenbaum's proposal that attractiveness is not increased by similar attitudes but is simply decreased by dissimilar attitudes is known as _____.
a. Repulsion hypothesis
b. Appearance rejection sensitivity
c. Similarity-dissimilarity effects
d. Reciprocal effects
Ans. a
Sol. Rosenbaum gave the repulsion hypothesis which stated that people are not attracted to each other by similarity, rather they are repulsed by dissimilarity.

14. Ans. d
Sol. The social learning theory was given by Albert Bandura (bobo doll experiment), Theory of causal attribution by George Kelly, Social Facilitation theory by Norman Triplett (Cyclists study) and the idea of repeated exposure effect was given by Robert Zajonc.

15. Ans. b
Sol. Dissonance is the situation of discomfort due to opposing attitudes or opposing behavior with respect to attitudes. People try to reduce this dissonance by either justifying their behavior by modifying their attitudes or by modifying their behavior to put it in line with their attitudes.

16. Ans. c
Sol. Hostile attribution bias deals with attribution of intent underlying the relatively ambiguous actions of a person. The other's intention is seen to be hostile even when there is no reason to believe so.

17. Ans. b
Sol. Perseverance effect basically talks about persistence of beliefs/attitudes held by the person, even in the face of contradictory information or lack of supporting evidence. An example of belief perseverance is a person who believes that smoking does not cause cancer despite the abundance of evidence that shows that smoking does cause cancer.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Inhumane acts were committed as a result of Obedience to authority. There was no direct order from the experimenter but they were perceived to hold authority owing to the laboratory set up and the white coats. The participants were aware of the fact that they could leave at any time, but failed to do so, perceiving authority and also attributing the responsibility for subject's pain to experimenters.

19. Ans. b
Sol. In Fundamental attribution error, attributions of others' behaviors are generally made to personal factor, ignoring the situational factors, especially in case of negative events.

20. Ans. c
Sol. According to the diffusion of responsibility theory, the biggest factor in predicting whether or not a bystander will help someone in need is number of other bystanders at the scene. If a large number of bystanders are present, they tend to assume that someone else might help the victim and that there is no need for them to get involved in the event themselves.

21. Ans. a
Sol. Schemas are mental information organizing structures that help encode and store information effectively. They help in decision making as well. Schemas can be created throughout life and are modified on the basis of experience.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Cohesiveness is the quality of a team or a group to be united, one unit. Clear role expectations, interpersonal communication as well as sacrifices shape the cohesiveness of the team. Priority of one's own goals decreases group cohesiveness.

23. Ans. d
Sol. Prevention is the act of taking certain measures to avoid a problem or calamity in future. It is basically the action of stopping something from happening.

24. Ans. a
Sol. Scripts are event schemas and help predict what to expect in different settings. They can be modified on the basis of experience.

25. Ans. a
Sol. The social learning theory by Albert Bandura considers how both environmental and cognitive factors interact to influence human learning and behavior. The theory focusses on observing, modelling, imitating behaviors, attitudes and emotional reactions of others.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Prejudice is the emotional and attitudinal aspect of social component and includes negative attitudes and emotional reactions towards some individual based on their social group membership. Discrimination is the behavioral aspect.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Conformity is a type of social influence where people change their behavior or attitude to fit in a group or follow certain norms. Compliance is modification of behavior upon request. Ingratiation is compliance through liking and obedience is following what is said by a person of authority.

28. Ans. a
Sol. As the person was on a side-walk, passers- by assume that someone or the other may take a look at the man and help him out if necessary. This is referred to as diffusion of responsibility. As the number of passers-by or in general bystanders increase, there is a higher chance of diffusion of responsibility.

29. Ans. d
Sol. The cognitive dissonance theory given by Leon Festinger states that an underlying tension is created when an individual's behavior is inconsistent with his/her thoughts and beliefs. This tension motivates an individual to either make an attitude change or behavioral change.

30. Ans. c
Sol. When external attribution is made for negative events of self (difficult exam) and internal attribution is made for negative events of others (not studying enough), it is termed as actor observer effect. E.g. You fell, I was pushed.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Bystander effect refers to the phenomenon in which the greater the number of bystanders, the less likely it is that the victim would receive help. This occurs due to diffusion of responsibility.

32. Ans. a
Sol. The above experience is termed as post-decisional conflict. It involves discomfort due to dissonance after a major decision, such as a big purchase.

33. Ans. a
Sol. An individual exerts influence on the individual and modifies the environment to align it with one's internal genetic makeup. The above statement is a classic example of the same.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Reference groups, marketing campaigns and social status are all external to an individual while lifestyle and attitudes are personal and internal factors.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Social facilitation is the phenomenon whereby an individual's performance improves in the presence of others. This happens especially on difficult tasks. This takes place due to evaluation apprehension.

36. Ans. c
Sol. Daniel Wegner, 1985 gave the idea of transactive memory as a positive aspect of group memory in response to the earlier ideas of groupthink and group mind. Transactive memory refers to the ability of a group to have a memory system exceeding that of the individuals in the group.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Based on the frustration aggression hypothesis, the frustration aggression theory by Dollard Miller and others states that a barrier in goal achievement or barrier on goal path leads to frustration in an individual. Instrumental aggression is a type of aggression and fundamental attribution error is a social attributional error.

38. Ans. c
Sol. Sociometry, a method developed by Jacob Moreno and Helen Hall assesses positive and negative links between persons in a group. The other methods are group based qualitative methods while sociometry looks at each individual and their interactions with every other individual in the group.

39. Ans. a
Sol. When a person is alone, there is no evaluation apprehension and no one to form opinions about the person. In such cases generally, there is lesser influence of conformity as there is no group hence no need to go along with it.

40. The tendency to go along with the group in order to fulfill the group's expectation and gain acceptance is _____.
a. Normative conformity
b. Minority Influence
c. Out group homogeneity
d. Social compliance
Ans. a

Sol. The tendency to go along with the group in order to fulfill the group's expectation and gain acceptance is normative conformity. It helps an individual have positive status in the eyes of ingroup members.
Minority influence is the influence of minority on majority, outgroup homogeneity is the perception that outgroup members are quite similar to each other as compared to ingroup, and social compliance is change in behavior on request.

41. Ans. c
Sol. Self-serving bias refers to an attribution error where positive outcomes are attributed to internal factors and negative outcomes are attributed to external factors.

42. Ans. c
Sol. Ingratiation is a form of social influence appealing to likeability using praise and flattery. Informed consent is agreement to participate in an experiment after having knowledge about the same.

43. Ans. c
Sol. Cooperative learning generally takes place in small teams where children move towards a solution with the help of each other.
Note- Cooperative play is different from cooperative learning. When a child plays together with others and has interest in both the activity and other children involved in playing they are participating in cooperative play.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Social loafing refers to reduction in motivation and effort when working in groups. This usually happens with easy tasks.
Hooliganism refers to violent behavior in crowd, de-individuation is related to the loss of self identity, and social facilitation refers to improvement in performance due to real or implied presence of others.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Solomon Asch (1952) conducted an experiment to investigate the extent to which social pressure from a majority group could affect a person to conform. Asch found that with enough pressure, people would choose the wrong answer, but small changes to the dynamics could have a radical impact.

46. Ans. d
Sol. Reciprocity, communication and ego orientation are important factors in cooperation. Other orientation is not directly related to cooperation, rather to empathy.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Diffusion of responsibility occurs when people feel less responsibility for taking action in a given situation, because there are other people who could also be responsible for taking action. One of the reasons as to why bystander effect occurs is diffusion of responsibility. It could also occur when bystanders don't perceive the situation to be of emergency.

48. Ans. c
Sol. Informational social influence (or social proof) is an influence to accept information from another as evidence about reality. Informational influence comes into play when people are uncertain, either because stimuli are intrinsically ambiguous or because there is social disagreement.

49. Ans. b
Sol. Stereotype is an expectation that people might have about every person of a particular group. The type of expectation can vary; it can be, for example, an expectation about the group's personality, preferences, appearance or ability. Stereotypes are sometimes overgeneralized, inaccurate, and resistant to new information, but can sometimes be accurate. So the new information will conflict with preexisting stereotypes about boxers.

50. Ans. b
Sol. A self-fulfilling prophecy is a belief or expectation that an individual holds about a future event that manifests because the individual holds it, which in turn affects our behavior.

Power Within Psychology

10 LIFE SPAN DEVELOPMENT

PRACTICE MCQs

1. In which sequence, according to Piaget, the following cognitive milestones are achieved?
A. Object permanence
B. Reversibility
C. Abstraction
D. Centration
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, B, C, D
b. C, A, B, D
c. D, A, B, C
d. A, D, B, C
(MODERATE)

2. Who among the following has laid emphasis on examining the relationship of culturally specific practices with development?
a. Piaget
b. Fodor
c. Vygotsky
d. Kohlberg
(EASY)

3. Questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Pre-operational child is incapable of performing operations.
Reason (R): Pre-operational child cannot mentally re-arrange a sequence of events into reverse order.
Which of the following is correct?
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true, but R is false.
d. A is false, but R is true.
(MODERATE)

4. If a child believes that stealing in order to save a life is OK because life is even more important than following the law, this child would be in which stage of moral development?
a. Level one: pre-conventional
b. Level two: conventional
c. Level three: post-conventional
d. Level four: operational
(MODERATE)

5. Arrange the stages of personality development in the theory given by Rollo May
A. Innocence
B. Rebellion
C. Ordinary consciousness of self
D. Creative consciousness of self
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A, C, B, D
b. A, B, C, D
c. B, C, A, D
d. B, C, D, A
(MODERATE)

6. In Ecological Theory_____ includes the face-to-face interactions that a person has in her immediate settings, such as home, school, or friendship groups.
a. Mesosystem
b. Microsystem
c. Exosystem
d. Macrosystem
(EASY)

7. Arrange the Ego Strengths in correct sequence according to Erickson, stages of development:

a. Hope--> purpose--> competence--> fidelity --> love --> care--->wisdom--> will
b. Will --> hope --> purpose --> competence --> fidelity --> care --> wisdom--> love
c. Hope --> will --> purpose --> competence --> fidelity --> love --> care-->wisdom
d. Purpose --> hope --> will --> fidelity--> competence --> care --> wisdom--> love
(MODERATE)

8. Which of the following are the advantages of FMRI over PET scan?
(a) Nothing has to be injected into the body
(b) Provides both structural and functional information of the same image
(c) Produces three dimensional images of activity over the entire brain
Choose the correct option:
a. Only (a) and (b)
b. Only (a) and (c)
c. Only (b) and (c)
d. (a), (b) and (c)
(MODERATE)

Power Within Psychology

9. Which of the following would be the best method for studying the relative contribution of heredity and environment?
a. Comparing identical and fraternal twins reared together
b. Comparing identical and fraternal twins reared apart
c. Comparing siblings reared together and reared apart
d. Comparing identical and fraternal twins: half of whom have been reared apart
(MODERATE)

10. Arrange the following stages of moral development in sequence of their emergence as an individual grows up:
(1) Morality of interpersonal cooperation
(2) Universal ethical principle orientation
(3) Social order maintaining orientation
(4) Instrumental Purpose Orientation
a. (4), (1), (2), (3)
b. (4), (1), (3), (2)
c. (1), (2), (4), (3)
d. (2), (3), (4), (1)
(MODERATE)

11. Dr. X as a therapist felt a sense of complete understanding towards a father client whose children behaved arrogantly as if he was in the clients shoes.. This is
a. Empathy
b. Jumping to conclusion
c. Warmth and genuineness
d. Sympathy
(MODERATE)

12. Given below are two statements - one as labelled as Assertion (A), and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): MRI provides images of brain activity rather than brain images
Reasons(R): Results in MRI are obtained from the measurement of waves that hydrogen atoms emit when they are activated by radio-frequency waves in a magnetic field

In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
(MODERATE)

13. Questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Pre-operational child is incapable of performing operations.
Reason (R): Pre-operational child cannot mentally re-arrange a sequence of events into reverse order.
Which of the following is correct?
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true, but R is false.
d. A is false, but R is true.
(MODERATE)

14. Questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Developmental psychologist uses descriptive research extensively.
Reason (R): A survey is an example of descriptive research.
Which of the following is correct?
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true, but R is false.
d. A is false, but R is true.
(MODERATE)

15. Questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Children realize that an object continue to exist even when removed from their view.
Reason (R): In sensorimotor stage, children exhibit object permanence.
Which of the following is correct?
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true, but R is false.
d. A is false, but R is true.
(MODERATE)

16. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to understand new information in terms of existing mental framework is termed as _____.
a. Adaptation
b. Object permanence
c. Accommodation
d. Assimilation
(EASY)

17. Life span development begins with _____ and ends with ____
a. Infancy; old age
b. Conception; old age
c. Birth; death
d. Conception; death

18. Which of the following statements best defines maturation?
a. It is directly based on social-cognitive learning.
b. It is an automatic biological development of the body that naturally unfolds over time.
c. It does not take place in human beings.
d. It is the basis of all physical and psychological developments.

19. A parent deliberately ignores a child's temper tantrums in an attempt to discourage them. The parent's strategy is in accordance with
a. negative reinforcement
b. extinction
c. operant escape
d. operant avoidance

((MODERATE)

20. Kohlberg's idea about moral development is theoretically linked to:
a. Responsibility and justice
b. Freud's psychosexual ideas
c. Piaget's cognitive stages
d. Eastern religious thought
(EASY)

21. The ability to imitate a person or pretend behaviour in the absence of that person or the displayed behaviour is called_____ which indicates that children form_____.
a. Imitation, Mental Representation
b. Deferred Imitation, Mental Representation
c. Secondary Imitation, Representation
d. Tertiary Imitation, Symbolic Thought
(EASY)

22. Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys and surrogate mother empathized the importance of _____.
a. Satisfying hunger
b. Body temperature
c. Fulfilling needs
d. Contact
(EASY)

23. According to Piaget the child demonstrates 'symbolic play' in which stage of cognitive development?
a. Pre operation
b. Concrete operation
c. Formal operation
d. Sensorimotor
(EASY)

24. The _____ child-rearing style is low in acceptance and involvement, high in coercive behavioral control, and low in autonomy granting.
a. Authoritative
b. Authoritarian
c. Permissive
d. Uninvolved
(EASY)

25. In which stage did Piaget say that infants are essentially limited in their thinking and show a primitive understanding of objects in their environment?
a. the concrete operational stage
b. the formal operational stage
c. the sensorimotor stage
d. preoperational stage
(EASY)

26. What is egocentric thinking?
a. thinking that takes into account other people
b. thinking that is focussed on the feelings of others
c. thinking that has little regard for others
d. thinking that is a mix of the three
(EASY)

27. What is prosody?
a. tone, pitch and rhythm of speech
b. pitch, intonation and depth of speech
c. tone, depth and stress of speech
d. rhythm, stress and intonation of speech
(EASY)

28. It was found that the foetuses' heart rates _____ when they heard a familiar _____, indicating that they recognized the _____ of speech sounds.
a. decreased, rhyme, sequence
b. increased, voice, pitch
c. increased, song, tone
d. decreased, sentence, speed
(MODERATE)

29. At 2 years of age, an infant's language mainly consists of
a. Cooing
b. one-word utterances
c. two-word sentences
d. sentences of three words or longer
(EASY)

30. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
a. hearing infants of deaf parents never babble, they only use hand signals
b. hearing infants of deaf parents' babies do continue to babble, but with hand signals instead
c. hearing infants of deaf parents mix babbling and hand signals throughout infancy
d. hearing infants of deaf parents babble and do not use hand signals until much later
(MODERATE)

31. Skinner (1957) suggested that children learn language because of
a. reinforcement from adults
b. experimenting with sounds
c. simply imitating others
d. an innate skill to develop language
(EASY)

32. When children have an awareness of the world around them and are rapidly developing language skills, they are entering which stage?
a. the concrete operational
b. the sensorimotor
c. the preoperational
d. the formal operational
(MODERATE)

33. Vygotsky considered language to be
a. a cultural tool
b. meaningless

c. fun
d. unique
(EASY)

34. The "starter kit" theory of infant development was suggested by
a. John Locke
b. Mary Wollstonecraft
c. William James
d. Erik Erikson
(EASY)

35. Immunity system's functioning is most likely to increase when
a. People just share about their problems.
b. They are taught repressor coping styles.
c. They practice effective stress management techniques.
d. The general adaptation syndrome begins.
(EASY)

36. Match List-I with List-II and indicate your answer using the codes given below:

	Column - A		Column – B
A	Centration	I	Assumption that one's way of thinking is the only possibility
B	Conservation	II	Ability to mentally undo an action or an operation.
C	Egocentricism	III	Attending to only one aspect of a situation
D	Reversibility	IV	The principle that quantities remain constant under various changes in their appearance

Choose the right option:

a. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
b. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
c. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
d. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(MODERATE)

37. According to Kohlberg, _____ and _____ are the major reasons of moral behaviour during the stage of conventional morality
a. Gaining acceptance and Getting rewards
b. Avoiding censure by others and Achieving justice
c. Gaining acceptance and Avoiding censure by others
d. Avoiding censure by others and Achieving justice
(MODERATE)

38. According to Kohlberg gender development moves through the following stages:
a. Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital
b. Pre conventional, Conventional, Post conventional
c. Sensory motor, Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational
d. Labeling, Stability, Consistency
(EASY)

39. The child who says "Milk gone" is engaging in _____. This type of utterance demonstrates that children are actively experimenting with rules of _____.
a. Babbling; syntax
b. Telegraphic speech; syntax
c. Babbling; semantics
d. Telegraphic speech; semantics
(MODERATE)

40. Each human being receives _____ chromosomes from each parent of which the sex of the child depends on the one chromosome received from the _____.
a. 46, Father
b. 23, Father
c. 46, Mother
d. 23, Mother
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

41. The authoritative parenting style is characterized by _____-
a. parents permit child to make decision in accord with developmental readiness, listens to child's point of view
b. parent is warm, attentive, and sensitive to child's needs and interests
c. parent is warm but may spoil the child
d. both A and B
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

42. Developing a person's sense of being male or female is called _____.
a. Gender Identity
b. Gender role
c. Gender typing
d. Gender stereotyping
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

43. The critical period for pregnancy is _____.
a. Germinal period
b. Embryonic period
c. Fetal period
d. Last trimester period
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

44. In Piaget's theory, the tendency of a young child to focus only on one feature of an object while ignoring other relevant features is called _____.
a. conservation
b. scafolding
c. ZPD
d. Centration
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

45. In Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development, the child learns self control and begins to feel more comfortable.
a. Trust vs Mistrust
b. Autonomy vs Shame and guilt

c. Initiative vs Guilt
d. Industry v s Inferiority
(MODERATE) (JMI Applied 2017)

46. According to Kohlberg, most adolescents are at the _____ level of maturity.
a. Pre-conventional
b. Conventional
c. Post-conventional
d. Preliminary
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

47. In Erikson's last crisis, the life review is _____.
a. A process of assigning blame
b. Looking back on the life one has lived
c. An analysis of one's parents' lives
d. The writing a biography
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

48. Deepak is 34 years old, but his mind has never gone beyond the level of a second grade child. Deepak would be classified as ____ developmentally delayed
a. Mildly
b. Severely
c. Profoundly
d. Moderately
(MODERATE) (JMI 2021)

49. Which of the following style of parenting is likely to result in development of moodiness, low self-esteem, problems with peer relations as well as conduct problems in the children?
a. Authoritative
b. Authoritarian
c. Neglectful
d. Permissive
(MODERATE) (BHU 2019)

50. Which of the following refers to 'species-specific' changes?
a. Development
b. Growth
c. Maturation
d. Evolution
(EASY) (BHU 2019)

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. If a child believes that stealing in order to save a life is OK because life is even more important than following the law, this child would be in which stage of moral development?
a. Level one: pre-conventional
b. Level two: conventional
c. Level three: post-conventional
d. Level four: operational
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

2. In Ecological Theory_____ includes the face-to-face interactions that a person has in her immediate settings, such as home, school, or friendship groups.
a. Mesosystem
b. Microsystem
c. Exo-system
d. Macrosystem
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

3. The _____ child-rearing style is low in acceptance and involvement, high in coercive behavioral control, and low in autonomy granting.
a. Authoritative
b. Authoritarian
c. Permissive
d. Uninvolved
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

4. The ability to imitate a person or pretend a behaviour in the absence of that person or the displayed behaviour is called _____ which indicates that children form_____.
a. Imitation, mental representation
b. Deferred imitation, mental representation.
c. Secondary imitation, representation
d. Tertiary imitation, symbolic thought
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

5. The third stage of Erikson's Eight Stages of Development is termed as _____.
a. Industry versus inferiority
b. Initiative versus guilt
c. Trust versus mistrust
d. None of these
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

6. _____ is a type of play in which children use materials to make things not for utilitarian purpose but rather for the enjoyment they derive from making them.
a. Dramatic Play
b. Constructive Play
c. Active Play
d. Role Play
(EASY) (DU MA Applied 2020)

7. Which among the following is the correct combination between stages of family life cycle and emotion experienced?
a. Unattached Adult-Accepting parent-offspring separation
b. Newly married-Accepting new members into the systems
c. Teenage child-Accepting the new personality
d. Retreatment-Accepting exists from and entries into the family
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

8. A person low in self-esteem and low in interpersonal trust is likely to exhibit _____.
a. Preoccupied attachment style
b. Fearful avoidant attachment style
c. Dismissing attachment style
d. Secure attachment style
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

9. The child's ability to order items along a quantitative dimension, such as length or weight, is called _____.
a. Classification
b. Transitive inference
c. Conservation
d. Seriation
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

10. Each human being receives _____ chromosomes from each parent of which the sex of the child depends on the one chromosome received from the _____.
a. 46, Father
b. 23, Father
c. 46, Mother
d. 23, Mother
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

11. According to Ainsworth, as evident in the strange situation task, children do not seek proximity to the mother after she has left and typically they do not seem to be distressed at all in _____ attachment pattern.
a. Disorganized-Disoriented
b. Ambivalent
c. Secure
d. Avoidant
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

12. In _____, one creates new schemes or adjusts old ones after noticing that the current way of thinking does not capture the environment completely.
a. Adaptation
b. Assimilation
c. Accommodation
d. Equilibrium
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

13. The rooting reflex is an infant's tendency to _____.
a. Throw legs up in the air
b. Wave arms when startled
c. Open mouth and turn head when touched on the cheek
d. Follow a moving object with eyes
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

14. Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys and surrogate mother emphasized the importance of _____.
a. Satisfying hunger
b. Body temperature
c. Fulfilling needs
d. Contact
(EASY) (DU MA 2020)

15. According to Piaget the child demonstrates 'symbolic play' in which stage of cognitive development?
a. Pre operational
b. Concrete operational
c. Formal operational
d. Sensorimotor
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

16. Developmental research shows that infant development proceeds:
a. slowly up the limbs, beginning at the fingers and toes
b. from the head and body towards the extremities
c. from the arms to the legs
d. unpredictably, depending on the environmental stimulation
(Modearte) (BHU MA 2020)

17. In Piaget's theory, the tendency to understand new information in terms of existing mental framework is termed as _____.
a. Adaptation
b. Object permanence
c. Accommodation
d. Assimilation
(EASY)(BHU MA 2020)

18. Down syndrome is caused by _____.
a. The mother's poor nutrition
b. An extra chromosome
c. An extra X chromosome on 23rd pair
d. Alcohol consumption by the mother during pregnancy
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

19. The sensory systems of the newborn _____.
a. develop at approximately the same rate
b. are all at adult sensitivity levels within hours of birth
c. are all functional at birth and then improve to adult levels within the first six months
d. are all functional at birth, but vary in their degree of development
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

20. Life span development begins with _____ and ends with ____.
a. Infancy; old age
b. Conception; old age
c. Birth; death
d. Conception; death
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

21. Kohlberg's idea about moral development is theoretically linked to:
a. Responsibilty and justice
b. Freud's psychosexual ideas
c. Piaget's cognitive stages
d. Eastern religious thought
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

22. Relatively rare disorder where accumulation of an abnormal amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranium causes damage to the brain tissue and enlargement of the skull.
a. Phenylketonuria
b. Macrocephaly
c. Hydrocephaly
d. Microcephaly
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

23. Any environmental agent that causes damage during the prenatal period is _____.
a. Allele
b. Marasmus
c. Growth faltering
d. Teratogen
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

24. Thumbing through a picture book, identifying a wide variety of zoo animals would be good exercise for a child to practice _____.
a. operational thinking
b. object permanence
c. conservation
d. assimilation and accommodation
(MODERATE) (JMI 2020)

25. Children's view of morality in terms of realism and fixed dictates of authority figure is referred to as _____.
a. Ideal reciprocity
b. Distributive justice
c. Autonomous morality
d. Heteronomous morality
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

26. In the latency stage of Erik Erikson's developmental tendencies, ways of coping involves _____.
a. None of these
b. Identity cohesion and role confusion
c. Initiative and guilt
d. Industriousness and inferiority
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

27. Sigmund Freud's system of human development makes which assumptions about development?
a. Enactive, iconic and symbolic
b. Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational
c. Compensation, reversibility , identity
d. Dynamic, sequential and structural
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

28. According to Vygotsky _____.
a. Intra-subjectivity precedes inter-subjectivity
b. Humans do not engage in inter-subjectivity
c. Inter-subjectivity and intra-subjectivity are not related
d. Inter-subjectivity precedes intra-subjectivity
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

29. According to Chomsky's Nativist perspective _____.
a. There is a universal grammar that applies to all languages
b. Caregiver-child interaction promotes language progress
c. Children figure out the meaning of a new word by lexically contrasting it with known words
d. Language comprehension develops ahead of production
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

30. Adjusting the support offered during a teaching session to fit the child's current level of performance is called_____.
a. Reciprocal teaching
b. Inter-subjectivity
c. Scaffolding
d. Guided participation
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

31. Most prenatal influences on humans are genetic or hormonal in origin except for _____.
a. parents' level of education about fetal development
b. stress on the mother
c. family history of mental illness
d. teratogens
(EASY)
Ans. a
Sol. A parent's level of education about fetal development is not genetic or hormonal in origin. It is related to social and environmental aspects.
(DU MA 2018)

32. According to Kohlberg gender development moves through the following stages
a. Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital
b. Pre conventional, Conventional, Post conventional
c. Sensory motor, Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational
d. Labeling, Stability, Consistency
(EASY)
Ans. d
Sol. Kohlberg's cognitive developmental theory of gender is divided into three stages, the first being gender identity or labeling, the second being gender stability, and the third gender constancy. Each stage represents a different level of understanding that a child goes through during development.
(DU MA 2018)

Power Within Psychology

33. Neurological studies on positive affect and fearful distress dimensions of temperament suggest that shy children.
a. React Positively to and Approach novel stimulus
b. React Negatively to and Withdraw from novel stimulus
c. React Negatively to and Approach novel stimulus
d. React Positively to and Withdraw from novel stimulus
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

34. Rajiv is always unsure of his decisions major or minor and looks forward to constant validation from his wife. The style of attachment exhibited by Rajiv is called _____.
a. Insecure attachment style
b. Preoccupied attachment style
c. Secure attachment style
d. Dismissing attachment style
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

35. The term egocentrism refers to children's _____.
a. Lack of a well-developed superego
b. Persistent selfishness
c. Inability to conserve
d. Tendency to see things only from their own perspective
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

36. Infant attachment has been explained in terms of all of the following except
a. Innate behaviour
b. Imprint
c. Comfort contact
d. Rational thought
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

37. The term _____ refers to any environmental agent that causes damage during the prenatal period.
a. Amnion
b. Isotretinoin
c. Teratogen
d. Accutane
(EASY)
Ans. c
Sol. Teratogen is the term used for any environmental agent that causes malfunction in the development of an embryo.
(DU MA 2019)

38. Which of the following is NOT a pattern of attachment assessed by Strange Situation and Attachment Q-Sort?
a. Disorganized
b. Avoidant
c. Resistant
d. Interactive
(EASY)
Ans. d
Sol. The strange situation test and the attachment q sort involve disorganized, avoidant, resistant, secure and ambivalent attachment styles. Interactive is NOT a pattern of attachment assessed by Strange Situation and Attachment Q-Sort.
(DU MA 2019)

39. The technique used for children's development as a joint activity with adults is known as _____.
a. Intersubjectivity
b. Cooperative Learning
c. Scaffolding
d. Private Speech
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

40. The _____ encompasses connection between micro systems.
a. Macrosystem
b. Exosystem
c. Mesosystem
d. Chronosystem
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

41. The sequence of stages of moral reasoning identified by Kohlberg are _____.
a. Preconventional, conventional, postconventional
b. Preconceptual, conceptual, postconceptual
c. Preoperational, operational, post operational
d. Pre Conformist, conformist, post conformist
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

42. According to Erikson, the central development task of adolescence concerns _____.
a. Integrity
b. Industry
c. Identity
d. Intimacy
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

43. Carol Gilligan departs from Kohlberg's theory on moral development by highlighting which of these differences?
a. Males have ethics of care
b. Males have ethics of justice
c. females have ethics of care
d. females have ethics of justice
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

44. _____type of child-rearing involves low acceptance and involvement with little behavioral control and general indifference to issues of autonomy.
a. Authoritarian parenting
b. Authoritative parenting
c. Permissive parenting
d. Uninvolved parenting
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

45. _____ refers to the idea that certain physical characteristics of objects remain the same, even when their outward appearance changes.
a. Conservation
b. Centration

c. Hierarchical classification
d. Seriation
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

46. The idea that children like scientists draw on innate concepts to explain their everyday experiences, often in remarkably advanced ways is propounded by _____.
a. Constructivist approach
b. Socio-cultural approach
c. Theory-theory perspective
d. Interactionist perspective
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

47. According to Piaget, children are able to grasp the concept of object permanence in _____.
a. Sensorimotor stage
b. Concrete operational stage
c. Pre- operational stage
d. Formal operations stage
(EASY) (JMI MA 2019)

48. Analytical and creative intelligences are two of the intelligences in Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence, what is the third?
a. naturalistic
b. practical
c. musical
d. existential
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2018)

49. Longitudinal approach is most appropriate for investigating human development as it is possible to trace the developmental changes.
a. Continuously within same individual
b. at different points of time with different individuals
c. at one point of time within same individuals
d. by using less time and effort
(EASY) (BHU MA 2014)

50. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events are known as _____.
a. Sensory-Motor stage
b. Formal operational stage
c. Pre-operational stage
d. Concrete operational stage
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2017)

ANSWERS – UNIT 10 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. d
Sol. The term object permanence is used to describe a child's ability to know that objects continue to exist even though they can no longer be seen or heard. It occurs in sensory motor stage.
Centration is the tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect other, possibly relevant aspects. It is often demonstrated in the preoperational stage.
In the Concrete Operational stage, one of the important processes that develop is that of Reversibility, which refers to the ability to recognize that numbers or objects can be changed and returned to their original condition.
Reflective abstraction develops in the formal operational stage. It describes how adolescents acquire knowledge for the first time by thinking about their thoughts and abstracting from these personal reflections.

2.Ans. c
Sol. Sociocultural theory grew from the work of seminal psychologist Lev Vygotsky, who believed that parents, caregivers, peers, and the culture at large were responsible for developing higher-order functions. According to Vygotsky, learning has its basis in interacting with other people.

3. Ans. a
Sol. According to Piaget's theory, a pre-operational child is incapable of performing operations. This is because a pre-operational child cannot mentally re-arrange a sequence of events into a reverse order.

4. Ans. c
Sol. When the person's judgment goes beyond what happens to the self i.e. it is based on a concern for others, for society as a whole, or for an ethical standard rather than a legal standard. This level is called post-conventional moral development because it goes beyond convention or what other people think to a higher, universal ethical principle of conduct that may or may not be reflected in the law.
Post conventional moral development covers stages five and six. In stage five, the person realised that just because there is a law does not mean that the law is necessarily good for everyone. So if a child believes that someone's life is more important than following law, it shows stage 5 of moral development.

5. Ans. b
Sol. May defined certain "stages" of development. These stages are not as strict as Freud's psychosexual stages, rather they signify a sequence of major issues in each individual's life. The stages are: innocence, rebellion, ordinary consciousness of self and then the creative consciousness of self.

6. Ans. b
Sol. According to Bronfenbrenner's Ecological theory the microsystem is the system closest to the person and the one in which they have direct contact. Some examples would be home, school, daycare, or work. A microsystem typically includes family, peers, or caregivers. Relationships in a microsystem are bi-directional. In other

words, your reactions to the people in your microsystem will affect how they treat you in return. This is the most influential level of the ecological systems theory.

7. Ans. c
Sol. The Ego Strengths in correct sequence according to Erikson, stages of development are Hope, will, purpose, competence, fidelity, love, care, wisdom.

8. Ans. d
Sol. Advantages of FMRI over PET scan include that nothing has to be injected into the body such as die in PET scan, it can both structural and functional information of the same image, and it can produce three dimensional images of activity over the entire brain.

9. Ans. d
Sol. The best method for studying the relative contribution of heredity and environment is by comparing identical and fraternal twins: half of whom have been reared apart. Identical twins living apart would tell about environmental influences as they share same DNA. Fraternal twins in same environment would tell the impact of genetic factors. And there comparison together would tell the relative contribution of heredity and environment.

10.Ans. b
Sol. The stages of moral development in sequence of their emergence as an individual grows up is Instrumental Purpose Orientation, Morality of interpersonal cooperation, Social order maintaining orientation, Universal ethical principle orientation.

11. Ans. a
Sol. Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another such as a sense of complete understanding towards the father client whose children behaved arrogantly as if he was in the clients shoes and they were his children. Sympathy is similar and easy to confuse, but not half as useful- sympathy is the feeling of pity or sorrow for someone else.

12. Ans. d
Sol. Results in MRI are obtained from the measurement of waves that hydrogen atoms emit when they are activated by radio-frequency waves in a magnetic field. But MRI does provide images of brain and not just brain activity.

13. Ans. a
Sol. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, a pre-operational child is incapable of performing operations. This is because a pre-operational child cannot mentally re-arrange a sequence of events into a reverse order.

14. Ans. b
Sol. A developmental psychologist studying from the lifespan approach is very likely to use descriptive research extensively. Also, a survey is an example of descriptive research. However, these two are not causally related.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Children realise that an object continues to exist even when removed from their view. This is because towards the end of the sensorimotor stage, children exhibit object permanence according to Jean Piaget.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Assimilation is when new information is added or modified into existing schemas on the basis of experience. Accommodation is addition of new mental structures due to experience.

17. Ans. d
Sol. The lifespan approach studies development from conception till death. Development is viewed as a lifelong process that can be studied scientifically across three developmental domains: physical, cognitive development, and psychosocial.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Maturation is the process of learning to cope and react in an emotionally appropriate way. It does not necessarily happen along with aging or physical growth, but is a part of growth and development.

19. Ans. b
Sol. In psychology, extinction refers to the gradual weakening of a conditioned response that results in the behavior decreasing or disappearing. In other words, the conditioned behavior eventually stops.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Kohlberg, inspired by Jean Piaget, proposed a stage model. While Piaget gave a stepwise model for cognitive development, Kohlberg gave a stepwise model of moral development.

21. Ans. a
Sol. Deferred imitation is the imitation in the absence of the stimulus that is being imitated. Development of mental representations enable children to engage in deferred imitation, according to Jean Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development.

22. Ans. d
Sol. Harlow's experiment demonstrated the importance of physical contact in monkeys, with the hope of extrapolation of the findings to humans.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Symbolic play is the ability of children to use objects, actions or ideas to represent other objects, actions, ideas or play. According to Jean Piaget, it occurs during the preoperational stage (age 2yrs to 7 yrs.).

24. Ans. b
Sol. According to Baumrind, Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style characterized by high demands and low responsiveness. Parents with an authoritarian style have very high expectations of their

children, yet provide very little in the way of feedback and nurturing. Mistakes tend to be punished harshly. When feedback does occur, it is often negative. Yelling and corporal punishment are also common in the authoritarian style.

25. Ans. c
Sol. In the sensorimotor stage the infant knows the world through their movements and sensations. Children learn about the world through basic actions such as sucking, grasping, looking, and listening. Towards the end of this stage, infants learn that things continue to exist even though they cannot be seen (object permanence).
Note- Since the question mentions infants, the answer should sensorimotor as it's the only stage related to infants.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Egocentric thinking is the normal tendency for a young child to see everything that happens as it relates to him- or herself. This is not selfishness. For example, if a child wants very much for something to happen, and it does, the child believes he or she caused it to happen.

27. Ans. d
Sol. Prosody refers to the rhythm, stress, and intonation of speech that provides important information beyond a sentence's literal word meaning. Prosody is also used to provide semantic information. For example, speakers spontaneously raise the pitch of their voice when describing an upward motion.

28. Ans. a
Sol. It was found that foetuses' heart rates decreased when they heard a familiar rhyme, indicating that they recognised the sequence of speech sounds. The heart rate decreases because they feel relaxed listening to familiar rhyme.

29. Ans. c
Sol. At 2 years of age, an infant's language mainly consists of 2 word sentences. Between the ages of 2 and 3, kids have a huge jump in language skills: At age 2, most kids can follow directions and say 50 or more words. Many combine words in short phrases and sentences. By age 3, a toddler's vocabulary usually is 200 or more words, and many kids can string together three- or four-word sentences.

30. Ans. b
Sol. Hearing infants of deaf parents' babies do continue to babble. However, since their parents are deaf, they babble though hand signals and not words. This is because since the parents are congenitally deaf, the babies do not hear words from the parents as the parents are unable to speak due to their disability.

31. Ans. a
Sol. Skinner argued that children learn language based on behaviorist reinforcement principles by associating words with meanings. Correct utterances are positively reinforced when the child realizes the communicative value of words and phrases.

32. Ans. c
Sol. The preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage begins around age 2, as children start to talk, and lasts until approximately age 7. During this stage, children begin to engage in symbolic play and learn to manipulate symbols.

33. Ans. a
Sol. Vygotsky believed that language develops from social interactions, for communication purposes and thus is a cultural tool. The internalization of language is important as it drives cognitive development. 'Inner speech is not the interiour aspect of external speech - it is a function in itself.

34. Ans. c
Sol. The starter kit theory of infant development was given by William James. William James was an American philosopher, historian, and psychologist, and the first educator to offer a psychology course in the United States.

35. Ans. c
Sol. The functioning of immunity system is most likely to increase when individuals practise effective stress management techniques and are able to better deal with stress that they come across in life.

36. Ans. d
Sol. In Piagetian theory, Centration is defined as the tendency of children in the preoperational stage to attend to one aspect of a problem, object, or situation at a time, to the exclusion of others. Conservation is a logical thinking ability of knowing that a quantity doesn't change if it's been altered (by being stretched, cut, elongated, spread out, shrunk, poured, etc). Egocentrism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view. The egocentric child assumes that other people see, hear, and feel exactly the same as the child does. Reversibility is a mental operation that reverses a sequence of events or restores a changed state of affairs to the original condition.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Conventional morality is the second stage of moral development and is characterized by an acceptance of social rules concerning right and wrong. At the conventional level (most adolescents and adults), we begin to internalize the moral standards of valued adult role models. According to Kohlberg, gaining acceptance and avoiding censure by others are the major reasons of moral behaviour during the stage of conventional morality.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Kohlberg's cognitive developmental theory of gender is divided into three stages, the first being gender identity, the second being gender stability, and the third gender constancy. Each stage represents a different level of understanding that a child goes through during development.

39. Ans. b

Sol. Telegraphic speech is simply two-word sentences, such as "kitty tired" or "I hungry". Toddlers develop this level of speech between 18-24 months. Telegraphic speech is important because it means child is learning to communicate their thoughts and feelings and learning how to form a sentence.

40.. Ans. b
Sol. Each child received 23 chromosomes from each parent, making it 23 pairs in the child. The 23rd pair is the sex chromosome pair. Females have xx on this pair while males have xy on this pair. The child receives one x from the mother and either an x or Y from the father. So, the 2rd chromosome received from the father determines the sex of the child.
(BHU MA 2014)

41. Ans. d
Sol. Authoritative parenting is characterized by reasonable demands and high responsiveness. While authoritative parents might have high expectations for their children, they also give their kids the resources and support they need to succeed. Thus, the authoritative parenting style is characterized by parents permit child to make decision in accord with developmental readiness, listens to child's point of view
(JMI Applied 2016)
42. Ans. a
Sol. Gender identity is defined as a personal conception of oneself as male or female. Gender concept is intimately related to gender role.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The embryonic stage is critical in prenatal development as it plays an important role in brain development. Approximately four weeks after conception, the neural tube is formed.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Centration is the tendency to focus on one salient aspect of a situation and neglect other, possibly relevant aspects. Piaget claimed that egocentrism, a common element responsible for preoperational children's unsystematic thinking, was causal to centration.

45. Ans. b
Sol. In Autonomy vs shame and doubt, the children learn to do certain things independently, if they are rightly supported and motivated. If not, they experience shame and guilt.
(JMI Applied 2017)

46. Ans. b
Sol. According to Kohlberg's conceptualization, conventional morality is characterized by acceptance of society's conventions regarding what is right and what is wrong. Generally, adolescents follow the norms and ideals given by significant others in their lives and hence can be said to lie at this stage of morality.

47. Ans. b
Sol. In the last stage of Eriksonian development, integrity vs despair, individuals reflect back upon their life and review it. If they feel that they have had a good, satisfying life, they develop integrity, despair otherwise. Virtue of wisdom is achieved if integrity is experienced.

48. Ans. d
Sol. If profound and severe developmental delay would have been present, the individual would not have been able to develop in line with that of a second-grade child. If there was mild delay, there would have been development greater than that of a second-grade child. Hence, in the above case, there is moderate developmental delay.

49. Ans. b
Sol. Authoritarian parenting style is characterized by high demands and low responsiveness. Parents with this style have very high expectations of their children yet provide very little in the way of feedback and nurturing. The children who have been raised with this kind of parenting are unable to make their own decisions, have poor self-esteem and are poor judges of character. So this parenting is likely to result in development of moodiness, low self-esteem, problems with peer relations as well as conduct problems.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Species specific changes are referred to as evolution. Development is a lifelong process; growth is a lifelong as well as critical period related process and maturation refers to unfolding of genetic material.

ANSWERS – UNIT 10 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. c
Sol. When the person's judgment goes beyond what happens to the self i.e. it is based on a concern for others, for society as a whole, or for an ethical standard rather than a legal standard. This level is called post-conventional moral development because it goes beyond convention or what other people think to a higher, universal ethical principle of conduct that may or may not be reflected in the law. Post conventional moral development covers stages five and six. In stage five, the person realized that just because there is a law does not mean that the law is necessarily good for everyone. So if a child believes that someone's life is more important than following law, it shows stage 5 of moral development.

2. Ans. b
Sol. According to Bronfenbrenner's Ecological theory the microsystem is the system closest to the person and the one in which they have direct contact. Some examples would be home, school, daycare, or work. A microsystem typically includes family, peers, or caregivers. Relationships in a microsystem are bi-directional. In other words, your reactions to the people in your microsystem will affect how they treat you in return. This is the most influential level of the ecological systems theory.

3. Ans. b
Sol. According to Baumrind, Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style characterized by high demands and low responsiveness. Parents with an authoritarian style have very high expectations of their children, yet provide very little in the way of feedback and nurturing. Mistakes tend to be punished harshly. When feedback does occur, it is often negative. Yelling and corporal punishment are also common in the authoritarian style.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Deferred imitation refers to observing a model and replicating important aspects of the model's behavior after some significant period. Jean Piaget proposed that deferred imitation, along with language, imagery, and symbolic play, is an indication of the symbolic (or semiotic) function.
According to Piaget's theory children are born with a very basic mental structure (genetically inherited and evolved) on which all subsequent learning and knowledge are based. Schemas are the basic building blocks of such cognitive models, and enable us to form a mental representation of the world.

5. Ans. b
Sol. The third stage is initiative versus guilt. Erik Erikson's eight stages that make up his theory are as follows:
Stage 1: Trust vs. Mistrust
Stage 2: Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
Stage 3: Initiative vs. Guilt
Stage 4: Industry vs. Inferiority
Stage 5: Identity vs. Confusion
Stage 6: Intimacy vs. Isolation
Stage 7: Generativity vs. Stagnation
Stage 8: Integrity vs. Despair

6. Ans. b
Sol. Constructive play is an organized form of play that is, in many ways, goal oriented and thoughtful. Through constructive play, children learn about the attributes of different materials, engage their curiosity and imagination, and experiment with applying concepts and seeking out new ways to use the materials.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

7. Ans. a
Sol. Option A is correctly paired. Unattached Adult is the first stage in the family life cycle. The main issue occurring in this first stage is accepting parent-offspring separation. Eg: Tom has just turned 20. He is in college, which means he is experiencing life on his own for the first time. The tasks that are critical for him to accomplish in this phase include: separating from family and connecting with peers as well as initiating a career.

8. Ans. b
Sol. Fear avoidant attachment style individuals desire closeness but find it difficult to trust others. They may have experiences that make them fearful of intimacy.

9. Ans. d
Sol. In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, seriation refers to the ability to sort objects or situations according to characteristics such as size, color, shape, length, weight, etc.

10. Ans. b
Sol. Each child received 23 chromosomes from each parent, making it 23 pairs in the child. The 23rd pair is the sex chromosome pair. Females have xx on this pair while males have xy on this pair. The child receives one x from the mother and either an x or Y from the father. So, the 2nd chromosome received from the father determines the sex of the child.

11. Ans. d
Sol. Avoidant attachment style as seen by Strange Situation Test is characterized by the tendency of the infants to be angry with the caregiver when left alone with the stranger and then not coming back when the caregiver arrives.

12. Ans. c
Sol. Accommodation, an idea put forth by Jean Piaget, refers to the development of new schemas and modifications in the existing ones that occurs in cognitive development of children.

13. Ans. c
Sol. Rooting reflex starts when the corner of the baby's mouth is touched or stroked and then head is turned towards the cheek. It lasts for about four months. This helps in feeding as well.

14. Ans. d
Sol. Harlow's experiment demonstrated the importance of physical contact in monkeys, with the hope of extrapolation of the findings to humans.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Symbolic play is the ability of children to use objects, actions or ideas to represent other objects, actions, ideas or play. According to Jean Piaget, it occurs during the preoperational stage (age 2yrs to 7 yrs).

16. Ans. b
Sol. Research shows that physical development in infants takes place from centre to periphery, from center to limbs and then fingers and toes. This is known as the cephalocaudal principle of physical development.

17. Ans. d
Sol. Assimilation is when new information is added or modified into existing schemas on the basis of experience. Accommodation is addition of new mental structures due to experience.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Down syndrome is caused sue to an extra copy (full or partial) on the 21st chromosome, that is not the sex chromosome. Alcohol consumption by mothers during pregnancy leads to fetal alcohol syndrome.

19. Ans. d
Sol. All sensory systems in a newborn are functional. They differ in their degree of development. Sense of touch is almost the first one to develop as it is involved in many reflexes.

20. Ans. d
Sol. The lifespan approach studies development from conception till death. Development is viewed as a lifelong process that can be studied

scientifically across three developmental domains: physical, cognitive development, and psychosocial.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Kohlberg, inspired by Jean Piaget, proposed a stage model. While Piaget gave a stepwise model for cognitive development, Kohlberg gave a stepwise model of moral development. Kohlberg identified three distinct levels of moral reasoning: preconventional, conventional, and postconventional.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Hydorcephaly is caused at the time of brain development. Here, excessive CSV builds within the skull cavity and at times, has to be removed with the use of a machine. It occurs in about 2 out of 1000 births. Hydro means water and cephalus means brain (literally-water brain).

23. Ans. d
Sol. Allele is a pair of gene, marasmus is the term used for severe malnutrition in children, growth faltering is low growth rate while teratogen is the term used for any factor that causes malformation in the embryo.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Assimilation and accommodation are two complementary processes of adaptation. Main difference between assimilation and accommodation is that in assimilation, the new idea fits in with the already existing ideas such as placing an animal in a mental category while, in accommodation, the new idea changes the already existing ideas like the view that elephants are only grey and then when the child sees a white elephant s/he changes the existing schema.

25. Ans. d
Sol. Heteronomous morality also known as moral realism is the morality imposed from the outside. Children regard morality as obeying other people's rules and laws, which cannot be changed. It is in terms of realism and fixed dictates of authority figure.

26. Ans. c
Sol. In the latency stage of Erik Erikson's developmental tendencies, children deal a conflict between initiating things and guilt. If they deal with this conflict, the virtue of purpose is achieved.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Freud talks about compensation of needs and desires, reversibility and regression to last satisfied psychosexual stage and development of identity through the integration of the personality structures of id, ego and superego.

28. Ans. d
Sol. According to Vygotsky, things first take place at a social plane that is inter-subjective level and then at the psychological plane which is intra-subjective level.

29. Ans. a
Sol. According to Noam Chomsky, all individuals have an innate Language Acquisition Device which makes possible for language comprehension to precede the language production. There is also a universal grammar that applies to all languages

30. Ans. c
Sol. Scaffolding is the supportive push by the teacher that helps the child develop to his/her full potential. So adjusting the support offered during a teaching session to fit the child's current level of performance is an example of scaffolding.

31. Ans. a
Sol. A parent's level of education about fetal development is not genetic or hormonal in origin. It is related to social and environmental aspects.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Kohlberg's cognitive developmental theory of gender is divided into three stages, the first being gender identity or labeling, the second being gender stability, and the third gender constancy. Each stage represents a different level of understanding that a child goes through during development.

33. Ans. b
Sol. Neurological studies on positive affect and fearful distress dimensions of temperament suggest that shy children react negatively to and withdraw from novel stimuli.

34. Ans. a
Sol. Insecure attachment is a relationship style where the bond is contaminated by fear so Rajiv is always unsure of his decisions major or minor and looks forward to constant validation from his wife.

35. Ans. d
Sol. Egocentrism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view. For example, a preschool child might sympathize with their parent and try to comfort them by offering a favourite toy or stuffed animal, reasoning that what helps the child feel better will also comfort the adult.

36. Ans. d
Sol. Infant attachment has not been explained in terms of rational thought because they are in sensorimotor phase. Concrete operational period which is around seven to eleven years of age is characterized by the development of organized and rational thinking.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Teratogen is the term used for any environmental agent that causes malfunction in the development of an embryo.

38. Ans. d
Sol. The strange situation test and the attachment q sort involve disorganized, avoidant, resistant, secure and ambivalent attachment styles. Interactive is NOT a pattern of attachment assessed by Strange Situation and Attachment Q-Sort.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Scaffolding as a metaphor in teaching and learning describes the adaptive and temporary support provided by a more competent person to a less competent person. It is used for children's development as a joint activity with adults.

40. Ans. c
Sol. The Mesosystem encompasses connection between microsystems. An example of a mesosystem is the relationship between a parent and their child's teacher or relationship between a child's siblings and their friends from school.

41. Ans. a
Sol. Pre conventional, conventional, post conventional is the sequence of stages of moral reasoning identified by Kohlberg.

42. Ans. c
Sol. According to Erikson, the central development task of adolescence concerns Identity. The process of forming an identity involves creating a coherent sense of self and who one is in relation to the world. Research has shown that a stable and strong sense of identity is associated with better mental health of adolescents.
(DU MA 2018)

43. Ans. c
Sol. Carol Gilligan put forth the idea that females have ethics of care that is not a part of men's morality. Ethic of justice was seen by her as common to both, males and females.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Uninvolved or neglectful parenting is defined by less involvement in the child's life, being indifferent to the child's extent of obedience and al autonomy.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Conservation, according to Piaget is a logical thinking ability that allows a person to determine that a certain quality will remain the same despite adjustment of the shape or apparent size.

46. Ans. c
Sol. Theory-theory perspective is a scientific theory relating to human development of understanding of the outside world. It combines neonativism and constructivism, proposing that cognitive development occurs as children generate, test, and change theories about the physical and social world.

47. Ans. a
Sol. According to Piaget's theory of child development, the child gets to the milestone of object permanence starting around 8 months in the first stage of sensorimotor. Object permanence is the child's ability to know that objects continue to exist even though they can no longer be seen or heard.

48. Ans. b
Sol. Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence, contends that there are three types of intelligence: practical (the ability to get along in different contexts), creative (the ability to come up with new ideas), and analytical (the ability to evaluate information and solve problems).

49. Ans. a
Sol. A longitudinal research designs studies the same individuals and same variables over a period of time. This helps trace developmental changes. Hence, it is most suitable for the study of developmental psychology.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Concrete Operational Stage is characterized by development of logical reasoning ability of physical objects and events. When this capacity is extended to abstract ideas and concepts, it is the formal operational stage. There is no logical reasoning in the sensory motor and the pre-operational stage.

Power Within Psychology

11 ABNORMAL & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

PRACTICE MCQs

ABNORMAL & CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. The origin of clinical psychology with its roots in the _____ tradition is attributed to the efforts of _____. (MODERATE)
a. Clinical Diagnosis, Wundt
b. Scientific research, Witmer
c. Scientific research, Hall
d. Clinical Diagnosis, Wallin

2.What is implied by "comparing and contrasting the sign, symptoms and test findings to determine which of the two or more diseases similar in symptoms," is causing the clinical conditions of the client? (MODERATE)
a. Clinical Diagnosis
b. Physical Diagnosis
c. Computer Assisted Diagnosis
d. Differential diagnosis

3.Which type of questions are considered to be appropriate for clinical interview? (EASY)
a. Closed ended
b. Open ended
c. Two alternatives
d. Multiple choices

4. Match the following diseases with their corresponding descriptions : (MODERATE)

List I	List II
A. Parkinson's Disease	I. Movement disorder associated with cognitive deficits
B. Huntington's Disease	II. Progressive motor disorder associated with severe dementia
C. Alzheimer's Disease	III. Progressive decline in memory starting with selective forgetting
D. Korsakoff Syndrome	IV. A form of dementia which is caused by deficiency of vitamin Thiamine

Choose the correct option from those given below:

	A	B	C	D
a.	II	I	IV	III
b.	I	IV	III	II
c.	I	II	III	IV
d.	II	III	IV	I

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d

5. Which of the following is not the method of behavioural assessment? (CHALLENGING)
a. Case diaries
b. Naturalistic observation
c. Self-Monitoring
d. Role Playing

6. The personality disorders are on which axis of the DSM-IV-TR system of classification of mental disorders? (MODERATE)
a. Axis- I
b. Axis- II
c. Axis- III
d. Axis- IV

7. According to which viewpoint, 'abnormal behavior differs from the normal in degree, not in kind'? (MODERATE)
a. Pathological
b. Eclectic
c. Personal maturity
d. Statistical

8. Which of the following is NOT associated with mental retardation among children? (MODERATE)
a. Huntington's disease
b. Down Syndrome
c. Phenyl ketonuria
d. Microcephaly

9. In ADHD, which of the following is NOT one of the consequences of diminished proficiency in executive functions? (EASY)
a. Deficient self-regulation
b. Impaired ability to organize and plan
c. Diminished social effectiveness
d. Inability to contain locomotion

10. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of autism? (EASY)
a. Self- stimulation
b. Perpetual talkativeness
c. Lacking emotionality
d. Need to maintain sameness

11. "Acrophobia" is associated with an unfounded fear of which of the following? (EASY)

a. Fear of heights
b. Fear of open spaces
c. Fear of pain
d. Fear of crowds

12. The "Generalized Anxiety Disorder" was originally described as which of the following? (EASY)
a. Trait Anxiety
b. State Anxiety
c. Free Floating Anxiety
d. Examination Anxiety

13. Alternating periods of extreme withdrawal, to the extent of becoming motionless for hours and extreme excitement, is the characteristic feature of which type of schizophrenia? (EASY)
a. Catatonic
b. Disorganized
c. Paranoid
d. Residual

14. Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to development of "delusional disorder"? (MODERATE)
a. Hypervigilance
b. Rumination
c. Judgemental biases
d. Low self- consciousness

15. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic symptom of "Major Depressive Disorder"? (EASY)
a. Depressed mood for at least 2 weeks
b. Hyperactivity and irritated mood
c. Inability to concentrate
d. Thought of suicide

16. Persons having an antisocial personality disorder do NOT display which of the following characteristics? (EASY)
a. Inadequate conscience development
b. Impulsive behavior
c. Rejection of authority
d. Ability to maintain social relationships

17. The characteristic features of paranoid personality disorder are similar to paranoid schizophrenics but the former does not display which symptom which the latter do? (MODERATE)
a. Feeling blameless
b. Having delusions
c. Doubting other's loyalty
d. Misinterpreting benign remarks as threatening

18. The Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM-5) was published in which year? (EASY)
a. 2010
b. 2011
c. 2012
d. 2013

19. Which of the following is not measured by MMPI? (MODERATE)
a. Hysteria
b. Depression
c. Paranoia
d. Phobic Anxiety

20. The low levels of which neurotransmitter is associated with development of pathological anxiety. (CHALLENGING)
a. Endorphins
b. Norepinephrine
c. Dopamine
d. GABA

21. The ICD-10 classification of psychological disorders has been produced by whom? (EASY)
a. American Psychological Association
b. American Psychiatric Association
c. World Health Organization
d. World Medical Association

22. In DSM -IV-TR the personality disorders are classified on which axis?
a. Axis I
b. Axis II
c. Axis III
d. Axis IV

23. What is the range of the numeric scale of global assessment of functioning of DSM-IV-TR?
a. 0-100
b. 0-50
c. 0-10
d. 0-1000

24.What is the main effect and use of drugs grouped under the category barbiturates?
a. Facilitation of social interaction
b. Tension reduction
c. Increased alertness
d. Increased endurance

25.Which of the following is not a stimulant?
a. Cocaine
b. Alcohol
c. Dexedrine
d. Amphetamine

26. Which among the following types of Schizophrenia is characterized by motionlessness for hours or days?
a. Disorganised type
b. Paranoid type
c. Catatonic type
d. Residual type

Power Within Psychology

27. Which of the following statements related to Agoraphobia are true?
(i) Usually onset during early adulthood
(ii) Are dominantly found amongst women
(iii) Can onset at any age but mostly during early childhood
(iv) Are dominantly prevalent amongst men
(v) Share more kinship with panic disorders than phobic disorders

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:
a. (iii), (iv) and (v)
b. (i), (iv) and (v)
c. (i), (iii) and (v)
d. (i), (ii) and (v)

THERAPIES

28. Beck's cognitive therapy for Depression requires the individual to _____.
a. Make an objective assessment of their beliefs
b. Keep a dream diary
c. Keep a mood diary
d. Set attainable life goals

29. Which of the following is not the process associated with Freudian psychoanalytic theory?
a. Transference
b. Catharsis
c. Free association
d. Flooding

30. Which among the following considers the central core of dysfunctional behavior to be due to irrational beliefs?
a. Cognitive Behavior Therapy
b. Dialectical Therapy
c. Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy
d. Behavior Therapy

31. According to Rogers, which of the following therapeutic characteristics does not facilitate positive changes in clients?
a. Being empathic
b. Being non-directive
c. Display of unconditional positive regard
d. Being non-communicative

32. Despite of its earlier use, presently raising controversy exists about the use of aversion therapy for treatment of _____.
a. Smoking
b. Alcoholism
c. Homosexuality
d. Undesired behaviour

33. Which of the following therapies can be most effective to treat a child suffering from phobia of dogs?
a. Modeling
b. Aversion Therapy
c. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
d. Group Therapy

34. Which theory of personality form the basis for 'modelling' as a technique of behaviour modification?
a. Instrumental conditioning Theory
b. Social Learning Theory
c. Personal construct Theory
d. Person centered Theory

35. In psychoanalytic therapy, the main focus of the therapeutic process on which of the following?
a. Identifying the defense mechanism being used
b. Offering interpretations for unexpressed attitudes
c. Permitting the client to talk freely
d. Unveiling the unconscious thoughts and desires

36. Who developed the rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT)?
a. Albert Ellis
b. Albert Bandura
c. B.F. Skinner
d. Walter Mischel

37. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of client centered therapy?
a. Establishing a psychological climate of acceptance
b. Providing analysis and interpretation of client's verbalizations
c. Therapist remaining non-directive
d. Bringing congruence between self concept and experiencing

38. According to cognitive-behavioral perspective, maladaptive emotions and behavior are the result of _____.
a. Distorted thought & information processing
b. Distorted physical environment
c. Inability to learn adaptive response patterns
d. Distorted development of ego & superego

COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY

39. In group therapy , which of the following will not be facilitated by therapeutic process?
a. Emergence of hope by observation of people in different stages of recovery
b. Inability to disclose due to shyness or guilt
c. Realization of universality of own problem, by observing other with similar ones
d. Help and support from others due to sharing of information

40. What does 'counseling' refer to?
a. Help given by the counselor to counselee to help himself/herself
b. Help and advice given by counselor to counselee
c. Counselor's giving solutions for counselee's problems
d. Counselor's efforts to make counselee happy

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41. Which area of guidance is related with solution of an individual's psychological adjustment problems?
a. Developmental Guidance
b. Personal Guidance
c. Health Guidance
d. Educational Guidance

42. Which is NOT a characteristic of good mental health?
a. Having mood swings
b. Having positive feelings about oneself
c. Being able to cope
d. Independent thinking

43. Which is the best coping strategy for ensuring mental health?
a. Ego-oriented
b. Task-oriented
c. Defense-oriented
d. Other-oriented

44. Which of the following is NOT a very suitable method for collecting information for counseling?
a. Interview
b. Case-study
c. Cumulative records
d. Experimentation

45. Which of the following techniques involve analysis of dreams as a part of the counseling process?
a. Existential
b. Client Centered
c. Behaviouristic
d. Psychoanalytic

46. Who was the main proponent of Mental Health Movement?
a. Emil Kraeplin
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Clifford Whittingham Beers
d. Carl Rogers

47. Autism entails _____.
a. Significant deficits in communication
b. Significant deficits in social interaction, bonding and play activities
c. Engages in repetitive stereotypes behaviors and self-damaging acts
d. All of the above

48. Many of the symptoms of schizophrenia seem to be associated with changes in dopamine levels in what areas of the brain?
a. prefrontal and mesolimbic
b. basal ganglia and thalamus
c. hippocampus and hypothalamus
d. ventricular

49. Patients evidencing OCD who respond to behavioral therapies and those who respond to drug therapies show reductions in the rate of activity in the _____in response to treatment.
a. hypothalamus
b. hippocampus
c. thalamus
d. frontal cortex

50. _____ is the inability to experience joy, even in response to extremely joyous occasions.
a. A motivational syndrome
b. Anhedonia
c. Anemotionality
d. Abulia

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PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. MCMI stands for _____.
a. Million Clinical Multiaxial Inventory
b. Million Clinical Multiphasic Inventory
c. Minnesota Clinical Multiphasic Inventory
d. Minnesota Clinical Multiaxial Inventory
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

2. ICD-10 classification is produced by which one of the following organizations:
a. UNICEF
b. APA
c. WHO
d. IMF
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

3. The practice of attaching diagnoses of mental disorders to people and then using them as stereotypes is called _____.
a. Labelling
b. Bias
c. Stereotyping
d. Mis-diagnosis
(EASY, JMI Applied 2016)

4. Presence of two or more disorders in same person is called _____.
a. Distortions
b. Mortality
c. Co-morbidity
d. Labeling
(EASY, DU MA APPLIED 2018)

5. An analysis of brain structure functioning in mental disorders is among the interests of researchers following the _____ perspective.
a. cognitive
b. psychoanalytic
c. biological
d. cultural
(EASY, JMI 2020)

6. Disorder for a short duration is called _____.
a. Acute
b. Chronic
c. Moderate
d. Mild
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

7. When mental disorders are long in duration, they are known as _____.
a. Seasonal
b. Acute
c. Chronic
d. Prolonged
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

8. According to ICD-10, the IQ range of 20-34 is considered as _____mental retardation.
1. Mild
2. Moderate
3. Severe
4. Profound
a. Mild
b. Moderate
c. Severe
d. Profound
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

9. Shweta is preoccupied with fears of having serious illness, without any reason. Her disorder is called _____.
a. Hypochondriasis
b. Conversion disorder
c. Somatization disorder
d. Body dysmorphic disorder
(EASY, DU MA 2020)

10. _____ are false beliefs and _____ are false sensory experiences.
a. Hallucination and delusion
b. Hallucination and compulsion
c. Delusion and hallucination
d. Compulsion and delusion
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

11. A student complains that he/she has the irresistible urge to wash his/her hands repeatedly. Such repetitive urge is called:
a. Compulsion
b. neurosis
c. Psychosis
d. Obsession
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

12. Match the diagnostic category in Column A to examples in Column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
A.Sleep Disorders	i.Conversion Disorders
B.Psychotic Disorders	ii.Primary insomnia
C.Somatoform Disorders	iii.Panic attack
D.Anxiety Disorders	iv.Schizophrenia

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	ii	iv	i	iii
b.	ii	iii	i	iv
c.	iv	iii	ii	i
d.	iv	ii	iii	i

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Choose the right option:

a. a
b. b
c. c
d. d
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

13. Symptoms like intense sadness, lack of energy, and feelings of hopelessness and despair suggest about which psychological disorder?
a. Bipolar disorder
b. Sleeping Disorder
c. Generalized Anxiety Disorder
d. Depression
(EASY, BHU MA 2020)

14. What is the IQ range for severe mental retardation according to DSM IV TR?
a. 20-25 to 35-40
b. Below 20 or 25
c. 35-40 to 50-55
d. Below 35-40
(EASY, BHU MA 2014)

15. The key feature of borderline personality disorder is _____.
a. rejection
b. instability
c. anxiety
d. depression
(EASY, JMI 2020)

16. An irresistible urge to carry out certain acts or rituals is a(n) _____.
a. compulsion
b. obsession
c. delusion
d. phobia
(EASY, JMI 2020)

17. Which of the following is a type of Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors (SSRI) used as an anti-depressant?
a. Elavil
b. Clozapine
c. Marplan
d. Prozac
(EASY, DU MA 2019)

18. Hysteria is characterized by _____.
a. Uncontrollable ranting and raving
b. Inappropriate laughter or tears
c. Physical symptoms without any discernible physical basis
d. Hallucinations and delusions
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

19. Individuals labelled as psychopaths are suffering from _____.
a. Schizophrenia
b. Antisocial personality disorder
c. Borderline personality disorder
d. Obsessive compulsive disorder
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

20. Prozac usually used as an antidepressant drug belongs to _____.
a. Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors(SNRIs)
b. MAO inhibitors
c. Tricyclic antidepressants
d. Selective serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

21. Hopelessness theory is an attempt to explain_____.
a. Depression
b. Schizophrenia
c. Anxiety disorder
d. Personality disorder
(EASY, DU MA 2018)

22. Conversion disorders often appear in _____.
a. childhood
b. adolescence
c. young adulthood
d. old age
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

23. _____ is a negative symptom of schizophrenia.
a. hallucinations
b. delusions
c. social withdrawal
d. thought disorders
(EASY, JMI MA 2019)

24. One of the main differences between anorexia and bulimia is that anorexia _____.
a. Never binges on food
b. Is obsessed about body weight
c. Can suffer from heart problem
d. All of the above
(EASY, JMI Applied 2017)

25. What is the most widely known mood disorder?
a. anxiety
b. depression
c. bipolar
d. substance abuse
(EASY, JMI Applied 2018)

26. Which mood disorder is a consistently sad mood?
a. Bipolar
b. Cyclothymia
c. Mania
d. Major depression

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(EASY, JMI 2021)

27. Which of the following is not a diagnostic criterion for depression according to DSM-5?
a. Diminished interest
b. Physical activeness
c. Indecisiveness
d. Diminished concentration

28. Mental retardation was renamed as 'Intellectual disability' in which of the following edition of DSM?
a. DSM- III- R
b. DSM- IV
c. DSM - IV-TR
d. DSM- 5
(EASY, BHU 2019)

29. Manic episodes are a defining feature of which of the following?
a. Major depression
b. Bipolar
c. Post-traumatic stress
d. Schizophrenia spectrum
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

30. Which one of the following is a defining symptom of anxiety disorder?
a. Hallucination
b. Apprehensiveness
c. Delusion
d. Incoherent thinking
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

31. Following is the clinical picture of which retardation syndrome? "Almond shaped eyes, flat and broad face and nose, short and broad neck, and stubby fingers"
a. Turner's syndrome
b. Down syndrome
c. PKU
d. Hydrocephaly
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

32. For diagnosing a psychological disorder, which one of the following classification systems do psychologists rely on?
a. Handbook of Psychological Disorders (HPD)
b. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM)
c. Standard Manual for Psychological Disorders (SMPD)
d. Standard Criteria for Reference (SCR)
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

33. A student complains that he/she has the seemingly irresistible urge to wash hands repeatedly. Such a repetitive urge is called _____.
a. Obsession
b. Compulsion
c. Anxiety
d. Maladjustment
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

34. Which among the following speed up the nervous system activity?
a. Opiates
b. Depressants
c. Stimulants
d. Psychedelic Drugs
(EASY, JMI Applied 2016)

35. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is_____.
a. Dyspraxia
b. Dyslexia
c. Dyscalculia
d. Dysphasia
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

36. Individuals with 'Down syndrome' often have moderate to severe intellectual impairment with a measurable IQ usually between _____.
a. 45-50
b. 50-60
c. 35-55
d. 25-35
(EASY, BHU MA 2017)

MODERATE

37. Impaired ability to carry out motor tasks despite having the motor ability to do so is known as _____.
a. Aphasia
b. Apraxia
c. Agnosia
d. Dementia
(MODERATE, DU MA Applied 2020)

38. Co-Morbidity means _____.
a. a person has two or more disorders
b. a person is unlikely to recover from the disorder
c. a person has a more severe form of a disorder
d. a disorder that is mild and treatable
(MODERATE, JMI MA 2019)

39. DSM-5 update of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders was published in _____.
a. 2009
b. 2012
c. 2013
d. 2015
(MODERATE, JMI MA 2019)

40. Axis III in DSM-IV address_____.
a. The major abnormal disorders
b. Primary personality disorders
c. Physical disorders

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d. The severity of psychological symptoms
(MODERATE, JMI Applied 2017)

41. Abnormal psychology focuses on all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a. Mental disorders as statistical and social deviance
b. Mental disorders as social constructions
c. Mental disorders as predictable behaviour
d. Mental disorders as maladaptive behavior
(MODERATE, JMI Applied 2018)

42. The essential feature of _____ is a recurrent pattern of negativistic, defiant, disobedient, and hostile behavior towards authority figures in children, that persists for at least 6 months.
a. Oppositional defiant disorder
b. Conduct disorder
c. ADHD
d. Childhood depression
(MODERATE, DU MA Applied 2020)

43. The old disorders in DSM-IV such as hypochondriasis, somatization disorder, and pain disorder have all now been diagnosed as _____.
a. Conversion disorder
b. Illness anxiety disorder
c. Somatic symptom disorder
d. Body Dysmorphic Disorder
(MODERATE, DU MA Applied 2020)

44. _____ is disorder of children who have not learned appropriate toileting for bowel movements after age 4.
a. Enuresis
b. Tourette's syndrome
c. Tics
d. Encopresis
(MODERATE, DU MA Applied 2020)

45. According to the bio-etiological theories depression is caused by _____ of serotonin, while schizophrenia is caused by _____ of dopamine.
a. Hypersecretion; Hypo secretion
b. Hypo secretion; Hypo secretion
c. Hypo secretion; Hypersecretion
d. Hypersecretion; Hypersecretion
(MODERATE, DU MA 2020)

46. Moderately retarded individuals are likely to fall in the educational category of _____.
a. Self-sustainable
b. Dependent
c. Trainable
d. life support
(CHALLENGING, DU MA Applied 2020)

47. A negative effect of inactive substances as a result of the patient's belief that these substances have the power to cause harm is termed as _____.
a. Placebo effect
b. Nocebo effect
c. Active ingredient effect
d. Response treatment effect
(CHALLENGING, DU MA Applied 2020)

48. The suggestions that depressed people have unrealistic perceptions and that they act in a manner consistent with hopelessness theory are consistent with the _____ viewpoint.
a. Sociocultural
b. Learning
c. Cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic
(CHALLENGING, DU MA APPLIED 2018)

49. The _____ model of mental disorders emphasizes the interaction between a predisposition and environmental conditions encountered by the individual.
a. behavioral- physiological
b. psychoanalytical- medical
c. humanistic- psychoanalytic
d. vulnerability- stress
(CHALLENGING, JMI 2020)

50. Which of the following is not a characteristic of autism spectrum disorder?
a. Poor eye contact
b. Delay in language acquisition
c. Hand flapping
d. social smile
(CHALLENGING, DU MA Applied 2020)

Power Within Psychology

ANSWERS – PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. b
Sol. Lightner Witmer was an American psychologist who introduced the term "clinical psychology." He created the first psychological clinic at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896 and the first journal of clinical psychology in 1907, hence scientific research based on clinical psychology began due to his efforts. It has its roots in scientific research and is often credited with founding the field.

2.Ans. d
Sol. A differential diagnosis is a list of possible conditions or diseases that could be causing your symptoms. It is a process of differentiating between probability of one disease causing the symptoms against other diseases with similar symptoms. Clinical diagnosis is the process of identifying a medical condition based on the signs and symptoms of the patient along with health history of the individual. Computer assisted diagnosis is the use of computer-generated output as an assisting tool for clinician to make a diagnosis.

3.Ans. b
Sol. An open-ended interview is a way of gathering information wherein the response requires a detailed, elaborative answer. In clinical interviews, open-ended questions are appropriate because they provide in-depth information regarding the issue at hand. Close-ended questions require one to choose between a fixed number of responses, such as between a 'yes' or a 'no.' Two alternatives and multiple choice questions are types of close-ended questions.

4.Ans. c
Sol. Parkinson's disease, Huntington's Disease, Alzheimer's Disease and Korsakoff syndrome are all different types of dementia. Parkinson's Disease is a Movement disorder associated with cognitive deficits. Huntington's Disease is a Progressive motor disorder associated with severe dementia. Alzheimer's Disease is a Progressive decline in memory starting with selective forgetting. Korsakoff Syndrome is a form of dementia which is caused by deficiency of vitamin Thiamine.

5.Ans. a
Sol. A behavioural assessment is a psychological tool used to observe, describe, explain and predict behaviour. It includes many methods of assessment such as observation, self-monitoring, role playing. Case diaries consist of information about an individual's life experiences which cannot necessarily be used to achieve the objectives of behavioural assessment.

6.Ans. b
Sol. Axis I consisted of mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs); Axis II was reserved for personality disorders and mental retardation; Axis III was used for coding general medical conditions; Axis IV was to note psychosocial and environmental problems (e.g., housing, employment); and Axis V was an assessment of overall functioning known as the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF).

7.Ans. d
Sol. According to the statistical viewpoint, 'abnormal behavior differs from the normal in degree, not in kind.' The pathological viewpoint looks at abnormal individuals as someone who are suffering from a mental perversion in some manner.

8.Ans. a
Sol. Down Syndrome, Phenylketonuria, and Microcephaly are associated with mental retardation among children but Huntington's disease is not. Huntington's disease is a rare, inherited disease that causes the progressive degeneration of nerve cells in the brain. It starts at 30-50 years of age.

9.Ans. c
Sol. In ADHD or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diminished social effectiveness is not one of the consequences of diminished proficiency in executive functions. The consequences include deficient self-regulation, impaired ability to organize and plan, Inability to contain locomotion etc.

10. Ans. b
Sol. In autism, the range and severity of symptoms can vary widely. Common symptoms include difficulty with communication, difficulty with social interactions, obsessive interests and repetitive behaviours. As it is a disorder concerning social skills and communication, individuals with autism rarely engage in excessive talking, hence perpetual talkativeness is not a symptom of autism.

11.Ans. a
Sol. Acrophobia is an extreme or irrational fear or phobia of heights, especially when one is not particularly high up. It belongs to a category of specific phobias. Fear of open spaces is called agoraphobia. Fear of crowds is enochlophobia. Algophobia is the fear of physical pain.

12. Ans. c
Sol. People with GAD often characterize it as a feeling of "free-floating anxiety" which refers to a chronic sense of uneasiness and apprehension not directed toward any specific situation or object. State anxiety reflects the psychological and physiological transient reactions directly related to adverse situations in a specific moment. In contrast, the term trait anxiety refers to a trait of personality, describing individual differences related to a tendency to present state anxiety. Examination or test anxiety is defined as a common and often normal stress reaction experienced before, during and sometimes after exams.

13.Ans. a
Sol. Catatonic schizophrenia is one feature of a serious mental illness called schizophrenia. Schizophrenia prevents you from separating what's real from what's not, a state of mind called a psychosis. Catatonic schizophrenia affects the way you move in extreme ways. One might stay totally still and mute. People with disorganized schizophrenia exhibit flat affect, which means that they show little or no emotions in their facial expressions, voice tone, or mannerisms.

Paranoid schizophrenia entails strong false beliefs along with hallucinations and delusions. Residual schizophrenia is a subtype of schizophrenia in which the individual has suffered an episode of schizophrenia but there are no longer any delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech or behavior.

14. Ans. d
Sol. Delusional disorder, previously called paranoid disorder, is a type of serious mental illness — called a "psychosis"— in which a person cannot tell what is real from what is imagined. The main feature of this disorder is the presence of delusions, which are unshakable beliefs in something untrue. Hypervigilance is the elevated state of constantly assessing potential threats around you. Rumination is the repetitive negative thought process that loops continuously in the mind without any end. Hence, low self-consciousness is the factor that does not contribute to the development of a delusional disorder. Since delusions are false beliefs, they are concerned with cognitive factors and self-consciousness is not one of them.

15.Ans. b
Sol. Major Depressive Disorder is a mental health disorder characterised by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, causing significant impairment in daily life. One is unable to concentrate on simple tasks and in severe cases, depression is accompanied by thoughts of suicide. However, it neverincludes symptoms of hyperactivity and irritated mood.

16.Ans. d
Sol. Antisocial personality disorder, sometimes called sociopathy, is a mental disorder in which a person consistently shows no regard for right and wrong and ignores the rights and feelings of others. People with antisocial personality disorder tend to antagonize, manipulate or treat others harshly or with callous indifference. They show no guilt or remorse for their behavior. Owing to this, their conscience is not fully developed, they display impulsive behaviour and also do not abide by rules set by authority. This worsens their relationships with others and they are hence, unable to maintain social relationships.
(BHU MA 2015)

17.Ans. b
Sol. A pervasive mistrust of others can also be seen in schizophrenia and the two conditions share similar symptoms such as withdrawing from others and preferring isolation. The factor which separates the two from each other is the symptom of delusions and hallucinations, which is only seen in schizophrenia and not in paranoid personality disorder.

18.Ans. d
Sol. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5 (DSM-5) was published in May 2013. It is published by American Psychiatric Association. It is a guide to diagnose mental disorders widely used by psychologists.

19.Ans. d
Sol. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a psychological test that assesses personality traits and psychopathology. It is primarily intended to test people who are suspected of having mental health or other clinical issues. It is used to measure hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychopathy, masculinity-femininity, paranoia, OCD, schizophrenia, hypomania and social introversion. Hence, it does not measure phobic anxiety.

20.Ans. d
Sol. GABA, the Gamma-Amino Butyric Acid is a chemical messenger in the brain. It is considered an inhibitory neurotransmitter because it blocks or inhibits certain brain signals and decreases activity in the nervous system. GABAergic neurotransmitters located near the hippocampus, thalamus, basal ganglia, hypothalamus and brainstem.

21.Ans. c
Sol. The International Classification of Disorders-10 (ICD-10) is published by the World Health Organization while the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, currently in the fifth edition is published by the American Psychological Association.

22.Ans. b
Sol. The axis II in the DSM IV TR recorded information about personality disorders and mental retardation. Axis IV recorded psychosocial and environmental issues that may affect diagnosis and treatment, Axis III recorded general medical condition and the Axis I recorded clinical disorders.

23.Ans. a
Sol. The Global Assessment of Functioning, or GAF, scale is used to rate how serious a mental illness may be. It measures how much a person's symptoms affect their day-to-day life on a scale of 0 to 100. The scores range from 0 to 100, with 91-100 representing superior functioning. Social, occupational, school and psychological functioning is taken into consideration before assigning a GAF score.

24.Ans. b
Sol. Barbiturates are synthetic drugs used in medicine to depress the central nervous system (CNS). The effects of barbiturates range from mild sedation to coma, with their indications ranging from sedatives, hypnotics, or as part of anesthesia. Some barbiturates are also used to relieve tension or anxiety prior to surgery. Since they slow down the CNS, they do not facilitate social interaction or increase alertness and endurance.

25.Ans. b
Sol. Alcohol is a depressant while the rest are stimulants. Often, alcohol is mistaken as a stimulant drug. This is because its consumption may initially cause the drinker to feel relaxed or even excited, depending on the social situation they are in and other environmental factors. Stimulants are substances that speed up the central nervous system that make a person feel more awake and alert. Depressants are substances that slow down the functioning of central nervous system.

26.Ans. c
Sol. In the catatonic type of schizophrenia, patients may remain motionless in a rigid posture for hours or even days. Other symptoms

of catatonic schizophrenia include mutism (inability to talk), extreme compliance, stupor, and absence of almost all voluntary actions. People with disorganized schizophrenia exhibit flat affect, which means that they show little or no emotions in their facial expressions, voice tone, or mannerisms. Paranoid schizophrenia entails strong false beliefs along with hallucinations and delusions. Residual schizophrenia is a subtype of schizophrenia in which the individual has suffered an episode of schizophrenia but there are no longer any delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech or behavior.

27.Ans. d
Sol. Agoraphobia is a fear of being in situations where escape might be difficult or that help would not be available if things go wrong. It begins during early adulthood and is predominantly found amongst women. It is closely associated with panic disorders because of the prevalence of panic disorders in such situations.

28. Ans. a
Sol. Cognitive Therapy helps people identify their distressing thoughts and evaluate how realistic the thoughts are. Then they learn to change their distorted thinking. In order to accomplish this, one must question their beliefs and assess their rationality in an objective manner.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Flooding is a technique in behavior therapy in which the individual is exposed directly to a maximum-intensity anxiety-producing situation or stimulus, either described or real, without any attempt made to lessen or avoid anxiety or fear during the exposure. Transference is the projection of feelings regarding someone in the client's life onto the therapist. Catharsis refers to a release of negative emotions while free association is the expression of the content of consciousness without censorship.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy (REBT) is an educational process in which the therapist teaches the client how to identify irrational beliefs, dispute them, and replace them with rational ones. REBT addresses the philosophic basis of emotional disturbance as well as the distorted cognitions (the focus of CBT), which makes it more powerful. As you uproot your absolutistic demands, your cognitive distortions get corrected.

31. Ans. d
Sol. According to Rogers, therapeutic characteristics like being empathetic, non-directive and offering unconditional positive regard facilitates positive changes in clients. However, the characteristic of being non-communicative does not.
(BHU MA 2015)

32. Ans. c
Sol. Aversion therapy, sometimes called aversive therapy or aversive conditioning, is used to help a person give up a behavior or habit by having them associate it with something unpleasant. Despite earlier of its use, presently raising controversy exists about the use of aversion therapy for treatment of homosexuality. Since homosexuality was seen as an unacceptable phenomenon, people used to use aversion therapy to 'cure' homosexuals.

33. Ans. c
Sol. Cynophobia, or fear of dogs, is an extremely common specific phobia. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is one type of treatment that can be effective in treating this phobia. Techniques such as systematic desensitization and flooding are designed to help remove the fear and encourage more helpful coping skills.

34. Ans. b.
Sol. The social learning theory of Bandura emphasizes the importance of observing and modeling the behaviors, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. He believed that learning occurs through observation, imitation, and modelling. Personal construct theory suggests that people develop personal constructs about how the world works.

35. Ans. d
Sol. Psychoanalytic therapy is a form of talk therapy based on Sigmund Freud's theories of psychoanalysis. The main focus of the therapeutic process in psychoanalytic therapy is unveiling the unconscious thoughts and desires and bringing them to the conscious. This is done by identifying the defense mechanisms being used, if any, offering interpretations for unexpressed attitudes and permitting the client to talk freely.

36. Ans. a
Sol. The Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy was developed by Albert Ellis in 1955. Albert Bandura developed the social learning theory; Skinner developed the Instrumental conditional theory while Walter Mischel developed the Cognitive Affective Personality System in 1995 along with Yuichi Shoda.

37. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of client centered therapy?
a. Establishing a psychological climate of acceptance
b. Providing analysis and interpretation of client's verbalizations
c. Therapist remaining non-directive
d. Bringing congruence between self concept and experiencing
Ans. b
Sol. Providing analysis and interpretations is a technique used in the psychoanalytic therapy and not the humanistic Rogerian client-centered therapy. Rogerian client centered therapy is based on accurate empathy, acceptance, congruence, unconditional positive regard and belief in the growth potential of individuals.

38. According to cognitive-behavioral perspective, maladaptive emotions and behavior are the result of _____.
a. Distorted thought & information processing
b. Distorted physical environment
c. Inability to learn adaptive response patterns
d. Distorted development of ego & superego
Ans. a

Sol. According to the cognitive behavioral perspective, our thoughts determine our feelings and our behavior. Therefore, unrealistic and irrational thoughts can cause distress and problems. Distorted development of ego and superego is dealt with in psychoanalytic therapy.

39. Ans. b
Sol. In group therapy, the following would be facilitated by the therapeutic process: emergence of hope by observing other people who have undergone similar experiences and the different stages of recovery they are in, realizing the universality of the problem faced by self and receiving help and support from others when one shares information regarding issues one is facing. However, it does not facilitate the inability to disclose due to shyness or guilt.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Counselling is a personal or individual process. Counselling is a series of direct contacts with the individual which aims to offer them assistance in changing their attitudes and behavior. The aim of the counseling process is to make the client competent in dealing with his/her own problems. It is a means of providing help to the client needed for him/her to help self. Counselling is not advice-giving, solution-providing or efforts to make counselee happy.

41. Ans. b
Sol. Personal guidance is related to a person's psychological adjustment problems, Health guidance is related to medical guidance and educational guidance is related to assisting the individual to reach optimum academic and educational development.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Having good mental health means that the person feels confident, competent, has positive feelings about self, has independent thinking, feels stable. Having mood swings is an indicator of a not good mental health because it exhibits instability in mood patterns.

43. Ans. b
Sol. Task-oriented coping attempts to solve or limit the impact of the stressful situation and hence, it is the most appropriate form of coping strategy.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Experimentation requires manipulation of treatment to understand cause and effect. When a person comes for the counseling process, he/she has already been facing certain issue and exposing such a person to an additional problematic situation would be both, unethical and harmful and would provide ambiguous experimental results. Hence, in order to extract information from an individual during counselling, interviews, case studies and cumulative records are better alternatives.

45. Ans. d
Sol. Dream analysis and interpretation of transference are some of the techniques used is the psychoanalytic counseling process. These help in uncovering the unconscious motives and desires by bringing them to the conscious.

46. Ans. c
Sol. Clifford Beers was the founder of the American Mental Hygiene Movement. He launched one of the earliest client-advocate health reform movements in the United States.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental disability that can cause significant social, communication and behavioral challenges. They often engage in repetitive behaviours such as hand flapping etc. which may sometimes be of a self-damaging nature.

48. Ans. a
Sol. Schizophrenia affects the prefrontal cortex and mesolimbic system. The prefrontal cortex is responsible for executive functioning, such as decision-making, planning, and adjusting behaviors according to experiences or cues from others. The 'revised dopamine hypothesis' proposes that there is hyperactive dopamine transmission in mesolimbic areas and hypoactive dopamine transmission in prefrontal cortex in schizophrenic patients. Mesolimbic system is involved in motivation and reward behaviours.

49. Ans. d
Sol. Frontal cortex is responsible for higher-order functioning such as decision-making, reasoning etc. it plays a role in obsessions or repetitive thoughts experienced by patients with OCD. These may lead to compulsions hence anti-anxiety medication is given along with therapy to slow down this area.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Anhedonia simply means without pleasure, according to the American Psychological Association. People who have anhedonia basically have lost the ability to experience pleasure or things they enjoy. Amotivational syndrome is a chronic psychiatric disorder characterized by a variety of changes in personality, emotions and cognitive functions such as lack of activity, inward-turning, avolition, apathy, incoherence, blunted affect, inability to concentrate and memory disturbance. Abulia is a disorder of the executive and frontal lobe function. It is characterised by severe psychomotor slowing that is not due to depressive illness or catatonic schizophrenia. Abulia is thought to be due to disruption of the meso-cortico-limbic dopaminergic system.

ANSWERS – PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. a
Sol. The MCMI is a psychological assessment tool intended to provide information on personality traits and psychopathology, including specific mental disorders outlined in the DSM-5. It is intended for adults (18 and over) with at least a 5th grade reading level who are currently seeking mental health services.
(DU MA 2020)

2. Ans. c
Sol. The World Health Organization gave the International Classification of Mental Disorders -10 (ICD-10) while the American Psychological Association gave the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders (DSM-5).
(BHU MA 2020)

3. Ans. a
Sol. When the mental disorder attached or associated with people is used as a stereotype it is said to be labelling. It is a form of categorization utilized to discriminate and identify mental disorders, this could lead to stigma and other negative consequences. A bias is a tendency, inclination, or prejudice toward or against something or someone. A stereotype refers to a fixed, oversimplified, and often biased belief about a group of people. Misdiagnosis is an incorrect diagnosis of an illness or another problem.
(JMI Applied 2016)

4. Ans. c
Sol. Comorbidity refers to presence of multiple disorders in a person, such as a person suffering from anxiety and an eating disorder at the same time. Distortion refers to the act of twisting or changing something such as a person's perception of reality owing to irrational, inflated thoughts or beliefs. Mortality refers to the death rate related to a disorder while labelling refers to the negative approach of looking at a person with a disorder.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

5. Ans. c
Sol. Biological psychology, also called physiological psychology, is the study of the biology of behaviour which focuses on the nervous system, hormones and genetics. It examines the relationship between mind and body, neural mechanisms, and the influence of heredity on behaviour. Cognitive psychology is the branch of psychology dedicated to studying how people think. It focuses on how the interactions of thinking, emotion, creativity, and problem-solving abilities affect how and why you think the way you do. In the psychoanalytic approach, the focus is on the unconscious mind rather than the conscious mind and that behavior is determined by past childhood experiences. Cultural psychology is the study of how cultures reflect and shape the psychological processes of their members.
(JMI 2020)

6. Ans. a
Sol. Acute and chronic are used to describe the duration of a condition. Acute disorder denotes conditions or symptoms of sudden onset, short duration, and often great intensity. Chronic refers to conditions or symptoms that persist or progress over a long period of time and are resistant to cure. Moderate and mild are used in terms of intensity of a condition, to describe how severely it affects the individual.
(DU MA 2018)

7. Ans.c
Sol. When mental disorders are long in duration, they are known as chronic. Chronic mental illness refers to conditions with persistently debilitating psychiatric symptoms and severely impaired functioning. Acute refers to an illness shorter in duration. Seasonal refers to behavioral, psychological, or physiological changes that vary over seasons or that occur in response to seasonal changes. Prolonged refers to something that is long and drawn-out i.e it is taking longer than it should.
(JMI MA 2019)

8. Ans. c
Sol. Mental retardation, according to ICD-10, is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of the mind, which is especially characterized by impairment of skills manifested during the developmental period. Based on IQ scores, 4 categories define extent of behavioural impairment: Mild mental retardation (IQ 50-69), moderate mental retardation (IQ 35-49), Severe mental retardation (IQ 20-34) and profound mental retardation (IQ under 20). Thus, 20-34 is the range for severe mental retardation.
(DU MA 2020)

9. Ans. a
Sol. Hypochondriasis, also known as health anxiety or illness anxiety disorder, is the fear of having serious illness without any physical symptoms. Conversion disorder (also known as functional neurological system disorder) is a condition in which a person experiences physical and sensory problems, such as paralysis, numbness, blindness, deafness or seizures, with no underlying neurologic pathology. This was termed by Freud as hysteria. Somatic symptom disorder, earlier known as somatization disorder, is characterized by an extreme focus on physical symptoms — such as pain or fatigue — that causes major emotional distress and problems in functioning. Body dysmorphic disorder is a relatively common mental health condition in which a person experiences excessive anxiety about a perceived defect in their physical appearance.
(DU MA 2020)

10. Ans. c
Sol. Delusions are firmly held irrational and inappropriate beliefs, almost unshakable which are false in nature and hallucinations are false sensory experiences though the person may find both to be true. Compulsions are repetitive behaviors or mental acts that a person feels driven to perform in response to an obsession. The behaviors typically prevent or reduce a person's distress related to an obsession temporarily, and they are then more likely to do the same in the future.
(BHU MA 2020)

11. Ans. a
Sol. While irresistible urges and behaviors are called compulsions, irresistible and persistent thought or image is called obsession.
Neurosis is a term mainly used today by followers of Freudian thinking to describe mental disorders caused by past anxiety. Psychosis is a collection of symptoms that makes a person out of touch with reality. It includes hallucinations and delusions.
(BHU MA 2020)

12. Ans. a

Sol. Insomnia is a sleep disorder characterized by lack of sleep, Schizophrenia is a psychotic disorder characterized by hallucinations or delusions as positive symptoms and blunted affect or avolition as negative symptoms. Somatoform disorder was earlier known as conversion disorder and a panic attack is a sudden episode of intense fear that triggers severe physical reactions when there is no real danger or apparent cause. These are categorised under anxiety disorders.
(BHU MA 2020)

13. Ans. d
Sol. Depression is a mood disorder characterized by feelings of worthlessness, hopeless, despair and uneasiness, lack of sleep, lack of joy in everyday things and lack of pleasure experienced from earlier pleasurable things. Generalised Anxiety Disorder (or GAD) is marked by excessive, exaggerated anxiety and worry about everyday life events for no obvious reason. Sleep disorders are conditions that disturb your normal sleep patterns. Bipolar disorder, formerly called manic depression, is a mental health condition that causes extreme mood swings that include emotional highs (mania or hypomania) and lows (depression).
(BHU MA 2020)

14. Sol. The DSM-IV classifies mental retardation into four stages based on severity: mild (IQ score of 50-55 to approximately 70), moderate (IQ score of 30-35 to 50-55), severe (IQ score of 20-25 to 35-40), and profound (IQ score of less than 20-25), hence 20-25 to 35-40 is the IQ range for severe mental retardation.
(BHU MA 2014)

15.Ans. b
Sol. Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is a Cluster B Personality Disorder. BPD is characterized by feelings of emptiness, low self-esteem, impulsivity, risky sex and driving, thus signifying instability in emotions and actions, leading them to display other symptoms.
(JMI 2020)

16.Ans. a
Sol. Compulsion is the urge to repeat/perform certain behaviors/acts over and over again. eg. order checking, washing hands repeatedly whereas obsession is when you cannot stop thinking about an idea or a topic, generally unpleasant or shameful. Both are characteristic features of OCD. Delusions are false beliefs surrounding reality contradictory to evidence. A phobia is a persistent, excessive, unrealistic fear of an object, person, animal, activity or situation.
(JMI 2020)

17. Ans. d
Sol. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are a class of medications most commonly prescribed to treat depression. Prozac, an SSRI is used as an anti-depressant. It is commonly known by its generic name fluoxetine. Elavil is a tricyclic antidepressant with sedative effects. Clozapine is an antipsychotic medicine used to treat schizophrenia. MArplan is a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) used to treat depression.
(DU MA 2019)

18. Ans. c
Sol.Hysteria is characterized by physical symptoms without any discernible physical basis. In 1980, the American Psychological Association (APA) changed the diagnosis of "hysterical neurosis, conversion type" to "conversion disorder." Psychosis is characterised by hallucinations and delusions.
(DU MA 2018)

19. Ans. b
Sol. The term "psychopath" is used to describe someone who is callous, unemotional, and morally depraved. Individuals labelled as psychopaths are suffering from Antisocial Personality Disorder which is a condition characterized by a lack of empathy and regard for other people.
(DU MA 2018)

20. Ans. d
Sol. Prozac usually used as an antidepressant drug belongs to Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) are a class of medication used to treat depression. They were introduced in the 1950s as the first drugs for depression. Tricyclic antidepressants may work better than SSRIs in people with severe depression but are less selective to receptors on which they work on. SNRIs are serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, meaning they impact both serotonin and norepinephrine rather than only serotonin.
(DU MA 2018)

21.Ans. a
Sol. Hopelessness theory is an attempt to explain Depression. The hopelessness theory predicts that the interaction between negative cognitive styles and negative life events engenders a sense of hopelessness. This hopelessness, in turn, was hypothesized to be sufficient by itself to bring about depression.
(DU MA 2018)

22. Ans.b
Sol. Although conversion disorder can occur at any age, it tends to develop during adolescence to early adulthood. It is a disorder in which a person experiences blindness, paralysis, or other symptoms affecting the nervous system that cannot be explained solely by a physical illness or injury.
(JMI MA 2019)

23. Ans.c
Sol. The negative symptom of schizophrenia includes the lack or absence of something. Social withdrawal is one of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Other symptoms include blunting of affect, poverty of speech and thought, apathy, anhedonia, reduced social drive, loss of motivation, lack of social interest, and inattention to social or cognitive input. Hallucinations and delusions are positive symptoms of schizophrenia.
(JMI MA 2019)

24. Ans. a

Sol. Anorexia and bulimia are both eating disorders focused at reducing body weight. Anorexics may have abnormally low body weight to the extent that it causes health issues. There is no binge eating in the case of anorexia. In contrast, bulimia involves binge eating, followed by purging or use of laxatives.
(JMI Applied 2017)

25. Ans. b
Sol. The most common mood disorder is Depression, also known as major depressive disorder. It causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest. Bipolar disorder is also a mood disorder characterised by feelings of emotional highs (mania or hypomania) and lows (depression). Substance abuse disorder and anxiety disorder are two distinct categories of disorders separate from mood disorders.
(JMI Applied 2018)

26.Ans. d
Sol. Consistently sad mood is one of the symptoms of major depressive disorder. Mania is a condition of abnormally elevated changes in mood or emotions, energy or activity level. Bipolar disorder involves extreme mood swings including emotional highs (mania or hypomania) and lows (depression). Cyclothymia is a milder form of bipolar disorder involving frequent mood swings of hypomanic and mild depressive episodes.
(JMI 2021)

27. Ans. b
Sol. Physical activeness is not a symptom of depression, rather it is associated with a manic episode. Diminished interest in pleasurable activities, indecisiveness and diminished concentration are associated with depression.

28.Ans. d
Sol. In the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published in 2013, the diagnosis of intellectual disability replaced the diagnosis of mental retardation from the earlier versions. This was done to become more sensitive towards people with such conditions and to empower them and enhance the communication surrounding the same rather than harm it.
(BHU 2019)

29. Ans. b
Sol. Bipolar disorder is a chronic or episodic mental disorder. It can cause unusual, often extreme and fluctuating changes in mood, energy, activity, and concentration or focus. It is characterized by shifts in mania and depression. Bipolar disorder earlier was known as Manic-depressive disorder. Manic episodes include abnormally elevated changes in mood or emotions, energy or activity level.
(BHU MA 2017)

30. Ans. b
Sol. Anxiety is defined as a diffuse, vague and an unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension, thus apprehensiveness surrounding a situation is a defining symptom of anxiety disorder. Hallucinations and delusions are prevalent in schizophrenia and related disorders while incoherent thinking is a symptom of thought disorders.
(BHU MA 2017)

31. Ans. b
Sol. People with Down's syndrome may have some or all of these physical characteristics: a small chin, slanted, almond-shaped eyes, poor muscle tone, a flat and broad face and nose, a single crease of the palm, and a protruding large tongue due to a small mouth and short and broad neck with stubby fingers. Turner's syndrome symptoms include short stature and lack of breast development and periods. Hydrocephaly involves a full or bulging fontanel, increased head circumference, seizures and bulging eyes with prominent scalp veins.
(BHU MA 2017)

32. Ans. b
Sol. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), is the 2013 update to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, the taxonomic and diagnostic tool published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA). The DSM serves as the principal authority for psychiatric diagnoses.
(BHU MA 2017)

33. Ans. b
Sol. Compulsion are repetitive behaviors that a person with OCD feels the urge to do in response to an obsession which are recurrent or persistent thoughts or impulses that cause distressing emotions. Maladjustment is a process whereby an individual is unable to satisfy his biological, psychological or social needs successfully and establishes an imbalance between his personal needs and expectation of the society resulting in the disturbance of psycho-equilibrium. Anxiety is an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts, and physical changes like increased blood pressure.
(BHU MA 2017)

34. Ans.c
Sol. Stimulants (also often referred to as psychostimulants or colloquially as uppers) refer to drugs that increase activity of the central nervous system and the body. They speed up messages travelling between brain and body and make a person feel more awake, alert and energetic. Examples include nicotine and caffeine. Depressants do the opposite, they reduce arousal and stimulation by slowing down neural transmission. Examples include Valium and Xanax. Opiates are drugs used to treat pain such as morphine and heroin. Psychedelic drugs, like LSD, are hallucinogens that change or enhance sensory perceptions, thought processes and energy levels.
(JMI Applied 2016)

35. Ans. c
Sol. Dyscalculia is a disability resulting in difficulty learning or comprehending arithmetic, such as difficulty in understanding numbers, learning how to manipulate numbers, performing mathematical calculations and learning facts in mathematics. Dyspraxia, also called developmental coordination disorder (DCD)

includes problems with movement and coordination. Dyslexia is a learning disorder that affects a person's ability to read, spell, write and speak. Dysphasia is a language disorder that affects how one speaks or understands language. They have trouble putting the right words together in a sentence.
(BHU MA 2017)

36. Ans. c
Sol. Individuals with Down's Syndrome often have moderate to severe intellectual impairment with a measurable IQ of 35-55 according to DSM-5. People with moderate to severe intellectual disability have fair communication skills, but cannot typically communicate on complex levels. They may have difficulty in social situations and problems with social cues and judgment. These people can care for themselves, but might need more instruction and support than the typical person.
(BHU MA 2017)

MODERATE

37. Ans. b
Sol. Apraxia is a disorder of the brain and nervous system in which a person is unable to perform tasks or movements even when a person has the ability and desire to do them. It is caused by brain disease or damage resulting in incorrect movement instructions being transmitted. Aphasia is a disorder that results from damage to structures in the brain responsible for language, which may impact a person's speech and communication. Agnosia is a neurological disorder characterised by an inability to recognize and identify sensory information using one or more of their senses. Dementia is the loss of cognitive functioning-thinking, remembering and reasoning- to an extent that it interferes with a person's daily life.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

38. Ans.a
Sol. Co-Morbidity means when a person has multiple disorders at the same time. So when a person has two or more disorders, it is co-morbidity.
(JMI MA 2019)

39. Ans.c
Sol. DSM or Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders is a handbook published by the American Psychological Association or APA, and is widely used by clinicians and psychologists to diagnose wide range of psychological disorders. The 5th version of DSM or DSM- was published in 2013, on May 18th.
(JMI MA 2019)

40. Ans. c
Sol.Axis III of the DSM-IV is the General Medical Condition used for reporting medical conditions that are potentially relevant to the understanding or management of the individual's mental disorder. For instance, someone who has cancer and is undergoing chemotherapy may experience mental health issues like anxiety. Their cancer would be considered an Axis III condition because it is a health issue that influences mental health.
(JMI Applied 2017)

41. Ans. c
Sol. Abnormal psychology does not focus on mental disorders as predictable behavior, but it focuses on mental disorders as a statistical and social deviance i.e it occurs infrequently and does not follow the normal curve distribution and is also socially disruptive. It focuses on mental disorders as social constructions and as maladaptive behaviour i.e it affects a person's ability to function and creates distress.
(JMI Applied 2018)

42. Ans. a
Sol. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is a type of disruptive, impulse-control behavior disorder. It is mostly diagnosed in childhood. It is an ongoing pattern of uncooperative, defiant, and hostile behavior toward authority figures that seriously interferes with a child's day-to-day functioning. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder diagnosed in childhood and often lasts into adulthood. Children with ADHD may have trouble paying attention, controlling impulsive behaviors, or be overly active. Conduct disorder is condition diagnosed in childhood, characterised by disregard for others, which progresses into antisocial personality disorder in adulthood. Persistent sad mood during childhood is characteristic of childhood depression.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

43. Ans. c
Sol. Somatic symptom disorder (earlier called somatization disorder) involves a person having a significant focus on physical symptoms, such as pain, weakness or shortness of breath, that results in major distress and/or problems functioning. The individual has excessive thoughts, feelings and behaviors relating to the physical symptoms. The physical symptoms may or may not be associated with a diagnosed medical condition, but the person is experiencing symptoms and believes they are sick (that is, not faking the illness).The new classification of somatoform disorders in DSM-5 is under the heading somatic symptom and relate disorders which includes hypochondriasis (illness anxiety disorder) and pain disorder
(DU MA Applied 2020)

44. Ans. d
Sol. Encopresis is the repeated passage of feces in inappropriate places by a child. It is often the result of chronic constipation, which over time results in the leakage of stool. Typically, this behavior is involuntary. Tourette's syndrome is a nervous system condition which causes people to have tics which are sudden twitches, movements or sounds that people do repeatedly. Enuresis is known as involuntary urination i.e children who are unable to control their pee.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

45. Ans. c
Sol. Hyposecretion is the production of a bodily secretion at an abnormally slow rate or in abnormally small quantities. Hypersecretion is the excessive production of a bodily secretion. It has been found that patients with major depressive disorder lack serotonin and schizophrenia is associated with high levels of dopamine.

(DU MA 2020)

46. Ans. c
Sol. Moderate Mental Retardation accounts for IQ level 35-40 to 50-55. It used to be referred to as the educational category of "trainable." Trainable mentally retarded" (TMR) applies to individuals capable of very limited achievement in the traditional basic academic skills but trainable in self-care and simple vocational skills.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

47. Ans. b
Sol. The nocebo effect is the opposite of the placebo effect. It describes a situation where a negative outcome occurs due to a belief that the intervention will cause harm. The term nocebo comes from the Latin 'to harm'. The placebo effect is when a person's physical or mental health appears to improve after taking a placebo or 'dummy' treatment. An active ingredient is the component of a medication that is responsible for either therapeutic or adverse effects. Treatment effect is defined as an effect that is expected to result from a therapy or intervention.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

48. Ans. c
Sol. The hopelessness theory predicts that the interaction between negative cognitive styles and negative life events engenders a sense of hopelessness. This hopelessness, in turn, was hypothesized to be sufficient by itself to bring about depression. Thus, the cognitive approach deals with the perceptions and interpretations people make about themselves, others and the situations, which explains the unrealistic negative perceptions depressed individuals have regarding themselves.
(DU MA APPLIED 2018)

49. Ans. d
Sol. Diathesis Stress model or the vulnerability stress model. This model has three components: Diathesis (biological predisposition to disorder), Vulnerability to develop a psychological disorder and a stressor. The model states that the diathesis as a factor makes it more likely that an individual will develop a disorder following a stressful life event.
(JMI 2020)

50. Ans. d
Sol. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neuro-developmental disorder, which causes deficits in social interactions. Owing to this, people with autism face difficulties maintaining eye contact, have a delayed acquisition of language, showcase restricted and repetitive patterns of behaviors, interests or activities such as hand-flapping and toe-walking. Due to poor expressive behaviour, they do not usually engage in smiling in a social setting.
(DU MA Applied 2020)

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12 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

PRACTICE MCQs

1. In which method of performance appraisal, 'an employee is appraised by his/ her subordinates, colleague, and supervisor(s), as well as by the employee himself/ herself and this gathered information is then incorporated into that person's performance review'?
a. Peer Rating
b. Graphic Rating Scale
c. Self- rating
d. 360-degree-Feedback
(EASY)

2. Which of the following is NOT necessarily an objective of performance appraisal?
a. Improving supervisor employee communication
b. To aid downsizing decisions
c. Facilitate promotion decisions
d. Encouraging performance improvement
(MODERATE)

3. In which type of interview, 'a scenario related to the prospective job that the interviewee may be required to handle without sufficient notice or time to prepare for it, is presented to them in order to assess their analytical and problem- solving skills in face of job related problems"?
a. Structured Interview
b. Unstructured Interview
c. Stress Interview
d. Situational Interview
(MODERATE)

4. Which of the following measures refers to 'subjecting each area of a company's activity to systematic critical examination with the object of minimizing loss due to accidents"?
a. Safety planning
b. Safety inspection
c. Safety survey
d. Safety audit
(MODERATE)

5. Which one of the following is correct regarding Visionary Leadership?
a. Initiative for need satisfaction
b. Long term perspective
c. Medium term perspective
d. hard task perspective
(MODERATE)

6. Which one of the following helps the managers with information required to make good human resources?
a. Selection
b. Performance Appraisal
c. Recruitment
d. Industrial Relations
(EASY)

7. Choosing the most suitable candidate for a job from the available applicants is termed as _____.
a. Airing
b. Selection
c. Placement
d. Employing
(EASY)

8. Which style of leadership is characterized by 'complete trust and confidence in group members, consideration of their opinions, interests and goals, and taking decisions in consultation with them?
a. Authoritarian
b. Democratic
c. Charismatic
d. Laissez-faire
(EASY)

9. When performance ratings are collected from supervisors, subordinates and peers; it is called _____.
a. 380 feedback
b. 100 feedback
c. 360 feedback
d. 300 feedback
(EASY)

10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'Transformational Leader'?
a. Focus on individual needs only
b. Serve as charismatic role models
c. Stimulate creativity among followers
d. Present an inspiring vision of future for group
(MODERATE)

11. According to Path-goal theory which one of the following is not leadership behaviour?
a. Directive behaviour
b. Achievement oriented behaviour
c. Democratic behaviour

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d. Participative behaviour
(EASY)

12. When a manager appears to be more interested in 'getting the work done' than in assisting subordinates to develop personal satisfaction with their work. The work style of this manager is _____.
a. Employee oriented style
b. Path goal style
c. Task oriented style
d. Contingency style
(MODERATE)

13. Which one of the following is not true regarding both the Charismatic leadership style and Transformational leadership style?
a. Both relies on the charm and persuasiveness of the leader
b. Both leaders are driven by their convictions and commitment to their cause
c. Both Leaders often try to make the status quo
d. Both leaders focus on transforming organization into the leader's vision
(MODERATE)

14. Which of the following is NOT a key role of human resource management, according to Dave Ulrich?
a. Strategic Partner Role
b. Change Agent Role
c. Administrative Role
d. Legal Role
(MODERATE)

15. Job analysis, Recruitment and Selection are parts of which human resource function?
a. Staffing Management
b. Talent Management
c. Employee and labour relation
d. Strategic Human Resource Management
(MODERATE)

16. Which of the following is NOT a technique of conducting job analysis?
a. Diary method
b. Interview method
c. Observation method
d. Online Web Based Search
(EASY)

17. In which type of interview technique, 'the set of questions to be asked are decided before and the same questions are asked to all the applicants'?
a. Unstructured Interview
b. Structured Interview
c. Mixed Interview
d. Stress Interview
(EASY)

18. According to Beehr and Newman _____ is defined as a condition arising from the interaction of people and their jobs and characterized by the changes within people that force them to deviate from their normal functioning:
a. Occupational stress
b. Mental Health
c. Lack of Job Satisfaction
d. Lack of Motivation in Job
(MODERATE)

19. Which of the following is not true for "Critical Incident" method of performance appraisal?
a. Very useful for supervisors and officers' appraisal
b. Identifies events which may be rare but relevant in context to performance
c. Data collected from respondent's perspective
d. Employees ranked in order of merit and performance
(MODERATE)

20. Which of the following is a benefit of performance appraisal in an organisation?
a. Ease in recruitment
b. Reduction in absenteeism
c. Training and development need assessment
d. Enhanced employee motivation
(MODERATE)

21. In which of the following 'opposing demands from work and family roles make it difficult for the individual to discharge his/her duties associated with both the roles'
a. Work-family conflict
b. Work-family imbalance
c. Work-family incompatibility
d. Work-family tension
(MODERATE)

22. What is the analysis of the Return on Investment (ROI) of training known as?
a. Training suitability analysis
b. Cost benefit analysis
c. Content analysis
d. Work analysis
(MODERATE)

23. Which of the following is NOT a technique for assessment of training needs in an organization?
a. Direct observation
b. Projective psychological tests
c. Focus group analysis
d. Records and reports study
(MODERATE)

24. The 360-degree feedback is used for which of the following?
a. Performance Appraisal
b. Recruitments
c. Job designing

d. Placement
(EASY)

25. Which of the following is the contemporary 'future-oriented' method of performance appraisal?
a. Confidential reports
b. Paired comparison method
c. Management by objectives
d. Essay methods
(MODERATE)

26. Which of the following is not included as a dimension in Hofstede's six- dimensional model that allows international comparison between cultures?
a. Individualism vs. Collectivism
b. Masculinity vs. femininity
c. Superiority vs. inferiority
d. Indulgence vs. restraint
(EASY)

27. According to Herzberg's Two Factor theory, which of the following can be a 'motivator' in an organization?
a. Salary
b. Work Conditions
c. Recognition
d. Technical Supervision
(MODERATE)

28. Which of the following does not influence job satisfaction?
a. Communication overload/under load
b. Personality of the employee
c. Geographical location of the organization
d. Superior-subordinate relation
(CHALLENGING)

29. Which of the following is not an element of organization structure?
a. Geography
b. Number of employees
c. Market place
d. Product pricing
(MODERATE)

30. Which of the following is concerned with the understanding prediction and control of human behaviour in organizations?
a. Organizational behaviour
b. Job Satisfaction
c. Group behaviour and dynamics
d. Organizational leadership
(EASY)

31. In the current Organizational Systems, which of the following communication channels offers a low level of information richness?
a. FACE-To-FACE Conversation
b. Telephonic Conversation
c. Formal Written Documents
d. Teleconferencing
(MODERATE)

32. Which of the following is an example of upward communication in an organization?
a. Job Instructions
b. Procedures used in Job
c. Job related Problems
d. Indoctrination
(MODERATE)

33. Which of the following is not an Informal group in an Organization?
a. Task Group
b. Reference Group
c. Cliques
d. Membership Groups
(EASY)

34. Which of the following theory of leadership posits the relationship between leadership styles and the favorableness' of the situation?
a. Trait Theory
b. Contingency Theory (Fiedler's)
c. Behavioral Theory
d. Transactional Theory
(EASY)

35. According to which style of leadership, 'the leader sets challenging goals for subordinates, shows confidence in them to attain these goals and perform well'?
a. Directive
b. Supportive
c. Participative
d. Achievement oriented
(EASY)

36.'The process of identifying and attracting the right for a job', refers to:
a. Recruitment
b. Selection interview
c. Promotion
d. Processing application
(EASY)

37. 'Transfer that is initiated as a punishment for in disciplinary act of an employee', is known as:
a. Replacement transfer
b. Remedial transfer
c. Penal transfer
d. Rotational transfer
(EASY)

38. Which of the following is NOT a part of selection process?
a. Reference checks
b. Medical examination
c. Identification of vacancy
d. Qualification assessment

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(MODERATE)

39. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic required for being a good leader?
a. Adjusted personality
b. Communication skill
c. Empathic ability
d. Having definite and fixed ideas
(MODERATE)

40. In which type of job interview, a standardized set of questions are asked from all candidates?
a. Unstructured interview
b. Structured interview
c. Situational interview
d. Stress interview
(EASY)

41. The Contingency theory of leadership has been proposed by _____.
a. Robert House
b. Fred Fiedler
c. Victor Vroom
d. Hersey and Blanchard
(EASY)

42. What is the correct sequence of the given stages of 'consumer decision making process'?
A) Decision to purchase
B) Evaluation of Alternatives
C) Information Search
D) Need Recognition
a. D, C, B, A
b. C, B, D, A
c. B, D, C, A
d. A, D, B, C
(MODERATE)

43. What is the full form of BARS method of performance appraisal?
a. Behaviorally Administered Rating Scale
b. Behaviorally Anchored Rating Scale
c. Behaviorally Administered Ranking Scale
d. Behaviorally Anchored Ranking Scale
(EASY)

44. What is the minimum number of workers in an industry which makes it mandatory for the organization to appoint a safety officer?
a. 500
b. 5000
c. 1000
d. 150
(EASY)

45. What would Post- Purchase evaluation of a dissatisfied customer most likely result in?
a. Increased loyalty
b. Customer satisfaction
c. Recommendation of product
d. Decreased loyalty
(EASY)

46. Which Act in India contains specific for provisions organizational workers?
a. Industrial Dispute Act
b. Factories Act
c. Employee's State Insurance Act
d. Minimum Wage Act
(EASY)

47. Which is NOT a stage in consumer purchasing process?
a. Search for product information
b. Product choice
c. Post- purchase behavior
d. Deciding the selling price of the product
(MODERATE)

48. Which is NOT a traditional method of performance appraisal?
a. Assessment Centers
b. Graphic Rating Scale
c. Critical incident method
d. Confidential report
(MODERATE)

49. Douglas Mc Gregor is associated with which of these
a. Two factor theory
b. Theory X and Y
c. Goal setting theory
d. ERG theory
(EASY)

50. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate alternative recruitment for an organization which is in need of addition employees due to enhancement in workload?
a. Overtime
b. Outsourcing
c. Temporary employment
d. Promotion
(Moderate)

Power Within Psychology

PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. The process of reducing, usually dramatically, the number of people employed by a firm is called _____.
a. Rightsizing
b. Layoffdow
c. Downsizing
d. Turnover
(EASY)(DU MA Applied 2020)

2. Training employees to do different tasks or jobs than their own in order to facilitate flexibility and job rotation is called _____.
a. Functional training
b. Job training
c. Cross training
d. Management development
(MODERATE)(DU MA Applied 2020)

3. A career stage in which one begins to search for work and finds a first job is called _____.
a. Exploration stage
b. Establishment stage
c. Mid-career stage
d. Plateaued mid-career stage
(EASY)(DU MA Applied 2020)

4. A concept from training pertaining to the degree of similarity between the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) learned in training and the KSAs needed to perform the job is called _____.
a. Physical fidelity
b. Psychological fidelity
c. Person analysis
d. Task analysis
(MODERATE)(DU MA Applied 2020)

5. According to Managerial Grid (Blake & Mouton, 1984), Country Club leadership style is characterized by _____.
a. High task and person orientation
b. Low task and person orientation
c. High task and low person orientation
d. Low task and high person orientation
(MODERATE)(DU MA Applied 2020)

6. Setting goals, monitoring performance, and providing a consequence to success or failure are features of _____.
a. Transformational leadership
b. Transactional leadership
c. Charismatic leadership
d. Participative leadership
(EASY)(DU MA Applied 2020)

7. The concept that organizations are structured by a chain of command that grows with increasing levels of authority, is referred to as _____.
a. Scalar principle
b. Unity of command
c. Span of control
d. Line functions
(MODERATE) (DU MA Applied 2020)

8. _____ refers to the way that the position and the tasks within that position are organized, including how and when the tasks are done and any factors that affect the work.
a. Job analysis
b. Job enrichment
c. Job design
d. Job evaluation
(EASY)(DU MA Applied 2020)

9. Barriers based on organizational bias that prevent females from advancing to top-level positions is known as _____.
a. Glass ceiling
b. Prejudice
c. Modern racism
d. Singlism
(EASY)(DU MA Applied 2020)

10. _____ refers to going through the motions of bargaining without any real intention of completing an agreement.
a. Impasse
b. Disruptive bargaining
c. Inadequate bargaining
d. Surface bargaining
(EASY)(DU MA 2020)

11. Position analysis Questionnaire and Physical Abilities Requirement Survey are used in _____.
a. Job selection
b. Estimating motivation of the employees
c. Conducting job analysis
d. Determining stress level of employees
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

12. _____ commitment is the commitment of an employee towards his/her organization when they felt that they "ought" to continue working there
a. Affective
b. Continuance
c. Normative
d. Procedural
(EASY)(DU MA 2020)

13. Fiedler's contingency theory of leadership proposes that _____ perform better in situations very favorable to them and very unfavorable to them.
a. Least preferred coworker
b. Participative leader
c. Relationship oriented leader
d. Task oriented leader
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

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14. Which of the following methods is an on-the-job method of employee training?
a. Simulation
b. Role playing
c. Behavior Modification
d. Coaching
(EASY)(DU MA 2020)

15. Summons informing employers and employees of the regulations and standards that have been violated in the workplace are called _____.
a. Flyers
b. Citations
c. Internal posting
d. Inspections
(MODERATE)(DU MA 2020)

16. Which of the following is a hands-on simulation where the employees are presented with a range of problems they might find on their desk when they take up the job?
a. Work sample
b. Business games
c. In-basket technique
d. Computer assisted program
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2020)

17. According to Lewin's change model, communication is very important during the _____ stage so that the employees can become informed about how the change will benefit them.
a. Refreezing
b. Freezing
c. Unfreezing
d. Changing
(EASY)(DU MA 2020)

18. Which of the following is not a popular method to study job satisfaction/ dissatisfaction?
a. Job Description Index
b. Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire
c. Confrontation meetings
d. Critical Incident Rating
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

19. What is the process to fill the vacancies from within the organization?
a. Transfer- in
b. Employee referral
c. Internal Search
d. Promotion
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

20. Which one of the following is correct regarding Visionary Leadership?
a. Initiative for need satisfaction
b. Hard task master
c. Long term perspective
d. Medium term perspective
(EASY)(BHU MA 2020)

21. Which one of the following helps the managers with information required to make good human resources?
a. Selection
b. Industrial Relations
c. Performance Appraisal
d. Recruitment
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

22. The employee selection process depends on a number of factors which include:
A - Organizational strategy and objectives
B - Tasks and responsibilities of the job
C - Characteristics required to reform the task
D - Recruitment methods
a. Only A & B
b. A, B, C
c. B, C, D
d. Only C & D
(MODERATE) (BHU MA 2020)

23. Which one of the following is true regarding the provision security of people's assets at the workplace?
A Having all assets under lock and key
B Preventing theft and damage of assets
C Being vigilant with the security of assets
D Issuing security badges and cards to all people at the workplace
a. Only D
b. A & B only
c. B & C only
d. A, B, C, & D
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

24. Choose the most suitable candidate for a job from the available applicants in termed as:
a. Hiring
b. Employing
c. Placement
d. Selection
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

25. Leaders who have an exceptional impact on their organizations are known as what type of leader:
a. Strategic leaders
b. Trait leaders
c. Democratic leaders
d. Transformational leaders
(EASY) (BHU MA 2020)

26. The term 'employee turnover' is related to which of the following issues.
a. Performance in organization
b. Attrition in organization

c. Absenteeism in organization
d. Employee transfers in organization
(EASY) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

27. T-Groups are known as an organizational intervention technique known for _____.
a. Absence of any structure in interaction
b. Absence of any leadership
c. Absence of verbal communication
d. Absence of politics
(MODERATE) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

28. Facilitating entry of new entrants in an organization through orientation programmes are studies under which of the following.
a. Organization Adaptation
b. Organizational Fit
c. Organizational Socialization
d. Organizational Accommodation
(MODERATE) (DU MA APPLIED 2018)

29. The Hawthorne experiment was conducted by _____.
a. William Gilbreth
b. Hendry Fayol
c. F W Taylor
d. Elton Mayo
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

30. The voluntary and involuntary withdrawal from an organisation is called _____.
a. Absenteeism
b. Turnover
c. Lay off
d. All of the above
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

31. _____ is the degree to which an employee identifies with a particular organization and its goals and wishes to maintain membership in the organization.
a. job involvement
b. organizational commitment
c. job involvement
d. job satisfaction
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

32. _____ commitment refers to an employee's obligation to remain with an organization for moral or ethical reasons.
a. affective
b. continuance
c. theoretical
d. normative
(EASY) (JMI 2020)

33. Hiding one's feelings and engaging in emotional expressions aligned to display rules is known as _____.
a. Role making
b. Deep acting
c. Surface acting
d. Emotional contagion
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2019)

34. A leader attempts to influence subordinates by putting them in a good mood before making a request, which form of influencing tactic does it represent?
a. Ingratiation
b. Inspirational appeal
c. Consultation
d. Rational persuasion
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

35. An employee's emotional attachment to identification with an involvement in the organization is known as _____.
a. Affective commitment
b. Normative commitment
c. Continuance commitment
d. All of the above
(EASY) (JMI Applied 2016)

36. Which among the following is not true of the perceived organizational support _____.
a. The degree to which employees need that the employer values their contribution to the organization
b. The degree to which employee believe that the employer care about employee well-being
c. The degree to which employees believe that the employer will not fire them even when their performance is consistently deteriorating
d. All of the above
(MODERATE) (JMI Applied 2016)

37. According to the Fiedler's Contingency Model of Leadership Effectiveness, which dimension does NOT determine situation favorableness?
a. Degree of task structure
b. Formal authority of the leader
c. Leader-member relationship
d. Leader's position power
(EASY) (DU MA 2019)

38. According to Herzberg's two factor theory, which of the following is a Hygiene factor?
a. Skill Variety
b. Status
c. Opportunity for decision making
d. Autonomy
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

39. According to Bass' Full Range Model of Leadership, which of the following is a feature of transactional leadership?
a. Individualized consideration
b. Laissez faire
c. Intellectual stimulation
d. Contingent reward
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

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40. Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire led to the emergence of which dimensions of leadership?
a. Concern for people and concern for task
b. Consideration and initiating structure
c. Autocratic and democratic
d. Task oriented and relationship oriented
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

41. Psychologists in the area of _____ focus on man machine interaction, physical fatigue and strain and workplace design.
a. Training in development
b. Industrial psychology
c. Developmental Psychology
d. Ergonomics
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

42. Which of the following is NOT a conclusion that can be drawn from the Hawthorne studies?
a. Money motivates work group to perform to their full potential
b. Work groups develop social norms about an acceptable level of output
c. Social relations at work matter a lot
d. The mere fact of knowing that they are participating in research can influence
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

43. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called _____.
a. Person job fit
b. Psychological contract
c. Person organization fit
d. Performance management
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018)

44. The first step in developing a training program includes _____.
a. Designing the training program
b. Training needs analysis
c. Evaluating the training program
d. choosing the training method
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

45. A group of employees who work voluntarily on company time to address work related problems such as quality control, cost reduction, production, planning, product designing, and techniques are called _____.
a. Quality Circles
b. Kaizen
c. Employees Assistance
d. ISO 9000
(MODERATE) (DU MA 2018, 2019)

46. _____ skills relate to a leader's knowledge and ability in any organizational functional area.
a. Interpersonal
b. Technical
c. Managerial
d. Conceptual
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

47. Which theory explains why people reduce their output when they feel unfairly treated _____.
a. Herzberg's theory
b. Expectancy theory
c. Goal setting theory
d. Equity theory
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

48. A final barrier that prevents women as a group from reaching positions at the work place is known as _____.
a. Stereotyping
b. Gender role norms
c. Glass ceiling
d. Glass cliff effect
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

49. These are incompatible demands on the role incumbent _____.
a. Role overload
b. Role erosion
c. Role conflict
d. Role ambiguity
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

50. Job enrichment is a technique for _____ the job.
a. Horizontal
b. Vertical
c. Diagonal
d. Lateral
(EASY) (DU MA 2018)

Power Within Psychology

ANSWERS – UNIT 12 PRACTICE MCQs

1. Ans. d
Sol. 360-degree-feedback is a system or process in which employees receive confidential, anonymous feedback from people who work around them. This typically includes the employee's manager, peers and self-reports.

2. Ans. a
Sol. A performance management system includes various important functions like goal setting, feedback, rewards and performance review. An effective system helps establish clear performance expectations through which employees can easily understand what is expected of their job. Improving supervisor employee communication is NOT necessarily an objective of performance appraisal.

3. Ans. d
Sol. In a situational interview, candidates are asked specific questions about how they would handle certain circumstances at their job. The candidate is asked to assess a situation and to provide solutions on how they would handle it.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Safety Inspections should be an essential for any organization, regardless of their field of business. These inspections have several specific functions that include: Identifying already existing or potentially hazardous conditions by subjecting each area of a company's activity to systematic critical examination.

5. Ans. b
Sol. A visionary leader is a leader who has a clear idea about how the future should look that is they portray a long term perspective. They set concrete steps to bring vision to life, and they lead a team of people in that direction. Hard task master is a short visioned, task-oriented leader.

6. Ans. b
Sol. A performance appraisal is a regular review of an employee's job performance and overall contribution to a company to make judicious and wise use of human resources. It is also known as an annual review, performance review or evaluation.

7. Ans. b
Sol. The selection process refers to the steps involved in choosing someone who has the right qualifications to fill a current or future job opening. Selection of candidates begins where recruitment ends. It involves a careful screening and testing of candidates.

8. Ans. b
Sol. A democratic leadership is characterized by trust and confidence in subordinates and having respectful and considerate attitude towards their opinions, interest and goals. Some of the main advantages of democratic leadership include: The best way to find the optimum solution to complex problems is to listen to many different ideas. A creative environment fosters cooperation and generates a relaxed atmosphere in which plans can be arranged and ideas can be shared and compared.
Note- In Laissez-faire, there is no consideration of group member's opinions, interests and goals.

9. Ans. c
Sol. An all-round feedback or 360 degree feedback is taken from supervisors, subordinates and others. The process of completing 360-degree feedback provides raters and the individual with greater insight and understanding into performance levels.

10. Ans. a
Sol. Transformational leadership is a leadership style in which leaders encourage serving as charismatic models, inspire and motivate employees to innovate and create change that will help grow and shape the future success of the company. It is not related to catering to only individual needs.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Path-Goal Theory developed by Martin Evans and Robert House, related to the contingency approach. Path-goal theory identifies four primary types of leader behaviors: achievement-oriented leadership, directive path-goal clarifying leadership, supportive leadership and participative leadership. Democratic behaviour is not part of path goal theory.

12. Ans. c
Sol. Task Oriented leaders focus on getting the necessary task, or series of tasks, in hand in order to achieve a goal. These leaders are typically less concerned with the idea of catering to employees and more concerned with finding the step-by-step solution required for meeting specific goals.
(BHU MA 2017)

13. Ans. d
Sol. Charismatic Leaders and Transformational leaders can have many similarities, in that the Transformational Leader may well be charismatic. Transformational Leader has a basic focus of transforming the organization and, quite possibly, their followers, the Charismatic Leader may not want to change anything. Transformational leaders inspire followers to transcend their own self-interested who are capable of having extraordinary effect on followers.

14. Ans. d
Sol. Four HR Roles defined by Ulrich are strategic partner, change agent, employee champion, and administrative expert. Legal role is NOT a key role of human resource management, according to Dave Ulrich.

15. Ans. d
Sol. Strategic human resource management involves a future-oriented process of developing and implementing HR programs that address and solve business problems and directly contribute to major long-term business objectives. Job analysis, Recruitment and Selection are parts of strategic human resource function.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Job analysis is the process of gathering and analyzing information about the content and the human requirements of jobs, as well as, the context in which jobs are performed. This process is used to determine placement of jobs. Diary, interview and observation are direct techniques of conducting job analysis as the interaction is happening but Online Web Based Search is an indirect method.

17. Ans. b
Sol. In Structured Interview the set of questions to be asked are decided before and the same questions are asked to all the applicants.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Occupational stress can be managed by understanding what the stressful conditions at work are and taking steps to remediate those conditions. Beehr and Newman (1978) define occupational stress as "A condition arising from the interaction of people and their jobs and characterized by changes within people that force them to deviate from their normal functioning."

19. Ans. d
Sol. Employees ranked in order of merit and performance is not a type of the critical incident technique (CIT) rather is a type of rating scale.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Performance appraisal allows you to provide positive feedback as well as identifying areas for improvement. An employee can discuss and even create a developmental (training) plan with the manager so he can improve his skills.

21. Ans. a
Sol. In Work family conflict involves 'opposing demands from work and family roles that make it difficult for the individual to discharge his/her duties associated with both the roles'. Work-family conflict hurts employees' productivity and harms job performance by decreasing the job satisfaction of employees.

22. Ans. b
Sol. The analysis of the Return on Investment (ROI) of training is known as Cost–benefit analysis, sometimes also called benefit–cost analysis. It is a systematic approach to estimating the strengths and weaknesses of alternatives used to determine options which provide the best approach to achieving benefits while preserving savings.

23. Ans. b
Sol. Projective test are examination that commonly employs ambiguous stimuli, notably inkblots (Rorschach Test) and enigmatic pictures (Thematic Apperception Test), to evoke responses that may reveal facets of the subject's personality by projection of internal attitudes, traits, and behaviour patterns etc. It helps to assess hidden emotions and internal conflicts which are projected by the person into the test. It is more applicable in clinical setting rather than organizational.

24. Ans. a
Sol. 360 Degree Feedback is an appraisal system or process in which employees receive confidential, anonymous feedback from the people who work around them. This typically includes the employee, manager, peers, and direct reports.

25. Ans. c
Sol. Management by objectives (MBO) is a strategic management model that aims to improve the performance of an organization by clearly defining objectives that are agreed to by both management and employees. It sets goals for better performance in upcoming time so it is assessed whether the goals are met or not so it is 'future-oriented' method of performance appraisal.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Superiority vs. inferiority is not included as a dimension in Hofstede's six- dimensional model. The six dimension that currently make up Hofstede's model are Power Distance, Individualism, Masculinity, Uncertainty Avoidance, Long-Term Orientation and Indulgence

27. Ans. c
Sol. The two-factor theory (also known as Herzberg's motivation-hygiene theory and dual-factor theory) states that there are certain factors in the workplace presence of which causes job satisfaction (Motivators) while a separate set of factors cause dissatisfaction, all of which act independently of each other. Recognition can act like a motivator.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Job satisfaction is defined as the extent to which an employee feels self-motivated, content & satisfied with his/her job. Job satisfaction happens when an employee feels he or she is having job stability, career growth, good superior-subordinate relation and a comfortable work life balance. Some personality traits contribute in higher job satisfaction. Communication overload/under load decreases job satisfaction. Geographical location of the organization does not necessarily influence job satisfaction.

29. Ans. d
Sol. An organizational structure is a system that outlines how certain activities are directed in order to achieve the goals of an organization. These activities can include rules, roles, and responsibilities. Product pricing is not an element of organization structure rather is related to product, sales and marketing.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Organizational behavior is the: "study of human behavior in organizational settings, the interface between human behavior and the organization, and the organization itself". It is concerned with the understanding prediction and control of human behaviour in organizations.

31. Ans. c
Sol. Communications can be rich or lean. Channel richness refers to the amount and immediacy of information that can be transmitted. In the current Organizational Systems, Formal Written Documents as a

communication channel offers a low level of information richness, whereas telephonic conversations, face-to-face interviews and teleconferencing allow more information to be transmitted with higher immediacy.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Upward Communication is the process of information flowing from the lower levels of a hierarchy to the upper levels. Job related Problems travel as an upward communication in organizations. Job instructions, procedures to be used and indoctrination are examples of downward communication.

33. Ans. a
Sol. Those working together to finish a job or task is known as task group. This is a type of formal group, and the term is used to describe those groups that have been brought together to complete a task.

34. Ans. b
Sol. The Fiedler Contingency Model was created in the mid-1960s by Fred Fiedler, posits the relationship between leadership styles and the favorableness' of the situation. The model states that there is no one best style of leadership. Instead, a leader's effectiveness is based on the situation. This is the result of two factors – "leadership style" and "situational favorableness" (later called "situational control").

35. Ans. d
Sol. Achievement-oriented leadership is characterized by a leader who challenges subordinates to perform work at the highest level possible. This leader establishes a high standard of excellence for subordinates and seeks continuous improvement.

36. Ans. a
Sol. Recruitment is the process of actively seeking out, finding and hiring candidates for a specific position or job. The recruitment definition includes the entire hiring process, from inception to the individual recruit's integration into the company.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Penal Transfer is the movement of an employee within an organization in order to punish him for misconduct. Replacement Transfer: These are transfers in which a long-service employee is transferred to a similar job where he/ she replace an employee with shorter service. This type of transfer is made when all operations are declining but management wants to retain the long-service employee as long as possible.

38. Ans. c
Sol. The Selection is a process of picking the right candidate with prerequisite qualifications and capabilities to fill the jobs in the organization. It is not related to identification of vacancy.

39. Ans. d
Sol. Having a vision is a more desirable aspect of a leader. Even if the leader has no fixed ideas but has a clear vision, he or she will be able to lead effectively.

40. Ans. b
Sol. A structured interview (also known as a standardized interview or a researcher-administered survey) is a quantitative research method commonly employed in survey research. The aim of this approach is to ensure that each interview is presented with exactly the same questions in the same order.

41. Ans. b
Sol. Fiedler developed the contingency model in the mid 1960s, Robert House is associated with the path-goal theory, Vroom is associated with the expectancy theory and Hersey and Blanchard with situational leadership theory.

42. Ans. a
Sol. The consumer decision process follows the stages: need recognition, information search, evaluation of alternatives and then lastly, decision to purchase.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The full form of BARS method of performance appraisal is behaviorally anchored rating scales (BARS). It is an appraisal method that aims to combine the benefits of narratives, critical incidents, and quantified ratings by anchoring a quantified scale with specific narrative examples of good, moderate, and poor performance.

44. Ans. c
Sol. The minimum number of workers required for the appointment of a Safety officer in a Factory, under Factory Act, 1948 is 1000 or more.

45. Ans. d
Sol. If a consumer evaluates a product to be not at par with his/her expectations, the consumer is less likely to buy the product again and it would result in a decreased loyalty towards the product or the brand.

46. Ans. b
Sol. The main objectives of the Indian Factories Act, 1948 are to regulate the working conditions in factories, to regulate health, safety welfare, and annual leave and enact special provision in respect of young persons, women and children who work in the factories.

47. Ans. d
Sol. The selling price of a product is decided by the seller and not the consumer. All others are a part of consumer buying process.

48. Ans. a
Sol. The traditional methods of performance appraisal include graphic rating scale, critical incident method and confidential report. An Assessment Center is NOT a traditional method of performance appraisal. It can be defined as "a variety of testing techniques designed to allow candidates to demonstrate, under standardized conditions, the skills and abilities that are most essential for success in a given job".

49. Ans. b
Sol. Douglas McGregor, through his well-known "Theory X and Theory Y," drew a distinction between the assumptions about human motivation which underlie these two approaches, to this effect: Theory

X assumes that people dislike work and must be coerced, controlled, and directed toward organizational goals.

50. Ans. a
Sol. Overtime could lead to burnout in the existing employees and may hamper their overall productivity. Outsourcing the recruiting process, temporary employment and promotion are good alternatives to recruitment.

ANSWERS – UNIT 12 PREVIOUS YEAR MCQs

1. Ans. c
Sol. Downsizing is the permanent reduction of a company's labor force through the elimination of unproductive workers or divisions. Downsizing is a common organizational practice, usually associated with economic downturns and failing businesses. Cutting jobs is the fastest way to cut costs, and downsizing an entire store, branch or division also frees assets for sale during corporate reorganizations.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Cross-training is about learning how to do more than one specific job in order to become professionally well-rounded. Cross-training enables a staff member (the "visiting staff member") to learn how to execute specific tasks by working with another staff member (the "receiving staff member") for a set period of time.

3. Ans. b
Sol. Establishment stage is a career stage begins when one starts seeking for work. It includes getting one's first job. Hence, during this stage, one is likely to commit mistakes; one has also the opportunities to learn from such mistakes and may also assume greater responsibilities.

4. Ans. a
Sol. Physical fidelity is the extent to which the conditions of the training program, such as equipment, tasks and surroundings, mirror those in the performance situation (Werner & De Simone, 2012). Building a truck that has the same color, motor, etc. would be an attempt to achieve a high level of physical fidelity.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Managers that score low on concern for production and high on concern for people are considered to have a 'Country Club Management' style. Managers with this style pay a lot of attention to the security, well-being and harmony of subordinates. They firmly belief that being accommodating to the needs of subordinates will ultimately increase performance, as everybody will be happy and contented. As a consequence, the primary emphasis of Country Club managers is given to people rather than to work outputs. The resulting work atmosphere is therefore usually quite friendly and easy-going, but not very productive. Individual subordinates that are more task-focused might experience this management style as frustrating.

6. Ans. b
Sol. Transactional leadership is defined by control, organization, and short-term planning. Leaders who adopt this style rely on a system of rewards and punishment to motivate their followers.
There are also a few key assumptions associated with transactional leadership:

- Rewards and punishments are motivating for followers.
- Adhering to the instructions of the leader is the primary goal of followers.
- Followers have to be monitored to ensure that performance standards are met.

7. Ans. a
Sol. The scalar principle states that authority and responsibility should flow in a clear, unbroken line from the highest to the lowest manager. It means that there should be a clear definition of authority in the organization and that this authority flows, one link at a time, through the chain of command.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Job design refers to the way that a set of tasks, or an entire job, is organized. Job design helps to determine:
What tasks are done.
How the tasks are done.
How many tasks are done.
In what order the tasks are done.
It takes into account all factors which affect the work, and organizes the content and tasks so that the whole job is less likely to be a risk to the employee. A well designed job will encourage a variety of 'good' body positions, have reasonable strength requirements, require a reasonable amount of mental activity, and help foster feelings of achievement and self-esteem.

9. Ans. a
Sol. The term "glass ceiling" refers to invisible barriers that keep some people from advancing in the workplace. The glass ceiling keeps people from getting certain jobs, despite being well qualified and deserving. It's a phenomenon that affects career trajectory, status, and lifetime earning potential.

10. Ans. d
Sol. Surface bargaining is a form of bad faith bargaining where the parties involved merely go through the motions and have no goal of reaching a conclusive agreement.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Position analysis questionnaire (PAQ) is a job analysis questionnaire that evaluates job skill level and basic characteristics of applicants for a set match of employment opportunity. Physical Abilities Requirement Survey is job analysis method which specifies skills and functioning requirements for job.

12. Ans. c
Sol. Normative talks about norms relating to what a person should and should not do. Normative commitment is seen as a commitment that a person should make in an organization.

13. Ans. d
Sol. Task oriented leaders have a heavy focus on the structure and lesser on relationships. They are able to work independently.

14. Ans. d
Sol. Simulation and role playing are techniques of training in non-work setup while coaching takes place on the job. Behavior modification is usually used in therapy.

15. Ans. b
Sol. A citation or summons is a legal document issued by court ordering a specific person to be present at a specified time for a specific purpose.

16. Ans. c
Sol. An in-basket exercise assesses a candidate's ability to perform a manager's job from an administrative perspective. In the exercise, the candidate is confronted with issues and problems that have accumulated in the manager's "in-basket" after returning to work from an extended absence. A sample of in-basket items might include memos, correspondence, e-mails, directives, requests, reports, forms, messages, minutes, hand-written notes, etc., from management, supervisors, staff members, inmates, and other stakeholders. The candidate's task is to review the in-basket items and then take action on these varied issues and problems using action forms to record notes, comments, and responses. These actions are then assessed and rated based on job related competencies through a formal question and answer session by a group of trained raters. Standardized criteria and predefined rating scales are used to assess the candidate.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Communication is important during the unfreezing stage so that employees can be informed about the imminent change, the logic behind it and how it will benefit each employee. Since most employees show resistance to change, it involves improving the readiness as well as the willingness of people to change by fostering a realization for moving from the existing comfort zone to a transformed situation.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Organizational confrontation meetings is an OD technique designed to mobilize the resources of the organization towards problem identification, the establishment of priorities and goals, and an action plan for accomplishing them. This technique is frequently used when an organization experiences significant personnel changes but not to study satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

19. Ans. c
Sol. Internal search is when vacancies are filled from within the organization. It saves on additional training costs and also helps find a person well-groomed to the organizational culture.

20. Ans. c
Sol. A visionary leader is a leader who has a clear idea about how the future should look. They set concrete steps to bring vision to life, and they lead a team of people in that direction. Hard task master is a short visioned, task oriented leader.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Managers are required to assess their subordinates on job related and job unrelated tasks at work. This helps them map their growth and development. Various techniques of performance appraisal provide this information.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Recruitment methods and task reformation are independent of the candidate's abilities and competence. It is irrelevant to the selection process. Organizational objectives and task responsibilities help assess whether or not a candidate is fit for the job.
(BHU MA 2020)

23. Ans. d
Sol. To safeguard peoples' assets at the workplace, all of the above measures along with appropriate security of the premises would be essential.

24. Ans. d
Sol. A candidate is selected from amongst the others in the process of hiring in the employment domain. Placement is usually in reference to hiring taking place at a campus.

25. Ans. d
Sol. Transformational leaders are able to bring about necessary and important changes in an organization. Democratic leaders are those that include subordinates in decision making.

26. Ans. b
Sol. Employee attrition is a gradual but deliberate reduction in the number of employees in a company or business organization. Employees will at some point in time look to change their job places for a number of reasons. It might be for professional or personal reasons but it does happen.

27. Ans. a
Sol. T groups are useful in organizational development. Here, people work in small interactive groups over an extended period. Learning comes through analysis of feelings of oneself as well as the others.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Organizational Socialization refers to exposing the individual to the culture, ideas, rules, taboos etc. of the organization (much like socialization in general).

29. Ans. d
Sol. The Hawthorne experiments were groundbreaking studies in human relations that were conducted between 1924 and 1932 at Western Electric Company 's Hawthorne Works in Chicago.

30. Ans. b
Sol. Turnover is defined as voluntary or involuntary permanent withdrawal from an organization. Thus, employees quitting their jobs

or being fired from their jobs to never return results as the company's turnover.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Organizational commitment may be viewed as an organizational member's psychological attachment to the organization.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Normative commitment is the commitment of an employee towards his/her organization when they fell that they "ought" it to their organization to continue working there. Normative, Affective and Continuance commitment are three types of Organizational commitment. Affective commitment refers to how much an employee actually likes or feels part of an organization and continuance commitment boils down to the costs that an employee associates with leaving the organization.

33. Ans. b
Sol. Deep acting is an effortful process whereby individuals change their internal feelings to align with organizational expectations.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Inspirational appeal is a way of social persuasion designed to evoke enthusiasm and positive emotions and then making a request.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Affective Commitment is defined as the employee's positive emotional attachment to the organization. An employee who is affectively committed strongly identifies with the goals of the organization and desires to remain a part of the organization.

36. Ans. c
Sol. Perceived organizational support (POS) is the degree to which employees believe that their organization values their contributions and cares about their well-being and fulfills socioemotional needs. It does not involve the belief that the employer will not fire them even when their performance is consistently deteriorating.

37. Ans. b
Sol. Task structure, position power and leader-member relationship are the basic tenets of the Fiedler's contingency model.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Hygiene factors refer to those motivation factors for an employee which if not present in an organization, can demotivate the individual & reduce their performance. Hygiene factors may include a salary, status, job profile, benefits, company sponsored vacations etc. Hygiene factors are included in the Fredrick Herzberg's two factor theory of motivation. In the current business content, the organizations need to keep focus on the hygiene factors and make sure that the employees are not demotivated or leaving the organization due to lack of these factors.

39. Ans. d
Sol. To answer this question, we do not even need the understanding of Bass Model but rather the common understanding of these styles. Transactional is one who is focused on give and take, i.e. contingent reward and they are oriented towards efficiency, performance and task.

40. Ans. b
Sol. The Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ) is a survey technique whereby group members may describe the leadership behavior of designated leaders in formal organizations. LBDQ identified Initiating Structure and Consideration as two fundamental dimensions of leader behavior.

41. Ans. d
Sol. Psychologists in the area of Ergonomics focus on man machine interaction, physical fatigue and strain and workplace design.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Money and incentives for individual or to whole group produce restricted output instead of increased so money motivates work group to perform to their full potential cannot be drawn as a conclusion from the Hawthorne studies.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called psychological contract. It is developed in contemporary research by organizational scholar Denise Rousseau, and represents the mutual beliefs, perceptions and informal obligations between an employer and an employee. (DU MA 2018)

44. Ans. b
Sol. The first step in developing or training a program includes training needs analysis. A training needs analysis is a process that determines which type of training an employee needs to thrive in their role, fill a knowledge/skill gap, or develop their learning in order to improve their job performance.

45. Ans. a
Sol. A group of employees that meets regularly to consider ways of resolving problems and improving production in their organization are called Quality circles. It consists of minimum three and maximum twelve members in number.

46. Ans. b
Sol. Technical skills relate to person's knowledge and ability in any organizational functional area. Examples are the skills learned by accountants, typists. This skill is the distinguishing feature of job performance at the operating level. Human skill is the ability to work effectively with people and to build teamwork.

47. Ans. d
Sol. The theory that explains why people reduce their output when they feel unfairly treated is Equity Theory. Equity theory is a theory of motivation that suggests that employee motivation at work is driven largely by their sense of fairness. Employees create a mental ledger of the inputs and outcomes of their job and then use this ledger to compare the ratio of their inputs and outputs to others.

48. Ans. c
Sol. A final barrier that prevents women as a group from reaching top positions at the workplace is known as Glass Ceiling. It prevents women from rising to positions of power or responsibility and advancing to higher positions within an organization simply because they are women (Li and Leung, 2001).

49. Ans. c
Sol. Role conflict refers to a situation when workers are given different and incompatible roles at the same time, or their role overlaps with another worker or work group. The greater the role conflict, the higher the likelihood of a worker experiencing work-related stress.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Job enrichment is a technique for vertical loading of the job. Vertical job loading is the terminology used by Herzberg to describe his principles for enriching positions and giving employees more challenging work.

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 1

1. The Interference theory was given by:
a. McGeoch
b. Jean Piaget
c. Muller and Pilzekar
d. Sigmund Freud
(EASY)

2. In a Normal Probability Curve, What percentage of cases lies in between $+1\sigma$ and $+2\sigma$?
a. 47.72%
b. 2.14%
c. 13.5%
d. 68.26%
(MODERATE)

3. A form of therapy that applies the principles of reinforcement to bring about desired behaviour is called
a. Cognitive therapy
b. Psychoanalysis
c. Fixed role therapy
d. Behavior modification
(EASY)

4. Primary and Recency effects are related to which feature of recall?
a. Retrieval failure
b. Recognition
c. Automatic memory
d. Serial position
(EASY)

5. A stimulus associated with the delivery of reinforcement when an appropriate response is made is known as
a. Reinforce
b. Controlled stimulus
c. Discriminative stimulus
d. Discriminative reinforce
(EASY)

6. Ochlophobia is a fear of
a. Darkness
b. Crowd
c. Blood
d. Fire
(EASY)

7. A fixed interval schedule is one that is based on a
a. Varying number of responses
b. Varying period of time
c. Set number of responses
d. Set period of time
(EASY)

8. During a normal night's sleep, how many times do we pass thro the different stages of sleep?
a. 8-11
b. 2-3
c. 3
d. 4-7
(EASY)

9. Which test is non parametric?
a. x^2 test
b. f-test
c. t-test
d. Pearson r
(EASY)

10. Match List 1 with List 2

List I	List II
A.Gestalt	i.shape perception
B.Illusion	ii.principles of organization
C.Figure and ground	iii. depth perception
D. 3 dimensional vision	iv.fooling of perception

Choose the right option:

	A	B	C	D
a.	I	Ii	iii	Iv
b.	Ii	Iv	I	Iii
c.	Iv	I	Iii	Ii
d.	Ii	iv	Iii	i

(EASY)

11. According to Erickson middle adulthood stage is the stage which type of conflict?
a. integrity vs. despair
b. intimacy vs. isolation
c. generativity vs. stagnation
d. industry vs. inferiority
(EASY)

12. _____ is Learning or strengthening behavior of others, and th consequences of that behavior, rather than experiencing th reinforcement or consequences directly
a. Vicarious reinforcement
b. Modeling
c. Observational learning
d. Positive Reinforcement
(EASY)

13. Presence of two or more disorders in same person is calle

_____
a. Distortions

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b. Mortality
c. Co-morbidity
d. Labeling
(EASY)

14. An example that closely matches the defining characteristics of the concept is known as _____.
a. Natural
b. Prototype
c. Formal
d. Basic level
(EASY)

15. The component of personality that is a vast reservoir of basic biological urges is the _____.
a. Libido
b. Id
c. Ego
d. Superego
(EASY)

16. A neurological disorder characterized by sleep at inappropriate times is called-
a. Narcolepsy
b. Insomnia
c. Hypersonia
d. Sleep Apnea
(EASY)

17. In which of the following therapies clients are encouraged to express their true thoughts and feelings and become their true selves in _____.
a. Psychodynamic therapy
b. Psychoanalysis
c. Behavior therapy
d. Client-centred therapy
(EASY)

18. _____ proposes that the words people use determine how they think about themselves and the world.
a. Vygotsky's hypothesis
b. Cognitive universalism
c. Pragmatics
d. Linguistic relativity hypothesis
(EASY)

19. The cerebral cortex is divided into two split halves known as the right and the left
a. Cerebral Hemisphere
b. Corpus Callosum
c. Cortices
d. Cerebellum
(EASY)

20. Which is not a method to solve problems and make decisions?
a. Mental set
b. Heuristic
c. Algorithm
d. Insight
(EASY)

21. Which of the following is true about neurons?
a. Human neurons die only when you are very old.
b. The total number of neurons remains relatively constant throughout life.
c. Each type of neuron has its own distinct parts.
d. Humans lose approximately 100 neurons per day
(EASY)

22. Darwin's theory of _____ argues that evolution favors those organisms that are best adapted to their environment.
a. Creationism
b. Specialization
c. Natural selection
d. Modeling
(EASY)

23. Growth hormone is secreted by which gland?
a. Pituitary
b. Thalamus
c. Thyroid
d. Adrenal
(EASY)

24. The theory proposed originally by Broadbent regarding Selective Attention known as:
a. Late-Filter model theory
b. Attenuation Theory
c. Load theory
d. Filter Theory
(EASY)

25. Most evolutionary youngest part of the brain is
a. Cerebral Cortex
b. Limbic System
c. Cerebellum
d. Brainstem
(EASY)

26. Prejudice is least likely to develop in which of the following situation?
a. Two different groups competing human rights
b. Two different religious groups
c. Two different groups dealing with after Tsunami
d. All of the above
(EASY)

27. Which of the following is based on the five-factor model?
a. 16PF
b. Neo-Pi
c. MMPI-2
d. MBTI
(EASY)

28. Neurotransmitter which is involved in Aggression is
a. testosterone
b. dopamine
c. norepinephrine
d. epinephrine
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

29. The process through which a person wants to change the belief, opinion of another person through explanation, arguments, etc.
a. Cognitive dissonance
b. Bystander effect
c. Persuasion
d. Conformity
(EASY)

30. Members feel that they cannot fail is the characteristic of which group thinking?
a. Pressure
b. Stereotyping
c. Invulnerability
d. Insularity
(EASY)

31. Which is NOT the component of love according to Sternberg?
a. Intimacy
b. Passion
c. Commitment
d. Trust
(EASY)

32. The existence of seventh primary emotion suggested by some theorists is
a. Outrage
b. Gratitude
c. Contempt
d. Frustration
(EASY)

33. Attention that is concerned with prolonged concentration of an object or an activity
a. Selective
b. Divide
c. Alternating
d. Sustained
(EASY)

34. Who has given the "Attenuation theory" of attention?
a. Friedman
b. Anne Triesman
c. Broadbent
d. Deutsh & Deutsch
(EASY)

35. Directional hypothesis involves _____ tailed test.
a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. All of the above
(EASY)

36. Which of the following cannot be used to describe the spread of values in a distribution of data?
a. Standard Deviation
b. Measures of variability
c. Mean
d. Range
(EASY)

37. Awareness of one's own thought a process enabling effective learning through correction is called:
a. Algorithm
b. Analogies
c. Meta cognition
d. Constructive process
(EASY)

38. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of Cattell's Culture Fair Intelligence Test?
a. Speed
b. Power
c. Non-verbal
d. Performance
(EASY)

39. Gestalt psychology argued that perception is
a. Altered by an evolutionary pressure to avoid being eaten.
b. Impossible to study using introspection
c. A process in which the whole is more than the sum of the parts.
d. A process found in animals but not humans.
(EASY)

40. Empirical investigation is
a. A study that makes logical sense.
b. Data gathered directly by an observer.
c. Based on random coding of data.
d. Always found to be accurate.
(EASY)

41. According to the evolutionary approach, behavioral and mental _____ should be a primary focus of psychology.
a. Observation
b. Growth
c. Conflicts
d. Adaptiveness
(EASY)

42. According to Freud which is not the type of anxiety
a. Neurotic anxiety
b. State anxiety
c. Moral anxiety
d. Reality anxiety
(EASY)

43. The most important aspect of a hypothesis is that it must be
a. Complicated.
b. Relevant.
c. Testable.
d. Believable.
(EASY)

44. In an experiment, the independent variable is always
a. Changed by the subjects.
b. Confounded by other variables.
c. Controlled by the researcher
d. Created by other researchers.
(EASY)

45. In a research study, the dependent variable is

a. Assumed to influence the other variables.
b. Measured by the researcher.
c. Involved in standardizing the meaning of concepts.
d. Involved in maintaining objectivity by avoiding bias.
(EASY)

46. The letter _____ is used to symbolize a correlation coefficient.
a. c
b. t
c. r
d. M
(EASY)

47. The value of a correlation coefficient reflects the
a. Type of research conducted.
b. Relationship between two variables.
c. Number of groups or individuals studied.
d. Accuracy of the results.
(EASY)

48. If there is no relationship between variables, the correlation coefficient would equal _____.
a. +1
b. +1.5
c. -1
d. 0
(EASY)

49. When a person's beliefs act as a filter that leads the person to pay selective attention to what they see, would be said to show _____ bias.
a. Personal
b. Observer
c. Expectancy
d. Placebo
(EASY)

50. Which of the following personality Psychologist does not fall in the Group of humanistic approaches of Personality?
a. Carl Rogers
b. Rollo May
c. Martin Seligman
d. Abraham Maslow
(EASY)

51. In a _____ scale, stimuli (test items) are presented in order of increasing extremeness.
a. Thurstone
b. Likert
c. Osgood
d. Guttman
(EASY)

52. In a _____ design, several different age groups of participants are studied at one time.
a. Longitudinal
b. Cross-sectional
c. Cross-sequential
d. Cross-longitudinal
(EASY)

53. Which of the following is NOT the stage of Piaget's Cognitive Development?
a. Sensorimotor
b. Preoperational
c. Operational
d. Concrete Operational
(EASY)

54. Which neurotransmitter is associated with sleep, mood, and appetite?
a. Acetylcholine
b. Dopamine
c. GABA
d. Serotonin
(EASY)

55. Tendency to perceive things in certain way because of previous experience is known as_____.
a. top-down processing
b. contiguity
c. perception illusion
d. perceptual set
(EASY)

56. Which of the following is NOT a goal of psychology?
a. Description
b. Control
c. Prediction
d. Relation
(EASY)

57. Which structure is NOT a part of Limbic Structure?
a. Cerebellum
b. Amygdala
c. Thalamus
d. Hypothalamus
(EASY)

58. Concept of homeostasis is included in which theory of motivation?
a. Drive Reduction
b. Instinct
c. Arousal
d. Need
(EASY)

59. Which theory maintains that physiological reaction and emotions occur at same time?
a. Cannon-Bard
b. James-Lange
c. Schachter-Singer
d. Lazarus
(EASY)

60. People who are always looking for challenges may be high in the need for:
a. Power
b. Attention
c. Affiliation
d. Achievement
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

61. The concept of IQ was formulated by whom?
a. Alfred Binet
b. William Stern
c. David Wechsler
d. Wilhelm Wundt
(EASY)

62. Which is NOT the aspect of Sternberg Triarchic Theory?
a. Analytical
b. Creative
c. Logical
d. Practical
(EASY)

63. Which is not the category of Rorschach Inkblot Test?
a. Form
b. Color
c. Shape
d. Movement
(EASY)

64. A type of nonverbal communication involving vocal effects other than speech is known as _____.
a. Psycholinguistics
b. Paralanguage
c. Sound
d. None of the above
(EASY)

65. Social distance scale is used to measure _____.
a. Prejudice
b. Interpersonal Attraction
c. Discrimination
d. Attitude
(EASY)

66. Who propounded the Contingency Theory of Leadership?
a. Newcomb
b. Fiedler
c. Lazarus
d. Dollard and Miller
(EASY)

67. Which is the most widely used personality measures in clinical set up?
a. 16PF
b. MMPI
c. MCMI
d. HSPQ
(EASY)

68. As per DSM-5, which disorder is no longer classified as an anxiety disorder?
a. Anxiety disorder of childhood
b. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
c. Illness Anxiety Disorder
d. Obsessive-compulsive Personality Disorder
(EASY)

69. The current version of DSM was published in which year?
a. 2018
b. 2015
c. 2022
d. 2010
(EASY)

70. In which disorder the most commonly avoided situations include streets and crowded places?
a. Specific Phobia
b. Agora Phobia
c. Social Phobia
d. Panic attack
(EASY)

71. The chief active ingredient is tobacco is known as _____.
a. Nicotine
b. Caffeine
c. Sedative
d. Morphine
(EASY)

72. Which is the most stable Index of Variability?
a. AD
b. QD
c. SD
d. Standard Error
(EASY)

73. _____ is defined as a syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment.
a. Recidivism
b. Posttraumatic stress disorder
c. Stressor
d. Burnout

74. Which one of the following is often considered to be a biological drive?
a. Hunger
b. Safety
c. Fear
d. All of the above
(EASY)

75. Research suggests that the ability to control ones emotional responses is:
a. A personality trait that cannot be changed.
b. Largely a matter of hormones.
c. Closely connected to IQ.
d. A skill that can be learned.
(EASY)

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ANSWER KEY – Practice Set 1

1. Ans. c
Sol. Müller and Pilzecker showed that the materials and the task that intervene between presentation and recall may interfere with the to-be-remembered items, and they named this phenomenon "retroactive interference".

2. Ans. c
Sol. The empirical rule tells you what percentage of your data falls within a certain number of standard deviations from the mean:
68% of the data falls within one standard deviation of the mean, 95% of the data falls within two standard deviations of the mean, 99.7% of the data falls within three standard deviations of the mean.
Percentage of cases lies in between $+1\sigma$ and $+2\sigma$= (area between mean and $+2\sigma$) - (area between mean and $+1\sigma$)
= 95/2– 68/2
47.5- 34
13.5%

3. Ans. d
Sol. Behavioral therapy is a term that describes a broad range of techniques used to change maladaptive behaviors. The goal is to reinforce desirable behaviors and eliminate unwanted ones. This form of therapy seeks to identify and help change potentially self-destructive or unhealthy behaviors.

4. Ans. d
Sol. Serial-position effect is the tendency of a person to recall the first and last items in a series best, and the middle items worst. When asked to recall a list of items in any order (free recall), people tend to begin recall with the end of the list, recalling those items best (the recency effect). Among earlier list items, the first few items are recalled more frequently than the middle items (the primacy effect).

5. Ans. c
Sol. A discriminative stimulus is the antecedent stimulus that has stimulus control over behavior because the behavior was reliably reinforced in the presence of that stimulus in the past. Discriminative stimuli set the occasion for behaviors that have been reinforced in their presence in the past.

6. Ans. b
Sol. Ochlophobia means the morbid fear of crowds.

7. Ans. d
Sol. A fixed-interval schedule is a schedule of reinforcement where the first response is rewarded only after a specified amount of time has elapsed. One advantage of this type of schedule is that it produces a high, steady rate of responding with only a brief pause after the delivery of the reinforcer.

8. Ans. d
Sol. Sleep is not uniform. Instead, over the course of the night, your total sleep is made up of several rounds of the sleep cycle, which is composed of four individual stages. In a typical night, a person goes through four to six sleep cycles.

9. Ans. a
Sol. The only non-parametric test you are likely to come across in elementary stats is the chi-square test. Chi-squared test, also written as $\chi 2$ test. The Chi-Square test is a statistical procedure used by researchers to examine the differences between categorical variables in the same population.

10. Ans. b
Sol. The Gestalt principles of organization involve observations about the ways in which we group together various stimuli to arrive at perceptions of patterns and shapes. Illusion is an instance of a wrong or misinterpreted perception of a sensory experience. Form and shape perception is an aspect of perception and concerns the processes involved in distinguishing shapes through the senses. 3-D vision is related with depth perception.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Generativity versus stagnation is the seventh of eight stages of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. This stage takes place during middle adulthood between the ages of approximately 40 and 65.

12. Ans. a
Sol. Vicarious reinforcement is the process whereby a person becomes more likely to engage in a particular behavior (response) by observing another individual being reinforced for that behavior. Vicarious reinforcement involves learning through observation of the consequences of actions for other people.

13. Ans. c
Sol. Comorbidity describes two or more disorders or illnesses occurring in the same person. They can occur at the same time or one after the other. Comorbidity also implies interactions between the illnesses that can worsen the course of both.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Concepts are ideas that represent a class or category of events, objects, or activities. Prototypes are examples of a concept that more closely match the defining characteristics of that concept.

15. Ans. b
Sol. According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, the id is the personality component made up of unconscious psychic energy that works to satisfy basic urges, needs, and desires. The id is more primal and might pressure you to act upon your most basic urges.

16. Ans. a
Sol. Narcolepsy is a chronic sleep disorder characterized by overwhelming daytime drowsiness and sudden attacks of sleep. People with narcolepsy often find it difficult to stay awake for long periods of time, regardless of the circumstances. Narcolepsy can cause serious disruptions in your daily routine.

17. Ans. d
Sol. Client-centered therapy operates according to three basic principles that reflect the attitude of the therapist to the client: The therapist is congruent with the client. The therapist provides the client with unconditional positive regard. The therapist shows an empathetic understanding to the client. Client-centered therapy may improve self-concept, which is your organized set of beliefs and ideas about

yourself. Self-concept plays an important role in determining not only how people see themselves, but also how they view and interact with the world around them.

18. Ans. d
Sol. The linguistic relativity hypothesis, the proposal that the particular language we speak influences the way we think about reality, forms one part of broader view of how language influences thoughts. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity states that the structure of a language influences the way its speakers conceptualize the world.

19. Ans. a
Sol. The cerebrum is divided into two major parts: the right and left cerebral hemispheres or halves at a fissure, the deep groove down the middle. The hemispheres communicate with each other through the corpus callosum which is a bundle of fibers between the hemispheres.

20. Ans. a
Sol. A mental set is a tendency to only see solutions that have worked in the past. This type of fixed thinking can make it difficult to come up with solutions and can impede the problem-solving process. For example, imagine that you are trying to solve a math problem in your algebra class. The problem seems similar to ones you have worked on previously, so you approach solving it in the same way. Because of your mental set, you are unable to see a simpler solution that might be possible.

21. Ans. b
Sol. The extent to which new neurons are generated in the brain is a controversial subject among neuroscientists. Although the majority of neurons are already present in our brains by the time we are born, there is evidence to support that neurogenesis (the scientific word for the birth of neurons) is a lifelong process.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Natural selection is the process through which populations of living organisms adapt and change. Individuals in a population are naturally variable, meaning that they are all different in some ways. This variation means that some individuals have traits better suited to the environment than others.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Growth hormone (GH) is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland in a pulsatile fashion under the regulation of two hypothalamic peptides: GH-releasing hormone (GHRH) stimulates GH synthesis and secretion while somatostatin inhibits GH release.

24. Ans. d
Sol. In 1958, Donald Broadbent proposed the Filter Model of Attention which states that there is a sensory buffer where all sensory stimuli enter at any given time. One of the sensory inputs is chosen based on the physical attributes of the stimuli. This input is then allowed to pass through a filter. Broadbent believed that the filter is necessary for the prevention of overloading the information-processing system. Those sensory inputs that are not selected are temporarily kept in the sensory buffer until they undergo processing. However, if they are not processed, these sensory inputs that remain in the sensory buffer may decay or fade away.

25. Ans. a
Sol. The area of the brain with the greatest amount of recent evolutionary change is called the neocortex. The neocortex is part of the Cerebral cortex, it is involved in higher functions such as sensory perception, generation of motor commands, spatial reasoning, conscious thought, and in humans, language.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Features of prejudice include negative feelings, stereotyped beliefs, and a tendency to discriminate against members of a group usually the out-group. In society, we often see prejudices toward a group based on race, sex, religion, culture, and more. However when two different groups dealing with after Tsunami then they are part of a common mishap which will unite them and result in dissolution of prejudice.

27. Ans. b
Sol. The Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R) is a personality inventory that examines a person's Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism).

28. Ans. a
Sol. Dopamine can sometimes enhance aggression and sometimes reduce the impulsivity that might lead to abnormal aggression. γ-Aminobutyric acids the main inhibitory neurotransmitter, and its relationship with aggressive behavior is extremely complex and highly associated with serotonin.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Persuasion, is the process by which a person's attitudes or behaviour are, without duress, influenced by communications from other people. Persuasion is convincing others to change their point of view, agree to a commitment, purchase a product or service, or take a course of action.

30. Ans. c
Sol. The illusion of invulnerability is another symptom of groupthink. Members of a group in which no one voices their disagreement may have the perception that their group is performing well. In essence, group members believe that their group as a whole could not possibly perform sweeping errors in judgment. Members are extremely self-assured and confident in the group's decision-making ability. Over-confidence in the group's decision-making powers leads members to form an illusion of invulnerability in which members believe they are invulnerable to any obstacle, allowing them to push aside clear and analytical thinking.

31. Ans. d
Sol. Robert Sternberg's triangular theory of love proposes that love is composed of three distinct but interrelated components: intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Dr. Ekman identified the six basic emotions as anger, surprise, disgust, enjoyment, fear, and sadness. His research shows the strongest evidence to date of a seventh emotion, which is contempt.

33. Ans. d
Sol. Sustained attention is the ability to focus on an activity or stimulus over a long period of time. It is what makes it possible to concentrate

on an activity for as long as it takes to finish, even if there are other distracting stimuli present.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Treisman proposed a model which consists of two components, each relying on the other to function properly, named the attenuation model.

35. Ans. a
Sol. One-tailed hypothesis tests are also known as directional and one-sided tests because you can test for effects in only one direction. When you perform a one-tailed test, the entire significance level percentage goes into the extreme end of one tail of the distribution.

36. Ans. c
Sol. Measures of variability can be used to describe the spread of values in a distribution of data like range, standard deviation, semi-inter-quartile range and variance. Mean is a measure of central tendency so it is not a measure of variability or spread.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Meta cognition is, put simply, thinking about one's thinking. More precisely, it refers to the processes used to plan, monitor, and assess one's understanding and performance. Metacognition includes a critical awareness of a) one's thinking and learning and b) oneself as a thinker and learner.

38. Ans. d
Sol. The Culture Fair Intelligence Test (CFIT) was created by Raymond Cattell in 1949 as an attempt to measure cognitive abilities devoid of sociocultural and environmental influences. It is a nonverbal instrument to measure your analytical and reasoning ability in the abstract and novel situations. The Cattell scales are intended to assess intelligence independent of cultural experience, verbal ability, or educational level and not performance.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Gestalt psychology, school of psychology founded in the 20th century that provided the foundation for the modern study of perception. Gestalt theory emphasizes that the whole of anything is greater than its parts. That is, the attributes of the whole are not deducible from analysis of the parts in isolation.

40. Ans. b
Sol. Empirical Investigation refers to research conducted, and conclusions reached, by means of observation and documentation. For example, a wildlife researcher would go into the field to observe how animals coexist in a group in a natural setting.

41. Ans. d
Sol. Evolutionary psychology is a theoretical approach in the social and natural sciences that examines psychological structure from a modern evolutionary perspective. It seeks to identify which human psychological traits are evolved adaptations – that is, the functional products of natural selection or sexual selection in human evolution.

42. Ans. b
Sol. Freud identified three types of anxiety; reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. Reality anxiety is the most basic form of anxiety and is based on the ego. Moral anxiety is based on superego while neurotic on id.

43. Ans. c
Sol. The correct answer is a testable idea. A Hypothesis is a assumed explanation for a certain event or phenomenon. For a hypothesis to be accepted for scientific research, first and foremost, the hypothesis should be able to undergo research or testing. It must hold the element of being testable for it to be proven.

44. Ans. c
Sol. The independent variable is the variable the experimenter manipulates or changes, and is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable. The independent variable is the characteristic of a psychology experiment that is manipulated or changed by researchers, not by other variables in the experiment. For example, in an experiment looking at the effects of studying on test scores, studying would be the independent variable.

45. Ans. b
Sol. A Dependent variable is what happens as a result of the independent variable. The dependent variable is the variable that is being measured or tested in an experiment. In a psychology experiment, researchers are looking at how changes in the independent variable cause changes in the dependent variable.

46. Ans. c
Sol. The correlation coefficient is denoted by the letter 'r' so as to represent the interdependence between two variables in a set of data, i.e., how strongly they are related.

47. Ans. b
Sol. The correlation coefficient reflects the amount of variability that is shared between two variables and what they have in common. They reflect the tendency of the variables to "co-vary"; that is, for changes in the value of one variable to be associated with changes in the value of the other. In interpreting correlation coefficients, two properties are important.

48. Ans. d
Sol. A value of zero indicates that there is no relationship between the two variables. A correlation of -1.0 indicates a perfect negative correlation, and a correlation of 1.0 indicates a perfect positive correlation. If the correlation coefficient is greater than zero, it is a positive relationship.

49. Ans. b
Sol. Observer bias (also called experimenter bias or research bias) is the tendency to see what we expect to see, or what we want to see. When a subject knows they are being observed, it can cause them to act differently from how they normally would, which could interfere with the experiment. Another example examines police work, where police officers change their behavior based on who is watching.

50. Ans. c
Sol. Martin Seligman, psychologist, is known for his theory of learned helplessness and his work in positive psychology.

51. Ans. d

Sol. The Guttman scale, also known as cumulative scale or scalogram analysis, measures the "strength" or a respondent's opinion. In other words, it determines how much of a positive or negative attitude towards a particular topic they have. The Guttman scale is based on a hierarchy of closely related questions that increase in specificity. It consists of a series of dichotomous questions (generally referred to as 'yes/no' questions) that are used to determine how strongly someone supports or disapproves of a certain opinion.

52. Ans. b
Sol. Cross sectional Research design is in which several different age-groups of participants are studied at one particular point in time. Research design in which participants are first studied by means of a cross-sectional design but are also followed and assessed for a period of no more than six years.

53. Ans. c
Sol. The 4 stages of Piaget's cognitive development are Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete operational and Formal operational.

54. Ans. d
Sol. Serotonin is an inhibitory neurotransmitter. It helps regulate mood, appetite, blood clotting, sleep, and the body's circadian rhythm.

55. Ans. d
Sol. Perceptual set is the tendency to perceive things a certain way because previous experiences or expectations influence those perceptions. Perceptual set is often referred to as expectancy because various psychological factors (such prior experience and context) create an expectation to perceive information in a particular way.

56. Ans. d
Sol. The four primary goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and change behavior. Relation is NOT a goal of psychology.

57. Ans. a
Sol. Cerebellum is NOT a part of Limbic Structure. The limbic system is composed of a group of tightly interconnected brain areas that includes the cingulate gyrus, the anterior thalamus, the hypothalamus and mammillary bodies, the hippocampus, and the amygdala.

58. Ans. a
Sol. According to drive-reduction theory, humans are motivated to satisfy physiological needs in order to maintain homeostasis. According to the drive theory of motivation, people are motivated to take certain actions in order to reduce the internal tension that is caused by unmet needs. For example, a person has come to know that if he or she eats when hungry, it will eliminate that negative feeling of hunger, or if they drink when thirsty, it will eliminate that negative feeling of thirst. Drive Reduction Theory works well for simple matters- you get hungry, you seek food.

59. Ans. a
Sol. While the James–Lange theory proposes that emotions arise from physical arousal the Cannon–Bard theory argues that physiological arousal and emotional experience occur simultaneously, yet independently. The Cannon-Bard theory states that the lower part of the brain, also called the thalamus, controls your experience of emotion. At the same time, the higher part of the brain, also called the cortex, controls the expression of emotion. It is believed that these two parts of the brain react simultaneously.

60. Ans. d
Sol. Need for achievement (N-Ach) is an individual's desire for significant accomplishment, mastering of skills, control, or high standards. The term was first used by Henry Murray and associates with a range of actions. These include: "intense, prolonged and repeated efforts to accomplish something difficult. To work with singleness of purpose towards a high and distant goal. To have the determination to win".

61. Ans. b
Sol. The first IQ tests were based on the assumption that intelligence developed with age but one's relative standing among peers remained largely stable. The German psychologist William Stern (1871-1938) introduced the idea of intelligence quotient, or IQ.

62. Ans. c
Sol. The theory, proposed by psychologist Robert J. Sternberg, contends that there are three types of intelligence: practical (the ability to get along in different contexts), creative (the ability to come up with new ideas), and analytical (the ability to evaluate information and solve problems).

63. Ans. c
Sol. Rorschach's original work used only form, color and movement as determinants.

64. Ans. b
Sol. The non-lexical component of communication by speech, for example intonation, pitch and speed of speaking, hesitation noises, gesture, and facial expression are known as Paralanguage. Nonverbal means of communication, such as tone of voice, laughter, and, sometimes, gestures and facial expressions that accompany speech and convey further meaning.

65. Ans. a
Sol. Bogardus social distance scale is defined as a scale that measures varying degrees of attitudes in people towards other members of diverse social, ethnic or racial groups.

66. Ans. b
Sol. The contingency theory of leadership was proposed by the Austrian psychologist Fred Edward Fiedler in his landmark 1964 article, "A Contingency Model of Leadership Effectiveness." The contingency theory emphasizes the importance of both the leader's personality and the situation in which that leader operates.

67. Ans. b
Sol. The most commonly used personality tests are the Rorschach, TAT, and MMPI. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a psychological test that assesses personality traits and psychopathology. It is primarily intended to test people who are suspected of having mental health or other clinical issues.

68. Ans. b
Sol. The DSM-5 chapter on anxiety disorder no longer includes obsessive-compulsive disorder (which is included with the obsessive-compulsive and related disorders) or posttraumatic stress disorder and

acute stress disorder (which is included with the trauma- and stressor-related disorders).

69. Ans. c
Sol. The current version of DSM-5-TR was published in 18th March 2022.

70. Ans. b
Sol. Agoraphobia is an anxiety disorder that causes intense fear of becoming overwhelmed or unable to escape or get help. Because of fear and anxiety, people with agoraphobia often avoid new places and unfamiliar situations, such as: Open or enclosed spaces. People with agoraphobia often have a hard time feeling safe in any public place, especially where crowds gather.

71. Ans. a
Sol. Nicotine is the chief addictive ingredient in the tobacco used in cigarettes, cigars, and snuff. In its psychoactive effects, nicotine is a unique substance with a biphasic effect; when inhaled in short puffs it has a stimulant effect, but when smoked in deep drags it can have a tranquilizing effect.

72. Ans. c
Sol. Standard Deviation is commonly used in experimental research as it is the most stable index of variability. The standard deviation is the standard or typical difference between each data point and the mean. Conveniently, the standard deviation uses the original units of the data, which makes interpretation easier. Consequently, the standard deviation is the most widely used measure of variability.

73. Ans. d
Sol. "Burnout" is a syndrome of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment which arises in response to chronic stress in jobs where individuals work with people. Emotional exhaustion refers to feelings of being emotionally overextended and drained by others.

74. Ans. a
Sol. The biological drives pertain to the most basic physiological needs of man such as hunger, thirst, sex, and self-preservation.

75. Ans. d
Sol. Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to perceive, control, and evaluate emotions. Some researchers suggest that emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened, while others claim it's an inborn characteristic.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 2

1. The Indian Psychoanalytic Society was founded by G.S. Bose in the year
a. 1945
b. 1973
c. 1922
d. 1918
(EASY)

2. Principle of psychology is a comprehensive textbook written by:
a. William James
b. Wilhelm Wundt
c. Max Wertheimer
d. B.F Skinner
(EASY)

3. A psychologist is interested in what a particular person might do in stressful situation. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of:
a. description
b. prediction
c. explanation
d. control
(MODERATE)

4. "Human beings respond to their subjective cognitions about their world rather than to the objective environment" is an argument for the effectiveness of:
a. Primal therapy
b. Freudian therapy
c. Cognitive therapy
d. Rankian therapy
(EASY)

5. Which of the following observational methods records behaviour at frequent intervals?
a. event sampling
b. time sampling
c. clinical method
d. continuous sampling
(EASY)

6. The use of _____ helps to control for the effect of observer bias.
a. blind observers
b. a single trained observers
c. randomly selected observers
d. none of the above
(EASY)

7. Descartes argued that body and mind interact. According to him winch is the site for this interaction?
a. Pancreas gland
b. Pineal gland
c. Pituitary Gland
d. Adrenal Gland
(EASY)

8. The reversal to +40 mV strongly implicates the action of _____ as the basis for action potential.
a. Na+ ions
b. Glucose
c. Nitrogen ions
d. K + ions
(EASY)

9. Wilhelm Wundt founded the first psychology laboratory in which year?
a. 1879
b. 1979
c. 1852
d. 1876
(EASY)

10. _____ was a cognitive theorist who began his investigations by carefully observing his own three children.
a. Skinner
b. Piaget
c. Bowlby
d. William James
(EASY)

11. What is the reason of negative voltage of a neuron during Resting Potential?
a. Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have more negative charge than K+ A- ions inside
b. Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ and A- ions inside
c. Na+ and A- ions outside the membrane have more negative charge than K+ and CI- ions inside
d. Na+ and A- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ a CI- ions inside
(EASY)

12. Functionalists were interested in the role of _____ in dealing with the problems of everyday living.
a. family and friends
b. consciousness
c. stress reduction techniques
d. drugs
(EASY)

13. In what sequence the Social Combination rules are followed for group success?
a. Additive, Disjunctive, compensatory. conjunctive
b. Additive, compensatory, disjunctive, conjunctive
c. Disjunctive, Compensatory, conjunctive, additive
d. Compensatory, Conjunctive. Disjunctive, Additive

Power Within Psychology

14. Which of the following is true of nerve cell development?
a. The brain has excess neurons at birth.
b. Some nerve cells die during the first few years of life.
c. Our brain can generate new nerve cells.
d. All of the above are correct
(EASY)

15. The genetic structure you inherited from your parents is referred to as your
a. Genetic hardiness
b. Genotype
c. Gender identity
d. Phenotype
(EASY)

16. Which of the following would be the best method for studying the relative contribution of heredity and environment?
a. Comparing identical and fraternal twins reared together
b. Comparing identical and fraternal twins reared apart
c. Comparing siblings reared together and reared apart
d. Comparing identical and fraternal twins: half of whom have been reared apart
(EASY)

17. The mental function of _____ remains the greatest mystery to psychologists.
a. Unconsciousness
b. Preconsciousness
c. Consciousness
d. No consciousness
(EASY)

18. Which one of the following statement is true regarding the relationship of test length with reliability and validity?
a. As test length increases, only reliability improves.
b. As test length increases, only validity improves.
c. As test length increases, neither reliability nor validity improves.
d. As test length increases, both reliability and validity improve.
(EASY)

19. Critical thinking means making judgment based on:
a. emotional issue
b. reason and logical evaluation
c. keeping a close mind
d. authority and expertise
(EASY)

20. Which of the following is true of daydreams?
a. Very few people daydream every day.
b. Daydreaming is not an example of altered consciousness.
c. They are a shift away from the immediate situation to fantasies or other thoughts.
d. Daydreaming is normal for children, but it is pathological when adults do it.
(EASY)

21. Your ability to play the piano is regulated by the
a. Somatic nervous system.
b. Central nervous system.
c. Peripheral nervous system.
d. Limbic system.
(EASY)

22. The Eudemonic view of Subjective Well-beings holds that
true happiness is found in expression of virtue
well-being refers to "striving for perfection
subjective well-being focuses on bodily pleasures like focus on appetite and self-interests
Well-being consists of fulfilling its true self
Choose the correct option:
a. Only c
b. C and d
c. A, b and d
d. Only a
(EASY)

23. According to Freud, the manifest content of a dream refers to
a. The setting of the dream.
b. The story line of the dream.
c. Whether the dream is in color or black and white.
d. The emotional tone of the dream.
(EASY)

24. Choose the odd one for pattern of sympathetic activation during emotions
a. Increased heart rate
b. Pupil contraction
c. Increased breathing rate
d. Lowered skin resistance
(EASY)

25. The human brain contains approximately _____ many neurons.
a. 100,000
b. 100 billion
c. 10 million
d. 5 million
(EASY)

26. Which of the following norms suggest people that they ought to behave?
a. Social responsibility norms
b. Prescriptive norms
c. Reciprocity norms
d. Proscriptive norms

27. Which of the following is not the motivator for helping others?
a. Attitudes
b. Personal distress
c. Empathy
d. Norms and values
(EASY)
Ans. a
Sol. Empathy, Personal distress, norms and values can be motivators for helping others.

28. Structuralism used the technique of _____ to study consciousness.
a. Psychoanalysis

b. Naturalistic observation
c. Experimentation
d. Introspection
(EASY)

29. Which one is associated with major challenge of adolescence, according to Erikson?
a. Ego Integrity
b. Generativity
c. Intimacy
d. Identity
(EASY)

30. A key research interest in developmental psychology is to
a. Trace the evolution of the human race.
b. Identify the biochemical processes involved in thought.
c. Determine how organisms change over time.
d. Predict adult behavior.
(EASY)

31. The central nervous system is comprised of all the neurons in the _____ and the _____.
a. brain; spinal cord
b. muscles; terminal buttons
c. brain; skeletal muscles
d. glands; spinal cord
(EASY)

32. Which type of psychologist is most likely to believe that the conscious mind is a natural process occurring in the nerve cells of the brain that can be studied through objective scientific inquiry?
a. Humanistic psychologists
b. Behavioral geneticists
c. Cognitive neuroscientists
d. Experiential psychologists
(EASY)

33. Multiple sclerosis is a disease that involves the degeneration of the
a. Dendrites
b. Soma or cell body
c. Axon
d. Myelin sheath
(EASY)

34. Through the process of _____, we are able to interpret incoming sensory patterns.
a. Sensation
b. Transduction
c. Perception
d. Gustation
(EASY)

35. The nature-nurture controversy is primarily concerned with
a. The use of a chronological versus a longitudinal approach.
b. The difference between developmental and chronological age.
c. The relative importance of heredity and environment.
d. The extent to which development is continuous or discontinuous.
(EASY)

36. Distinct changes in behavior that occur at defined points of life are
a. Always controlled by the environment.
b. Typically studied in the elderly
c. Part of the continuity view.
d. Known as developmental stages
(EASY)

37. The blind spot refers to the region of the eye at which the _____ exit the eye.
a. blood vessels
b. cones
c. optic nerve
d. retina
(EASY)

38. Another name for the _____ is the just noticeable difference.
a. stato acoustic effect
b. difference threshold
c. signal detection error rate
d. absolute threshold
(EASY)

39. The key difference between the two main forms of schedules of reinforcement is whether
a. Reinforces are given or removed.
b. Reinforcement occurs often or rarely.
c. A person can control the consequences of the reinforcement.
d. Reinforcement is determined by time or by number of responses.
(EASY)

40. The lobe mostly concerned in keeping us physically oriented in our environment is
a. Frontal
b. Dorsal
c. Parietal
d. Temporal
(EASY)

41. Directly observable characteristics are called
a. Phenotypes
b. Chromosomes
c. Epigenesis
d. Genotypes
(EASY)

42. Which part of Central Nervous System controls much of the Endocrine System by regulating the Pituitary gland?
a. Amygdala
b. Hypothalamus
c. Hippocampus
d. Medulla
(EASY)

43. Cognitive structures that represent an organized collection of knowledge about people, events and concepts are called:
a. Images
b. Schemas
c. Social influence
d. Disposition
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

44. Which of the following is the sleep disorder in which the person is physically active during?
a. Narcolepsy
b. Cataplexy
c. Somnambulism
d. REM Sleep Behavior Disorder
(EASY)

45. According to Jung, which of the following is the deepest and darkest part of collective unconscious and contains all of the animal instincts
a. Anima
b. Shadow
c. Animus
d. Persona
(EASY)

46. In Pavolian conditioning paradigm the strongest and most rapid conditioning occurs in:
a. Simultaneous conditioning
b. Trace conditioning
c. Short-delay conditioning
d. Long-delay conditioning
(EASY)

47. Feeling that there are too many people in room is called:
a. Population
b. Density
c. Loss of control
d. Crowding
(EASY)

48. Rescorla found that the CS must _____ the UCS for conditioning to take place.
a. Replace
b. Come after
c. Come at the same time as
d. Predict
(EASY)

49. The tendency of animals to learn certain associations, such as taste and nausea, with only one or few pairings due to the survival value of the learning.
a. Vicarious conditioning
b. Stimulus substitutions
c. Biological preparedness
d. Counter-conditioning
(EASY)

50. A male child inherits _____ from their fathers.
a. no chromosomes
b. Y chromosome
c. X chromosome
d. either an X or a Y chromosome
(EASY)

51. In two-dimensional picture of a railroad track, a small object is perceived by an individual as a train. This is an example of which of the following?
a. Accommodation
b. Motion parallax
c. Closure
d. Size constancy
(EASY)

52. According to Freud, which part of the personality makes the person feel pride when doing the right thing?
a. ego
b. super ego
c. ego ideal
d. unconscious
(EASY)

53. People who are more resistant to the negative effects of stress tend to:
a. Have a sense of control and commitment
b. Ignore the stressors around them and avoid
c. Have appropriately pessimistic view
d. Rely on emotion-focused coping strategies
(EASY)

54. Which of the following is the learning theory that includes cognitive processes such as anticipating, judging, memory, and imitation of models?
a. cognitive psychology
b. cognitivitism
c. social cognitive view
d. cognitive view
(EASY)

55. The motivation to work on a task because it is interesting, exciting and challenging is referred to as:
a. Social motivation
b. Intrinsic motivation
c. Extrinsic motivation
d. Creativity
(EASY)

56. The Id, according to Freud, is driven by aggressive and sexual instincts. This corresponds to Jung's archetype called
a. Shadow
b. Persona
c. Anima
d. Self
(EASY)

57. If an individual is unable to maintain balance due to damage to a particular part of his brain, where did this damage most likely occur?
a. Cerebellum
b. Medulla
c. Pons
d. Reticular formation
(EASY)

58. Which of the following is NOT the part of hindbrain?
a. medulla oblongata
b. cerebellum
c. Pons
d. cerebral cortex
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

Ans. d
Sol. There are three main parts of the hindbrain - pons, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. Cerebral cortex is part of forebrain.

59. A primary goal of psychoanalysis is to
a. Change behavior.
b. Overcome low self-esteem.
c. Reveal problems in the unconscious
d. Learn how to get along with others
(EASY)

60. Which of the following strategies does not facilitate problem solving?
a. Algorithms
b. Analogy
c. Mental set
d. Heuristics
(EASY)

61. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Kurtosis
(EASY)

62. Ideas of reference are noticed in:
a. Schizophrenia
b. Alcoholism
c. Drug addiction
d. None of the above
(EASY)

63. Which of the following is not the component of emotional intelligence, according to Mayer and Salovey model?
a. Perceiving emotions
b. Understanding emotions
c. Using emotions to facilitate thoughts
d. Avoiding emotions
(EASY)

64. According to Path Goal Leadership theory, the leader who sets challenging goals for associates and shows confidence that they will attain these goals and perform well is called:
a. Supportive leader
b. Participative leader
c. Achievement-oriented leader
d. Directive leader
(EASY)

65. Means end analysis is an important strategy of:
a. Sensory detection
b. Problem solving
c. Signal detection
d. Hypothesis formulation
(EASY)

66. The presence of delusions or hallucinations in a person's behavior is a strong indicator of
a. Physical illness.
b. Psychodynamics.
c. Personal distress.
d. Psychopathology

67. Counter conditioning is based on the principles of _____
a. Operant conditioning.
b. Social learning
c. Classical conditioning.
d. Cognitive learning.
(EASY)

68. _____ refers to the diminished effectiveness of the immune response.
a. Immuno suppression
b. Psycho neuro immunology
c. Analgesia
d. Reduced hardiness
(EASY)

69. _____ refers to a passive resignation to one's fate following recurring failure or punishment.
a. Learned helplessness
b. Mania
c. Hostility
d. Pessimism
(EASY)

70. Sakshi locks herself in her bedroom and refuses to see her family or go to work. Sakshi is displaying the _____ indicator of abnormality.
a. Hallucinations
b. Mal-adaptiveness
c. Irrationality
d. Observer discomfort
(MODERATE)

71. Which of the following cannot be used to describe the spread of values in a distribution of data?
a. The range
b. Measures of variability
c. The standard deviation
d. The mean
(EASY)

72. According to the Hackman and Oldham Job Characteristics Model of Work Motivation, _____ refers to whether the job has a definite beginning and end.
a. Skill variety
b. Task identity
c. Task significance
d. Autonomy
(EASY)

73. "On Becoming A Person" is written by:
a. Roger Waters
b. Abraham Maslow
c. Carl Rogers
d. John Dewey
(EASY)

74. Freud believed that women are attracted to men as a result of _____.
a. Fixation
b. Id impulses
c. The Oedipus complex
d. Penis envy
(EASY)

75. A hopeless and helpless feeling brought about by relentless work-related stress is termed:
a. Distress
b. Frustration
c. Burnout
d. Conflict
(EASY)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 2

1. Ans. c
Sol. Bose's doctoral thesis, Concept of Repression (1921) blended Hindu thought with Freudian concepts. He sent the thesis to Freud, which led to a correspondence between the two men and to the formation of the Indian Psychoanalytic Society in 1922 in Calcutta.

2. Ans. a
Sol. The Principles of Psychology is an 1890 book about psychology by William James, an American philosopher and psychologist who trained to be a physician.

3. Ans. b
Sol. A psychologist is interested in what a particular person might do in stressful situation. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of prediction.

4. Ans. c
Sol. Cognitive therapy is a relatively short-term form of psychotherapy based on the concept that the way we think about things affects how we feel emotionally. Cognitive therapy focuses on present thinking, behavior, and communication rather than on past experiences and is oriented toward problem solving.

5. Ans. b
Sol. In a time sample observation, an observation of a client is made every five minutes over a set period of time, usually an hour. The observations are only brief but will include the activity the client is engaged in, which area of the nursery they are in and the level of involvement at that particular time.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Blind Observer - an observer who can record data without knowing what the researcher has predicted.

7. Ans. b
Sol. Descartes argued that body and mind interact. According to him they interact through the pineal gland.

8. Ans. a
Sol. The reversal to +40 mV strongly implicates the action of Na+ ions as the basis for action potential.

9. Ans. a
Sol. Wilhelm Wundt was a German psychologist who established the very first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany in 1879.

10. Ans. b
Sol. Piaget studied the intellectual development of his own three children and created a theory that described the stages that children pass through in the development of intelligence and formal thought processes. He gave four stages: Sensorimotor stage (0–2 years old) Preoperational stage (2–7 years old) Concrete operational stage (7–11 years old) Formal operational stage (11 years old through adulthood)

11. Ans. b
Sol. Na+ and Cl- ions outside the membrane have less negative charge than K+ and A- ions inside. This is the reason of negative voltage of a neuron during Resting Potential.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Functionalists were interested in the role of consciousness in dealing with the problems of everyday living. According to functionalists, mental states are identified by what they do rather than by what they are made of.

13. Ans. a
Sol. The sequence in which the Social Combination rules are followed for group success is Additive, Disjunctive, compensatory, conjunctive. if it is additive, the teams' performance would depend on how well all of the runners perform together. If a task is conjunctive, it would depend on the poorest runner on the team. If it is disjunctive, it would depend on the best runner on the team. If it's compensatory then it is dependent on the average of all people.

14. Ans. d
Sol. The brain has excess neurons at birth. Some nerve cells die during the first few years of life.
Our brain can generate new nerve cells.

15. Ans. b
Sol. A genotype is an individual's collection of genes. The term also can refer to the two alleles inherited for a particular gene. The genotype is expressed when the information encoded in the genes' DNA is used to make protein and RNA molecules.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Comparing identical and fraternal twins: half of whom have been reared apart is the best method for studying the relative contribution of heredity and environment. Identical twins have almost no differences in their DNA so rearing them apart would show the role of environment. Fraternal twins in same house would show the role of heredity while keeping environment constant. And comparison would yield both genetic and environment factors.

17. Ans. c
Sol. The mental function of consciousness remains the greatest mystery to psychologists. Consciousness, at its simplest, is sentience or awareness of internal and external existence.

18. Ans. d

Sol. As test length increases, both reliability and validity improve. Reliability is the consistency, and validity is the test assessing what it claims to assess.

19. Ans. b
Sol. Critical thinking is the analysis of facts to form a judgment. It generally includes the rational, skeptical, unbiased analysis, or evaluation of factual evidence.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Daydreams shift away from the immediate situation to fantasies or other thoughts.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The primary function of the somatic nervous system is to connect the central nervous system to the body's muscles to control voluntary movements and reflex arcs. Since playing piano involves voluntary movement, the somatic nervous system plays a role.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Eudemonic wellbeing is more about being in control and having a choice. True happiness is found in expression of virtue. Well-being refers to "striving for perfection. Well-being consists of fulfilling its true self.

23. Ans. b
Sol. According to Freud, the manifest content of a dream refers to story line of the dream. The manifest content is the dream that the conscious individual remembers experiencing. It consists of all the elements—images, thoughts, emotions, and other content—of which the individual is cognitively aware upon awakening.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Sympathetic activation during emotions heart rate increases, breathing rate increases, increased skin resistance and dilate pupils.

25. Ans. b
Sol. The human brain contains approximately 100 billions many neurons.

26. Ans. b
Sol. Prescriptive norms are unwritten rules that are understood and followed by society and indicate what we should do.

27. Ans. a
Sol. Empathy, Personal distress, norms and values can be motivators for helping others.

28. Ans. a
Sol. Introspection is the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. It is used by structuralists to study consciousness.

29. Ans. d
Sol. According to Erik Erikson, the main task of adolescents is to solve the crisis of identity versus role confusion.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Developmental psychology is a scientific approach which aims to explain growth, change and consistency though the lifespan. Developmental psychology looks at how thinking, feeling, and behavior change throughout a person's life.

31. Ans. a
Sol. The central nervous system is comprised of all the neurons in the brain and the spinal cord.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Cognitive neuroscience is the field of study focusing on the neural substrates of mental processes. It is at the intersection of psychology and neuroscience, but also overlaps with physiological psychology, cognitive psychology and neuropsychology.

33. Ans. d
Sol. Multiple sclerosis disease in which the immune system eats away at the protective myelin covering of nerves. It may also be caused due to damage to cells that produce myelin sheath.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Perception is the sensory experience of the world. It involves both recognizing environmental stimuli and actions in response to these stimuli.

35. Ans. c
Sol. The nature-nurture controversy is primarily concerned with the relative importance of heredity and environment. Nature is the genetic component and nurture is the environmental part.

36. Ans. d
Sol. Distinct changes in behavior that occur at defined points of life are known as developmental stages

37. Ans. c
Sol. There are no photoreceptors i.e., rods or cones in the optic disk, and, therefore, there is no image detection in this area. It is in this region that the optic nerve exits the eye on its way to the brain. Hence it is the region where the retina is insensitive to light.

38. Ans. b
Sol. The just noticeable difference (JND), also known as the difference threshold, is the minimum level of stimulation that a person can detect 50 percent of the time.

39. Ans. d
Sol. The key difference between the two main forms of schedules of reinforcement is whether reinforcement is determined by time or by number of responses.

40. Ans. c
Sol. The Parietal lobe mostly concerned in keeping us physically oriented in our environment. Parietal lobe helps with your sense of direction relative to the world around you. A major part of that is how you tell left from right, how you orient yourself and parts of your body using your eyesight, and how you understand sensory input from both sides of your body.

41. Ans. a
Sol. The term "phenotype" refers to the observable physical properties of an organism; these include the organism's appearance, development, and behavior.

42. Ans. b
Sol. The hypothalamus is in the lower central part of the brain. It links the endocrine system and nervous system. Nerve cells in the hypothalamus make chemicals that control the release of hormones secreted from the pituitary gland.

43. Ans. b
Sol. A schema is a cognitive structure that serves as a framework for one's knowledge about people, places, objects, and events. Schemas help people organize their knowledge of the world and understand new information.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder is a sleep disorder in which you physically act out vivid, often unpleasant dreams with vocal sounds and sudden, often violent arm and leg movements during REM sleep — sometimes called dream-enacting behavior.

45. Ans. b
Sol. Jung stated the shadow to be the unknown dark side of the personality. According to Jung, the shadow, in being instinctive and irrational, is prone to psychological projection, in which a perceived personal inferiority is recognized as a perceived moral deficiency in someone else.

46. Ans. c
Sol. the strongest and most rapid conditioning occurs in Short Delay conditioning. Here a Neural stimulus (tone) might be presented immediately before the unconditional stimulus (food) is presented. Consequently, the conditioned stimulus (tone) may come to elicit conditioned response (salivation) even in the absence of unconditioned stimulus.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Feeling that there are too many people in room is called crowding.

48. Ans. d
Sol. Rescorla found that the CS must predict the UCS for conditioning to take place.

49. Ans. c
Sol. Biological preparedness is the idea that people and animals are inherently inclined to form associations between certain stimuli and responses. This concept plays an important role in learning, particularly in understanding the classical conditioning process.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Humans inherit 23 pairs of chromosomes from their parents. Among them is the Y chromosome, which passes from father to son. Only males have Y chromosomes, so a child will be son only if father passes on Y chromosome.

51. Ans. d
Sol. Size constancy refers to the fact that our perceptions of the size of objects are relatively constant despite the fact that the size of objects on the retina.

52. Ans. c
Sol. The ego ideal is the part of the superego that includes the rules and standards for good behaviors. These behaviors include those that are approved of by parental and other authority figures. Obeying these rules leads to feelings of pride, value, and accomplishment. Breaking these rules can result in feelings of guilt.

53. Ans. a
Sol. People who are more resistant to the negative effects of stress tend to have a high sense of control and commitment.

54. Ans. c
Sol. The social-cognitive perspective on personality is a theory that emphasizes cognitive processes, such as thinking and judging, in the development of personality.

55. Ans. b
Sol. Intrinsic motivation is the act of doing something without any obvious external rewards. You do it because it's enjoyable and interesting, rather than because of an outside incentive or pressure to do it, such as a reward or deadline.

56. Ans. a
Sol. Jung stated the shadow to be the unknown dark side of the personality. According to Jung, the shadow, in being instinctive and irrational, is prone to psychological projection.

57. Ans. a
Sol. One major function of the cerebellum is to coordinate the timing and force of different muscle groups to produce fluid limb or body movements. The cerebellum is important for motor learning.

58.Ans. d
Sol. There are three main parts of the hindbrain - pons, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. Cerebral cortex is part of forebrain.

59. Ans. c
Sol. The primary assumption of psychoanalysis is the belief that all people possess unconscious thoughts, feelings, desires, and memories. The aim of psychoanalysis therapy is to release repressed emotions and experiences, i.e., make the unconscious conscious.

60. Ans. c
Sol. A mental set is a tendency to only see solutions that have worked in the past. This type of fixed thinking can make it difficult to come up with solutions and can impede the problem-solving process.

61. Ans. d
Sol. A measure of central tendency is a single value that attempts to describe a set of data by identifying the central position within that set of data. Mean, median, and mode are measures of central tendency.

62. Ans. a
Sol. Delusions of reference may indicate a delusional disorder such as schizophrenia, and some personality traits may predispose a person to ideas of reference.

63. Ans. d
Sol. The model proposes that four fundamental emotion-related abilities comprise EI: (1) perception/expression of emotion, (2) use of

emotion to facilitate thinking, (3) understanding of emotion, and (4) management of emotion in oneself and others.

64. Ans. c
Sol. The achievement-oriented leader behavior refers to situations where the leader sets challenging goals for employees, expects them to perform at their highest level, and shows confidence in their ability to meet this expectation.

65. Ans. b
Sol. In means-ends analysis, the problem solver begins by envisioning the end, or ultimate goal, and then determines the best strategy for attaining the goal in his current situation. It is also used commonly in artificial intelligence (AI) for limiting search in AI programs.

66. Ans. d
Sol. Psychopathology is a term which refers to either the study of mental illness or mental distress or the manifestation of behaviours and experiences which may be indicative of mental illness or psychological impairment.

67. Ans. c
Sol. Counter conditioning is a type of therapy based on the principles of classical conditioning that attempts to replace bad or unpleasant emotional responses to a stimulus with more pleasant, adaptive responses.

68. Ans. a
Sol. Immuno suppression refers to the suppression of the body's immune system and its ability to fight infections and other diseases. Immuno suppression may be deliberately induced with drugs, as in preparation for bone marrow or other organ transplantation, to prevent rejection of the donor tissue.

69. Ans. a
Sol. Learned helplessness is a state that occurs after a person has experienced a stressful situation repeatedly. They come to believe that they are unable to control or change the situation, so they do not try even when opportunities for change become available.

70. Ans. b
Sol. Maladaptive behaviors are those that stop you from adapting to new or difficult circumstances. They can start after a major life change, illness, or traumatic event. Here not interacting with anyone and not going to work are maladaptive behaviors.

71. Ans. d
Sol. The measures of spread are Range, Variance, and Standard Deviation. Mean is a measure of central tendency.

72. Ans. b
Sol. According to the Hackman and Oldham Job Characteristics Model of Work Motivation, task identity refers to whether the job has a definite beginning and end. It is the extent to which a job involves doing a complete from beginning to end and identifiable piece of work with a visible outcome, as opposed to doing only a portion of the job. Task identity is an important component of job satisfaction.

73. Ans. c
Sol. Carl Rogers has written "On Becoming A Person"

74. Ans. d
Sol. Penis envy is a theory in Freudian psychoanalytic theory that proposes that very young girls feel deprived and envious that they do not have a penis. These feelings later lead to a desire for access to a penis and normal heterosexual development.

75. Ans. c
Sol. Burnout is a state of emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion caused by excessive and prolonged stress. It occurs when you feel overwhelmed, emotionally drained, and unable to meet constant demands.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 3

1. Pavlov's conditioning is an example of _____.
a. Trace Conditioning
b. Immediate Conditioning
c. Long Delay Conditioning
d. Short Delay Conditioning
(EASY)

2. Concepts allow us to identify things without _____.
a. Learning
b. Recognition
c. Relearning
d. Remembering
(EASY)

3. The two basic processes that govern the activity of central nervous system, according to Pavlov are _____.
a. Cortical Mosaic, Dynamic Stereotype
b. Excitation, Cortical Mosaic
c. Excitation, Inhibition
d. None of the above
(EASY)

4. _____ coined the term of social facilitation.
a. Floyd Allport
b. Norman Triplet
c. Hazel Markus
d. Robert Zajonc
(EASY)

5. Which theory of emotion implies that every emotion is associated with a unique physiological reaction?
a. James - Lange theory
b. Two factor theory
c. Cannon - Bard theory
d. Opponent - process theory
(EASY)

6. Having prior memory associations that make it difficult to form new memory association is termed as _____.
a. Retroactive inhibition
b. Decay
c. Proactive inhibition
d. Time-dependent decay
(EASY)

7. A major advantage of experimental method is _____.
a. identification of a cause-and-effect relationship
b. similar to the correlational method in that causality is determined
c. that the surroundings are always similar to real-life experiences
d. that it is an informal way to investigate behaviour
(EASY)

8. Afferent and Efferent nerves are found in which of the following?
a. Sympathetic Nervous System
b. Somatic Nervous System
c. Para - Sympathetic Nervous System
d. Central Nervous System
(EASY)

9. A covariate is best described as _____.
a. A variable that is related to the independent variable
b. A variable that is directly influenced by the dependent variable
c. A variable that is related to the dependent variable
d. A variable that is related to both independent and dependent variable
(EASY)

10. Richard Thompson found that some instances of classical conditioning takes place in small areas of the _____.
a. Cerebellum
b. Amygdala
c. Hippocampus
d. None of the above
(EASY)

11. The process by which we generate new neurons is called _____.
a. Epigenesis
b. Neural connections
c. Neurogenesis
d. Cortical fissures
(EASY)

12. Which of the following cell produce myelin in the Central Nervous System?
a. Schwann cells
b. Microglia
c. Astrocytes
d. Oligodendrocytes
(EASY)

13. The most commonly overlooked and obvious reason for forgetting is:
a. Encoding specificity
b. Lack of sleep
c. Encoding failure
d. Faulty eating habit
(MODERATE)

14. Which of the following are regulated by Sympathetic Nervous System?
a. Dilation of pupils
b. Decreased activity of Adrenal Gland
c. Digestion is stimulated
d. Increased Heart Rate
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

15. If Priya is given an allowance of $5.00 on every Friday for doing her chores, we should expect that she will
a. Work hard consistently throughout the week.
b. Not do many chores until just before allowance time.
c. Do her chores to prevent punishment by her parents.
d. Keep doing her chores, even when she no longer receives allowance.
(MODERATE)

16. According to the earliest theories of hunger, the primary signal that motivates us to eat is
a. Food in the mouth
b. The sight of food
c. The firing of neurons in the brain
d. Stomach contraction
(EASY)

17. Phi phenomena is the principle behind:
a. Illusion of brightness
b. Illusion of size
c. Illusion of distance
d. Illusion of movement
(EASY)

18. A practical use of aversive conditioning by John Garcia was to
a. Cause to people to look forward to receiving chemotherapy.
b. Dissuade wild coyotes from attacking sheep.
c. Make little Albert cry at the sight of a white mouse.
d. Alter peoples eating preferences for lamb.
(MODERATE)

19. While constructing a test and item writing, it is a common error, there the question or the item touches upon more than one issue; however the response option is only one. Such items are referred to as
a. Leading questions
b. Open-ended questions
c. Double barreled questions
d. Reverse coding questions
(EASY)

20. The technique of _____ involves severing the nerve fibers connecting the frontal lobes with deep brain structures including the thalamus and the hypothalamus.
a. Neurosurgery
b. Prefrontal lobotomy
c. Electroconvulsive therapy
d. Transcranial magnetic stimulation
(EASY)

21. Loveesh gets annoyed when his mother nags him to do his homework. When he finally does it, his mother stops nagging. Now he does the homework without any Nagging. Here 'nagging' has served as a _____.
a. Punishment by application
b. Negative reinforcement
c. Positive reinforcement
d. Punishment by removal
(MODERATE)

22. What is the other name of operant conditioning?
a. Latent learning
b. Type-r conditioning
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
(EASY)

23. According to Freud, the latent content of a dream refers to
a. The setting of the dream.
b. The emotional tone of the dream.
c. The story line of the dream.
d. The symbolic meaning of the dream
(EASY)

24. A network of associated facts and concepts that make out general knowledge of the world is referred to as
a. Episodic memory
b. Implicit memory
c. Explicit memory
d. Semantic memory
(EASY)

25. Schacter's theory of emotion proposes that emotion results when
a. You cognitively label the arousal and give it emotional meaning.
b. You simultaneously experience arousal and an emotional experience.
c. You look back over your experiences to try and identify the arousal you just experienced.
d. Your sensory experiences fail to have any personal significance.
(EASY)

26. _____ measures the extent to which the items varies from central value
a. Parametric
b. Dispersion
c. Non-parametric
d. Normal Probability curve
(EASY)

27. Brain tumor in the limbic system is most likely to produce changes in a person's.
a. Coordination.
b. Sleep patterns.
c. Vision.
d. Emotions
(EASY)

28. _____ Lobe regulates the function of language.
a. Temporal lobe
b. Parietal lobe
c. Frontal lobe
d. None of the above
(EASY)

29. Successful use of the experimental method requires _____.
a. Collecting responses of large members of person
b. Confounding of variable
c. Random assignment of participants
d. Observation of behavior in natural settings

30. The notion that aggression can be reduced by allowing angry individuals to engage harmless activities that allow them to "blow off self-esteem" is:
a. Frustration aggression hypothesis
b. Displacement hypothesis
c. Sublimation hypothesis
d. Catharsis hypothesis
(MODERATE)

31. What it is called, when more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation.
a. situational crisis
b. variable crisis
c. Multisituational Effect
d. Interaction
(EASY)

32. _____ is an amino acid that can help people sleep and can be found in the glass of milk.
a. Teratogen
b. Tetracycline
c. Tryptophan
d. Thalidomide
(EASY)

33. Having seen or heard a stimulus once may facilitate our recognizing it on a latter occasion, even if we are not aware that this is happening. This phenomena is referred to as
a. Primacy effect
b. Practice effect
c. Recency effect
d. Priming effect
(EASY)

34. The study of origins has to do with why a disorder begins and includes biological, psychological and social dimensions.
a. Moral Therapy
b. Clinical
c. Developmental psychology
d. Etiology
(EASY)

35. A sudden , urge to sleep, which lasts a few minutes to half an hour during the daytime is called _____.
a. Narcolepsy
b. Hypersomnia
c. Sleep Apnea
d. Somnambulism
(EASY)

36. There is a need of REM sleep is suggested by _____.
a. REM tolerance
b. REM rebound
c. Eye movements accompanying REM sleep
d. Emotional catharsis during REM sleep
(EASY)

37. Wilson was the stronger supporter of _____plays vital role for shaping of behavior.
a. God
b. Culture and Environment
c. Past life
d. Genes
(EASY)

38. The role of the limbic system in emotion is to
a. Trigger the internal and external behaviors involved in emotions.
b. Arouse the whole brain simultaneously when we are aroused.
c. Makes a person's heart race when aroused.
d. Integrates the hormonal and neural emotional aspects.
(EASY)

39. The notion of _____ suggests that the two hemispheres of the brain influence different types of emotion.
a. Lesioning
b. The emotion wheel
c. Lateralization of emotion
d. Optimal arousal theory
(EASY)

40. The frequency of narcolepsy can be reduced by
a. Medication
b. Psychotherapy
c. Regular exercise
d. Mid-afternoon naps
(EASY)

41. _____ form the body's two communication systems.
a. The left and right hemispheres of the brain
b. The dendrites and the axons
c. The nervous system and the endocrine system
d. Reflexes and controlled behavior
(EASY)

42. The resting potential of a Neuron is
a. – 95 mv
b. – 70 mv
c. + 85 mv
d. +70 mv
(EASY)

43. Bipolar disorder is often called
a. Manic-depressive disorder
b. Catatonic schizophrenia.
c. Clinical depression
d. Dissociative disorder
(EASY)

44. While sitting in class, Parag suddenly experiences the following: a racing heart, clammy hands, dizziness and shaking. Parag has many of the symptoms typical of
a. A panic attack.
b. Irrationality
c. A fugue state
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

45. Which is the correct sequence of stages involved in creative thinking?
a. Preparation - illumination - verification, incubation.

b. Preparation - verification - illumination - incubation.
c. Preparation - incubation - illumination - verification.
d. Preparation - illumination - incubation - verification.
(EASY)

46. Which of the following is not correct of the Piaget's theory?
a. Disequilibrium terminates in structural change
b. Individual stages of development cannot be skipped or omitted from the sequence.
c. Stages of equilibrium do not last as long as stages of disequilibrium
d. Later stages are independent of the elements and experiences of early stages
(EASY)

47. What type of retinal cells allow us to perceive color?
a. sympathetic ganglion
b. parasympathetic ganglion
c. Rods
d. Cones
(EASY)

48. Which form of therapy directly confronts a client's self-defeating thought patterns?
a. Humanistic therapy
b. Participant modeling
c. Behavioral therapy
d. Rational-emotive behavior therapy
(MODERATE)

49. Infant attachment has been explained in terms of all of the following except
a. innate behavior
b. comfort contact
c. Imprint
d. rational thought
(EASY)

50. What is the psychological term that describes the sum total of beliefs that one has about oneself?
a. Collective view
b. Self-concept
c. Introspective concept
d. None of the above
(EASY)

51. Neelu imagines becoming a renowned painter someday. Neelu engaging in
a. Divergent Thinking
b. Creative Thinking
c. Prospective Thinking
d. Autistic Thinking
(MODERATE)

52. Which of the following concepts is not used by Sternberg in his theory of intelligence?
a. Meta components
b. Factor Analysis
c. Performance components
d. Selective encoding
(EASY)

53. Pankaj has suggested that language determines the way people think and that people with different languages think differently. This is called _____.
a. Algorithm
b. Linguistic relativity
c. Syntax
d. Linguistic dissonance
(MODERATE)

54. The _____ hypothalamus is responsible for onset whereas the _____ hypothalamus is involved in cessation of eating behavior.
a. Lateral, Ventral
b. Ventromedial, Posterior
c. Posterior, Anterior
d. Lateral, Ventromedial
(EASY)

55. Which form of intelligence is not the part of the multiple intelligence?
a. Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence
b. Logical-Mathematical analysis
c. Logical thinking
d. Spatial representation
(EASY)

56. Cattle's and Eysenck's theories of personality are based on research using which statistical techniques?
a. Multiple Regression Analysis
b. Factor Analysis
c. Analysis of Variance
d. Correlation Analysis
(EASY)

57. A person who is trying to hide their true feelings will
a. Show a forced smile.
b. Show dilation of the pupils.
c. Become more aroused.
d. End to speak more rapidly
(MODERATE)

58. A test-consists of 55 items. If we add 20 items to it, then the reliability of test would _____.
a. increase
b. decrease
c. won't be affected
d. a and b both depending on the complexity of items
(MODERATE)

59. A person who needs nine hours per night, but is only allowed to sleep for six hours per night, would be said to suffer from
a. Insomnia.
b. Hypersomnia.
c. Sleep apnea
d. A sleep debt.
(EASY)

60. Who devised the Rank-Difference method for calculation of correlation?
a. Karl Pearson

b. Francis Galton
c. Charles Spearman
d. Henry E. Garrett
(EASY)

61. Which of the following techniques involves analysis of dreams as a part of the counseling process?
a. Existential
b. Behaviorist
c. Client-centered
d. Psychoanalytic
(EASY)

62. What is the age span for Piaget's concrete operational stage?
a. 7-11 years
b. 2-7 years
c. birth to 2 years
d. beyond 11 years
(EASY)

63. The contingency theory of leadership has been proposed by _____.
a. Robert House
b. Victor Vroom
c. Fred Fiedler
d. Hersey & Blanchard
(EASY)

64. Aversion therapy is useful for the treatment of
a. Anxiety.
b. Diminished self-esteem.
c. a phobic fear.
d. drug addiction
(EASY)

65. Which neurotransmitter is responsible for conveying information at neuromuscular junctions?
a. Dopamine
b. Serotonin
c. Acetylcholine
d. Adenosine
(EASY)

66. Choose the correct sequencing of brain waves as per their increasing cycle per second (Hz).
a. Alpha, Beta, Theta, Delta
b. Delta, Theta, Alpha, Beta
c. Beta, Delta, Alpha, Theta
d. Theta, Beta, Delta, Alpha
(EASY)

67. When the membrane of a neuron shows –72 mV electrical potential (inside to outside), it is said to be _____.
a. Excitatory post synaptic potential
b. Inhibitory post synaptic potential
c. Spike potential
d. Rest potential
(EASY)

68. Who developed the Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy?
a. Albert Ellis
b. B.F skinner
c. Albert Bandura
d. Walter Mischel
(EASY)

69. Freud defined _____ as the mental processes by which we protect ourselves from unacceptable or painful memories by pushing them out of consciousness.
a. Transience
b. Anterograde amnesia
c. Repression
d. Hysteria
(EASY)

70. Strenuous physical activity during the day is most likely to affect _____.
a. Stage 2 sleep spindles
b. Stage 4 deep sleep
c. Stage 1 sleep
d. REM sleep
(EASY)

71. If a child cries to obtain a new toy, the crying acts as a _____.
a. Negative reinforce
b. Partial reinforce
c. Positive reinforce
d. Negatively punisher
(MODERATE)

72. Semi inter quartile range is also known as _____.
a. Range
b. Average Deviation
c. Quartile Deviation
d. Standard Deviation
(EASY)

73. Scores on a test of intelligence are on _____ scale.
a. Ordinal
b. Nominal
c. Interval
d. Ratio
(MODERATE)

74. Thurstone popularized _____ scaling method
a. Paired comparison
b. Rank order method
c. Stimulus Rating
d. method of fractionation
(EASY)

75. A standard test is said to have _____.
a. Reliability
b. Validity
c. Norms
d. All of the above
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 3

1. Ans. d
Sol. In classical conditioning by Ivan Pavlov, the unconditioned stimulus is presented immediately after the presentation of the conditioned stimulus. It is an example of short-delay conditioning.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Once a concept is understood, there is no need for relearning. It is stored in the memory and is generally easily accessible as it is stored in the semantic memory.

3. Ans. c
Sol. Pavlov introduced the ideas of strength of excitation and inhibition, as well as mobility, irradiation, and generalization in the central nervous system. This excitation can lead to the gain of conditioned responses, or the generalization of a conditioned response.

4. Ans. a
Sol. It was Floyd Allport who coined the term Social Facilitation in 1924. Allport conducted various experiments placing the participants either alone or in groups. And majority of the experiments showed that people in groups performed better than those placed alone. Norman Triplett was the first one to experimental study social facilitation.

5. Ans. a
Sol. The James-Lange theory proposes that our physical reactions are used to conclude emotions like that you are frightened ("I am trembling). According to the James-Lange theory, you then interpret your physical reactions to the stimulus as fear. Therefore, you feel frightened and rush to your car as quickly as you can. So for each emotion, there is a specific physiological reaction.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Proactive inhibition or proactive interference is an aspect of interference in learning and is a concept that describes the increased difficulty of learning or remembering a set of words after that set had been learned in a previous, different context.

7. Ans. a
Sol. The main purpose of the experimental research strategy is to establish the existence of a cause- and- effect relationship between two variables. To accomplish this goal, an experiment manipulates one variable while a second variable is measured and other variables are controlled.

8. Ans. b
Sol. The somatic nervous system consists of both afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) nerves. It is also responsible for the reflex arc, which involves the use of interneurons to perform reflexive actions.

9. Ans. c
Sol. A covariate is a continuous variable that is expected to change ("vary") with ("co") the outcome variable of a study. Generally speaking, a covariate can refer to any continuous variable that is expected to correlate with the outcome variable (dependent variable) of interest.

10. Ans. a
Sol. Richard Thompson found that the cerebellum and its associated circuitry constitutes the entire essential neuronal system for classical conditioning of eye-blink and other discrete responses (e.g. limb flexion) learned with an aversive unconditioned stimulus (US) using the standard delay paradigm.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Neurogenesis is the birth of new neurons and occurs throughout the life span in specific regions in the mammalian brain, including the HPC. Neurogenesis occurs at higher rates in early years and declines with aging.

12. Ans. d
Sol. In the brain, oligodendrocytes produce the myelin sheath while the in spinal cord, the Schwann cells produce the myelin sheath.

13. Ans. c
Sol. The most commonly overlooked and obvious reason for forgetting is Encoding Failure. It refers to the brain's occasional failure to create a memory link. Most of us never encode the details of the penny. We only encode enough information to be able to distinguish it from other coins. If we don't encode the information, then it's not in our long-term memory, so we will not be able to remember it.

14. Ans. c
Sol. Dilation of pupils and increased heart rate are regulated by the sympathetic nervous system while the digestion stimulation and decreased activity of adrenal gland are regulated by the parasympathetic nervous system.

15. Ans. b
Sol. Since the day of receiving allowance is fixed and not dependent on the number of chores done, there is no need for Priya to do the chores other days, except for just before the allowance day. This is the limitation of fixed ratio reinforcement schedule.

16. Ans. d
Sol. According to the earliest theories of hunger, the primary signal that motivates us to eat is Hunger pangs, or hunger pains, which are caused by strong contractions of the stomach when it's empty. This uncomfortable sensation is often accompanied by hunger, or the desire to eat.

17. Ans. d
Sol. The term phi phenomenon is used in a narrow sense for an apparent motion that is observed if two nearby optical stimuli are presented in alternation with a relatively high frequency.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Garcia discovered that taste aversion is an acquired reaction to the smell or taste that an animal is exposed to before getting sick. He discovered this by giving rat flavored water before exposing them to radiation that made them sick. This discovery was also named The Garcia Effect to honor Dr.Garcia'swork. He was successful in dissuading wild coyotes from attacking sheep.

19. Ans. c

Sol. A double-barreled question is an informal fallacy. It is committed when someone asks a question that touches upon more than one issue, yet allows only for one answer.

20. Ans. b
Sol. Prefrontal lobotomy involves the surgical division of the central core of the white matter within the frontal lobes, empirically designed to sever the connections of the frontal cortex and especially to interrupt the projections which connect the frontal regions with the thalamus and hypothalamus.

21. Ans. b
Sol. Loveesh studying to avoid the nagging shows that nagging here is a negative reinforcement. With negative reinforcement, something uncomfortable or otherwise unpleasant is taken away in response to a stimulus.

22. Ans. b
Sol. Type R conditioning refers to the conditioning of operant behavior in which responses (i.e. behaviors emitted in response to unknown stimuli) are reinforced). In Type R conditioning, the strength of conditioning is usually measured by response rate.

23. Ans. d
Sol. According to Freud, the latent content of a dream is the hidden psychological meaning of the dream. This content appears in disguise symbolically and contains things that are hidden from conscious awareness, often because it may be upsetting or traumatic.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Semantic memory is a category of long-term memory that involves the recollection of ideas, concepts and facts commonly regarded as general knowledge. Examples of semantic memory include factual information such as grammar and algebra.

25. Ans. a
Sol. The Schachter-Singer Theory, also known as the Two-Factor theory of emotion, states that 2 factors are needed to experience emotion. First, an environmental stimuli elicits a physiological response and then emotions are produced as a result of this cognitive labeling.

26. Ans. b
Sol. In statistics, dispersion is the extent to which a distribution is stretched or squeezed. Common examples of measures of statistical dispersion are the variance, standard deviation, and interquartile range.

27. Ans. d
Sol. The limbic system is the part of the brain involved in our behavioural and emotional responses, especially when it comes to behaviours we need for survival: feeding, reproduction and caring for our young, and fight or flight responses. Hence, a tumor in this area would produce changes in a person's emotions.

28. Ans. a
Sol. The temporal lobes play an important role in processing affect/emotions, language, and certain aspects of visual perception. The dominant temporal lobe, which is the left side in most people, is involved in understanding language and learning and remembering verbal information.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Random assignment of participants to experimental and control groups helps ensure that there are no extraneous variables that could affect the performance on the dependent variable.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Sublimation is a defense mechanism, an unconscious psychological defense that reduces the anxiety that may result from unacceptable urges or harmful stimuli. So angry individuals are channelizing their anger to different activity which will help them reduce it without harming anyone.

31. Ans. d
Sol. In statistics, an interaction may arise when considering the relationship among three or more variables, and describes a situation in which the effect of one causal variable on an outcome depends on the state of a second causal variable.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Tryptophan are compounds that help us relax and prepare for sleep by building melatonin and serotonin. However, there is not enough tryptophan in a normal serving of milk to cause any real drowsiness.

33. Ans. d
Sol. Priming is a phenomenon whereby exposure to one stimulus influences a response to a subsequent stimulus, without conscious guidance or intention. For example, the word NURSE is recognized more quickly following the word DOCTOR than following the word BREAD.

34. Ans. d
Sol. The etiology of a disease is its cause or origin. It can also refer to the study of the cause of things in other fields, such as philosophy and physics.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Narcolepsy is a chronic sleep disorder characterized by overwhelming daytime drowsiness and sudden attacks of sleep. People with narcolepsy often find it difficult to stay awake for long periods of time, regardless of the circumstances.

36. Ans. b
Sol. REM rebound is the lengthening and increasing frequency and depth of rapid eye movement sleep which occurs after periods of sleep deprivation. When people have been prevented from experiencing REM, they take less time than usual to attain the REM state.

37. Ans. d
Sol. E.O. Wilson argued that evolution may also act upon groups. The mechanisms responsible for group selection employ paradigms and population statistics borrowed from evolutionary game theory.

38. Ans. d
Sol. The limbic system is the part of the brain involved in our behavioural and emotional responses, especially when it comes to behaviours we need for survival: feeding, reproduction and caring for

our young, and fight or flight responses. It integrates the hormonal and neural emotional aspects.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Emotional lateralization is the asymmetrical representation of emotional control and processing in the brain. There is evidence for the lateralization of other brain functions as well. Emotions are complex and involve a variety of physical and cognitive responses, many of which are not well understood.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Drugs that stimulate the central nervous system are the primary treatment to help people with narcolepsy stay awake during the day. Doctors often try modafinil (Provigil) or armodafinil (Nuvigil) first for narcolepsy.

41. Ans. c
Sol. The nervous and endocrine systems are two forms of communication system in the human body that integrate, coordinate and respond to sensory information which is received by the human body from its surroundings.

42. Ans. b
Sol. The resting membrane potential of a neuron is about -70 mV (mV=millivolt) - this means that the inside of the neuron is 70 mV less than the outside. At rest, there are relatively more sodium ions outside the neuron and more potassium ions inside that neuron.

43. Ans. a
Sol. Bipolar disorder is characterized by depressive (low mood) and manic episodes (high mood). Hence, it is also referred to as manic-depressive disorder.

44. Ans. a
Sol. The above symptoms are classic to a panic attack. A panic attack is a sudden episode of intense fear that triggers severe physical reactions when there is no real danger or apparent cause. Panic attacks symptoms include: shaking. feeling disorientated. nausea. rapid, irregular heartbeats, dry mouth, breathlessness, sweating, dizziness.

45. Ans. c
Sol. According to Wallas' model of creativity, the four stages of creative thinking are: preparation, incubation, illumination and verification.
preparation -gathering information and materials, identifying sources of inspiration, and acquiring knowledge about the project or problem at hand.
Incubation- keeping the problem aside for a while to help creative thought and problem solving happen as unconscious processes are working on the problem while the individual is not consciously thinking about the problem
Illumination-illumination is when the "aha" moment happens.
Evaluation-you consider the validity of your idea and weigh it against alternatives.
Verification- it is necessary to verify whether that solution is correct or not by implementing.

46. Ans. d
Sol. Piaget believed that each stage of development is based on the foundation of the earlier stage and is not independent of it.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Cone cells, or cones, are one of the two types of photoreceptor cells that are in the retina of the eye which are responsible for color vision as well as eye color sensitivity; they function best in relatively bright light, as opposed to rod cells that work better in dim light.

48. Ans. d
Sol. Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) is a type of therapy introduced by Albert Ellis in the 1950s. It's an approach that helps you identify irrational beliefs and negative thought patterns that may lead to emotional or behavioral issues. It often involves confrontation about client's self-defeating thought patterns.

49. Ans. d
Sol. Infant attachment is explained in terms of imprints (Konrad Lorenz), innate behavior as well as comfort contacts (Harry Harlow). However, rational thought has nothing to do with infant attachment.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Self-concept is a collection of beliefs about oneself. Generally, self-concept embodies the answer to the question "Who am I?".

51. Ans. d
Sol. Autistic thinking is a type of mental activity in which focus is directed inward and the thinking is subjective (as opposed to objective). Autistic thinking is comprised of inner thoughts and individual reality. Daydreaming and fantasies are common elements of autistic thinking such as Neelu imagining being a renowned painter some day.

52. Ans. b
Sol. Sternberg's theory of intelligence is not based on factor analysis. He focused on meta components, performance components and selective encoding.

53. Ans. b
Sol. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, the Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism, is a principle suggesting that the structure of a language affects its speakers' worldview or cognition, and thus people's perceptions are relative to their spoken language.

54. Ans. d
Sol. The lateral hypothalamus is responsible for onset of eating behavior whereas the ventromedial hypothalamus is involved in cessation of eating behaviour.

55. Ans. c
Sol. Logical thinking is not a part of Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences. The eight types of intelligence described by Gardner include: musical-rhythmic, visual-spatial, verbal-linguistic, logical-mathematical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal and naturalistic.

56. Ans. b
Sol. Cattell and Eysenck used Factor Analysis, on which they based their theories. Factor analysis is a statistical technique that reduces a set of variables by extracting all their commonalities into a smaller number of factors. It can also be called data reduction.

57. Ans. c
Sol. Effort to hide emotions is an effortful behaviour that is opposing to the natural flow of feelings. So, a person is more likely to be aroused in such a scenario.

58. Ans. a
Sol. Reliability has a definite relation with the length of the test. The more the number of items the test contains, the greater will be its reliability and vice-versa. Logically, the more sample of items we take of a given area of knowledge, skill and the like, the more reliable the test will be.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Sleep debt, also called a sleep deficit, is the difference between the amount of sleep someone needs and the amount they actually get. For example, if your body needs eight hours of sleep per night, but only get six- you have two hours of sleep debt.

60. Ans. c
Sol. Spearman C. (1904) in "The proof and measurement of association between two things", American Journal of Psychology introduced the Rank-Difference correlation.

61. Ans. d
Sol. Dream analysis and interpretation is a part of the psychoanalytic therapy process. Client-centred therapy focuses on the growth potential of clients, the behaviorist focuses on the behaviour modification techniques.

62. Ans. a
Sol. According to Jean Piaget's theory, the sensorimotor stage lasts from birth to 2 years, the preoperational stage lasts from 2-7 years, the concrete operational stage from 7-11 years and the formal operational stage from adolescence to adulthood.

63. Ans. c
Sol. The contingency model by business and management psychologist Fred Fiedler is a contingency theory concerned with the effectiveness of a leader in an organization.

64. Ans. d
Sol. Aversion therapy, sometimes called aversive therapy or aversive conditioning, is used to help a person give up a behavior or habit by having them associate it with something unpleasant. Aversion therapy is most known for treating people with addictive behaviors, like those found in alcohol use disorder.

65. Ans. c
Sol. Acetylcholine is the chief neurotransmitter of the parasympathetic nervous system, the part of the autonomic nervous system (a branch of the peripheral nervous system) that contracts smooth muscles, dilates blood vessels, increases bodily secretions, and slows heart rate. It is responsible for conveying information at neuromuscular junctions.

66. Ans. b
Sol. The EEG (electroencephalograph) measures brainwaves of different frequencies within the brain. The raw EEG has usually been described in terms of frequency bands: Gamma greater than 30(Hz) BETA (13-30Hz), ALPHA (8-12 Hz), THETA (4-8 Hz), and DELTA(less than 4 Hz).

67. Ans. d
Sol. Resting membrane potential of a neuron is about -70mV which means that the inside of the neuron is 70mV less than the outside. The cell membrane is selectively more permeable to K than Na and hence there are more k inside than the outside, and hence outside is more positive than the inside.

68. Ans. a
Sol. The Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) was developed by Albert Ellis. It's an approach that helps you identify irrational beliefs and negative thought patterns that may lead to emotional or behavioral issues.

69. Ans. c
Sol. Repression is the unconscious blocking of unpleasant emotions, impulses, memories, and thoughts from your conscious mind. Introduced by Sigmund Freud, the purpose of this defense mechanism is to try to minimize feelings of guilt and anxiety.

70. Ans. b
Sol. Strenuous physical activity, especially after evening can affect stage 4 deep sleep.

71. Ans. a
Sol. The parent is likely to give the toy to the child to avoid the child's crying. So, here, crying is a negative reinforcer for the parent to give the toy.

72. Ans. c
Sol. The Quartile Deviation (QD) is the product of half of the difference between the upper and. lower quartiles. Mathematically we can define as: Quartile Deviation = (Q3 – Q1) / 2. Quartile Deviation defines the absolute measure of dispersion. It is also known as quartile range.

73. Ans. c
Sol. There is no absolute 0 in case of intelligence scores. So scale of intelligence shows interval level data. Interval data is measured along a numerical scale that has equal distances between adjacent values. These distances are called "intervals." There is no true zero on an interval scale, which is what distinguishes it from a ratio scale.

74. Ans. a
Sol. Thurstone used the method of pairwise comparisons as an approach to measuring perceived intensity of physical stimuli, attitudes, preferences, choices, and values. He also studied implications of the theory he developed for opinion polls and political voting (Thurstone, 1959).

75. Ans. d
Sol. A standardized test is said to have high reliability, validity as well as has norms. Reliability and validity reflect psychometric soundness of the test.

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 4

1. _____ Psychologists work with persons who suffer from motivational and emotional problems.
a. Counseling
b. Behavioral
c. Clinical
d. Rehabilitation
(EASY)

2. _____is the base of all cognitive activities.
a. Consciousness
b. Alertness
c. Thinking
d. Intelligence
(EASY)

3. Artist mostly use _____to create an impression of depth on a flat surface.
a. Binocular cues
b. Both A and C
c. Monocular cues
d. None of the above
(EASY)

4. Anil searches specifically for a hammer to fix a nail though there are other tools available around him. He is influenced by_____.
a. Motivation
b. Functional fixedness
c. Lack of interest
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

5. The data related to height, weight, heart rate, fatigue level, Skin resistance, EEG falls in the category of _____
a. Demographic Information
b. Physiological Data
c. Physical Information
d. Psychological Information
(EASY)

6. _____help flattens the lens to focus the distant objects.
a. Optic nerve
b. Aqueous humor
c. Ciliary muscles
d. Fovea
(EASY)

7. Dr. Paramjeet Kaur is a psychologist who studies depression. She understands that the development of depression is complicated and includes many factors in her research, such as genetics, brain chemistry, cultural influences, and the influence of friends and family. Dr. Paramjeet's understanding of depression is an example of _____.
a. The sociocultural perspective
b. A pseudoscientific theory.
c. the biopyschosocial model.
d. the biological perspective
(MODERATE)

8. _____ is the idea that knowledge is gained through observation and experience.
a. Determinism
b. Skepticism
c. Parapsychology
d. Empiricism
(EASY)

9. A research psychologist is interested in whether children who play violent video games display above average violent behavior in real life. Which approach to this question could the psychologist take that would be consistent with the principles of empiricism?
a. Use common sense and public opinion to determine if there is a connection.
b. Ask children to speculate about whether they notice a connection between playing video games and their aggression
c. Carefully measure the type and amount of children's video game play and then observe their behavior.
d. Ask parents and teachers to provide general observations about the video games their children play and their behavior.
(MODERATE)

10. One of the first people to connect personality to underlying physiology, Hippocrates proposed that four _____ were responsible for influencing an individual's personality.
a. Temperament
b. Biles
c. humour
d. brain areas.
(EASY)

11. The belief that the mind or soul is separate from the physical body is known as _____, whereas the belief that humans are completely physical beings is called _____.
a. determinism; empiricism
b. dualism; materialism
c. empiricism; determinism
d. materialism; dualism
(EASY)

12. Which of the following is TRUE regarding Darwin's theory of evolution?
a. It applies to physical characteristics, but not to behavior.
b. It applies to behavior, but not to physical characteristics
c. Behavior is shaped by evolution in a similar way to physical traits.
d. It was discredited along with Francis Galton's concept of eugenics
(EASY)

13. Localization of brain function influenced the field(s) of

a. Psychophysics.
b. Medicine and personality psychology.
c. Sociocultural psychology.
d. Biological and clinical psychology.
(EASY)

14. Which two physicians developed phrenology?
a. Gall and Spurzheim
b. Darwin and Fechner
c. Broca and Wernicke
d. Galton and Wundt
(EASY)

15. Damage to the _____ lobe results in Gerstmann's syndrome.
a. Parietal
b. Temporal
c. Frontal
d. Occipital
(EASY)

16. _____ is amnestic disorder that is caused by vitamin B1 (thiamine) deficiency.
a. Gerstmann's syndrome
b. Cohen syndrome
c. Korsakoff syndrome
d. Autism spectrum disorder
(EASY)

17. Gustatory receptors are sensitive to all of the following flavors except _____.
a. Spicy
b. Sweet
c. Salty
d. Sour
(EASY)

18. Which of these following is an example of semantic memory?
a. Knowing the capital of INDIA
b. Predicting what will happen tomorrow
c. Recalling the first day of your first grade
d. Remembering how to ride a bicycle
(MODERATE)

19. Which of these is an example of implicit memory?
a. Autobiographical
b. Procedural
c. Episodic
d. None of the above
(EASY)

20. The mechanism of genetic variation produces
a. Beneficial traits that work to the organism's advantage.
b. Maladaptive traits that work to the organism's disadvantage.
c. Both beneficial and maladaptive traits at random.
d. More beneficial than maladaptive traits.
(EASY)

21. Schizophrenia, a severe mental disorder, is thought to involve
a. More than one chromosome.
b. A single chromosome.
c. A single gene.
d. The deletion of genes from the 22nd chromosome.
(EASY)

22. Schizophrenia is thought to occur when a person has a higher-than-normal level of
a. Serotonin.
b. Dopamine.
c. Endorphins.
d. Acetylcholine
(EASY)

23. If you were going to use Bandura's findings in developing a program to prevent violence among middle school children, you might
a. Have children watch videos of aggressive children who are not being reinforced for their aggressive behavior.
b. Have children role-play non-aggressive solutions to interpersonal problems.
c. Have children punch a "bobo" doll to get the aggression out of their system.
d. Punish children for aggressive acts performed at school.
(EASY)

24. When their goal path was blocked, Tolman's rats would take the shortest route around the barrier. This, said Tolman, showed that they had developed
a. Trial-and-error learning.
b. Cognitive maps.
c. Operant behavior.
d. Observational learning.
(EASY)

25. Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire led to the emergence of which dimensions of leadership?
a. Concern for people and concern for task
b. Consideration and initiating structure
c. Autocratic and democratic
d. Task oriented and relationship oriented
(EASY)

26. _____ is the view that the mind makes a coherent story out of spontaneous brain stem discharges.
a. The psychoanalytic perspective
b. The activation-synthesis dream model
c. The humanistic model
d. The behaviorist approach
(EASY)

27. Writing Disorder in which the person can spell regularly spelled words but not irregularly spelled one is _____.
a. Developmental dyslexia
b. Direct dyslexia
c. Orthographic dysgraphia
d. Phonologically dysgraphia
(EASY)

28. Which of the following is true of hypnosis?
a. Hypnosis is a form of REM sleep.
b. Hypnosis is accompanied by delta wave activity of the brain.

c. Hypnosis is a state of awareness associated with relaxation and susceptibility.
d. Hypnosis is a form of non-REM sleep
(EASY)

29 Rejection of null hypothesis when it is true constitutes _____.
a. type I error
b. type II error
c. standard error
d. space error
(EASY)

30. Widely abused illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and amphetamines are attractive to users, because _____.
a. They stimulate the brain's "reward circuits."
b. They helped our ancestors survive and reproduce.
c. They suppress REM sleep.
d. They slow down mental and physical activity
(EASY)

31. Non-parametric equivalent of 1 sample t-test is _____.
a. Mann-Whitney U test
b. Spearman's rank correlation test
c. Wilcoxon signed rank test
d. Chi-Square
(CHALLENGING)

32. According to Freud, _____ had the most profound effect on adult personality patterns.
a. adult experiences
b. interpersonal relationships
c. Situational factors
d. Experiences in infancy and childhood
(EASY)

33. Conversion disorder was referred to as _____, in the 1800s.
a. hysteria
b. schizophrenia
c. affect
d. multiple personality
(EASY)

34. Freud first used _____ to help his patients and later developed _____ as a therapy.
a. Hypnotism; behaviorism
b. Hypnotism; the psychoanalytic approach
c. Dream interpretation; religion
d. Psychic determinism; humanism
(EASY)

35. _____ proved that hysteria was a psychological disorder.
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Jean Charcot
c. Karen Horney
d. Erik Erikson
(EASY)

36. What is the central assumption of all psychodynamic theories?
a. The hierarchy of the id, ego, and superego is destructive.
b. There is no interplay between Thanatos and Eros.
c. Most of an individual's personality is governed by unconscious forces.
d. Early experiences have little impact on the adult personality
(EASY)

37. In psychoanalytic theory, _____ is the energy behind our sex drive.
a. Thanatos
b. Libido
c. Fixation
d. Lust
(EASY)

38. A child who is in Freud's latency stage is most likely to
a. Be three years old.
b. Be co-dependent.
c. Struggle with toilet-training.
d. Learn modesty.
(EASY)

39. Which of the following is not a type dichotomy in Myers and Briggs Type Indicator test of personality?
a. Judging – perceiving
b. Thinking-feeling
c. Neuroticism-emotional stability
d. Extraversion-introversion
(EASY)

40. _____ Therapies emphasize the energy in the personality.
a. Systematic
b. Situational
c. Psychological
d. Psychodynamic
(EASY)

41. What is the largest portion of human brain is known as?
a. Cerebrum
b. Hypothalamus
c. Thalamus
d. Cerebellum
(EASY)

42. The spinal cord can be anatomically divides into how many segments?
a. 33
b. 31
c. 35
d. 32
(EASY)

43. The cranial nerve 1 is known as ___.
a. Optic
b. Oculomotor
c. Olfactory
d. Trochlear
(EASY)

44. In an experimental study, when the inferential statistics indicate that the experimental group's score differed significantly from the control group's score, it can be concluded that:
a. The difference between the groups can be attributed to chance
b. The difference between the groups can be attributed to the treatment
c. There are no differences between the groups
d. The difference between the groups arises from the individual difference among the participants.
(MODERATE)

45. A stroke that damages parts of your amygdala would be expected to
a. Calm your angry disposition.
b. Stimulate an aggressive instinct.
c. Increase your sexual desire.
d. Erase important memories.
(EASY)

46. Antianxiety drugs reduce feelings of stress, but these drugs also tend to impair
a. Cognition.
b. Performance.
c. Cardiac function.
d. General adaptation syndrome.
(EASY)

47. According to Freud's stages of psychosexual development, Oedipus complex responds to which stage?
a. Oral
b. Anal
c. Phallic
d. Genitals
(EASY)

48. Inadequate resolution of the _____ stage would results in a lack of self-confidence and a feeling of failure.
a. Competence vs. Inferiority
b. Trust vs. Mistrust
c. Autonomy vs. Self-doubt
d. Identity vs. Role confusion
(EASY)

49. The two eyes retina receives slightly different views of the world. Therefore this cue is known as _____.
a. Convergence
b. Optical Illusion
c. Relative Size
d. Retinal Disparity
(EASY)

50. Which of the following therapies can be most effective to treat a child suffering from phobia of dogs?
a. Modeling
b. Cognitive behavioral therapy
c. Aversion Therapy
d. Group Therapy
(EASY)

51. _____ authored the book, 'On Becoming a Person'.
a. Martin Seligman
b. Carl Rogers
c. Richard Lazarus
d. Abraham Maslow
(EASY)

52. Behaviorists explain human thought and behavior as a result of _____.
a. past conditioning
b. individual choices
c. unconscious impulses
d. natural selection
(EASY)

53. A therapist who says that she uses whatever psychological perspective "works best" for each patient might be best described as _____.
a. psychoanalyst
b. eclectic
c. behaviorist
d. humanist
(EASY)

54. The tendency to notice and remember primarily information that supports our views is called ___.
a. Availability heuristic
b. Means-ends heuristic
c. Analogy
d. Confirmation Bias
(EASY)

55. A person is more likely to go along with a belief if there are many others who hold that belief. This is called the ____.
a. Bandwagon effect
b. Availability bias
c. Choice-supportive bias
d. Halo effect
(EASY)

56. Overemphasizing personal factors and under-estimating situational factors when explaining other people's behavior.
a. Actor-observer effect
b. Prejudice
c. Negative Reinforcement
d. Fundamental Attribution Error
(EASY)

57. Eating more when more food is offered and eating less when less amount of food is known as portion-size effect. This phenomenon can be explained by-
a. binge eating
b. excessive hunger
c. depression
d. anchoring bias
(MODERATE)

58. The Little Albert experiment was a controlled experiment showing empirical evidence of classical conditioning in humans. The study was carried out by:
a. Anna Freud

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b. John B. Watson
c. Martin Seligman
d. Stanley Milgram
(EASY)

59. Which chemicals pass across the synaptic gap and increase the possibility the next neuron in the chain will fire?
a. Synaptic peptides
b. adrenaline-type exciters
c. Potassium and sodium
d. excitatory neurotransmitters
(EASY)

60. _____ prefers to the brain's ability to rewire itself to recover functions lost through some type of brain damage.
a. Blood-brain barrier
b. Plasticity
c. Phagocytosis
d. Degradation
(EASY)

61. Polygraph measures which component of emotion?
a. Vocal modulation
b. Brain waves
c. Physiological arousal
d. Facial expression
(EASY)

62. Scientists have identified specialized cells responsible for imitation that are called
a. Interneuron
b. Glial cell
c. Afferent neurons
d. Mirror neurons
(EASY)

63. Which area is the main source to cerebral cortex?
a. Thalamus
b. Pons
c. Medulla
d. Cerebrum
(EASY)

64. In India, Psychology was first introduced in?
a. Lucknow University
b. Mumbai University
c. Calcutta University
d. Delhi University
(EASY)

65. _____ is responsible for supporting neurons, delivering nutrients to neurons and cleaning up waste products.
a. Neurotransmitters
b. Glial cells
c. Synapses
d. Nerve cells.
(EASY)

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true abut Sympathetic Nervous System
a. Accelerates digestion
b. Accelerates heart rate
c. Accelerates blood pressure
d. Accelerates respiration
(EASY)

67. Which of the following is responsible for slowing down after a stress response?
a. Sympathetic Nervous System
b. Circulatory system
c. Parasympathetic Nervous System
d. Excretory system
(EASY)

68. _____ helps track day length and seasons. It also the sleep-wake cycle.
a. Thyroxin
b. Oxytocin
c. Glucagon
d. Melatonin
(EASY)

69. Low level of Acetylcholine is associated with
a. Depression
b. Depersonalization
c. Alzheimer's disease
d. Autism
(EASY)

70. High level of dopamine is associated with _____ and low of it is associated with_____.
a. Parkinson's disease; depression
b. Phobia; Panic disorder
c. Schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease
d. Parkinson's disease; Schizophrenia
(EASY)

71. Set of neuropeptides that play a role in controlling pain
a. Serotonin
b. Dopamine
c. 5-HT
d. Endorphins
(EASY)

72. _____ is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter that can re anxiety.
a. Alcohol
b. Serotonin-reuptake inhibitor
c. Acetylcholine
d. GABA(Gamma amino butyric acid)
(EASY)

73. The process by which neurotransmitter molecules that have released at a synapse are reabsorbed by the presynaptic neuron released them is called
a. Enzymatic degradation
b. Reuptake
c. Plasticity
d. Action potential
(EASY)

74. Which of the following is NOT a part of the limbic system?
a. Medulla
b. Amygdala
c. Hypothalamus
d. Hippocampus
(EASY)

75. _____ is thought be responsible for forming long-term declarative memories.
a. Pons
b. Hippocampus
c. Cerebrum
d. Reticular formation
(EASY)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 4

1. Ans. a
Sol. Counseling psychologists help people with physical, emotional and mental health issues improve their sense of well-being, alleviate feelings of distress and resolve crises. They also provide assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of more severe psychological symptoms.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Thinking is generally referred to as the base of all cognitive activities.

3. Ans. c
Sol. One of the most important ways the painters and photographers suggest depth is with atmospheric or aerial perspective. By decreasing the saturation of colors and making edges less distinct for objects at a distance, we can create the impression of great depth and space. Unlike binocular cues, which involve the use of both eyes, monocular cues only require the use of one eye and can be presented in two dimensions. Because of this, many of these cues are used in art to create the illusion of depth in a two-dimensional space.Example Artists use linear perspective to give two-dimensional (flat) surfaces the appearance of depth.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Functional fixedness is a cognitive bias that limits a person to use an object only in the way it is traditionally used. The concept of functional fixedness originated in Gestalt psychology, a movement in psychology that emphasizes holistic processing.

5. Ans. b
Sol. The above data includes physiological information. Physiological data include heart rate, blood glucose, blood pressure, respiration rate, body temperature, blood volume, sound pressure, photoplethysmography, electroencephalogram, electrocardiogram, blood oxygen saturation, and skin conductance

6. Ans. c
Sol. The ciliary muscle is an intrinsic muscle of the eye formed as a ring of smooth muscle in the eye's middle layer (vascular layer). It controls accommodation for viewing objects at varying distances and regulates the flow of aqueous humor into Schlemm's canal.

7. Ans. c
Sol. According to the biopsychosocial model, mental health is the result of many forces occurring at different which have a cumulative effect on the individual. These forces can be positive or negative. If the negatives outway the positives then a person could develop a mental illness.

8. Ans. d
Sol. Empiricism means a method of study relying on empirical evidence, which includes things you've experienced: stuff you can see and touch. Empiricism is based on facts, evidence, and research. If you want to get something practical done, or to really know what the deal is with something, empiricism is the way to go.

9. Ans. c
Sol. Empiricism means a method of study relying on empirical evidence, which includes things you've experienced: stuff you can see and touch. Empiricism is based on facts, evidence, and research. If you want to get something practical done, or to really know what the deal is with something, empiricism is the way to go.

10. Ans. c
Sol. Hippocrates believed that 4 bodily fluids or humors were responsible for personality. These are the blood, phlegm, yellow bile and the back bile.

11. Ans. b
Sol. The most common dualism psychology definition is the view that the mind and the brain are two separate things. In dualism, the brain is seen as a physical object only, while the mind is seen as something beyond the strictly physical. Materialism is the philosophical position that everything, including mental events, is composed of physical matter and is thus subject to the laws of physics. From this perspective, the mind is considered to exist solely as a set of brain processes

12. Ans. c
Sol. Darwin believed that the human and animal behaviour is shaped by evolution in a way similar to the development of physical traits.

13. Ans. d
Sol. Brain localization of functions has had a great influence on biological and clinical psychology through the way of locating symptoms as well as for treatment purposes.

14. Ans. a
Sol. This idea, known as "phrenology", was developed by the German physician Franz Joseph Gall and Spurzheim in 1796 and was hugely popular in the 19th century. Today it is often remembered for its dark history – being misused in its later days to back racist and sexist stereotypes, and its links with Nazi "eugenics".

15. Ans. a
Sol. Gerstmann syndrome, also known as angular gyrus syndrome, is a dominant hemisphere stroke syndrome affecting the left parietal lobe in the region of the angular gyrus, consisting of four components: agraphia or dysgraphia. acalculia or dyscalculia. finger agnosia.

16. Ans. c
Sol. Korsakoff syndrome is a chronic memory disorder caused by severe deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B-1). Korsakoff syndrome

is most commonly caused by alcohol misuse, but certain other conditions also can cause the syndrome.

17. Ans. a
Sol. Gustatory system does not have receptors for spicy flavour. Spicy is due to the sensation of pain.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Semantic memory includes the memory for facts and rules. Hence, knowing the capital of India comes under the semantic memory.

19. Ans. b
Sol. Procedural memory is a type of implicit memory which aids the performance of particular types of tasks without conscious awareness of these previous experiences. Procedural memory guides the processes we perform, and most frequently resides below the level of conscious awareness.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Genetic variation can produce beneficial as well as maladaptive traits at random. The dominant alleles irrespective of adaptive or maladaptive nature are produced.

21. Ans. a
Sol. Schizophrenia is thought to have a complex etiology, involving multiple chromosomes and multiple brain areas and neurotransmitters.

22. Ans. b
Sol. Many studies have investigated the possible role of brain neurotransmitters in the development of schizophrenia. Most of these studies have focused on the neurotransmitter called dopamine. The "dopamine theory of schizophrenia" states that schizophrenia is caused by an overactive dopamine system in the brain.

23. Ans. a
Sol. From Bandura's perspective, having children watch videos where aggressive behaviour is not reinforced would help reduce aggressive behaviour in them.

24. Ans. b
Sol. The idea of a cognitive map was first developed by Edward C. Tolman. In Tolman's experiment, a rat was placed in a cross shaped maze and allowed to explore it and they formed a cognitive map of the maze. as a result there able to take the shortest route even if the path of reinforcement was blocked.

25. Ans. b
Sol. The Leader Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ) provides a technique whereby group members may describe the leader behavior of designated leaders in formal organizations. The LBDQ contains items, each of which describes a specific way in which a leader may behave. It let to the emergence of dimensions of consideration an initiating structure in leadership.

26. Ans. b
Sol. The activation-synthesis model suggests that dreams are caused by the physiological processes of the brain. While people used to believe that sleeping and dreaming was a passive process, researchers now know that the brain is anything but quiet during sleep. A wide variety of neural activity takes place as we slumber.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Orthographic or lexical dysgraphia is involves the loss of the ability to spell words that aren't spelled phonetically. Individuals with this type of agraphia can no longer spell irregular words. These are words that use the lexical spelling system rather than a phonetic spelling system.

28. Ans. c -
Sol. Hypnosis, also referred to as hypnotherapy or hypnotic suggestion, is a trance-like state in which you have heightened focus and concentration. Hypnosis is usually done with the help of a therapist using verbal repetition and mental images. This state of awareness is associated with relaxation and susceptibility.

29. Ans. a
Sol. Type 1 error also known as a false positive and occurs when a researcher incorrectly rejects a true null hypothesis. This means that your report that your findings are significant when in fact they have occurred by chance.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Although each drug has a different mechanism of action, each drug increases the activity of the reward pathway by increasing dopamine transmission. Because of the way our brains are designed, and because these drugs activate this particular brain pathway for reward, they have the ability to be abused.

31. Ans. c
Sol. Wilcoxon rank-sum test is the non-parametric alternative to single sample T test. The fact that 1 sample is mentioned, it means that it is a dependent sample. If 2 sample was mentioned then it would mean independent groups and Mann Whitney U test would have been used.

32. Ans. d
Sol. According to Freud's psychoanalysis, experiences in infancy and childhood have a profound impact on the personality.

33. Ans. a
Sol. Conversion disorder was earlier known as hysteria during the 1800s.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Freud initially developed hypnotism to deal with patients with hysteria. Later, he developed the psychoanalytic approach which included hypnosis and worked with a wide range of disorders.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Freud initially believed that hysteria was a neurological disorder for which patients were pre-disposed by hereditary features of their nervous system, but near the end of his life he concluded that hysteria was apsychological disease.

36. Ans. c and d
Sol. The central assumption of all psychodynamic theories is that most of an individual's personality is governed by unconscious forces and that childhood relationships have an impact on the personality of the child. Although option c is the most appropriate.

37. Ans. b
Sol. Libido is a person's overall sexual drive or desire for sexual activity. In psychoanalytic theory libido is psychic drive or energy, particularly associated with sexual instinct, but also present in other instinctive desires and drives. Libido is influenced by biological, psychological, and social factors.

38. Ans. d
Sol. A child who is in the latency stage is most likely to learn modesty, one in phallic stage is likely to struggle with toilet-training and be 3 years old.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Neuroticism-emotional stability is a dimension of the big five whereas judging-perceiving, thinking-feeling and extraversion-introversion are all types in the MBTI based on Jungian theory. (Extraversion-introversion is also a dimension of the big 5)

40. Ans. d
Sol. Psychodynamic therapies focus on the conscious and unconscious energies in personality.

41. Ans. a
Sol. The cerebrum, a part of the forebrain is the largest part of the human brain.

42. Ans. b
Sol. The 31 segments in the spinal cord include 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral and 1 coccygeal segment.

43. Ans. c
Sol. The olfactory nerve, or cranial nerve I, is the first of the 12 cranial nerves. It is instrumental in the sense of smell. The olfactory nerve is the shortest of the 12 cranial nerves and only one of two cranial nerves (the other being the optic nerve) that do not join with the brainstem.

44. Ans. b
Sol. In an experiment, data from an experimental group is compared with data from a control group. These two groups should be identical in every respect except one: the difference between a control group and an experimental group is that the independent variable is changed for the experimental group, but is held constant in the control group.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Amygdala processes emotional expressions. If this part is damaged, one would experience reduced expression of anger.

46. Ans. a
Sol. Long-term treatment with benzodiazepines has been described as causing impairment in several cognitive domains, such as visuospatial ability, speed of processing, and verbal learning.

47. Ans. c
Sol. According to Feud's theory of Psychosexual development, Oedipus and Electra complex correspond to the phallic stage.

48. Ans. a
Sol. During the industry versus inferiority stage, children become capable of performing increasingly complex tasks. As a result, they strive to master new skills. Children who struggle to develop this sense of competence may emerge from this stage with feelings of failure and inferiority.

49. Ans. d
Sol. Retinal Disparity is the difference between the visual images that each eye perceives because of the different angles in which each eye views the world. Retinal disparity is important for depth perception. It is an important binocular cue.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Cognitive behaviour therapy would be the better suited one amongst the given options. The ideal one, however would be systematic desensitization or flooding techniques of the behavioural therapy.

51. Ans. b
Sol. Carl Rogers wrote the book 'On becoming a person: therapist's view of Psychotherapy' in 1956. In this book, he talks about the person-centred therapy.

52. Ans. a
Sol. Behaviourists explain behaviour in terms of stimulus-response pairs. Past conditioning is expected to impact present behaviour.

53. Ans. b
Sol. Eclectic therapy is an approach that draws on multiple theoretical orientations and techniques. It is a flexible and multifaceted approach to therapy that allows the therapist to use the most effective methods available to address each individual client's needs.

54. Ans. d
Sol. Confirmation bias is the tendency to search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms or supports one's prior beliefs or values.

55. Ans. a
Sol. The bandwagon effect is the term used to describe the tendency for people to adopt certain behaviors, styles, or attitudes simply because others are doing so. More specifically, it is a cognitive bias by which public opinion or behaviours can alter due to particular actions and beliefs rallying amongst the public.

56. Ans. d
Sol. In social psychology, fundamental attribution error, also known as correspondence bias or attribution effect, is the tendency for people to under-emphasize situational and environmental explanations.

57. Ans. d
Sol. The anchoring effect is a cognitive bias whereby an individual's decisions are influenced by a particular reference point or 'anchor'. Once the value of the anchor is set, subsequent arguments, estimates, etc. made by an individual may change from what they would have otherwise been without the anchor.

58. Ans. b
Sol. The Little Albert experiment was a controlled experiment showing empirical evidence of classical conditioning in humans. The study also provides an example of stimulus generalization. It was carried out by John B. Watson and his graduate student, Rosalie Rayner, at Johns Hopkins University in 1919.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Excitatory neurotransmitters have excitatory effects on the neuron. This means they increase the likelihood that the neuron will fire an action potential. Inhibitory neurotransmitters have inhibitory effects on the neuron. This means they decrease the likelihood that the neuron will fire an action.

60. Ans. b
Sol. Neuroplasticity, also known as neural plasticity, or brain plasticity, is the ability of neural networks in the brain to change through growth and reorganization. These changes range from individual neuron pathways making new connections, to systematic adjustments like cortical remapping.

61. Ans. c
Sol. The instrument typically used to conduct polygraph tests consists of a physiological recorder that assesses three indicators of autonomic arousal: heart rate/blood pressure, respiration, and skin conductivity. Most examiners today use computerized recording systems.

62. Ans. d
Sol. Mirror neurons represent a distinctive class of neurons that discharge both when an individual executes a motor act and when he observes another individual performing the same or a similar motor act. These neurons were first discovered in monkey's brain.

63. Ans. a
Sol. The thalamus acts as a relay station transferring impulses from over the body to the appropriate areas of the cerebral cortex.

64. Ans. c
Sol. In India, Psychology as a formal subject was first introduced in the Calcutta University.

65. Ans. b
Sol. Glia, also called glial cells or neuroglia, are non-neuronal cells in the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord) and the peripheral nervous system that do not produce electrical impulses. They maintain homeostasis, form myelin in the peripheral nervous system, and provide support and protection for neurons.

66. Ans. a
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system is activated in the presence of a stressor. It leads to deceleration of digestion and not acceleration.

67. Ans. c
Sol. The parasympathetic nervous system is responsible for the body's rest and digestion response when the body is relaxed, resting, or feeding. It basically undoes the work of sympathetic division after a stressful situation. The parasympathetic nervous system decreases respiration and heart rate and increases digestion.

68. Ans. d
Sol. Melatonin, the hormone produced by the pineal gland at night, serves as a time cue to the biological clock and promotes sleep anticipation in the brain default mode network (DMN); these effects may explain the increase in sleep propensity in circadian rhythm sleep disorders and the enhanced restorative sleep in older.

69. Ans. c
Sol. Individuals with AD have low levels of Acetylcholine. Some research suggests that plaques may be one of the reasons for low levels of ACh because they increase the activity of a chemical called acetylcholinesterase, which is involved in breaking down ACh.

70. Ans. c
Sol. High levels of dopamine is associated with schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. For people with Parkinson's disease, dopamine levels are too low. As the dopamine starts to fall, signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease will begin to reveal themselves. That means the smooth, controlled body movements may be replaced by symptoms like tremor or stiffness in limbs. The authors hypothesize that schizophrenia is characterized by abnormally low prefrontal dopamine activity (causing deficit symptoms) leading to excessive dopamine activity in mesolimbic dopamine neurons (causing positive symptoms).

71. Ans. d
Sol. Since endorphins act on the opiate receptors in our brains, they reduce pain and boost pleasure, resulting in a feeling of well-being. Endorphins are released in response to pain or stress, but they're also released during other activities, like eating, exercise, or sex.

72. Ans. d
Sol. GABA is considered an inhibitory neurotransmitter because it blocks, or inhibits, certain brain signals and decreases activity in your nervous system. When GABA attaches to a protein in your brain known as a GABA receptor, it produces a calming effect. This can help with feelings of anxiety, stress, and fear.

73. Ans. b
Sol. Reuptake is the reabsorption of a neurotransmitter by a neurotransmitter transporter located along the plasma membrane of an axon terminal or glial cell after it has performed its function of transmitting a neural impulse.

74. Ans. a
Sol. The medulla is a part of the hind brain and is not a part of the limbic system.

75. Ans. b
Sol. The hippocampus helps humans process and retrieve two kinds of memory, declarative memories and spatial relationships. Declarative memories are those related to facts and events. The hippocampus is also where short-term memories are turned into long-term memories. These are then stored elsewhere in the brain.

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 5

1. Anorexic woman begins eating and gaining weight in order to get out of the hospital. This is an example of:
a. Negative Reinforcement
b. Positive Punishment
c. Positive reinforcement
d. Negative punishment
(MODERATE)

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE: According to Piaget, children
a. Must complete each stage but in any order
b. Can miss some stages but must meet the last one
c. Must complete all stages by the time they are 5
d. Must complete all the stages in the same order
(EASY)

3. Type D personality are also known as
a. Depressed personality
b. Distressed personality
c. Negative personality
d. Disgusted personality
(EASY)

4. Scalloping effect is associated with:
a. Fixed ratio
b. Variable ratio
c. Fixed interval
d. Variable Interval
(MODERATE)

5. I often prepare coffee or tea whenever I study late at night. Preparing coffee is an example of _____ Memory
a. Autobiographical
b. Procedural
c. Semantic
d. Flash bulb
(EASY)

6. Friedman and Roesenman actually discovered the _____behavior by accident after they realized that their waiting-room chairs needed to be reupholstered much sooner than anticipated
a. Type B
b. Type D
c. Type A
d. Type C
(EASY)

7. According to Jean Piaget, preoperational children are:
a. Egocentric
b. Flexible
c. Social
d. Complex
(EASY)

8. Symbolic concepts become more readily available for use in:
a. Dreams
b. Learning
c. Imagination
d. Thought
(EASY)

9. What do children struggle to do in the concrete operational stage?
a. Complete conservation tasks
b. Understand abstract ideas
c. Understand the feelings of others
d. All of these
(EASY)

10. How did Piaget describe children?
a. Like little adventurers
b. Like little philosophers
c. Like small explorers
d. Like small scientists
(EASY)

11. At what age are children able to follow visual displacement of objects?
a. 18-24 months
b. At 4 years
c. 12-18 months
d. 3-12 months
(EASY)

12. The First neurotransmitter to be discovered was
a. GABA
b. Acetylcholine
c. Norepinephrine
d. Monoamines
(EASY)
Ans. b

13. Child has his favorite toy taken away every time he wet his bed. This is an example of:
a. Negative punishment
b. Negative reinforcement
c. Positive punishment
d. Positive reinforcement
(MODERATE)

14. Which of the following neuroimaging technique is based on x ray technology
a. Angiography
b. FMRI
c. MRI
d. PET scans
(EASY)

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15. What is the ratio of Neuron and Glial cells in the body?
a. 20:80
b. 10:90
c. 40:60
d. 50:50
(EASY)

16. The dorsal roots of spinal cord are ___.
a. Afferent nerves
b. Motor nerves
c. Efferent nerves
d. Spinal nerves
(EASY)

17. Vasopressin is secreted by which gland?
a. Pituitary gland
b. Pineal gland
c. Hypothalamus
d. Thyroid gland
(EASY)

18. Which of the following neuroimaging technique involves the person to perform different tasks during the process?
a. MRI
b. FMRI
c. CT scan
d. PET scan
(EASY)

19. 'Goal gradient' concept in problem solving was introduced by
a. Kohler
b. Birch
c. Kendler
(EASY)
d. Hull

20. Goal gradient hypothesis states that
a. Errors are committed more as animal reaches near the goal
b. Errors are committed less as the animal reaches the goal
c. The learning would be more effective the closer the animal is to the goal
d. None of the above
(EASY)

21. Type C Personality pattern is similar to Type A, but there are some key difference between these two they are:
a. Type C is more perfectionists than Type A.
b. Type C is incapable of expressing their feelings
c. Type C mostly focuses on pleasing other people.
d. All of these
(EASY)

22. In variable ratio schedule of reinforcement
a. The passage of time determines delivery of reinforcement
b. The no. of responses determines delivery of reinforcement
c. The period of non reinforcement is different after each reinforced response
d. The ratio of the time interval determines the occurrence of reinforcement
(EASY)

23. Which of the following models produced the highest aggression in children when the model was rewarded in Bandura's experiments on observational learning?
a. The real life model
b. A video recording
c. A cartoon model
d. They all produced equally high amount of aggression
(EASY)

24. Learning theory based on concept of Gestalt psychology
a. Programmed learning
b. Hullian learning
c. Trial and error
d. Purposive learning
(EASY)

25. How can principles of partial reinforcement be used to manage the behavior of children?
a. Shaping
b. Continuous reinforcement
c. Behavior modification
d. Learned helplessness
(EASY)

26. Which of the following is not a problem with punishment?
a. The effect of punishment is often temporary
b. Severe punishment creates fear and anxiety
c. Mild punishment can be paired with reinforcement of the correct behavior
d. Aggressive punishment can model aggressive behavior for the child
(MODERATE)

27. What is the most likely explanation for why fear caused by severe punishment tends to make the punishment ineffective?
a. Fear causes the child to remember the behavior that was punished
b. Fear creates resentment that makes the child rebellious and disobedient
c. Fear interferes with child's ability to learn from the punishment
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

28. Ana failed her psychology test, so her parents told her that she could not play video games until her grades improved. Her parents are using
a. Positive reinforcement
b. Positive punishment
c. Negative reinforcement
d. Negative punishment
(MODERATE)

29. Multimodal therapy was developed by
a. William Miltenberger
b. Arnold Lazarus
c. Albert & Emmons
d. Watson and Tharp
(EASY)

30. Who is the father of metacognition?
a. John Flavell
b. Johannes Muller

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c. Evald Hering
d. James Mill
(EASY)

31. A man begins leaving home earlier in the morning to avoid rush hour traffic.
This is an example of:
a. Negative punishment
b. Negative reinforcement
c. Positive reinforcement
d. Positive punishment
(MODERATE)

32. Aim(s) of counseling are
a. Developmental
b. Preventive
c. Therapeutic
d. All of these
(EASY)

33. Any task that deliberately force people to face their 'worst fear' are most similar to which therapy technique?
a. Systematic desensitization
b. Aversion therapy
c. Flooding
d. Learning via media
(MODERATE)

34. Which of the following symptoms suggests the presence of a sleep disorder?
a. A brief cessation of breathing once or twice a night
b. A REM period at the beginning of sleep
c. Needing nine hours of sleep each night in order to feel rested
d. Not remembering your dreams
(MODERATE)

35. Which of the following would be an unlikely strategy for REBT practitioner to use in treating a client?
a. Arguing with the client's statements
b. Repeating what client has just said without interpreting it
c. Giving the client homework
d. Pointing out irrational beliefs to the client
(EASY)

36. For every ten boxes of cookies Rahul sells, he gets a 10 rupee note. Rahul is being reinforced on what schedule?
a. Fixed ratio
b. Variable ratio
c. Fixed interval
d. Variable interval
(MODERATE)

37. Humanistic therapies are different from psychoanalysis because the humanistic therapies are
a. More directives
b. Action oriented
c. Focused only on conscious thought and behavior
d. Insight therapies
(MODERATE)

38. Which of the following types of therapy makes the greatest use of body language?
a. Psychoanalysis
b. Gestalt therapy
c. Person centered therapy
d. Roger's therapy
(EASY)

39. Which among the following is not a temperament type according to William Sheldon:
a. Ectomorphic
b. Exomorph
c. Endomorphic
d. Mesomorphic
(EASY)

40. Which one of the following statements about type A individuals is not correct?
a. They are aggressive
b. They are easy going
c. They are impatient
d. They worry about deadlines
(EASY)

41. Which personality types have higher risks of developing Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and high blood pressure in comparison to type B personalities?
a. Type A
b. Type H
c. Type C
d. Type D
(EASY)

42. The concept of Hardiness or type H personality was first given by _____as a personality style or pattern associated with continued good health and performance under stress.
a. Murray
b. Kobasa
c. Kretchmer
d. Sybil Eysenck
(EASY)

43. Which part of the brain keeps you breathing?
a. Breathe-o-meter
b. Pituitary gland
c. Brain stem
d. Cerebellum
(EASY)

44. A woman gives her dog a treat every time he sits when told. This is an example of:
a. Positive punishment
b. Negative reinforcement
c. Negative punishment
d. Positive reinforcement
(MODERATE)

45. Which among the following might serve as a secondary reinforce?
a. Sex

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b. Food
c. Grades
d. A pain relieving drug
(EASY)

46. Which reinforcement schedule is most resistant to extinction?
a. Variable interval
b. Fixed interval
c. Fixed ratio
d. Variable ratio
(MODERATE)

47. Piaget's theory focuses on children developing what?
a. mental representation
b. cognitive schemas
c. language
d. theory of mind
(EASY)

48. According to the activation-synthesis theory, dreams are
a. Replays of events during the previous day.
b. An attempt by the brain to make sense of random activity in the brain stem.
c. A story-like episode that provides clues about problems in the unconscious mind.
d. Wish fulfillment
(EASY)

49. A key research interest in developmental psychology is to
a. Trace the evolution of the human race.
b. Determine how organisms change over time.
c. Predict adult behavior.
d. Study the effects of genetic mutations on behavior.
(EASY)

50. Two structures that are on the same side of the body are said to be _____ to each other.
a. Ventral
b. Contralateral
c. Medial
d. Ipsilateral
(EASY)

51. Among the disorders that are considered to have a genetic basis are
a. Alzheimer's disease, but not schizophrenia.
b. Depression, but not panic disorder.
c. Both Tourette's syndrome and anorexia nervosa.
d. Both antisocial personality and Huntington's disease.
(MODERATE)

52. Primary motor cortex is located in the precentral gyrus of the _____ lobe.
a. Parietal
b. Occipital
c. Frontal
d. Temporal
(EASY)

53. In Watson's Little Albert experiment, the child initially showed no fear of a white rat, but after the rat was paired repeatedly with loud scary sounds, the child would cry when the rat was present. What was the unconditioned stimulus in this experiment?
a. Rat
b. The child
c. Loud scary sounds
d. None of the above
(EASY)

54. Genes that are usually expressed in the phenotype are known as _____.
a. Recessive genes
b. Dominant genes
c. Genotype
d. Dormant genes
(EASY)

55. Which is the most common neurotransmitter in the brain?
a. serotonin
b. dopamine
c. glutamate
d. GABA
(EASY)

56. Which hemisphere of the brain is dominant in most people around you while writing or doing motor activities?
a. Right hemisphere
b. Both hemispheres are co-dominant
c. Left hemisphere
d. None
(MODERATE)

57. Which of the following phenomena is illustrated by Tolman's study in which rats suddenly evidenced that they had learned to get through a maze once a reward was presented?
a. Classical conditioning
b. Vicarious learning
c. Operant learning
d. Latent learning
(MODERATE)

58. _____ refers to the rules for engaging in appropriate and effective communication
a. Pragmatics
b. Semantics
c. Syntax
d. Phonology

59. Which one of the following significance levels is most rigorous?
a. .05
b. .01
c. .001
d. .005
(CHALLENGING)

60. "The mean of the squared differences from the mean of the distribution" is a definition of
a. Mode
b. Chi-square

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c. Platykurtic
d. Variance
(EASY)

61. Find the odd one out.
a. Repression
b. Projection
c. Reaction formation
d. Inferiority complex
(EASY)

62. In a distribution if Median is 65 and Mean is 62, then the value of mode will be _____.
a. 67
b. 76
c. 71
d. 63
(MODERATE)

63. Which of the following developed the "overload theory" of crowding?
a. Lorenz
b. Aronson
c. Schachter
d. Milgram
(EASY)

64. In 1957 who published the theory of cognitive dissonance?
a. Leon Festinger
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt
d. Sigmund Freud
(EASY)

65. The two major components of Horney's 'person' psychology are _____.
a. Basic anxiety and basic hostility
b. Basic anxiety and free floating anxiety
c. Anxiety and neurosis
d. Animus and anima
(EASY)

66. Irrational fear of heights is known as
a. Acrophobia
b. Stress
c. Habituation
d. Anxiety
(EASY)
Ans. a
Sol. Acrophobia is the extreme or irrational fear of heights.

67. A person undergoing _____ to stop smoking might receive an electrical shock every time they view an image of a cigarette.
a. Exposure therapy
b. Positive reinforcement
c. Psychoanalytical therapy
d. Aversive conditioning
(MODERATE)

68. The formation of grammatical rules for assembling words into sentences is called
a. Syntax
b. Language
c. Phonetics
d. Vowels
(EASY)

69. The two types of instincts according to Freud are
a. Oedipus instinct and Electra instinct
b. Life instinct and death instinct
c. ID and Ego
d. None
(EASY)

70. Blaming others is a way of coping with one's unwanted motives by shifting them to someone else is called _____.
a. Reaction formation
b. Projection
c. Rebuke
d. Displacement
(MODERATE)

71. The probability that if one identical (monozygotic) twin is diagnosed with schizophrenia, so will the other twin is___.
a. 90%
b. 50%
c. 10%
d. 1%
(EASY)

72. The test of _____ will be useful for selecting trainee nurses.
a. Aptitude
b. achievement
c. imagination
d. interest
(MODERATE)

73. _____ is the unconscious tendency for researchers to treat members of the experimental and control groups differently to increase the chance of confirming their hypothesis.
a. Participant bias
b. Variable bias
c. Sampling bias
d. Experimenter bias
(EASY)

74. Which of the following is a measure of variability?
a. Standard deviation
b. Median
c. Mean
d. Mode
(EASY)

75. In behavior therapy, distressing symptoms are seen primarily as:
a. The result of learning
b. The result of repressed desires
c. The result of your unconscious impulses
d. A chemical imbalance (EASY)

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ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 5

1. Ans. a
Sol. Negative reinforcement is a method that can be used to help teach specific behaviors. With negative reinforcement, something uncomfortable or otherwise unpleasant is taken away in response to a stimulus. Over time, the target behavior should increase with the expectation that the unpleasant thing will be taken away.

2. Ans. d
Sol. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of mental development. He proposed, intelligence is something that grows and develops through a series of stages. One goes through all four stages, from birth to adulthood.

3. Ans. b
Sol. People with type D (distressed) personality traits experience high degrees of emotional distress. At the same time, they suppress their feelings. This can result in psychological (anxiety and depression) and physical (pain and fatigue) discomfort. People with a Type D personality are more likely to be lonely and anxious. Even though many of us can feel a variety of these things at times, people with type D personality experience these traits more frequently than the average person and more consistently over time.

4. Ans. c
Sol. SCALLOPING is the characteristic pattern of response, seen on a cumulative record, that is produced by a fixed-interval schedule. There is a pause after reinforcement, then a few probe responses, and finally an increasingly accelerated rate of response until reinforcement.

5. Ans. b
Sol. Procedural memory is a type of implicit memory which aids the performance of particular types of tasks without conscious awareness of these previous experiences. Procedural memory is the memory of physical actions. This is stored in your cerebellum. A type of declarative memory that has to do with events in one's life

6. Ans. c
Sol. Type A personality is characterized by a constant feeling of working against the clock and a strong sense of competitiveness. Individuals with a Type A personality generally experience a higher stress level, hate failure and find it difficult to stop working, even when they have achieved their goals. Type A personalities experience a constant sense of urgency: Type A people seem to be in a constant struggle against the clock. Type A individuals are easily 'wound up' and tend to overreact. They also tend to have high blood pressure (hypertension).

7. Ans. a
Sol. Egocentrism refers to the child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view. The egocentric child assumes that other people see, hear, and feel exactly the same as the child does. In the developmental theory of Jean Piaget, this is a feature of the preoperational child. Children's thoughts and communications are typically egocentric (i.e. about themselves).

8. Ans. d
Sol. Symbols are basic units of thought, often words, that conjure up in our minds an object, like an apple. Symbols can also bring up a quality, such as the idea of being 'strong,' 'sweet,' or 'silent.' A concept is a class of objects that all share some common characteristic.

9. Ans. b
Sol. The concrete operational stage is the third stage in Piager's theory of cognitive development. This period lasts around seven to eleven years of age, and is characterized by the development of organized and rational thinking. Concrete stage a major turning point in the child's cognitive development, because it marks the beginning of logical or operational thought. The child is now mature enough to use logical thought or operations (i.e., rules) but can only apply logic to physical objects (hence concrete operational). Children gain the abilities of conservation (number, area, volume, orientation), reversibility, seriation, transitivity and class inclusion. However, although children can solve problems in a logical fashion, they are typically not able to think abstractly or hypothetically.

10. Ans. d
Sol. Piaget believed that children take an active role in the learning process, acting much like little scientists as they perform experiments, make observations, and learn about the world. As kids interact with the world around them, they continually add new knowledge, build upon existing knowledge, and adapt previously held ideas to accommodate new information.

11. Ans. c
Sol. In a visible displacement task, an experimenter places a desired object inside one of several identical opaque containers (occluders), and the child is allowed to search for the displaced object. Children who succeed at this task were about the age of 12 months.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Discovery of the First Neurotransmitter Receptor was the Acetylcholine Nicotinic Receptor

13. Ans. a
Sol. Negative punishment is an important concept in B. F. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning. In behavioral psychology, the goal of punishment is to decrease unwanted behavior. In the case of negative punishment, it involves taking something good or desirable away to reduce the occurrence of a particular behavior.

14. Ans. a
Sol. Angiography is a type of X-ray used to check blood vessels. Angiography or arteriography is a medical imaging technique used to visualize the inside, or lumen, of blood vessels and organs of the body, with particular interest in the arteries, veins, and the heart chambers.

15. Ans. b
Sol. It is a widespread notion that the proportion of glial to neuronal cells in the brain increases with brain size, to the point that glial cells represent "about 90% of all cells in the human brain." Ben Barres' research has led to a greater appreciation of glial cells, which comprise 90 percent of the brain

16. Ans. a

Sol. The spinal nerve roots connect the peripheral nervous system to the spinal cord. The spinal roots are formed from continuous longitudinal rows of delicate rootlets attached to each side of the spinal cord along the lines of the apices of the ventral and dorsal columns of gray matter. The dorsal roots are generally "afferent," formed by the central projections of the sensory cells, and the ventral roots "efferent," comprising the axons of spinal motor and autonomic neurons. Dorsal roots contain sensory axons which carry signals into the CNS. Ventral roots contains motor axons which carry signals from CNS-originating neurons to muscles and glands

17. Ans. a
Sol. Oxytocin and arginine vasopressin (AVP) are neuropeptides synthesized in the hypothalamus and secreted from the posterior pituitary gland.

18. Ans. b
Sol. The fMRI is a series of MRIs that measures both the structure and the functional activity of the brain through computer adaptation of multiple images. Specifically, the fMRI measures signal changes in the brain that are due to changing neural activity. In an fMRI, a patient can perform mental tasks and the area of action can be detected through blood flow from one part of the brain to another by taking pictures less than a second apart and showing where the brain "lights up."

19. Ans. d
Sol. The goal-gradient hypothesis, originally proposed by the behaviorist Clark Hull in 1932, states that the tendency to approach a goal increases with proximity to the goal.

20. Ans. c
Sol. The goal-gradient hypothesis denotes the classic finding from behaviorism that animals expend more effort as they approach a reward. The goal-gradient hypothesis, originally proposed by the behaviorist Clark Hull in 1932, states that the tendency to approach a goal increases with proximity to the goal.

21. Ans. d
Sol. The Type C personality is a very detail-oriented individual who likes to be involved in things that are controlled and stable. They're interested in accuracy, rationality, and logic. People who can't seem to control their emotions will bother them because Type C personalities believe being emotional makes objectivity difficult or perhaps impossible. They also dislike being around people who are full of hype, since they desire facts, accuracy, and logic. Other people's emotions may not be a priority for them, as they tend to strive for the facts and let the chips fall where they may.

22. Ans. b
Sol. In operant conditioning, a variable-ratio schedule is a schedule of reinforcement where a response is reinforced after an unpredictable number of responses. This schedule creates a steady, high rate of responding. Gambling and lottery games are good examples of a reward based on a variable ratio schedule. The frequency with which a behavior is reinforced can help determine how quickly a response is learned as well as how strong the response might be.

23. Ans. a
Sol. One of the experiments in the history of psychology involved a doll named Bobo. Bandura demonstrated that children learn and imitate behaviors they have observed in other people in real life. The children in Bandura's studies observed an adult acting violently toward a Bobo doll. When the children were later allowed to play in a room with the Bobo doll, they began to imitate the aggressive actions they had previously observed.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Tolman called his approach in Purposive behavior in animals and men (1932). Since then, he and others have called it a SIGN-GESTALT theory or an EXPECTANCY theory. In his writings Gestalt ideas play a prominent role.

25. Ans. c
Sol. In partial reinforcement, the response is reinforced only part of the time. Learned behaviors are acquired more slowly with partial reinforcement, but the response is more resistant to extinction. Behavior modification is defined as "the alteration of behavioral patterns through the use of such learning techniques as biofeedback and positive or negative reinforcement." More simply, you can modify your child's behavior with positive consequences and negative consequences.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Reinforcement means you are increasing a behavior, and punishment means you are decreasing a behavior. Punishment also has some notable drawbacks. Any behavior changes that result from punishment are often temporary. "Punished behavior is likely to reappear after the punitive consequences are withdrawn,". Another thing to consider about punishment is that it can have unintended and undesirable consequences.

27. Ans. c
Sol. When we punish children, we typically see the behaviour stop. And so, we figure it's worked. We achieved our desired outcome temporarily so all seems well. The actual impact on our children is much different than our perceptions though. Extensive behavioral studies have shown that punishment can result in an increase in obedience, but does not actually accomplish internalized moral reasoning. What most of us want are children who do the right thing whether we are with them or not. Punishment only results in a fear of being punished. This "is not an effective deterrent unless there is a real chance of being caught." Additionally, when a child feels ignored, punishment can act as a reward for poor behavior.

28. Ans. d
Sol. In behavioral psychology, the goal of punishment is to decrease unwanted behavior. In the case of negative punishment, it involves taking something good or desirable away to reduce the occurrence of a failing behavior.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Arnold Lazarus created Multimodal Therapy which is based on the need for customized treatments depending on the patient.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Research activity in metacognition began with John Flavell, who is considered to be the 'father of the field' and thereafter a considerable

amount of empirical and theoretical research dealing with metacognition can be registered.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Negative reinforcement is a method that can be used to help teach specific behaviors. With negative reinforcement, something uncomfortable or otherwise unpleasant is taken away in response to a stimulus. Over time, the target behavior should increase with the expectation that the unpleasant thing will be taken away.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Good counselling should reduce the client's confusion, allowing them to make effective decisions leading to positive changes in their attitude and/or behavior. The ultimate aim of counselling is to enable the client to make their own choices, reach their own decisions and act upon them.

33. Ans. c
Sol. Any task that deliberately force people to face their 'worst fear' are most similar to Flooding. It is a technique in behavior therapy in which the individual is exposed directly to a maximum-intensity anxiety-producing situation or stimulus, either described or real, without any attempt made to lessen or avoid anxiety or fear during the exposure.

34. Ans. b
Sol. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep behavior disorder is a sleep disorder in which you physically act out vivid, often unpleasant dreams with vocal sounds and sudden, often violent arm and leg movements during REM sleep — sometimes called dream-enacting behavior

35. Ans. b
Sol. Many techniques fall within the realm of REBT, but there are three main types of techniques that clients will learn: Problem-solving techniques, Cognitive restructuring techniques, Coping techniques. Problem-solving techniques are intended to help clients address the A in the ABC model, addressing the activating event or adversity head-on. Cognitive restructuring techniques are focused on helping the client change irrational beliefs. When a client can't change the event and is struggling even though they are using rational thinking, coping techniques can help. Therapist tries to add his interpretation of non-verbal cues when repeating client's statement.

36. Ans. a
Sol. With a fixed ratio reinforcement schedule, there are a set number of responses that must occur before the behavior is rewarded. Rahul sells cookies and he earns a a 10 rupee note everytime he sells ten boxes of cookies. He always tries to sell people more boxes as his commission is only based on the number of boxes sold. Fixed ratios are better suited to optimize the quantity of output, whereas a fixed interval, in which the reward is not quantity based, can lead to a higher quality of output.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Humanistic therapy is a mental health approach that emphasizes the importance of being your true self in order to lead the most fulfilling life. Humanistic therapy also involves a core belief that people are good at heart and capable of making the right choices for themselves. These are focused on the conscious experience unlike [psychoanalytic focusing on unconscious.

38. Ans. b
Sol. During a session, a gestalt therapist will observe the client's body language and movement such as tapping their foot, wringing their hands, or making a certain facial expression. Therefore, they pay close attention to the body language of patients and may even ask them to give their tapping leg a voice. In a similar way to role-play, the patient would be asked to speak as if they were a specific part of themselves. Mentioning body language also serves to draw patients back into the present moment.

39. Ans. b
Sol. Exomorph is not a temperament type according to William Sheldon. Sheldon classified people according to three body types; endomorphs, who are rounded and soft, were said to have a tendency toward a "viscerotonic" personality (i.e., relaxed, comfortable, extroverted); mesomorphs, who are square and muscular, were said to have a tendency toward a "somotonic" personality (i.e., active, dynamic, assertive, aggressive); and ectomorphs, who are thin and fine-boned, were said to have a tendency toward a "cerebrotonic" personality (i.e., introverted, thoughtful, inhibited, sensitive).

40. Ans. b
Sol. Characteristics associated with a Type A personality may include operating at a more urgent pace, demonstrating higher levels of impatience, having a more competitive nature, getting upset easily, and associating self-worth with achievement. Type B personality are easy going.

41. Ans. a
Sol. Type A's may have greater heart risks, in part, because they are under more stress than other people. Stress raises blood pressure. That can increase the risk for a heart attack. Type A's also may relieve stress in unhealthy ways like drinking alcohol and smoking. The researchers found that more than twice as many Type A people as Type B people developed coronary heart disease. When the figures were adjusted for smoking, lifestyle, etc. it still emerged that Type A people were nearly twice as likely to develop heart disease as Type B people.

42. Ans. b
Sol. The concept of Hardiness was first given by Suzanne C. Kobasa (1979) as a personality style or pattern associated with continued good health and performance under stress.

43. Ans. c
Sol. The brain stem sits beneath your cerebrum in front of your cerebellum. It connects the brain to the spinal cord and controls automatic functions such as breathing, digestion, heart rate and blood pressure.

44. Ans. d
Sol. Positive reinforcement involves the addition of a reinforcing stimulus following a behavior that makes it more likely that the behavior will occur again in the future. When a favorable outcome, event, or reward occurs after an action, that particular response or behavior will be strengthened.

45. Ans. c

Sol. The primary reinforcers occur naturally and do not need to be learned. Examples of primary reinforcers include things that satisfy basic survival needs such as water, food, sleep, air, and sex. Most human reinforcers are secondary. These include money, good grades in school, tokens, stars and stickers and praise.

46. Ans. d
Sol. In the fixed-ratio schedule, resistance to extinction increases as the ratio increases. In the fixed-interval schedule, resistance to extinction increases as the interval lengthens in time. Out of the four types of partial reinforcement schedules, the variable-ratio is the schedule most resistant to extinction.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of mental development. His theory focuses not only on understanding how children acquire knowledge, but also on understanding the nature of intelligence.

48. Ans. b
Sol. The activation-synthesis theory is a neurobiological explanation of why we dream. Circuits in the brain stem are activated during REM sleep. Once these circuits are activated, areas of the limbic system involved in emotions, sensations, and memories, including the amygdala and hippocampus, become active. The brain synthesizes and interprets this internal activity and attempts to create meaning from these signals, which results in dreaming.

49. Ans. b
Sol. Developmental psychology is the scientific study of how and why human beings change over the course of their life. Originally concerned with infants and children, the field has expanded to include adolescence, adult development, aging, and the entire lifespan. Developmental psychologists aim to explain how thinking, feeling, and behaviors change throughout life. This field examines change across three major dimensions: physical development, cognitive development, and social emotional development.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Ipsilateral refers to structures on the same side of the body or brain. For example, the left arm is ipsilateral to the left leg.

51. Ans. d
Sol. A genetic disorder is a health problem caused by one or more abnormalities in the genome. It can be caused by a mutation in a single gene or multiple genes or by a chromosomal abnormality. When the genetic disorder is inherited from one or both parents, it is also classified as a hereditary disease. Huntington's disease (HD), also known as Huntington's chorea, is a neurodegenerative disease that is mostly inherited. The earliest symptoms are often subtle problems with mood or mental abilities.

52. Ans. c
Sol. The primary motor area of the brain is the frontal cortex. The primary motor area is located in the precentral gyrus of the frontal cortex, and this area is responsible for controlling the voluntary motor movement that involve the skeletal muscles.

53. Ans. c
Sol. Little Albert was a 9-month-old infant who was tested on his reactions to various neutral stimuli. He was shown a white rat, a rabbit, a monkey and various masks. Any stimulus which produces a naturally occurring automatic response. E.g. a loud noise (created by a hammer struck against the steel bar). The unconditioned stimulus in this experiment is the Loud scary sounds.

54. Ans. b
Sol. Dominant refers to the relationship between two versions of a gene. Individuals receive two versions of each gene, known as alleles, from each parent. If the alleles of a gene are different, one allele will be expressed; it is the dominant gene. The effect of the other allele, called recessive, is masked.

55. Ans. c
Sol. The most prevalent transmitter is glutamate, which is excitatory at well over 90% of the synapses in the human brain. The next most prevalent is gamma-Aminobutyric Acid, or GABA, which is inhibitory at more than 90% of the synapses that do not use glutamate.

56. Ans. c
Sol. Humans are the only species in which asymmetric motor behavior is preponderant: 90% of people prefer to use their right hand and 10% their left hand. This motor behavior is "cross-lateralized": when using the right hand, the dominant left hemisphere is activated.

57. Ans. d
Sol. Tolman conducted experiments with rats and mazes to examine the role that reinforcement plays in the way that rats learn their way through complex mazes by forming cognitive maps. The study also shows that rats actively process information rather than operating on a stimulus response relationship. They took longer to reach the end of the maze because there was no motivation for them to perform.

58. Ans. a
Sol. Pragmatics is the study of how context contributes to meaning. The field of study evaluates how human language is utilized in social interactions, as well as the relationship between the interpreter and the interpreted.

59. Ans. c
Sol. In statistical testing, a result is deemed statistically significant if it is so extreme (without external variables which would influence the correlation results of the test) that such a result would be expected to arise simply by chance only in rare circumstances.
If a test of significance gives a p-value lower than or equal to the significance level, the null hypothesis is rejected at that level.
Different levels of cutoff trade off countervailing effects. Lower levels – such as 0.01 instead of 0.05 – are stricter, and increase confidence in the determination of significance, but run an increased risk of failing to reject a false null hypothesis.

60. Ans. d
Sol. The variance is a measure of variability. It is calculated by taking the average of squared deviations from the mean. Variance tells you the degree of spread in your data set. The more spread the data, the larger the variance is in relation to the mean.

61. Ans. d

Sol. Inferiority complex is described as "a basic feeling of inadequacy and insecurity, deriving from actual or imagined physical or psychological deficiency." On the other hand, Repression, projection and reaction formation are different types of Defense mechanism.

62. Ans. c
Sol. Mode = 3(Median) - 2(Mean)
Mode= (3x65)-(2x62)
=195-124
=71

63. Ans. d
Sol. The stimulus overload model was given by Milgram.
According to the stimulus overload model, crowding perceptions are greatest when the level of social stimulation exceeds that desired and the individual is unable to reduce that stimulation through adaptive strategies.

64. Ans. a
Sol. Leon Festinger's (1957) gave the Theory of Cognitive Dissonance. Cognitive dissonance is a mental conflict that occurs when your beliefs don't line up with your actions. It's an uncomfortable state of mind when someone has contradictory values, attitudes, or perspectives about the same thing.

65. Ans. a
Sol. Horney (1950) believed that each person begins life with the potential for healthy development, but like other living organisms, people need favorable conditions for growth.
Because of their neurotic needs, parents often dominate, neglect, overprotect, reject, or overindulge. If parents do not satisfy the child's needs for safety and satisfaction, the child develops feelings of basic hostility toward the parents. However, children seldom overtly express this hostility as rage; instead, they repress their hostility toward their parents and have no awareness of it. Repressed hostility then leads to profound feelings of insecurity and a vague sense of apprehension. This condition is called basic anxiety, which Homey (1950) defined as "a feeling of being isolated and helpless hi a world conceived as potentially hostile".

66. Ans. a
Sol. Acrophobia is the extreme or irrational fear of heights.

67. Ans. d
Sol. Aversion therapy, sometimes called aversive therapy or aversive conditioning, is used to help a person give up a behavior or habit by having them associate it with something unpleasant. Aversion therapy is most known for treating people with addictive behaviors, like those found in alcohol use disorder. So a person undergoing this therapy might receive an electrical shock every time they view an image of a cigarette.

68. Ans. a
Sol. Syntax is a set of rules for constructing full sentences out of words and phrases. Every language has a different set of syntactic rules, but all languages have some form of syntax.

69. Ans. b
Sol. According to Freud, there are two classes of instincts: 1) Eros or the sexual instincts, which he later saw as compatible with the self-preservative instincts; and 2) Thanatos or the death-instinct, a natural desire to "re-establish a state of things that was disturbed by the emergence of life".

70. Ans. b
Sol. Projection refers to unconsciously taking unwanted emotions or traits you don't like about yourself and attributing them to someone else. By projecting, or "blame-shifting" one's undesirable mental/emotional notions onto another person, the individual is defended against having to be aware of and accountable to their own thought process.
*Kindly Note: In such questions it is challenging to differentiate between projection and displacement as in some cases they might sound the same. Remember a basic thing: With projection, the fault lies with you, but is shifted by you to avoid blame. With displacement, the fault lies outside of you, but is still shifted by you to displace blame.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Because identical twins share the exact same DNA. The twin studies showed that if one identical twin has schizophrenia, then there is a 30-50% chance that the other twin will have it as well.

72. Ans. a
Sol. The aptitude test assesses whether one possesses the necessary traits and skills needed to be a successful and caring nurse. So it will be useful for selecting trainee nurses.

73. Ans. d
Sol. In research, an experimenter bias, also known as research bias, occurs when a researcher unconsciously affects results, data, or a participant in an experiment due to subjective influence. It is difficult for humans to be entirely objective which is not being influenced by personal emotions, desires,
or biases. Steps can be taken to reduce the likelihood of its occurrence such as conducting blind studies and finding non-biased data collectors.

74. Ans. a
Sol. The standard deviation is an especially useful measure of variability when the distribution is normal or approximately normal because the proportion of the distribution within a given number of standard deviations from the mean can be calculated. The standard deviation is considered as the best measure of the variability. Mean, median and mode are measures of central tendency.

75. Ans. a
Sol. CBT is based on several core principles, including psychological problems are based, in part, on faulty or unhelpful ways of thinking. Psychological problems are based, in part, on learned patterns of unhelpful behavior. People suffering from psychological problems can learn better ways of coping with them, thereby relieving their symptoms and becoming more effective in their lives.

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 6

1. Which one of the following does not apply to projective tests?
a. Ambiguous stimulus
b. low reliability
c. objectivity
d. story telling
(EASY)

2. Paranoid schizophrenia is characterized by:
a. extreme suspiciousness related to complex delusions
b. immobility or excessive excitement
c. a diversity of symptoms
d. childish disregard for social convention
(EASY)

3. Down's Syndrome results from _____.
a. protein deficiency
b. extra chromosomal material
c. lack of environmental support
d. use of drug by pregnant mother
(EASY)

4. Double bind theory explains that schizophrenia is caused by:
a. Deviance
b. role reversal in the family
c. expressed emotion
d. martial skew
(EASY)

5. The inability to locate information in long-term memory is knows as _____.
a. retrieval failure
b. tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
c. reconstruction
d. interference
(EASY)

6. The correlation coefficient between X & Y is 0.67, between P & R is - 0.73 and between M & N is 0.06. Which of the following is correct?
a. the correlation between X & Y is strongest of all
b. the correlation between P & R is strongest of all
c. a is true but b is false
d. b is true but a is also true
(MODERATE)

7. If a student takes aptitude and achievement test at the same time, and then the aptitude test is used to estimate the achievement test scores, the procedure for validation would assess _____ validity
a. concurrent
b. face
c. content
d. predictive
(MODERATE)

8. With regard to psychological disorders, spontaneous remission refers to _____.
a. recovery that occurs without formal treatment
b. recovery that occurs as a result of formal treatment.
c. sudden reoccurrence of disorder in a client who had apparently been cured
d. failure to recover despite extensive treatment
(EASY)

9. Which one of the following is not true about norms?
a. norms are standardized scores
b. norms represent absolute performance
c. norms permit comparison
d. norms constitute a part of standardization
(EASY)

10. The dominant theory explains 'bystander effect' by attributing it to _____.
a. alienation in modern life
b. less feeling of responsibility when there are many witnesses
c. hostility towards strangers
d. lack of commitment
(EASY)

11. Which one of the following is most consistent with the views of B.F Skinner?
a. "Behaviour is controlled by internal forces".
b. "We behave in ways designed to gain rewards".
c. "We behave in ways designed to avoid punishments".
d. "Behaviour is controlled by external forces".
(EASY)

12. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a group in an organization?
a. common goal
b. interaction with one another
c. accept expectations and obligations
d. mutually interdependent
(EASY)

13. Deficit in topographical memory may occur due to damage to _____ lobe.
a. frontal
b. temporal
c. occipital
d. parietal
(EASY)

14. According to open systems approach, system which can reach the same final state from differing initial conditions and by a variety of paths is called _____.
a. equipotentiality
b. equifinality

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c. equidistance
d. equilibrium
(EASY)

15. The cerebral cortex is divided into two, mirror-image halves known as right and left _____.
a. cortices
b. cerebral hemispheres
c. cerebellum
d. semi spheres
(EASY)

16. Which outcome variable in the work setting might include car sales personnel needing to sell cars, secretaries scheduling their boss, agenda and journalists having to hand in articles for dead lines?
a. counter productive work behaviour
b. contextual performance
c. task performance
d. Withdrawal
(MODERATE)

17. Which one does not come under anxiety disorder?
a. agoraphobia
b. panic disorder
c. posttraumatic stress disorder
d. hypochondriasis
(EASY)

18. The most basic and widely used defense mechanism is:
a. reaction formation
b. projection
c. rationalization
d. repression
(EASY)

19. Which of the following is a non-parametric statistical technique?
a. f-test
b. ANOVA
c. Spearman's Rho
d. Pearson's r
(EASY)

20. Which pair is correct?
1 Model of Intellect: Guilford
2 PASS Theory: JP Das
3 Level 1 and Level II: Arthur Jensen
4 Competence: Jerome Bruner
a. 1 and 4 are correct
b. 1 and 2 are correct
c. 2 and 3 are correct
d. all are correct
(EASY)

21. A psychotherapist must develop in all of the following personal competencies but _____.
a. self righteousness
b. insight into oneself
c. listening and empathy
d. playfulness and flexibility
(MODERATE)

22. The physiology of emotions is primarily rooted in _____.
a. cerebral cortex
b. only the sympathetic nervous system
c. the limbic system
d. RAS
(EASY)

23. Experimental method is most dependable because it _____.
a. approximates real life circumstances
b. allows valid conclusions
c. allows qualification of observations
d. furnishes possibility of maximum control over variables
(EASY)

24. Stress is best understood as _____.
a. an unpleasant characteristic of environment we live in
b. situations that require us to respond emotionally
c. physical challenges and hardships that interfere with normal life
d. perceived transaction between person and situation
(EASY)

25. It is the _____ in emotional process that most clearly distinguishes human emotions from those of other species?
a. expressive behaviour
b. feeling
c. autonomic process
d. emotional action
(EASY)

26. The adherents of continuity view of development hold that _____.
a. the developmental outcomes remain invariant across different stages
b. the same basic processes evolve throughout development
c. a steady pattern of moving through developmental stages
d. a repeated process of conflict and its negotiation
(EASY)

27. t-test is _____.
a. a test of statistical significance of data between groups
b. based on continuous scale of measurement
c. based on the assumption of normal distribution of scores
d. all the above
(EASY)

28. Co-relation indicates _____.
a. degree of cause and effect relationship between variables
b. degree of association between variables
c. helps in detecting the degree of change behaviour
d. indicates meta-analysis of variables
(EASY)

29. Lead poisoning at an early stage of life can result in _____.
a. stunted growth
b. feeding and bladder control
c. increased weight
d. speech and hearing loss
(EASY)

30. Which one of the following would not be true if they obtained distribution approximates normal probability curve?
a. mean, medium and mode would be similar
b. the distribution of scores will present s bell shaped curve
c. mean would be greater than mode and median
d. none of the above
(EASY)

31. On the leadership grid, a manager who has a medium concern for people as well as production, is a _____ .
a. Team
b. Country club
c. Middle of the road
d. Authority obedience
(EASY)

32. Complexes are content of _____.
a. collective unconscious
b. personal unconscious
c. archetypes
d. dreams
(EASY)

33. After several months during which he was always gloomy and dejected, Rahul has suddenly perked up. He feels elated and energetic and works around the clock on a writing project. He also starts to bet heavily on sporting events over the Internet, which he never did previously. Rahul's behaviour is consistent with _____.
a. schizophrenia
b. obsessive-compulsive disorder
c. dissociative disorder
d. bipolar disorder
(MODERATE)

34. According to McGregor, a manager who has confidence in people, understands and trusts people is supportive in their efforts, is labelled as Manager _____.
a. X
b. Y
c. Z
d. B
(EASY)

35. Which of the following therapy uses the concept called auxiliary ego in its therapeutic exercises?
a. Hypnotherapy
b. Client-centered Therapy
c. Psycho-Drama
d. Transactional Analysis
(EASY)

36. A patient has just entered treatment for bipolar disorder and he is informed that most patients respond to drugs within a month. This information represents _____.
a. a prognosis
b. an etiology
c. a hisotology
d. a diagnostic concordance
(EASY)

37. A cluster of beliefs, usually lacking a rational basis, regarding members of other groups is called _____.
a. Prejudice
b. Irrational cluster
c. Social distance
d. Stereotype
(EASY)
Ans. d

38. Which of the following disorders is likely to occur earliest during childhood?
a. Simple phobia
b. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
c. Social phobia
d. Separation anxiety
(EASY)

39. The concern for fundamental processes of formulization and legitimization by which role systems are elaborated and sanctioned, is called _____.
a. Classical Bureaucratic Model
b. Scientific Management Principles
c. Machine Model of Work
d. Socio-technical System
(EASY)

40. _____ power has a basis in special knowledge.
a. Legitimate
b. Expert
c. Referent
d. Position
(EASY)

41. _____ means that organizations are becoming more heterogeneous in terms of gender and ethnicity.
a. Globalization
b. Work force diversity
c. Affirmative action
d. Organizational culture
(EASY)

42. Phenylketonuria is a disorder of _____ .
a. Amino acid metabolism
b. Fat metabolism
c. Vitamin deficiency
d. Motor co-ordination
(EASY)

43. Imitation, identification and role learning constitute significant parts of _____ theory.
a. Psychoanalytic
b. Cognitive
c. Social Learning
d. Interpersonal
(EASY)

44. Individual level independent variables in organizational studies include _____.
a. Technology
b. Organizational culture

c. Perception
d. HR Policy
(EASY)

45. According to Alderfer's theory of motivation, as you start satisfying higher needs, they become _____.
a. less intense
b. more intense
c. quite stable
d. difficult to realize
(EASY)

46. Which of the following tests is not a projective test?
a. Sentence Completion
b. Raven's Progressive Matrices
c. Draw-a-Man
d. CAT
(EASY)

47. A negative reinforce _____.
a. decreases the probability of a behaviour on its termination or withdrawal
b. increases the probability of a behaviour on its presentation or application
c. decreases the probability of a behaviour on its application
d. increases the probability of a behaviour on its termination or withdrawal
(EASY)

48. Herzberg's theory of work motivation was developed on the basis of research using _____.
a. Critical Incident Technique
b. Survey Method
c. Observation Technique
d. Quasi Experimental Study
(EASY)

49. In the multi-axial system of DSM diagnostics, Axis III was for _____.
a. Clinical syndromes
b. Personality disorders
c. General medical conditions
d. Psychosocial and environmental problems
(EASY)

50. Which one of the following cases is not fit for counseling alone?
a. marital conflict
b. broken heart syndrome
c. paranoid delusional state
d. loneliness
(EASY)

51. The ability to determine when an object is located in three dimensional space is called _____.
a. Space perception
b. Dimensionality
c. Depth perception
d. The time-continuum
(EASY)

52. Which of the following is not a technique of behaviour therapy?
a. aversion therapy
b. response prevention
c. abreaction
d. Flooding
(MODERATE)

53. Which one of the following therapies makes use of logic-empirical method of 'scientific questioning' as a primary method _____.
a. Transactional Analysis
b. Psychoanalysis
c. Rational Emotive Therapy
d. Client-centered Therapy
(EASY)

54. The acquisition of attitude through a reasoning process that links an object or idea to a person's existing belief structure exemplifies the _____foundation of attitudes.
a. Cognitive
b. affective
c. behavioural
d. social
(EASY)

55. The concept of Nuturant Task Leader was given by _____.
a. J.B.P Sinha
b. D. Sinha
c. S. K. Chakraborty
d. Udai Pareek
(EASY)

56. A stimulus that elicits an undesirable response is paired with a noxious stimulus in _____.
a. Systematic desensitization
b. Cognitive Therapy
c. Aversion Therapy
d. Psychoanalysis
(EASY)

57. Research suggests that ageing employee's experience:
a. less job satisfaction
b. higher accidental rates
c. less organizational commitment
d. less absenteeism
(EASY)

58. According to _____ hypothesis images involve differential codes and storage systems and the relevant information may be coded and stored in either or both.
a. Conceptual-propositional
b. Dual-coding
c. Functional-equivalency
d. Levels of processing
(EASY)

59. A classification system of mental disorders helps in:
a. Understanding the cause
b. Syndrome analysis
c. Determining the treatment
d. Scientific communication

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(EASY)

60. Force field analysis is based on:
a. Lewin's Field Theory
b. Fiedler's Contingency Model
c. Reddin's Three Dimensional Field Approach
d. Guilford's Model of Intellect
(EASY)

61. Mandira, a school girl, has started experiencing fear about studying in school. She has been reporting headaches and stomach-aches which distresses her and has resulted in missing several classes in the last month. She went to the doctor but he asked her to not worry. Her illness is perhaps a form of disorder.
a. dissociative
b. phobic
c. somatized
d. generalized anxiety
(MODERATE)

62. Trisomy-21 is a genetic condition that leads to:
a. Turner's Syndrome
b. Cretinism
c. Hydrocephaly
d. Down's Syndrome
(EASY)

63. Phonology in the body of linguistic knowledge that is concerned with _____.
a. Sounds
b. words
c. meaning
d. rules
(EASY)

64. The theory describing intelligence in terms of operations, products and contents is known as _____.
a. Structure of Intellect
b. Trierchic Theory of Intelligence
c. Theory of Multiple Intelligence
d. None of the above
(EASY)

65. Which one of the following is the most salient characteristic of matrix structure?
a. It utilizes functional and divisional chain of command simultaneously
b. It creates necessary conditions of excellence in performance
c. It assigns role prescriptions according to emergent changes
d. It is an organization of competent performers in functional teams
(EASY)

66. Client-centered therapy emphasizes _____.
a. interpretation
b. probing the unconscious
c. clarification
d. all the above
(EASY)

67. The correlation between a natural dichotomous variable and continuous variable is called
a. Biserial correlation
b. Point biserial correlation
c. Tetrachoric correlation
d. Phi- coefficient
(EASY)

68. The purpose of item analysis is to _____.
a. increase the coverage of themes
b. find out the meaning of items
c. determine the discriminating power of items
d. none of the above
(EASY)

69. Who has developed the Indian version of Manifest Anxiety Scale?
a. D. Sinha
b. A. K. P. Sinha
c. J. B. P. Sinha
d. H. C. Ganguli
(EASY)

70. Which of this is not a type of job attitude?
a. affective commitment
b. normative satisfaction
c. continuance commitment
d. job satisfaction
(EASY)

71. What is 'inoculation' in the context of persuasion and attitude change?
a. planting an idea which will be built upon later, to create attitude change
b. having people rehearse resistance to an idea
c. a high fear technique
d. violating group norms
(EASY)

72. Damage to _____ may cause total change in personality and social behaviour.
a. orbital cortex
b. somato-sensory cortex
c. cerebellum
d. parietal lobe
(EASY)

73. To become what one is capable of becoming is characteristic of a
a. self-actualized person
b. positive person
c. excellent person
d. person with high self esteem
(EASY)

74. Which one of the following is based on the notion that our personalities are composed of "ego states"?
a. Psychoanalysis
b. Hypnoanalysis
c. Transactional Analysis
d. Narcoanalysis
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

75. The transformational leadership consists of four components for superior results. These are _____.
a. Idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individualized consideration
b. Idealized influence, followers faith, authority's blessings and spiritual orientation
c. Inspirational motivation, emotional intelligence, relational capacities and dynamism
d. Inspirational influence, dynamism, intellectual stimulation and spiritual orientation
(EASY)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 6

1. Ans. c
Sol. Projective tests intend to bring out the unique subjective inner conflicts in individuals to measure the type of personality. They are highly subjective and ambiguous. Each person interprets it differently and even scoring has subjectivity.

2. Ans. a
Sol. Paranoid schizophrenia is one of the type of schizophrenia with dominant positive symptoms of hallucination and delusion. Paranoid schizophrenia can be distinguished from other types by it's excessive delusion of act (by others) accompanied with related hallucinations of people conspiring against you or that no one can be trusted.

3. Ans. b
Sol. In Down Syndrome, 21st chromosome has an extra chromosome making the total number of chromosomes 47 instead to 46. This extra chromosome is responsible for developing major intellectual disabilities accompanied by physical features of that of mongoloids.

4. Ans. c
Sol. In 1950s Gregory Bateson and colleagues described the double bind theory for the first time which explains that the individual faces a dilemma in communication in which they receive two or more conflicting messages with one negating the other. This creates an emotional distress as no response of the individual is correct.

5. Ans. a
Sol. Information is passed to the long term memory with the help of rehearsal. Retrieval failure is where the information is in long term memory, but cannot be accessed. Such information is said to be available (i.e. it is still stored) but not accessible (i.e. it cannot be retrieved). It cannot be accessed because the retrieval cues are not present.

6. Ans. b
Sol. The +ve or -ve sign indicates the direction of the variables' relationship while magnitude tells the strength. So -.73 has the greatest magnitude and hence is the strongest of all given options.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Concurrent validity measures how a new test compares against a validated test, called the criterion or "gold standard." The tests should measure the same or similar constructs, and allow you to validate new methods against existing and accepted ones.

Note- The main difference between concurrent and predictive is that in concurrent validity, the scores of a test and the criterion variables are obtained at the same time, while in predictive validity, the criterion variables are measured after the scores of the test

8. Ans. a
Sol. Spontaneous Remission is a term popularly used in medical science to mean reduction or disappearance of symptoms without any therapeutic intervention, which maybe temporary or permanent. The term is used with the similar reference in psychological disorders.

9. Ans. b
Sol. Norm is a standard or range of values that represents the typical performance of a group or of an individual (of a certain age, for example) against which comparisons can be made. It is a conversion of a raw score into a scaled score that is more easily interpretable, such as a percentile or an IQ score. Thus it is a range of score where one may lie and not an absolute.

10. Ans. b
Sol. The bystander effect is the inhibiting influence of the presence of others on a person's willingness to show prosocial behaviour. It is found in research that in emergency too, people tend to act less responsibly when there is a bystander than when they are alone.

11. Ans. d
Sol. B.F. Skinner designed an experiment with rats, where the rat, on pressing a key would receive food but all other keys would result in electric shock. It was found that after a number of trials, the rat successfully avoided the punishment (the electric shock) and received the reward(the food). Thus it can be said that behaviour is modified by reinforcements which according to Skinner was external in nature.

12. Ans. c
Sol. After going through many researches albert V. Carron and Mark Eys came up with 5 main characteristics of a group namely
common fate
mutual benefits
social structure
interaction and communication
self-categorization
Accepting expectation and obligation is more of a personal intimate behaviour which is not expected from a group, especially organizational groups.

13. Ans. b
Sol. It has been seen that the medial temporal lobe is especially important for spatial processing and spatial memory thus damage to the said part may hamper topographic memory (the memory for the arrangement and relationships of objects in a spatial environment.)

14. Ans. b
Sol. Equifinality is the principle in open systems that denote that a given end state can be reached by many potential means.

15. Ans. b
Sol. The cerebral cortex is divided lengthways into two cerebral hemispheres connected by corpus callosum.

16. Ans. c

Sol. Task performance is described as the core job responsibilities of an employee. It is also called in role prescribed behaviour by Koopman et al. (2011)

17. Ans. c
Sol. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a disorder that develops in some people who have experienced a shocking, scary, or dangerous event. In DSM-5 it is included in a new category called 'Trauma and stress related disorders' all of the conditions in this category require exposure of trauma or stressful event.

18. Ans. d
Sol. Repression is the most common defense mechanism after Denial. Repression is an unconscious defense mechanism which is widely used. In this the Unsavory thoughts, painful memories, or irrational beliefs can upset an individual is repressed or put deep down in the unconscious which can sometime be surfaced in dreams

19. Ans. c
Sol. Spearman's Rho is a non-parametric test used to measure the strength of association between two variables, where the value r = 1 means a perfect positive correlation and the value r = -1 means a perfect negative correlation.

20. Ans. d
Sol. The first version of Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SOI) model was presented in 1955 to an international conference on factor analysis in Paris. The Planning, Attention-Arousal, Simultaneous and Successive theory of intelligence, first proposed in 1975, and later elaborated by Das, Naglieri & Kirby and Das, Kar & Parrila, challenges g-theory on the grounds that the brain is made up of interdependent, but separate, functional systems. Arthur Jensen proposed a hierarchical model of intelligence consisting of abilities operating at two levels, called Level I and Level II. Level I is the associative learning in which output is more or less similar to the input (e.g., rote learning and memory).

21. Ans. a
Sol. Self-righteousness prevents the psychotherapist from remaining non-judgemental and unbiased. So therapist must develop insight into oneself, empathy, listening skills, playfulness and flexibility.

22. Ans. c
Sol. The limbic systemis the part of the brain involved in our behavioural and emotional responses, especially when it comes to behaviours we need for survival: feeding, reproduction and caring for our young, and fight or flight responses.

23. Ans. d
Sol. An experiment in any scientific study can be reliable due to its predictability and replicability. Prediction and replication can be possible only when the external conditions affecting the experiment are kept contact or controlled.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Stress can be defined as any type of change in the environment that cause physical, emotional and/or psychological strain. Stress is our body's response to anything that requires attention or action.

25. Ans. a
Sol. It is found that animals have emotional reactions and their emotion is managed by their nervous system which can be less complicated from human. Animals do not have mixed emotions and they generally have one predominant feeling and act upon them, whereas humans have multitude of mixed emotions and the expression of the emotions vary widely from one individual to another, thus the expression of the emotions are the main distinguishing factor between human and animal emotion

26. Ans. c
Sol. The process of development is dynamic and continuous. At no point doesn't development cease to exist, its process may be slow or fast depending on the phase of life but from conception till death development continues.

27. Ans. d
Sol. A t-test is a type of inferential statistic used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups, which may be related in certain features. It is mostly used when the data sets, like the data set recorded as the outcome from flipping a coin 100 times, would follow a normal distribution and may have unknown variances. A t-test is used as a hypothesis testing tool, which allows testing of an assumption applicable to a population.

28. Ans. b
Sol. A correlation is a statistical measurement of the relationship between two variables. A zero correlation indicates that there is no relationship between the variables. A correlation of –1indicatesa perfect negative correlation, meaning that as one variable goes up, the other goes down

29. Ans. a
Sol. Lead poisoning or exposure to too much lead can be life threatening for children. It can affect the brain and cause Intellectual Disability, delayed development, convulsions and other behavioural disorders.

30. Ans. c
Sol. The Normal Probability Curve (N.P.C.) is symmetrical about the ordinate of the central point of the curve. It implies that the size, shape and slope of the curve on one side of the curve is identical to that of the other. Thus in such a curve the mean, median and mode are equal.

31. Ans. c
Sol. The Middle of the Road leadership approach offers a balance of speaking to the team's needs as well as the organization's production needs, but neither aspect is adequately fulfilled in the process. This may lead to average and below average results in team performance and satisfaction

32. Ans. c
Sol. In Jung's theory, complexes may be conscious, partly conscious, or unconscious. Complexes can be positive or negative, resulting in good or bad consequences. There are many kinds of complex, but at the core of any complex is a universal pattern of experience, or archetype.

33. Ans. d
Sol. Bipolar disorder (formerly called manic-depressive illness or manic depression) is a mental disorder that causes unusual shifts in

mood, energy, activity levels, concentration, and the ability to carry out day-to-day tasks. Each manic and depressive phase may continue for days or moths at a stretch and both are equally intense and severe at times.

34. Ans. b
Sol. In 1960, Douglas McGregor formulated Theory X and Theory suggesting two aspects of human behaviour at work, or in other words, two different views of individuals (employees): one of which is negative, called as Theory X and the other is positive, so called as Theory Y. A manager who has confidence in people, understands and trusts people is supportive in their efforts, is labelled as Manager Y.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Anauxiliary ego, also known as simply an auxiliary, is the position taken by other participants in a role-playing exercise, or psychodrama, in order to simulate particular situations for the protagonists. Another conceptualization describes it in psychodrama as "the representation of absentees, individuals, delusions, symbols, ideals, animals, and objects" that make the protagonist's world real and tangible.

36. Ans. a
Sol. A prognosis is the likely course of medical condition or an opinion based on the medical experience of the likely outcome of the situation.

37. Ans. d
Sol. A stereotype is a cluster of beliefs usually lacking a rational basis regarding the members of some group. The word 'stereotype' was first used by Walter Lipman in his book "Public Opinion" (1922). Stereotype is a set of beliefs used to categorise people.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Separation anxiety is when infant is afraid of being separated from a particular person/s or even pet and face terrible anxiety even when separated for short time. Separation anxiety disorder is diagnosed when symptoms are excessive for the developmental age and cause significant distress in daily functioning. Symptoms may include: Recurrent and excessive distress about anticipating or being away from home or loved ones

39. Ans. a
Sol. Max Weber, a German scientist, defines bureaucracy as a highly structured, formalized, and also an impersonal organization. He also instituted the belief that an organization must have a defined hierarchical structure and clear rules, regulations, and lines of authority which govern it.

40. Ans. b
Sol. Expert power is the perception that a certain person has an elevated level of knowledge or a specific skill set that others in an organization don't have. This perception leads to more influence within the expert's place of work.
41. Ans. b
Sol. Workforce diversity is concerned with the similarities and differences in such characteristics as age, gender, ethnic heritage, physical abilities and disabilities, race, and sexual orientation, among the employees of organisations.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Phenylketonuria, also called PKU, is a rare inherited disorder that causes an amino acid called phenylalanine to build up in the body. PKU is caused by a defect in the gene that helps create the enzyme needed to break down phenylalanine. Without the enzyme necessary to process phenylalanine,
a dangerous buildup can develop when a person with PKU eats foods that contain protein or eats aspartame, an artificial sweetener. This can eventually lead to serious health problems

43. Ans. c
Sol. Social learning theory, proposed by Albert Bandura, emphasizes the importance of observing, modelling, and imitating the behaviors, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. Social learning theory considers how both environmental and cognitive factors interact to influence human learning and behavior.

44. Ans. c
Sol. In analyzing organizational behavior, variables are divided into two categories; dependent and independent. Independent variables are those factors that are directly related to the organization and determine its overall success. There are four individual-level variables that have been shown to affect employee behavior: perception, individual decision making, learning, and motivation.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Alderfer's ERG theory suggests that there are three groups of core needs: existence (E), relatedness (R), and growth (G). Alderfer proposed that when a certain category of needs isn't being met, people will redouble their efforts to fulfill needs in a lower category. When needs in a lower category are satisfied, an individual will invest more efforts in the higher category, and when needs in a higher category are frustrated, an individual will invest more efforts in the lower category.

46. Ans. b
Sol. Raven's Progressive Matrices is a Non-Projective test, as Raven's matrices is a nonverbal ability test used to assess abstract reasoning.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Negative reinforcement is a method that can be used to help teach specific behaviors. With negative reinforcement, something uncomfortable or otherwise unpleasant is taken away in response to a stimulus. Over time, the target behavior should increase with the expectation that the unpleasant thing will be taken away. With negative reinforcement, you are increasing a behavior. For example: Bob does the dishes (behavior) in order to stop his mother's nagging (aversive stimulus).

48. Ans. a
Sol. Critical incident technique is a performance appraisal tool in which analyses the behavior of employee in certain events in which either he performed very well and the ones in which he could have done better. Frederick Herzberg developed the model by interviewing over 200 professionals. The interviews delved into when the interviewees were at their most and least happiest with their jobs.

49. Ans. c
Sol. In the multi-axial system of DSM diagnostics, Axis III is reserved for medical or physical conditions that may affect or be affected by mental health issues.

50. Ans. c
Sol. Treatment of paranoia is usually via medication and cognitive behavioural therapy. The most important element in treating paranoia and delusional disorder, is building a trusting and collaborative relationship to reduce the impact of irrational fearful thoughts and improving social skills. It can be difficult to treat a person with paranoia since symptoms result in increased irritability, emotionally guardedness, and possible hostility. Often times, progress on paranoid delusions and especially delusional disorder is slow. Regardless of how slow the process, recovery and reconnection is possible.

51. Ans. c
Sol. Depth perception is the visual ability to perceive the world in three dimensions, coupled with the ability to gauge how far away an object is. Depth perception, size, and distance are ascertained through both monocular (one eye) and binocular (two eyes) cues. Monocular vision is poor at determining depth. Without depth perception we would be unable to tell how far objects are from us, and thus how far we would need to move to reach or avoid them.

52. Ans. c
Sol. Abreaction) is a psychoanalytical technique for reliving an experience to purge it of its emotional excesses—a type of catharsis. The goal of Abreaction Therapy is to cleanse the patient's body by going through their trauma yet again and letting go of painful thoughts and emotions.

53. Ans. c
Sol. REBT is applied as an educational process in which the therapist often active-directively teaches the client how to identify irrational and self-defeating beliefs and philosophies which in nature are rigid, extreme, unrealistic, illogical and absolutist, and then to forcefully and actively question and dispute them and replace them with more rational and self-helping ones.

54. Ans. a
Sol. The cognitive foundation of attitudes, what might be called beliefs, comes from direct experience with the world or through thinking about the world. It is a generalized tendency to think or act in a certain way in respect of some object or situation, often accompanied by feelings. It is a learned predisposition to respond in a consistent manner with respect to a given object.
This can include evaluations of people, issues, objects, or events. Such evaluations are often positive or negative, but they can also be uncertain at times.

55. Ans. a
Sol. The concept of Nuturant Task Leader was given by J.B.P Sinha(1980) Nurturant Task leader, as he defined He who structures his as well as subordinates' expectations and roles and emphasizes task accomplishment. He guides and directs his subordinates, under such leadership communications as are explicit, structured and task relevant.

56. Ans. c
Sol. Aversion therapy, sometimes called aversive therapy or aversive conditioning, is used to help a person give up a behavior or habit by having them associate it with something unpleasant. Aversion therapy is most known for treating people with addictive behaviors, like those found in alcohol use disorder. Aversion therapy is a type of behavioral therapy that involves repeat pairing an unwanted behavior with discomfort.

57. Ans. d
Sol. Absenteeism is less as employee's experience increases. Job satisfaction and organizational commitment increases with ageing employee's experience. Accidental rates are also low as experiences increases.

58. Ans. a
Sol. The propositional theory provides an alternative to the dual-code theory, which suggests that the way in which the mind handles sensory data is more abstract than words and images - these are merely the ways in which mental representations are expressed. In long-term memory, we store the concepts of things rather than the sensory data of actual things

59. Ans. d
Sol. The classifications currently used in psychiatry have different aims: to facilitate communication between researchers and clinicians at national and international levels through the use of a common language, or at least a clearly and precisely defined nomenclature; to provide a nosographical reference system which can be used in practice (diagnosis, prognosis, treatment); to optimize research by ensuring that sample cases are as homogeneous as possible; to facilitate statistical records for public health institutions. A classification is of practical interest only if it is reliable, valid and acceptable to all potential users.

60. Ans. a
Sol. Lewin's force field analysis is used to distinguish which factors within a situation or organisation drive a person towards or away from a desired state, and which oppose the driving forces. Force field analysis is a basic tool for root cause analysis that can help you take action once the root cause has been identified. The technique is based on the assumption that any situation is the result of forces for and against the current state being in equilibrium.

61. Ans. c
Sol. Somatized disorder is characterized by an extreme focus on physical symptoms — such as pain or fatigue — that causes major emotional distress and problems functioning. Mandira's reaction to the symptoms is not normal as she is extremely stressed of minor symptoms like headaches and stomach ache when doctor also said it's nothing serious.

62. Ans. d
Sol. About 95 percent of the time, Down syndrome is caused by trisomy 21.A medical term for having an extra copy of a chromosome is 'trisomy. ' Down syndrome is also referred to as Trisomy 21. The person has three copies of chromosome 21, instead of the usual two copies, in all cells. This is caused by abnormal cell division during the development of the sperm cell or the egg cell.

63. Ans. a
Sol. Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in spoken languages and signs in sign languages. It used to be only the study of the systems of phonemes in spoken languages (and therefore used to be also called phonemics, or phonematics), but it may also cover any linguistic analysis either at

a level beneath the word (including syllable, onset and rime, articulatory gestures, articulatory features, mora, etc.) or at all levels of language where sound or signs are structured to convey linguistic meaning.

64. Ans. a
Sol. Joy Paul Guilford proposed a structure-of-intellect theory, The Structure of Intellect theory of human intelligence consists of three core components: operations, contents, and products, which are known as "dimensions". Each of these dimensions play a crucial role in determining the intellectual abilities. Guilford argued that abilities can be divided into five kinds of operation, four kinds of content, and six kinds of product. Since each of these dimensions is independent, there are theoretically 180 different components of intelligence.

65. Ans. a
Sol. In a Matrix Structure, Employees are generally accountable to more than one boss. There are usually two separate chains of command. The matrix structure is designed to be partially impermanent. There are two kinds of managers: functional managers and project managers. Managerial roles are fluid, not fixed.

66. Ans. c
Sol. In the above given options, the best options near to a correct answer is Clarification. As we know that probing the unconscious is not a focus of Client-centered therapy rather psychodynamic therapy, therefore, option b and d and out. Interpretation is not the focus this therapy.
Client-centered therapy focuses on the person's perception of his or her present circumstances and assists the person in identifying his or her own answers to problems or barriers. It makes use of clarification to achieve this.
*Kindly Note: In MCQs, you have to mark the option that best represents the answer or imitate the nearest answer amongst all the options.

67. Ans. b
Sol. The point-biserial correlation is a special case of the product - moment correlation in which one variable is continuous and the other variable is binary (dichotomous).

68. Ans. c
Sol. Item analysis refers to statistical methods used for selecting items for inclusion in a psychological test. Researchers apply a variety of statistical procedures to the responses to eliminate unsatisfactory items. Item analysis is a statistical technique which is used for selecting and rejecting the items of the test on the basis of their difficulty value and discriminated power. These analyses evaluate the quality of the items and of the test as a whole.

69. Ans. a
Sol. D. Sinha has developed the Indian version of Manifest Anxiety Scale. This is an another test on anxiety consisting of 100 items taken from areas: Health, appearance and injury, Area of ambition, Family anxieties, Friendship and love anxieties, Social relationship and approval, Worries of future, Worries of civilization, war, virtue, Guilt or shame, Physical and psychological manifestation, Psychological manifestations.

70 Ans. b
Sol. 3 types of attitudes are; Job Satisfaction, Job Involvement, Organizational Commitment. Job satisfaction is the level of contentment a person feels regarding his or her job. This feeling is mainly based on an individual's perception of satisfaction. Job involvement refers to the degree with which an individual identifies psychologically with his or her job and perceives his or her perceived performance level important to self-worth. The last job-attitude refers to organizational commitment. It is understood as one's identification with his or her organization and feels proud of being its employee. Basically, turnover and absenteeism are low when employees have an organizational commitment.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Inoculation is a theory that explains how attitudes and beliefs can be made more resistant to future challenges. Attitudinal inoculation works the same way: expose the receiver to weakened counterarguments, triggering a process of counterargument which confers resistance to later, stronger persuasive messages.

72. Ans. a
Sol. The orbitofrontal cortex is the area of the prefrontal cortex that sits just above the orbits (also known as the eye sockets). It is thus found at the very front of the brain, and has extensive connections with sensory areas as well as limbic system structures involved in emotion and memory. Indeed, the prefrontal cortex and frontal lobes in general are considered essential for rational thought, reasoning, and even the full expression of personality.
So damage to this area would result in total changes in personality and social behavior.

73. Ans. a
Sol. Self-actualization is the drive to become what one is capable of becoming. It is the highest level of Maslow's Hierarchy. The process of self-actualization is different for everyone, and not all individuals achieve all levels of the hierarchy throughout their lives.

74. Ans. c
Sol. Transactional analysis is a psychoanalytic theory and method of therapy wherein social transactions are analyzed to determine the ego state of the communicator (whether parent-like, childlike, or adult-like) as a basis for understanding behaviour. In transactional analysis, the communicator is taught to alter the ego state as a way to solve emotional problems. The child ego state is the part of the personality which is preserved from actual childhood; it also contains all the impulses a person was born with. The child ego state is, as said above, primarily about spontaneous feelings, needs and wants of the child.

75. Ans. a
Sol. There are four factors to transformational leadership, (also known as the "four I's"): idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation, and individual consideration.

PRACTICE SET 7

MCQ

1. Inferences from concomitant variation of independent and dependent variables exemplify research.
a. experimental
b. correlational
c. naturalistic
d. quasi- experimental
(EASY)

2. Which one of the following is a source of threat to internal validity?
a. maturation
b. statistical regression
c. testing
d. all of the above
(EASY)

3. Korsakoff's psychosis is a disorder
a. Amino acid deficiency
b. Drug induced
c. Serotonin deficiency
d. Vitamin deficiency
(EASY)

4. The effect of motivational factors on social perception using taboo words has been utilized in establishing
a. taboo theory
b. motivational theory
c. theory of perceptual defense
d. theory of response inhibition
(MODERATE)

5. The Rorschach Ink-Blot Test is related to _____.
a. personality
b. intelligence
c. finger dexterity
d. eye-hand-coordination
(EASY)

6. Achievement tests measure proficiency, mastery, and understanding of general and specific areas of knowledge.
a. breadth of
b. future
c. present
d. depth of
(EASY)

7. Generation of ideas in a group through non-critical discussion is known as:
a. debate
b. brainstorming
c. brainwashing
d. lecturing
(EASY)

8. How does McClelland define the need for affiliation?
a. drive lo excel, to strive to succeed
b. need to make others behave in a novel way
c. desire for friendship and mutual understanding
d. desire to control and influence other's behavior
(EASY)

9. Dementia refers to _____.
a. loss of intellectual functioning
b. temporary loss of consciousness due to brain damage
c. loss of memory
d. drug induced hallucinations
(EASY)

10. Radha is an honest and straightforward person. She believes that her employees are all equally honest and straightforward, ignoring signs that they may be manipulating her. What perceptual shortcut is Radha most likely using?
a. prototyping
b. contrast effect
c. halo effect
d. sensitizing
(EASY)

11. We can learn behaviours by observing others. This process is called_____.
a. consistency learning
b. insight learning
c. modeling
d. Sensitization
(EASY)

12. Ahmad is responsible for transmitting information to outsiders about the organisation's plan, policies, actions and results. Which managerial role is he playing in the organization?
a. discriminator
b. spokes person
c. representative
d. figure head
(MODERATE)

13. Kwashiorkor is a disease resulting from
a. severe nutritional deficiency
b. psychosocial stress
c. hormonal imbalance
d. iodine deficiency
(EASY)

14. The T-group training technique includes skills.
a. decision making
b. technical
c. interpersonal
d. problem solving

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(EASY)

15. Mania is a (an)
a. clinical form of delirium in which ideas run wild, judgment is impaired
b. state of perceptual disturbance leading to melancholia and hallucination
c. ideo-motor disorder
d. state that is characterised by high energy and good mood
(EASY)

16. Person positivity bias refers to
a. positive person
b. looking for the good in others
c. good impression formation
d. trying not to be negative
(EASY)

17. A manager may delegate any of the following except _____.
a. authority
b. workload
c. responsibility
d. attendance at the meetings to represent the department
(EASY)

18. Social stereotypes are
a. logically provided categories
b. are based on individual perceptions
c. both (A) & (B)
d. negative attitudes
(EASY)

19. Conscious recognition of one's own condition is called
a. projection
b. introjection
c. introversion
d. insight
(EASY)

20. Which of the following is a crucial element for the team structure
a. employee empowerment
b. faster decision making
c. inexpensive to maintain
d. clear chain of commands
(EASY)

21. Maslow, in his hierarchy of human needs, showed that
a. having challenging new tasks is a basic human need
b. money always motivates workers
c. safety and security is a low order human need
d. workers will not do their best unless they have good social events provided by the firm
(EASY)

22. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of affective disorder
a. loss of appetite
b. loss of libido
c. crying spells
d. thought insertion
(EASY)

23. Which of the following is a primary benefit of MBO?
a. avoid competition
b. resistance against new entrance
c. improve employee motivation
d. increase resource
(EASY)

24. When all communication is channelled through a single person, which of the following communication network exists?
a. all channels
b. chain
c. horizontal
d. wheel
(EASY)

25. An advantage of recruitment from outside the company is that:
a. it is cheaper than internal recruitment
b. there is no need to advertise the vacancy
c. it brings in new experiences and skills to the firm
d. it avoids jealousy within the firm
(EASY)

26. According to Bowlby, an infant's need to have one caregiver in the first few months is _____.
a. less important in an extended family
b. socially determined
c. genetically determined
d. not as important for later development as was previously thought
(MODERATE)

27. Social perception covers
a. Perception of depth
b. Impression formation and interpretations
c. Social alliance
d. Person perception and role of motivational factors in perception
(EASY)

28. The main method(s) of investigation used by social psychologists include(s):
a. Field study
b. Correlational
c. experimental
d. All of the above
(EASY)

29. The fact that a neuron fires and impulse of the same strength whenever it's action potential has been triggered, is termed as principle
a. Refractory
b. Depolarization
c. All-or-none
d. Excitatory
(EASY)

30. The principle of cognitive consistency emphasizes that people strive to maintain consistency between
a. Beliefs, values, and attitudes
b. Attitudes, intentions, and behaviour

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c. Different attitudes
d. All of the above
(EASY)

31. Which of the following symptoms is not included under rumination disorder?
a. Regurgitation and re-chewing of food
b. Thinking about eating
c. Eating non-nutritive substances
d. Food refusal
(EASY)

32. Which one of the following is an example of latent variable?
a. Reaction time
b. Intelligence
c. Errors made on a task
d. Performance on a measure of retention
(EASY)

33. One of the ways in which attitudes are resistant to change is
a. Fundamental attribution bias
b. Selective avoidance
c. inoculation
d. Non constancy
(EASY)

34. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter?
a. Serotonin
b. Norepinephrine
c. Dopamine
d. All of the above
(EASY)

35. In relation to impression formation, the configural model was given by
a. Fiske and Neuberg
b. Anderson
c. Asch
d. Milton
(EASY)

36. In the context of depth perception, retinal disparity is a
a. Monocular cue
b. Dichromatic cue
c. Monochromatic cue
d. Binocular cue
(EASY)

37. _____ is the structural or functional change that enhances the organism's survival.
a. Arousal
b. Adaptation
c. Balance
d. Compliance
(EASY)

38. Error variance refers to _____.
a. The extent of errors made on a task
b. Fluctuation of measures used for data collection
c. Fluctuation of measures that remains unaccounted for
d. None of the above
(EASY)

39. A simple unlearned bodily response to a stimulus is termed as
a. Imprinting
b. True response
c. Reflex
d. Apparent response
(EASY)

40. The most relevant application of perception concepts to the field of OB involves the perceptions people form about _____.
a. Each other
b. Their employer
c. Society
d. External reality
(MODERATE)

41. Paralanguage refers to _____.
a. That which is left after subtracting the verbal content from speech
b. Body language
c. Facial expressions
d. Gaze and eye contact
(EASY)

42. An unlearned reinforcer such as food, water, warmth, or pain is called a _____ reinforcer.
a. Primary
b. Non-conditioned
c. Secondary
d. Habitual
(EASY)

43. Quantitative data is obtained in the following forms _____.
a. Frequencies
b. Continuous variables
c. Categories
d. A and B
(EASY)

44. Joseph Wolpe's systematic desensitization technique involves _____.
a. Presenting anxiety provoking scenes to the patient in a graded hierarchy while he/she is relaxed
b. Presenting anxiety provoking scenes to the patient in a graduated hierarchy one after another and then finally help him/her to relax
c. Presenting the anxiety provoking scene to the patient at a time and then helping him/her to relax
d. Changing beliefs and cognition while presenting anxiety provoking situation to the patient
(EASY)

45. According to classical psychoanalysis, the Oedipus and Electra conflicts occur during the _____ stage.
a. oral
b. anal
c. phallic
d. genital
(EASY)

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46. Categorical variables can be subjected to the _____ level of measurement:
a. Ratio
b. Interval
c. Nominal
d. Ordinal
(EASY)

47. Motivation is _____.
a. A condition of arousal in an organism that is associated with a need
b. A state within an organism that propels the organism towards a goal
c. A state of deprivation
d. None of the above
(EASY)

48. Byrn's (1967) Self-perception Theory states that _____.
a. An internal attribution is made in which behaviour is under our control and we choose to engage in it
b. Psychological tendencies are inherent
c. Attitudes determine self perception
d. Individuals use their own behaviour to make attributions about their feelings and attitudes towards another person
(EASY)

49. Statistical tests of significance are meant for:
a. Comparing obtained results with chance expectation
b. Making inferences about sample
c. Generalisation
d. B and C
(EASY)

50. Interpersonal attraction is accounted for by _____.
a. Equity theory
b. Social exchange theory
c. Reinforcement theory
d. All of the above
(EASY)

51. _____ is individual's expectancy of how effective his/her efforts to accomplish a goal will be, in any particular circumstances.
a. Self-efficacy
b. Real self
c. Self-concept
d. Ideal self
(EASY)

52. Which is the most common type of hallucinations among Schizophrenics?
a. Olfactory
b. Gustatory
c. Auditory
d. Visual
(EASY)

53. Type of learning that happens all of a sudden through understanding relationships between various parts of the problem is called:
a. Insight learning
b. Cognitive learning
c. Socialization
d. Latent learning
(EASY)

54. The first self - report test of personality was developed by _____.
a. Henry Murray
b. Hathaway & McKinley
c. Woodworth
d. Carl Jung
(EASY)

55. All of the following methods of treatment are or may be based on classical conditioning principles EXCEPT:
a. Token economy
b. Systematic desensitization
c. Flooding
d. Implosive therapy
(EASY)

56. It is generally considered that Cognitive behavioral therapy changes:
a. Thought processes.
b. Mood states.
c. Thoughts and behavior.
d. Behavior
(EASY)

57. In fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement, there is usually an increase in rate of responding as end of interval approaches. This phenomenon is known as:
a. Scalloping effect
b. Shaping effect
c. Practice effect
d. Fatigue effect
(EASY)

58. _____ maintains that the environment influences behavior, behavior influences the environment, and both influence the individual, who also influences them.
a. Modeling
b. Locus of control
c. Reciprocal determinism
d. Psychosexual development
(EASY)

59. Etiology is a term _____.
a. used to describe a course of treatment
b. used to describe specific theory related to psychopathology
c. used to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms
d. used to predict the length of treatment
(EASY)

60. The sympathetic nervous system
a. Keeps rage and death instincts under control.
b. Only operates during times of low stress.
c. Permits people to react with empathy to tragic situations.
d. Prepares the body to cope with a dangerous situation.
(EASY)

61. Which approach toward personality is the least deterministic?

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a. Trait
b. Psychoanalytic
c. Humanistic
d. Biological
(EASY)

62. Memories which does not require conscious recall is known as
a. implicit memory
b. explicit memory
c. episodic memory
d. semantic memory
(EASY)

63. The shortened version of NEO-PI-R, known as NEO-FFI, contains ___ items.
a. 181
b. 80
c. 180
d. 60
(EASY)

64. The concept of source traits and surface traits was given by:
a. Allport
b. Cattell
c. Murray
d. Goldberg
(EASY)

65. Allport divided personal traits into three categories, namely cardinal, central, _____:
a. Source
b. Surface
c. Primary
d. Secondary
(EASY)

66. Which type of the conflict is known as 'caught between devil and deep blue sea'
a. Approach-approach
b. Approach-avoidance
c. Avoidance-avoidance
d. Double approach avoidance
(MODERATE)

67. Irrational fear of people is known as
a. Acrophobia
b. Apophobia
c. Mysophobia
d. Anthrophobia
(EASY)

68. Which of the following is a behaviorist who devised an Internal-External Control Scale?
a. Allport
b. Maslow
c. Rotter
d. Frankl
(EASY)

69. PTSD was previously known as:
a. Shell shock
b. War trauma
c. Fugue
d. Emotional shock
(EASY)

70. One personality trait that is thought to be highly heritable is:
a. Diligence
b. Openness
c. Resilience
d. Introversion
(EASY)

71. Systematic desensitization is based on the principle of:
a. Counter conditioning
b. Observational learning
c. Negative reinforcement
d. Modeling
(EASY)

72. If a test is reliable, it means that it
a. Is also valid
b. Tests what it is supposed to test
c. Yields consistent results
d. Is a fair assessment
(EASY)

73. What kind of psychologist would be most likely to use a projective personality assessment?
a. Humanistic
b. Behaviorist
c. Social-cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic
(EASY)

74. Positive reinforces are of ____ types.
a. 7
b. 6
c. 3
d. 4
(EASY)

75. _____ Memory is to hearing as _____ memory is to seeing.
a. Echoic, eidetic
b. Eidetic, echoic
c. Short-term, working
d. Working, short-term
(EASY)

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ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 7

1. Ans. a
Sol. In experimental research, the independent variable is manipulated or changed by the experimenter to measure the effect of this change on the dependent variable. In non-experimental research, it's more difficult to establish a definite cause-and-effect relationship, because other variables that you haven't measured might be influencing the changes. These are known as confounding variables.

2. Ans. d
Sol. There are eight threats to internal validity: history, maturation, instrumentation, testing, selection bias, regression to the mean, social interaction and attrition.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Korsakoff syndrome is a chronic memory disorder caused by severe deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B-1). Korsakoff syndrome is most commonly caused by alcohol misuse, but certain other conditions also can cause the syndrome.

4. Ans. c
Sol. In psychoanalytic theory, a misperception occurs when anxiety-arousing stimuli are unconsciously distorted. If taboo words are rapidly presented, they may be misinterpreted; for example, if the stimulus word anal is presented, individuals may report seeing the innocuous canal.

5. Ans. a
Sol. The Rorschach test is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analyzed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms, or both. Psychologists use this test to examine a person's personality characteristics and emotional functioning.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Achievement test measures present proficiency, mastery and understanding of general and specific areas of knowledge. Achievement tests attempt to measure what and how individual has learnt, his present standard of performance.

7. Ans. b
Sol. Brainstorming is a group creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by its members. In other words, brainstorming is a situation where a group of people meet to generate new ideas and solutions around a specific domain of interest by removing inhibitions. People are able to think more freely and they suggest as many spontaneous new ideas as possible. All the ideas are noted down without criticism and after the brainstorming session the ideas are evaluated.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Need for Affiliation is the desire to have relationships with other people. People who are motivated by a need for affiliation prefer to collaborate in groups and have a strong desire to be well-liked by others. They want to belong to the group, want to be liked, and will often go along with whatever the rest of the group wants to do, favour collaboration over competition and Doesn't like high risk or uncertainty.

9. Ans. c
Sol. Dementia is not a specific disease but is rather a general term for the impaired ability to remember, think, or make decisions that interferes with doing everyday activities. Many things can cause dementia. It happens when the parts of your brain used for learning, memory, decision making, and language are damaged or diseased.

10. Ans. c
Sol. The "halo effect" is when one trait of a person or thing is used to make an overall judgment of that person or thing. It supports rapid decisions, even if biased ones. The halo effect is a well-documented social-psychology phenomenon that causes people to be biased in their judgments by transferring their feelings about one attribute of something to other, unrelated, attributes. The halo effect works both in both positive and negative directions: If you like one aspect of something, you'll have a positive predisposition toward everything about it. If you dislike one aspect of something, you'll have a negative predisposition toward everything about it.

11. Ans. c
Sol. When a person observes the behavior of another and then imitates that behavior, he or she is modeling the behavior. This is sometimes known as observational learning or social learning.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Mintzberg has given ten managerial roles under three broader classifications such as Interpersonal Roles, Informational Roles, and Decisional Roles. Spokesperson comes under the second classification, informational roles. Spokespersons of an organization are responsible for communicating with the external business environment and provide information related to the business to the outside world.

13. Ans. a
Sol. The main cause of kwashiorkor is not eating enough protein or other essential vitamins and minerals. You need protein in your diet for your body to repair cells and make new cells. A healthy human body regenerates cells in this way constantly.

14. Ans. c
Sol. A T-group or training group (sometimes also referred to as sensitivity-training group, human relations training group or encounter group) is a form of group training where participants (typically between eight and fifteen people) learn about themselves through their interaction with each other. They use feedback, problem solving, and role play to gain insights into themselves, others, and groups. It includes interpersonal skills.

15. Ans. d
Sol. Mania is a psychological condition that causes a person to experience unreasonable euphoria, very intense moods, hyperactivity, and delusions. Some patients feel jumpy and extremely anxious. Manic episodes make a person feel as if he or she has a tremendous amount of energy. They can cause body systems to speed up, as if everything in the world is moving faster. People with mania may have racing thoughts and rapid speech. Mania can prevent sleep or cause poor work performance. People with mania may become delusional.

They may be easily irritated or distracted, exhibit risky behavior, and go on spending sprees.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Positivity bias may be thought of as the tendency to construe, view, and recall reality flatteringly, including a tendency to approach unknown objects (such as individuals, situations, events, and life in general) with positive rather than with neutral expectations.

17. Ans. c
Sol. A common statement and concept within the study of management is that although you can delegate authority, you cannot delegate responsibility. Authority" refers to the mandate given to an individual to take certain actions. Responsibility" refers to the ultimate owner of a project, task, or course of action. The responsible party has to answer for the end result, good or bad. Even though the leader may be far-removed from the day-to-day activities, he or she is in charge of the entire process and needs to be accountable for the results.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Social stereotypes may be defined as beliefs that various traits or acts are characteristic of particular social groups. As such, stereotypic beliefs represent subjective estimates of the frequencies of attributes within social groups, and so should be expected to "behave like" base-rate information within the context of judgments of individuals: specifically, individuating target case information should induce subjects to disregard their own stereotypic beliefs.

19. Ans. d
Sol. Insight refers to the extent to which the client or patient accepts their diagnosis and acknowledges the need for treatment.

20. Ans. d
Sol. Five elements create an organizational structure: job design, departmentation, delegation, span of control and chain of command. These elements comprise an organizational chart and create the organizational structure itself. "Departmentation" refers to the way an organization structures its jobs to coordinate work. "Span of control" means the number of individuals who report to a manager. "Chain of command" refers to a line of authority.

21. Ans. c
Sol. In Maslow's hierarchy of human needs, a person can only move on to addressing the higher-level needs when their basic needs are adequately fulfilled. The first of the id-driven lower needs on Maslow's hierarchy are physiological needs. Next among the lower-level needs is safety. Safety needs include protection from violence and theft, emotional stability and well-being, health security, and financial security.

22. Ans. d
Sol. Affective disorders may include manic (elevated, expansive, or irritable mood with hyperactivity, pressured speech, and inflated self-esteem) or depressive (dejected mood with disinterest in life, sleep disturbance, agitation, and feelings of worthlessness or guilt) episodes, and often combinations of the two. Thought insertion is part of hallucination and psychosis.

23. Ans. c
Sol. MBO is also known as Goal management is based upon the assumption that involvement leads to commitment and when an employee participates in goal setting as well as setting standards for measurements of performance towards that goal then the employee will be motivated to perform better and in a manner that directly contributes to the achievement of organisational objectives.

24. Ans. d
Sol. In a wheel network, information flows to and from a single person. Employees in the group communicate primarily with that person rather than with each other. The wheel network relies on the leader to act as the central conduit (channel) for the entire group's communication. The commands or information is from a single superior and subordinates form a wheel in the network. Since the information is received directly from the central authority, there is no chance of miscommunication and the communication is very powerful.

25. Ans. c
Sol. External recruitment provides an opportunity for a fresh outlook on the industry that a company may need to stay competitive. Hiring an external candidate also opens up many opportunities to find experienced and highly-qualified and skilled candidates who will help a company meet its diversity requirements.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Bowlby viewed attachment as a product of evolutionary processes. While the behavioral theories of attachment suggested that attachment was a learned process, Bowlby and others proposed that children are born with an innate drive to form attachments with caregivers. He believed that the earliest bonds formed by children with their caregivers have a tremendous impact that continues throughout life. He suggested that attachment also serves to keep the infant close to the mother, thus improving the child's chances of survival.

27. Ans. b
Sol. Social perception refers to the ability to make accurate interpretations and inferences about other people from their general physical appearance, verbal, and nonverbal patterns of communication. Things like facial expressions, tone of voice, hand gestures, and body position or movement are all cues People with higher levels of social perception pick up on to work out what other people are thinking, feeling or are likely to do next.

28. Ans. d
Sol. There are three major approaches to conducting research that are used by social psychologists—the observational approach, the correlational approach, and the experimental approach.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Action potentials either happen or they don't; there is no such thing as a "partial" firing of a neuron. This principle is known as the all-or-none law. This means that neurons always fire at their full strength.

30. Ans. b
Sol. Cognitive consistency can be defined as the concept that individuals have a preference for their thoughts, beliefs, knowledges, opinions, attitudes, and intents to be congruent, which is to say that they don't contradict each other. Further, these facets should be

congruent with how individuals see themselves and their subsequent behaviors. Incongruency or asymmetry leads to tension and unpleasant psychological states, and individuals will seek change in order to reach congruency, reduce tension, and achieve psychological balance.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Rumination syndrome is a condition in which people repeatedly and unintentionally spit up (regurgitate) undigested or partially digested food from the stomach, rechew it, and then either re-swallow it or spit it out. Rumination disorder symptoms may include: Effortless regurgitation, typically within 10 minutes of eating, Abdominal pain or pressure relieved by regurgitation, A feeling of fullness, Bad breath, Nausea and Unintentional weight loss.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Latent variables, as opposed to observable variables, are variables that are not directly observed but are rather inferred from other variables that are observed. Example would include errors made on task measuring performance.

33. Ans. c
Sol. William McGuire, an American Social Psychologist, developed the theory of Attitude inoculation in 1961. He postulated that by introducing weaker persuasive arguments, a person could counter larger, more persuasive arguments in the future.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Neurotransmitters are substances which neurons use to communicate with one another and with their target tissues in the process of synaptic transmission (neurotransmission). There are more than 40 neurotransmitters in the human nervous system; some of the most important are acetylcholine, norepinephrine, dopamine, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), glutamate, serotonin, and histamine.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Asch proposed two models to account for these results: The configural model and the algebraic model. The configural model hypothesizes that people form a unified overall impression of other people; the unifying forces shape individual elements to bring them in line with the overall impression.

36. Ans. d
Sol. "Retinal Disparity is the slight difference in the two retinal images due to the angle from which each eye views an object". Each eye views a slightly different angle of an object seen by the left and right eyes. This happens because of the horizontal separation parallax of the eyes. If an object is far away, the disparity of that image falling on both retinas will be small. If the object is close or near, the disparity will be large.

37. Ans. b
Sol. Adaptation is the ability to adjust to new information and experiences. Learning is essentially adapting to our constantly changing environment. Through adaptation, we are able to adopt new behaviors that allow us to cope with change.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Error variance usually indicates how much random fluctuation is expected within scores and often forms part of the denominator of test statistics, such as the F ratio in an analysis of variance. It is the element of variability in a score that is produced by extraneous factors, such as measurement imprecision, and is not attributable to the independent variable or other controlled experimental manipulations.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Reflex is defined as an involuntary motor response, secretory or vascular, elicited shortly after a stimulus, which may be conscious or not. An action or movement that is made automatically without thinking as a reaction to a stimulus. For example, the withdrawal of a body part from burning heat. An unlearned or instinctive response to a stimulus.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Perception is an intellectual process of transforming sensory stimuli to meaningful information. It is the process of interpreting something that we see or hear in our mind and use it later to judge and give a verdict on a situation, person, group etc. Organization is a place where different types of individuals work together for achieving common as well as individuals goals. In the process of working together they need to understand each other. Such understanding of others depends on one's perception. Perception plays a vital role in organizations particularly in the field of recruitment, selection, appraisal, promotion and so on.

41. Ans. a
Sol. Paralanguage, also known as vocalics, is a component of meta-communication that may modify meaning, give nuanced meaning, or convey emotion, by using techniques such as prosody, pitch, volume, intonation, etc. It is sometimes defined as relating to nonphonemic properties only. Paralanguage may be expressed consciously or unconsciously.

42. Ans. a
Sol. The primary reinforcers occur naturally and do not need to be learned as they have innate reinforcing qualities. Water, food, sleep, shelter, sex, and touch, among others, are primary reinforcers. Pleasure is also a primary reinforcer.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Quantitative data is defined as the value of data in the form of counts or numbers where each data-set has an unique numerical value associated with it. It can be in the form of continuous variables as well as frequencies
There are two types of quantitative data, which is also referred to as numeric data: continuous and discrete. As a general rule, counts are discrete and measurements are continuous. Discrete data is a count that can't be made more precise. Typically it involves integers. The number of times an observation occurs (frequency) for a data item (variable) can be shown for both quantitative and qualitative data.

44. Ans. b
Sol. Systematic desensitization is a behavioral technique whereby a person is gradually exposed to an anxiety-producing object, event, or place while being engaged in some type of relaxation at the same time in order to reduce the symptoms of anxiety. Desensitization is a treatment or process that diminishes emotional responsiveness to a negative, aversive or positive stimulus after repeated exposure to it.

45. Ans. c

Sol. According to Freud, the Oedipus and Electra conflicts occur during the phallic stage. During the phallic stage of Freud's psychosexual theory children develop an internal crisis in which they have tension with their same sex parent, but mask that tension with an overattachment to that parent.

46. Ans. c
Sol. A Nominal Scale is a measurement scale, in which numbers serve as "tags" or "labels" only, to identify or classify an object so it is used for categorical data. A nominal scale measurement normally deals only with non-numeric (quantitative) variables or where numbers have no value. \ Examples of nominal variables include: genotype, blood type, zip code, gender, race, eye color, political party.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Motivation is the process that initiates, guides, and maintains goal-oriented behaviors. It is what causes you to act, whether it is getting a glass of water to reduce thirst or reading a book to gain knowledge. Motivation involves the biological, emotional, social, and cognitive forces that activate behavior.

48. Ans. d
Sol. This theory argues that people become aware of certain attitudes by observing their own behavior. This is the case when internal cues such as sentiment are unclear, and the individual attributes their attitude or belief to some form of self perception around their behavior. It is a similar process to how we would infer another individual's inner state by observing *their* behavior.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Tests for statistical significance are used to estimate the probability that a relationship observed in the data occurred only by chance; the probability that the variables are really unrelated in the population. They can be used to filter out unpromising hypotheses.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Social exchange theory proposes that social behavior is the result of an exchange process. The purpose of this exchange is to maximize benefits and minimize costs. According to this theory, developed by sociologist George Homans, people weigh the potential benefits and risks of social relationships. When the risks outweigh the rewards, people will terminate or abandon that relationship. Equity theory suggests that people are more satisfied with a relationship in which there is equal give and take by both parties. This theory proposes that a person's motivation to stay in any relationship is based on the equality (or inequality) of the contributions made to the relationship by each person. Reinforcement theory suggested that individuals seek to gain maximum reward and minimal punishment from their interactions with others and thus have a higher level of attraction for individuals who provide these.

51. Ans. a
Sol. Self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation.

52. Ans. c
Sol. The most common hallucinations in schizophrenia are auditory, followed by visual.

53. Ans. a
Sol. Insight learning was first researched by Wolfgang Kohler. It is a process that leads to a sudden realization regarding a problem.

54. Ans. c
Sol. The first modern personality test was the Woodworth Personal Data Sheet, which was first used in 1919. It was designed to help the United States Army screen out recruits who might be susceptible to shell shock.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Token economy is a part of Operant Conditioning. Token economies have three major components: 1) a behavior or behaviors someone needs to exhibit; 2) tokens or points earned for engaging in those behaviors; and 3) exchanging tokens or points for a choice of reinforcing rewards.

56. Ans. c
Sol. Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) represents an umbrella term for many different therapies that share the common aim of changing both cognitions and behavior.

57. Ans. a
Sol. The beginning of the fixed time interval, the animal responds slowly or not at all. As the end of the time interval approaches, the animal gradually increases its speed of responding apparently anticipating the moment of reinforcement. This kind of responding produces a pattern on the cumulative recording referred to as the Fixed-interval Scallop/ scalloping effect.

58. Ans. c
Sol. Reciprocal determinism is the theory set forth by psychologist Albert Bandura which states that a person's behaviour both influences and is influenced by personal factors and the social environment.

59. Ans. c
Sol. Etiology- a term widely used in psychopathology to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms.

60. Ans. d
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system directs the body's rapid involuntary response to dangerous or stressful situations.

61. Ans. c
Sol. Humanistic psychologists focus on conscious experience rather than behavior, and on free will rather than determinism.

62. Ans. a
Sol. Implicit memory is a memory that is not easily brought into conscious awareness, such as procedural memory.

63. Ans. d
Sol. The NEO-FFI-3 is a 60-item version of the NEO-PI-3 that provides a quick, reliable, and accurate measure of the five domains of personality

64. Ans. b
Sol. Cattell used a statistical procedure known as factor analysis to analyze the correlations among traits and identify the most important ones. On the basis of his research he identified what he referred to as source (more important) and surface (less important) traits.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Allport began his work by reducing the 18,000 traits to a set of about 4,500 traits like words that he organized into three levels according to their importance. He called them cardinal traits, central traits, and secondary traits.

66. Ans. c
Sol. Avoidance-Avoidance conflict occurs when a person is forced to choose between two negative goals. It produces severe level of stress so it's known as 'caught between devil and deep blue sea'.

67. Ans. d
Sol. Anthropophobia, sometimes also spelled anthrophobia, is defined as the fear of people. "Anthro" means people and "phobia" means fear

68. Ans. c
Sol. The Internal-External Locus of Control Scale was initially developed by Julian B. Rotter in an effort to explain how personal characteristics interact with the environment to predict behavior.

69. Ans. a
Sol. PTSD was known to previous generations as shell shock, soldier's heart, combat fatigue or war neurosis. The term "shell shock" was coined by the soldiers themselves. Symptoms included fatigue, tremor, confusion, nightmares and impaired sight and hearing. It was often diagnosed when a soldier was unable to function and no obvious cause could be identified.

70. Ans. d
Sol. The degree to which you are introverted or extroverted is influenced by genetics. Out of all the personality traits that have been studied, introversion/extroversion is one of the most strongly hereditary ones

71. Ans. a
Sol. Systematic desensitization is a type of behavioural therapy based on the principle of classical conditioning. It was developed by Wolpe. This therapy aims to remove the fear response of a phobia, and substitute a relaxation response to the conditional stimulus gradually using counter conditioning.

72. Ans. c
Sol. The term reliability in psychological research refers to the consistency of a research study or measuring test.

73. Ans. d
Sol. Projective test emerged from the psychoanalytic school of thought, which suggested that people have unconscious thoughts or urges. Projective tests are intended to uncover feelings, desires, and conflicts that are hidden from conscious awareness.

74. Ans. d
Sol. Positive reinforces are of 4 types: Natural reinforcers, Token reinforcers, Social reinforcers, and Tangible reinforcers.

75. Ans. a
Sol. Echoic memory is the brief memory of something a person has just heard.
Eidetic imagery/memory is the ability to access a visual memory for 30 seconds or more.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 8

1. Remembering names is usually harder than remembering faces because names require _____, while faces require _____.
a. Short-term memory; long-term memory
b. declarative memory; procedural memory
c. encoding; retrieval
d. Recall; recognition
(MODERATE)

2. Statistical method that uses sample data to answer general answers about a population is called _____.
a. Parameters
b. Range
c. Descriptive statistics
d. Inferential statistics
(EASY)

3. An important criticism of Erikson's developmental theory involves
a. Focusing on one narrow aspect of the life cycle.
b. Failing to capture female development as well as it does male development.
c. Having an overly rigid scientific basis.
d. Ignoring findings derived from clinical observation.
(EASY)

4. _____ are preconscious mental strategies used to reduce conflict.
a. Self-actualizing strategies
b. Ego defense mechanisms
c. Schemas
d. Archetypes
(EASY)

5. Vision is processed primarily in the _____ lobes.
a. Frontal
b. Parietal
c. Temporal
d. Occipital
(EASY)

6. Attraction is influenced by which of the following?
a. How similar people are to each other
b. Whether people live or work in the same neighborhood
c. Whether liking is reciprocated
d. All of these
(EASY)

7. Concepts that are measured and expressed as numbers are said to be
a. Stratified.
b. Quantified
c. Significant.
d. Experimental
(EASY)

8. The right hemisphere is important for the function of
a. Memory for words but not actions.
b. Proper use of language.
c. Musical ability.
d. Feelings of anxiety
(CHALLENGING)

9. According to Psychoanalytic theory a person's behavior is motivated mainly by:
a. Money and power
b. The hope of the future
c. What others think
d. Sexual and aggressive instinctual urges
(EASY)

10. A psychologist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine intake and relaxed feeling. What should psychologist do?
a. Conduct qualitative study through group discussion
b. Correlate newspaper accounts and the types of beverages consumed
c. Test the idea by conducting an experiment
d. Collect television commercials to show caffeine as mood booster.
(MODERATE)

11. The highest correlation among IQ scores is for
a. Identical twins.
b. Non-twin siblings.
c. Parent and child.
d. Fraternal twins.
(EASY)

12. Which of the mental abilities noted by Gardner could be thought of as relating to emotional Intelligence?
a. Musical; spatial
b. Bodily-kinesthetic; intrapersonal
c. Rhythmic; logical
d. Interpersonal; intrapersonal
(EASY)

13. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called_____.
a. Person job fit
b. Person organization fit
c. Psychological contract
d. Performance management

14. A student who fails in the examination, consoles himself/herself by stating that most of his/her friends have also failed and he/she is not the only one. He/she is probably using a defense mechanism known as:
a. Sublimation
b. Rationalization
c. Regression

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d. Projection
(MODERATE)

15. _____ concluded that language ability depended on the functioning of structures in a specific region of the left hemisphere.
a. Rene Descartes
b. Carl Wernicke
c. Paul Broca
d. Charles Darwin
(EASY)

16. Repeated ANOVA is employed when:
a. When same test is given to two groups
b. When same group is tested repeatedly
c. When same test is given to three groups
d. When same group is listed within two tests
(EASY)

17. A therapist who analyzes your dreams is most likely to have been trained according to the _____ School of psychology.
a. Behaviorism
b. Humanistic
c. Cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic
(MODERATE)

18. Which part of memory has the smallest capacity?
a. Sensory memory
b. Long-term memory
c. working memory
d. Implicit memory

19. Which of the following are not the types of anxiety according to Freud:
a. Reality anxiety
b. Morality anxiety
c. Neurotic anxiety
d. Phobic anxiety
(EASY)

20. Which of the following is an incorrect assumption regarding Analysis of Variance
a. The populations are normally distributed
b. The variances of the several populations are the same
c. Samples are drawn at random without replacement
d. Selection of elements comprising any particular sample is independent of selection of elements of any other sample.
(MODERATE)

21. The capacity for day-dreaming depends on the development of the concept of:
a. Ego or I
b. Id
c. Super Ego
d. Libido
(EASY)

22. The temporary ego-centred holidays from reality is known as ___.
a. Fantasy
b. Images
c. Day-dreams
d. Concepts

23. What is an example of regression?
a. telling the truth
b. holding your anger in
c. returning to childlike behaviors to cope with situation
d. denying something ever took place
(EASY)

24. Which is the newest part of brain in evolutionary terms?
a. Spinal cord
b. Cerebrum
c. Reticular Formation
d. Cerebral cortex
(EASY)

25. Who is the author of 'Man and His Symbols'?
a. Carl G. Jung
b. Anna Freud
c. Carl Rogers
d. Emil Kraeplin
(EASY)

26. According to Piaget, children in the concrete operational stage have difficulty with ___.
a. Perspective-taking
b. Inductive logic
c. Deductive logic
d. Conservation
(EASY)

27. Motives like need to spend time with others or to influence others are known as _____motives
a. Physiological
b. Extrinsic
c. Social
d. Power
(EASY)

28. Which two factors are emphasized by the two-factor theory of emotion?
a. Subjective feelings and behavioral expression
b. Cognitive interpretation and behavioral expression
c. Biological arousal and cognitive interpretation
d. Biological arousal and subjective feelings
(EASY)

29. The extent to which a measuring instrument appears valid on its surface is known as:
a. Criterion validity
b. Content validity
c. Construct Validity
d. Face validity
(EASY)

30. When a student working out a mathematics problem, the brain wave pattern would probably show ____ waves.
a. Alpha
b. Beta

c. Theta
d. Delta
(MODERATE)

31. _____ traits are personality traits that comprise a person's unique individual qualities.
a. Cardinal
b. secondary
c. central
d. individual
(EASY)

32. What is the median of the following group of scores- 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20?
a. 18
b. 15
c. 16.5
d. 15.5
(MODERATE)

33. At what stage of Piaget's theory does a child begin to think logically?
a. Preoperational stage
b. Formal operational stage
c. Concrete Operational stage
d. Sensorimotor Stage
(EASY)

34. A person whose frontal lobes are damaged will be expected to
a. Show difficulty in speech
b. Experience hallucinations.
c. Display little emotion.
d. Have difficulty in forming a cognitive map.
(MODERATE)

35. _____ was the first to hypothesize that people form cognitive maps of their environment to help guide their actions toward certain goals.
a. Edward Tolman
b. John Von Neumann
c. Noam Chomsky
d. George Sperling
(EASY)

36. When you give someone verbal directions on how to find a classroom in a building, you are using a
a. Prototype.
b. Mental set.
c. Cognitive map.
d. Hierarchy.
(MODERATE)

37. The four basic techniques for Freudian psychoanalysis are
a. Free association, analysis of transference, analysis of resistance, analysis of systematic desensitization.
b. Free association, analysis of dreams, analysis of congruency, analysis of resistance
c. Free association, analysis of resistance, analysis of shaping, analysis of dreams
d. Free association, Analysis of dreams, Analysis of resistance, Analysis of transference
(EASY)

38. A person's view of his or her own worth is called
a. Self-esteem
b. Self efficacy
c. Self actualization
d. Self-concept
(EASY)

39. The brain structure that plays an important role in feelings of hunger is
a. hippocampus
b. hypothalamus
c. parietal lobe
d. thalamus
(EASY)

40. According to Sternberg, the category of love known as _____ has much passion and intimacy, but little commitment.
a. friendship
b. infatuation
c. romantic love
d. self-love
(EASY)

41. A scale often used in survey method research in which people express attitudes or other persons responses in terms of ordinal level categories ranked
a. Likert scale
b. Guttmann scaling index
c. Semantic differential
d. None of the above
(EASY)

42. Any environment agent that causes damage during prenatal period is
a. Allele
b. Marasmus
c. Growth faltering
d. Teratogen
(EASY)

43. A primary goal of psychoanalysis is to
a. Change behavior
b. Reveal problems in the unconscious.
c. Overcome low self-esteem.
d. Learn how to get along with others.
(EASY)

44. When a large number of persons respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior, it is called:
a. Survey method
b. Systematic observation
c. Experimental method
d. Correlation method

45. In a _____the performance of each examinee is interpreted in reference to a relevant standardization sample.

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a. Aptitude test
b. Criterion referenced test
c. Group test
d. Norm referenced test
(EASY)

46. Talking with subjects after an experiment to give them true explanation of the experiment if deception has been used or to learn from their perception is
a. Probing
b. Interaction effect
c. Debriefing
d. Rapport formation
(EASY)

47. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups, including all of the following except
a. Love
b. Esteem
c. Self-actualization
d. Aggression
(EASY)

48. Multimodal therapy is an example of
a. Gestalt Therapy
b. Eclecticism and Integration
c. Existentialist humanist Therapy
d. Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy
(EASY)

49. Disorder for a short in duration is called _____. [Question ID = 30923]
a. Acute
b. Chronic
c. Mild
d. Moderate
(EASY)

50. _____ Gland of the body, producing a variety of hormones that regulate or control the other endocrine glands.
a. Thyroid gland
b. Adrenal gland
c. Pituitary gland
d. All of the above
(EASY)

51. A language structure located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in comprehending word meaning is
a. Agrammatism
b. Broca's area
c. Nucleus Cingulated
d. Wernicke's area
(EASY)

52. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the _____of scores, but they do change the_____ between scores
a. Difference, distance
b. Intervals, rank order
c. Rank order, intervals
d. Distance, difference
(MODERATE)

53. When a quick and approximate measures of central tendency is required which statistics is used?
a. Mode
b. Median
c. Mean Deviation
d. None of the above
(EASY)

54. To display bivariate data which diagram is used
a. Pie
b. Scatter
c. Ogive
d. Bar
(EASY)
Ans. b
Sol. The primary purpose of bivariate data is to compare the two sets of data or to find a relationship between the two variables. Bivariate data is most often analysed visually using scatter plots.

55. Correlation between test score and criterion measure is known as:
a. Internal consistency coefficient
b. Validity coefficient
c. Reliability coefficient
d. Test-retest reliability
(EASY)

56. Which one is not an individual test of intelligence?
a. Stanford Binet Scale
b. Cognitive abilities Scale
c. Wechsler Scale
d. Kaufman Scale
(EASY)

57. How many clinical scales are there in MMPI?
a. 12
b. 10
c. 09
d. 15
(EASY)

58. A reliability coefficient that assesses the agreement of observations made by two or more raters/judges us known as ___.
a. Inter-rater reliability
b. Test-retest reliability
c. Judgment index
d. Split-half reliability
(EASY)

59. The following involves an in-depth, comprehensive and intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.
a. Observation
b. Field Study
c. Interview
d. Case Study
(EASY)

60. When population is divided into categories such as men and women, black and white and the like, from which sample is drawn, is called _____.
a. Stratified sampling
b. Cluster sampling
c. Random sampling
d. Quota sampling
(EASY)

61. Psychologists generally prefer the experimental method to other research methods because ___.
a. experiments are more likely to support psychologists' hypotheses
b. experiments can show cause-effect relationships
c. it is easier to obtain a random sample for an experiment
d. experiments are more likely to result in statistically significant findings
(EASY)

62. Which of the following reduces experimenter bias?
a. Single blind
b. Double blind
c. Random sampling
d. Construct validity
(EASY)

63. Post-experimental explanation of a study to its participants is called:
a. Debriefing
b. Confidentiality
c. Informed consent
d. Deception
(EASY)

64. Ana, a nursery school student, hypothesizes that boys have fights with the finger paints more than girls do. She tests her hypothesis by casually watching the finger-painting table for three days of nursery school. What method is she using?
a. Case study
b. Naturalistic observation
c. Interview
d. Ethnography
(MODERATE)

65. The defense mechanism known as _____ involves attributing one's own undesirable feelings to other people.
a. Regression
b. Sublimation
c. Denial
d. Projection
(EASY)

66. You are extremely angry at someone. Instead of starting an argument with them or doing something harmful to them, you put all your energy into playing drums. This is an example of _____.
a. Rationalization
b. Reaction formation
c. Sublimation
d. Denial
(MODERATE)

67. _____ reduces anxiety by taking up the opposite feeling, impulse, or behavior
a. Acting out
b. Justification
c. Altruism
d. Reaction formation
(EASY)

68. At what level of moral development are the rules and standards of society internalized and held as one's own?
a. Preconventional
b. Post conventional
c. Conventional
d. Autonomous
(EASY)

This period also focuses on the acceptance of authority and conforming to the norms of the group.

69. According to Erikson, _____ is "the ability to fuse one's identity with someone else's without fear you're going to lose yourself."
a. trust
b. intimacy
c. identity
d. post-formal thinking
(EASY)

70. According to Piaget theory, cognitive development is influenced by all of the following, except?
a. Perception
b. Verbal facilities
c. Reasoning
d. Language
(EASY)

71. If a child is egocentric, which of the following behavior would he/she exhibit?
a. they are focused on the actions of others
b. they are focused on themselves
c. they want to understand others' reactions
d. they are only interested in their primary caregiver
(EASY)

72. When children have an awareness of the world around them and are rapidly developing language skills, they are entering which stage?
a. the concrete operational
b. the preoperational
c. the Sensorimotor
d. the formal operational
(EASY)

73. If a child's chronological age (CA) is 8 years and his mental age is 10 years. Calculate his IQ?
a. 125
b. 140
c. 110
d. 190
(MODERATE)

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74. The simultaneous existence of two opposed emotions, motivations or attitudes e.g. love- hate, approach-avoidance is called ____.
a. Ambivalence
b. Rationalization
c. Narcissism
d. Instinct
(EASY)

75. If we start visualizing that we will go to heaven and start experiencing all the pleasures therein, this would be ____.
a. Dream
b. Day-dreaming
c. Fantasy
d. Imagination
(MODERATE)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 8

1. Ans. d
Sol. Remembering names is usually harder than remembering faces because names require recall, while faces require recognition. Recognition refers to our ability to "recognize" an event or piece of information as being familiar, while recall designates the retrieval of related details from memory. Recall involves greater effort while recognition involves only identifyng previously encountered events, objects, or people.

2. Ans. d
Sol. Inferential statistics provides data from a sample that a researcher studies which enables him to make conclusions about the population. In this case, the researcher infers what the population is like based on the sample that was studied.

3. Ans. b
Sol. An important criticism of Erikson's developmental theory involves failing to capture female development as well as it does male development. Critics of Erikson's theory say that his theory is more applicable to boys than to girls.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Ego defense mechanisms are habits and affectations that exist to protect the individual's sense of self. They are used to reduce the anxiety that arises from unacceptable or potentially harmful stimuli, thoughts, or desires.

5. Ans. d
Sol. The primary visual cortical receiving area is in the occipital lobe. Vision is processed primarily in the occipital lobes.

6. Ans. d
Sol. Attraction is influenced by how similar people are to each other, whether people live or work in the same neighborhood (proximity) and whether liking is reciprocated (other person like you back).

7. Ans. b
Sol. Concepts that are measured and expressed as numbers are said to be quantified.

8. Ans. c
Sol. The ability to produce and respond to music is conventionally ascribed to the right side of the brain, but processing such musical elements as pitch, tempo, and melody engages a number of areas, including some in the left hemisphere. Language and words are interpreted in the left hemisphere while music and sounds are interpreted in the right hemisphere. So the right hemisphere is important for the function of music ability.

9. Ans. d
Sol. According to Psychoanalytic theory a person's behavior is motivated mainly by Sexual (eros) and aggressive instinctual urges (thanatos).

10. Ans. c
Sol. When psychologist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine intake and relaxed feeling. The psychologist should Test the idea by conducting an experiment as it will help to establish cause and effect relation.

11. Ans. a
Sol. The highest correlation among IQ scores is for identical twins as they share the same inherited intelligence.

12. Ans. d
Sol. Interpersonal and intrapersonal mental abilities noted by Gardner could be thought of as relating to emotional Intelligence.
Interpersonal Intelligence: Ability of a person to understand and interact with other people effectively. Intrapersonal Intelligence: Ability to understand one's innermost feelings

13. Ans. c
Sol. The term 'psychological contract' refers to individuals' expectations, beliefs, ambitions and obligations, as perceived by the employer and the worker. The concept emerged in the early 1960s and is core to understanding the employment relationship.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Rationalization is a defense mechanism in which controversial behaviors or feelings are justified and explained in a seemingly rational or logical manner in the absence of a true explanation, and are made consciously tolerable such as telling oneself that other friends also failed.

15. Ans. c
Sol. Paul Broca concluded that language ability depended on the functioning of structures in a specific region of the left hemisphere.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Repeated measures ANOVA is the equivalent of the one-way ANOVA, but for related, not independent groups, and is the extension of the dependent t-test.

17. Ans. d
Sol. A therapist who analyzes your dreams is most likely to have been trained according to the Psychoanalytic School of psychology. Psychoanalytic techniques include dream analysis, free-flowing conversations, transference analysis, interpretation, and free association.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Working memory has a limited capacity, typically described as comprising seven plus or minus two items, and a short duration of approximately 30 seconds maximum. Experiments by George Sperling in the early 1960s involving the flashing of a grid of letters for a very short period of time (50 milliseconds) suggest that the upper limit of sensory memory is approximately 12 items. Capacity of long term memory is unlimited.

19. Ans. d
Sol. Freud identified three types of anxiety; reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety.

20. Ans. c
Sol. In ANOVA, sample is not drawn at random without replacement. Samples are randomly drawn with replacement.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The capacity for daydreaming depends on the development of the concept of ego or I.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Daydreaming is the stream of consciousness that detaches from current, external tasks when attention drifts to a more personal and internal direction. This phenomenon is common in people's daily life shown by a large-scale study in which participants spend 47% of their waking time on average on daydreaming.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Regression, according to psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, is a defense mechanism leading to the temporary or long-term reversion of the ego to an earlier stage of development rather than handling unacceptable impulses more adaptively.

24. Ans. d
Sol. The cerebral cortex, also known as neocortex is the newest part in the evolutionary history of the brain.

25. Ans. a
Sol. Man and His Symbols is the last work undertaken by Carl Jung before his death in 1961. First published in 1964, it is divided into five parts, four of which were written by associates of Jung: Marie-Louise von Franz, Joseph L.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Deductive logic requires some kind of abstraction which is not possible for children in the concrete operational stage. Abstraction is achieved in the formal operational stage.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Motives like need to spend time with others or to influence others are known as social motives. Social motives are the psychological processes that drive people's thinking, feeling and behavior in interactions with other people. The core social motives are Belong, Understand, Control, Esteem and Trust. The Belong motive involves the desire to form and maintain relatedness and connection to other people, which reduces the risk of social isolation.

28. Ans. c
Sol. The two-factor theory of emotion states that emotion is based on two factors: physiological arousal and cognitive label. The two-factor theory of emotion focuses on the interaction between physical arousal and how we cognitively label that arousal. In other words, simply feeling arousal is not enough; we also must identify the arousal in order to feel the emotion.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Face validity is simply whether the test appears (at face value) to measure what it claims to. Accordingly, tests wherein the purpose is unclear have low face validity (Nevo, 1985). A direct measurement of face validity is obtained by asking people to rate the validity of a test as it appears to them.

30. Ans. b
Sol. When a student working out a mathematics problem, the brain wave pattern would probably show beta waves. Beta waves are high-frequency, low-amplitude brain waves that are commonly observed in an awaken state. They are involved in conscious thought and logical thinking, and tend to have a stimulating effect.

31. Ans. a
Sol. Cardinal traits are those that dominate an individual's personality to the point that the individual becomes known for them such as Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence and Mother Theresa's altruism, etc.

32. Ans. c
Sol. In statistics and probability theory, the median is the value separating the higher half from the lower half of a data sample. In calculation, the median is the simple average of the n/2 -th and the (n/2 + 1) -th terms, in case of even terms. n/2= 6/2= 3rd term
n/2 + 1 = 4th
avg of 3rd and 4th term= (15+18)/2
=33/2
=15.5

33. Ans. c
Sol. In the concrete operational stage (7-11 years) children begin to thinking logically about concrete events. They begin to understand the concept of conservation (that the amount of liquid in a short, wide cup is equal to that in a tall, skinny glass).

34. Ans. a
Sol. Broca's area is located in the frontal lobe and is responsible for speech production. As a whole, the frontal lobe is responsible for higher cognitive functions such as memory, emotions, impulse control, problem solving, social interaction, and motor function. Damage to the neurons or tissue of the frontal lobe can lead to personality changes, difficulty in speech or planning, and impulsivity.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Tolman coined the term cognitive map, which is an internal representation (or image) of external environmental feature or landmark. He thought that individuals acquire large numbers of cues (i.e., signals) from the environment and could use these to build a mental image of an environment (i.e., a cognitive map).

36. Ans. c

Sol. When you give someone verbal directions on how to find a classroom in a building, you are using a cognitive map. A cognitive map is a type of mental representation which serves an individual to acquire, code, store, recall, and decode information about the relative locations and attributes of phenomena in their everyday life.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Four aspects that jointly determine the very essence of psychoanalytic technique are: Free association, Dream analysis, Transference analysis and resistance analysis.

38. Ans. a
Sol. Self-esteem is an individual's subjective evaluation of their worth. Self-esteem impacts your decision-making process, your relationships, your emotional health, and your overall well-being. It also influences motivation, as people with a healthy, positive view of themselves understand their potential and may feel inspired to take on new challenges.

39. Ans. b
Sol. The hypothalamus also plays an important role in emotion. Lateral parts of the hypothalamus are involved in emotions such as pleasure and rage, while the median part is associated with aversion, displeasure, and a tendency to uncontrollable and loud laughing.

40. Ans. c
Sol. Romantic love bonds people emotionally through intimacy and physical passion. Partners in this type of relationship have deep conversations that help them know intimate details about each other. They enjoy sexual passion and affection. These couples may be at the point where long-term commitment or future plans are still undecided.

41. Ans. a
Sol. A Likert scale is a unidimensional scale that researchers use to collect respondents' attitudes and opinions. The Likert scale is a five (or seven) point scale which is used to allow the individual to express how much they agree or disagree with a particular statement. A Likert scale assumes that the strength/intensity of an attitude is linear, i.e. on a continuum from strongly agree to strongly disagree, and makes the assumption that attitudes can be measured.

42. Ans. d
Sol. A teratogen is any environmental substance or agent—biological, chemical, or physical—that can have a detrimental effect on a developing fetus. Exposure to teratogens during the prenatal stage can significantly raise the risk of birth defects.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The main goal of psychoanalytic therapy is to bring unconscious material into consciousness and enhance the functioning of the ego, helping the individual become less controlled by biological drives or demands of the superego.

44. Ans. a
Sol. A survey method is a process, tool, or technique that you can use to gather information in research by asking questions to a predefined group of people. Typically, it facilitates the exchange of information between the research participants and the person or organization carrying out the research. Survey methods can be qualitative or quantitative depending on the type of research and the type of data you want to gather in the end.

45. Ans. d
Sol. Norm-referenced refers to standardized tests that are designed to compare and rank test takers in relation to one another. Norm-referenced tests report whether test takers performed better or worse than a hypothetical average student, which is determined by comparing scores against the performance results of a statistically selected group of test takers, typically of the same age or grade level, who have already taken the exam.

46. Ans. c
Sol. Debriefing is the procedure that is conducted in psychological research with human subjects after an experiment or study has been concluded. It involves a structured or semi structured interview between the researcher and the subjects whereby all elements of the study are discussed in detail.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups:
Safety: security of: body, employment, resources, morality, the family, health, property
Love/Belonging: friendship, family, sexual intimacy
Esteem: self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of & by others
Self-actualization: morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem solving, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts
Aggression is not a part of these needs.

48. Ans. b
Sol. Technical eclecticism is designed to improve the therapist's ability to select the best treatment for the person and the problem. This route to integration is guided by empirical data on the efficacy of different methods. The advantage of technical eclecticism is that it encourages the use of diverse strategies without being hindered by theoretical differences.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Acute illnesses generally develop suddenly and last a short time, often only a few days or weeks. Chronic conditions develop slowly and may worsen over an extended period of time—months to years.

50. Ans. c
Sol. The pituitary gland is a small pea-sized gland that plays a major role in regulating vital body functions and general wellbeing. It is referred to as the body's 'master gland' because it controls the activity of most other hormone-secreting glands.

51. Ans. d
Sol. Wernicke's area is the region of the brain that is important for language development. It is located in the temporal lobe on the left side of the brain and is responsible for the comprehension of speech, while Broca's area is related to the production of speech.

52. Ans. c
Sol. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the ranks of scores, but they do change the intervals between scores.

53. Ans. a

Sol. When a quick and approximate measure of central tendency is wanted or when the most often recurring score is sought, Mode is used. Mode is the number which appears most often in a set of numbers.

54. Ans. b
Sol. The primary purpose of bivariate data is to compare the two sets of data or to find a relationship between the two variables. Bivariate data is most often analyzed visually using scatter plots.

55. Ans. b
Sol. The validity coefficient is a statistical index used to report evidence of validity for intended interpretations of test scores and defined as the magnitude of the correlation between test scores and a criterion variable (i.e., a measure representing a theoretical component of the intended meaning of the test).

56. Ans. b
Sol. Cognitive abilities Scale is a scale of ability while other three are scales of intelligence. Cognitive ability tests assess abilities involved in thinking (e.g., reasoning, perception, memory, verbal and mathematical ability, and problem solving). Such tests pose questions designed to estimate applicants' potential to use mental processes to solve work-related problems or to acquire new job knowledge.

57. Ans. b
Sol. The test items on the MMPI are designed to find out where you are on ten different mental health scales. Each scale relates to a different psychological pattern or condition, but there's a lot of overlap between the scales. Generally speaking, very high scores may indicate a mental health disorder.

58. Ans. a
Sol. In statistics, inter-rater reliability is the degree of agreement among independent observers who rate, code, or assess the same phenomenon. In contrast, intra-rater reliability is a score of the consistency in ratings given by the same person across multiple instances.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Case study in psychology refers to the use of a descriptive research approach to obtain an in-depth analysis of a person, group, or phenomenon. A variety of techniques may be employed including personal interviews, direct-observation, psychometric tests, and archival records.

60. Ans. a
Sol. In statistics, stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population which can be partitioned into subpopulations. In statistical surveys, when subpopulations within an overall population vary, it could be advantageous to sample each subpopulation independently.

61. Ans. b
Sol. As experimental methods have a controlled environment and randomization, it helps establish cause-effect relationship and are hence popularly used by psychologists.

62. Ans. b
Sol. A double-blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who is receiving a particular treatment. This procedure is utilized to prevent bias in research results. Double-blind studies are particularly useful for preventing bias due to demand characteristics or the placebo effect.

63. Ans. a
Sol. Debriefing is the procedure that is conducted in psychological research with human subjects after an experiment or study has been concluded. It involves a structured or semi structured interview between the researcher and the subjects whereby all elements of the study are discussed in detail.

64. Ans. b
Sol. Naturalistic observation is a research method that is used by psychologists and other social scientists. The technique involves observing subjects in their natural environment such as in this case in the school setting. It can be used if conducting lab research would be unrealistic, cost-prohibitive, or would unduly affect the subject's behavior.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Projection is a defense mechanism that involves taking our own unacceptable qualities or feelings and ascribing them to other people. Projection works by allowing the expression of
the desire or impulse, but in a way that the ego cannot recognize, therefore reducing anxiety.

66. Ans. c
Sol. In psychology, sublimation is a mature type of defense mechanism, in which socially unacceptable impulses or idealizations are transformed into socially acceptable actions or behavior, possibly resulting in a long-term conversion of the initial impulse.

67. Ans. d
Sol. In psychoanalytic theory, reaction formation is a defense mechanism in which emotions and impulses which are anxiety-producing or perceived to be unacceptable are mastered by exaggeration of the directly opposing tendency.

68. Ans. c
Sol. Level 2 is the Conventional Morality which is marked by the acceptance of social rules regarding what is good and moral. During this time, adolescents and adults internalize the moral standards they have learned from their role models and from society. This period also focuses on the acceptance of authority and conforming to the norms of the group.

69. Ans. b
Sol. According to Erikson, intimacy is "the ability to fuse one's identity with someone else's without fear you're going to lose yourself."He described intimate relationships as those characterized by closeness, honesty, and love. Romantic and sexual relationships can be an important part of this stage of life, but intimacy is more about having close, loving relationships.

70. Ans. d
Sol. Jean Piaget did not include language development or influence of language on cognitive development in his theory.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Egocentric thinking is the normal tendency for a young child to see everything that happens as it relates to him- or herself. This is not

selfishness. For example, if a child wants very much for something to happen, and it does, the child believes he or she caused it to happen.

72. Ans. b
Sol. The preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage begins around age two and lasts until approximately age seven. During this period, children are thinking at a symbolic level but are not yet using cognitive operations. At this stage, they develop language skills and have a greater awareness of the world around them.

73. Ans. a
Sol. The formula for computation of IQ is (mental age/chronological age)*100. So here, it is (10/8)*100=125

74. Ans. a
Sol. Ambivalence refers to a psychological conflict between opposing evaluations, often experienced as being torn between alternatives. This dynamic aspect of ambivalence is hard to capture with outcome-focused measures, such as response times or self-report. It is the simultaneous existence of contradictory feelings and attitudes, such as pleasantness and unpleasantness or friendliness and hostility, toward the same person, object, event, or situation.

75. Ans. b
Sol. Daydreaming is the stream of consciousness that detaches from current, external tasks when attention drifts to a more personal and internal direction. This phenomenon is common in people's daily life shown by a large-scale study in which participants spend 47% of their waking time on average on daydreaming.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 9

1. The standardization sample is:
a. The group of people who take the test
b. A random sample of the test takers used to evaluate the performance of others
c. The top 15 percent of scores on the test
d. The people used to represent the population for whom the test was intended

2. Two or more than two independent variables are manipulated in all possible combinations so that their independent and interactive effects on the dependent variable can be studied. This type of research design is called:
a. Within-subjects design
b. Matched-groups design
c. Factorial design
d. Ex-post-facto design

3. Memories of facts, general knowledge, categories etc. are stored in _____.
a. Semantic memory
b. Non-declarative memory
c. Episodic memory
d. Procedural memory

4. Thorndike conducted his experiments on
a. Dogs
b. Cats
c. Rats
d. Chimpanzees

5. Raphe nuclei are most closely related to...
a. Acetylcholine
b. Epinephrine
c. Norepinephrine
d. Serotonin
(EASY)

6. The MMPI can be scored for __ validity scales and __ clinical scales.
a. 4, 9
b. 4, 10
c. 10, 4
d. 9, 4
(EASY)

7. Which of the following is not a clinical scale from MMPI-2?
a. Introversion
b. Schizophrenia
c. Hypochondriasis
d. Extraversion
(EASY)

8. Damage to the _____ would impair our ability to plan and reason.
a. cerebral cortex
b. hypothalamus
c. limbic system
d. spinal cord
(EASY)

9. In Pavlov's experiment, the dogs were later on noted to salivate in response to other noises similar to the bell used in conditioning, even though these noises had never been used during conditioning. This could be due to:
a. Extinction
b. Generalization
c. Discrimination
d. Spontaneous recovery
(EASY)

10. According to the information-processing model, stimuli from our outside environment is first stored in:
a. RAS
b. Hippocampus
c. Working memory
d. Sensory memory
(EASY)

11. The eye is uniquely able to extract information about the world from
a. Sound waves.
b. Objects touching the skin.
c. Actual objects.
d. Light waves
(EASY)

12. Which is NOT one of the big five personality traits?
a. Openness
b. Conscientiousness
c. Agreeableness
d. Fortitude
(EASY)

13. Dr. Riya asks her clients to interpret ambiguous pictures of people in various settings. The method she is using is called:
a. MMPI
b. Rorschach
c. TAT
d. Factor analysis
(MODERATE)

14. _____ is based on Goldberg's five-factor model.
a. Rotter's test
b. Picture Projective Test
c. MMPI

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d. NEO-PI-R
(MODERATE)

15. Which school is known as "second force of psychology"?
a. Humanistic psychology
b. Behaviorism
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Structuralism
(EASY)

16. The inputs from our sensory receptors are structured by _____.
a. Selective Principles
b. Gestalt Principle
c. Analytical Principle
d. Learning Principle
(MODERATE)

17. _____ is an effective type of memory rehearsal which involves thinking about the meaning of the information and connecting it to other information already stored in memory.
a. Elaborative rehearsal
b. Maintenance rehearsal
c. Priming
d. Chunking
(EASY)

18. _____ are learned predispositions towards aspects of our environment
a. Operant conditioning and cognitive conditioning
b. Behavioral responses
c. Attitudes
d. Motives
(MODERATE)

19. Lowest level of stimulation that can be consciously detected 50% of the time the stimulus is present, is called:
a. Just noticeable difference
b. Absolute threshold
c. Subliminal perception
d. Preliminary Sensation
(EASY)

20. Creativity is most closely associated with:
a. Convergent thinking
b. Cognitive bias
c. Divergent thinking
d. Use of algorithms in problem solving
(MODERATE)

21. The _____ is important for arousing the brain during a crisis.
a. Reticular activating system
b. Limbic system
c. Thalamus
d. Hypothalamus
(EASY)

22. Standard deviation is an example of _____ statistics.
a. Univariate
b. Bivariate
c. Multivariate
d. None of these
(MODERATE)

23. According to Erikson, people at the midlife most want to
a. Have the freedom and independence to pursue their leisure interests.
b. Hang out with their friends.
c. Make a contribution to their career, society, or future generations.
d. Maintain or improve their physical appearance
(EASY)

24. Which one is associated with major challenge of adolescence, according to Erikson?
a. Ego Integrity
b. Intimacy
c. Generativity
d. Identity
(EASY)

25. According to Thorndike, the strengthening or weakening of stimulus response connections on the basis of effect is known as _____.
a. Associationism
b. Connectionism
c. Mechanism
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

26. If you were asked to describe the personality of your favourite singer, and you said she was friendly, reserved, and optimistic, you would be using the _____ approach.
a. psychodynamic
b. analytical
c. trait
d. humanistic
(MODERATE)

27. Introspection in the view of behaviourists was _____
a. a valid method of research
b. the cornerstone of behaviourism
c. unscientific
d. the study of the mind in use
(EASY)

28. One of the major shortcomings of behavioural theories of personality is the _____.
a. ability to explain behaviour after the fact only
b. limited recognition of temperament, emotion and subjective factors
c. inability to test or verify concepts
d. emphasis on the conditions under which behaviours occur
(EASY)

29. The personality trait of someone who attempts to exert power over others through manipulation, conniving and other subversive methods, designed to help them achieve their own objective, is referred to as _____.
a. extraversion
b. Type - A
c. exhibitionism

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d. Machiavellianism
(MODERATE)

30. Which amongst the following is not a concept of the school of humanistic psychology?
a. potential for self-actualization
b. unconditional positive regard
c. psychic determinism
d. genuineness and authenticity
(EASY)

31. Herman von Helmholtz:
a. investigated the speed of neural impulses
b. suggested that thought and movement do not occur instantaneously as previously believed, but that thought occurs first followed by movement
c. made significant contributions to sensory psychology, especially audition and vision
d. all of the above
(MODERATE)

32. Stage theories conceptualize human development in the following manner:
a. stages are based on reflexes
b. stages are associated with specific ages
c. stage must be taken in order
d. stages can be skipped if the child is very intelligent
(EASY)

33. The first Indian Psychoanalyst was _____.
a. M.N Srinivas
b. Girindrashekhar Bose
c. Vidyasagar
d. Tarun Sinha
(EASY)

34. The humanistic school of thought gives paramount emphasis on _____.
a. flow of conscious and unconscious experience
b. early childhood impressions and experiences
c. a potential for goodness and self-actualization
d. structures of personality
(EASY)

35. All of the following are defence mechanisms except _____.
a. regression
b. transference
c. compensation
d. undoing
(EASY)

36. Behaviourists did not subscribe to the following proposition _____.
a. operational definitions are necessary
b. reality is constructed
c. science relies on verification
d. independent variables differ from dependent variables
(EASY)

37. Freud held that the stages of child development are based on:
a. child's cognitive abilities
b. unfolding of genetic potential
c. the quality of social interactions among peers and siblings
d. the focusing of pleasurable feelings in certain body parts
(EASY)

38. Harry Stack Sullivan is best known for his work in the area of _____.
a. transference and neurosis
b. empathy and psychosis
c. repression and sexuality
d. all of the above
(EASY)

39. "We see the world as we are not as the world is" can be best explained by _____.
a. ecological perspective
b. constructivist perspective
c. biological perspective
d. none of the above
(MODERATE)

40. Psychoanalytic and behaviourist theories agree that
a. reinforcement for ego defense mechanisms is critical
b. the first six years of life are critical for future personality
c. behaviour is caused by events in the person's past
d. the unconscious is the primary motivating force of behaviour
(EASY)

41. The _____ school analyzed conscious experience into elements.
a. Gestalt
b. psychoanalytic
c. structuralist
d. functionalist
(EASY)

42. The existential school emphasizes on all of the following except _____.
a. grounds of existence
b. search for meaning
c. archetypal images
d. choice and responsibility
(MODERATE)

43. The theorist who based his investigations of personality on healthy people is _____.
a. Rogers
b. Allport
c. Maslow
d. Jung
(EASY)

44. Which amongst the following is a stage in the Eriksonian epigenetic life cycle?
a. oral vs. anal stage
b. Generativity vs. Stagnation
c. sensorimotor vs. conceptual operations
d. role confusion vs. self worth enhancement

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(EASY)

45. A major difficulty that a researcher encounters when employing the survey method is
a. identifying the group to be questioned
b. obtaining enough information in a short duration of time
c. obtaining a representative sample of subjects to be questioned
d. that it cannot reveal very much about significant psychological events in the lives of the people tested
(EASY)

46. According to open systems approach a system can reach the same final state from differing initial conditions and by a variety of paths is called _____.
a. equipotentiality
b. equifinality
c. equidistance
d. equilibrium
(EASY)

47. Which of the following is a POSITIVE symptom of Schizophrenia?
a. Avolition
b. Alogia
c. Hallucination
d. Anhedonia
(EASY)

48. Empiricism subscribes to the view that _____.
a. there is existence of innate knowledge
b. deductive reasoning is central to doing research
c. perception is the source of knowledge
d. reason is the foundation of understanding
(EASY)

49. Negative entropy refers to_____.
a. starting an organization in tropical region
b. systems tendency to fight disorganization
c. an organization based on negativism
d. characteristics of a process preventing negative outcomes
Ans. b
Sol. Entropy is the amount of disorder in a system. Negative entropy means that something is becoming less disordered. In order for something to become less disordered, energy must be used.

50. The psychological study of Indian childhood reported in The Inner World was undertaken by _____.
a. Ashis-Nandy
b. D. Sinha
c. Sudhir Kakar
d. H.C. Ganguli
(EASY)

51. Occipital lobe mainly processes _____ information.
a. Olfactory
b. Auditory
c. Visual
d. Tactual
(EASY)

52. Broca's speech area is located in_____ Lobe.
a. Occipital
b. Parietal
c. Temporal
d. Frontal
(EASY)

53. _____ does not belong to Wechsler's Performance IQ.
a. Digit Symbol
b. Picture completion
c. Object assembly
d. Digit span
(EASY)

54. ADHD, a childhood disorder is characterized by ..... symptoms.
a. Inattention
b. Hyperactivity
c. Impulsivity
d. All the above
(EASY)

55. Aaron Beck explains depression on the basis of _____ approach.
a. Cognitive
b. Behavioral
c. Psychodynamic
d. Biological
(EASY)

56. Staring at a red stimuli for a while leads to a green afterimage. This is supported by which of the following theory?
a. Hering's Opponent-Process Theory
b. Helmholtz's Trichromatic Theory
c. Visual Feature Detection
d. Wever's Volley Theory
(MODERATE)

57. Reality therapy belongs to _____ approach.
a. Behavioral
b. Affective
c. Cognitive
d. Psychodynamic
(EASY)

58. _____ refers to a situation in which memories are colored by our beliefs and previous experiences.
a. Misattribution
b. Interference
c. Suggestibility
d. Bias
(EASY)

59. The frequency, with which an operant response occurs before it is systematically reinforced, is called _____.
a. Rate of responding
b. Orienting reflex
c. Operant level
d. Autoclitic behavior
(EASY)

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60. _____ are extraordinarily sensitive to light, but they only allow us to see sets of grey.
a. Cones
b. Rods
c. Optic nerve
d. Retina
(EASY)

61. _____ defined intelligence as the ability to 'see relations and to reduce correlates'.
a. Binet
b. Terman
c. Spearman
d. Boring
(EASY)

62. Collecting the same observations or measurement and finding the same results as were found previously is called _____.
a. Replication
b. Data
c. Hypothesis
d. Variable
(EASY)

63. You would expect to find the concept of self-emphasized in
a. The culture of an industrialized country.
b. An individualistic culture.
c. A wealthy culture.
d. A collectivist culture.
(EASY)

64. A person who is lonely and who cannot form meaningful connections with others did not successfully resolve the _____ crisis.
a. Trust vs. Mistrust
b. generativity vs. Stagnation
c. Initiative vs. Guilt
d. Intimacy vs. Isolation
(MODERATE)

65. Cross-cultural psychologists say that a basic distinction among cultures is their emphasis on
a. Capitalism or socialism.
b. Thoughts or feelings.
c. External or internal locus of control
d. Individualism or collectivism.
(EASY)

66. The limbic system is named because its shape resembles _____.
a. A football.
b. A seahorse.
c. A bulbous cap.
d. A pair of ram's horns.
(EASY)

67. Which of the following does not appear before birth?
a. The heartbeat
b. Growth and migration of neurons
c. Movement of limbs
d. Vocalization
(EASY)

68. Discrimination learning is to generalization as _____.
a. Green is to blue.
b. Ball is to round.
c. Stop is to go.
d. Tall is to basketball.
(MODERATE)

69. Hermann von Helmholtz was a proponent of which perceptual theory?
a. Gestalt principles
b. Environmental adaptation
c. Learning-based inference
d. Artificial intelligence approach
(EASY)

70. Sensory information related to the skin senses is processed within the _____.
a. Frontal lobes.
b. Hairs of the basilar membrane.
c. Semicircular canals.
d. Somatosensory cortex.
(EASY)

71. Which one refers to the least amount of stimulation that your perceptual system can detect about half of the time?
a. The stimulus threshold
b. The absolute threshold
c. The difference threshold
d. The action potential
(EASY)

72. The wavelength of light causes _____, while the intensity of light causes sensations of _____.
a. Motion; shape
b. Primary colors; secondary vision
c. Color; brightness
d. Depth; color
(EASY)

73. _____ refers to the inability to form new memories.
a. Retrograde amnesia
b. Retroactive interference
c. Anterograde amnesia
d. Proactive interference
(EASY)

74. Which of the following is NOT associated with Carl Rogers?
a. Unconditional positive regard
b. Dream analysis
c. Person-centered therapy
d. The humanistic approach
(EASY)

75. Mnemonics are methods for _____.
a. Repressing memories that are too painful to remember.
b. Encoding information by associating it with information already in LTM.
c. Retrieving information that has already been stored in LTM.

Power Within Psychology

PRACTICE SET 7

MCQ

1. Inferences from concomitant variation of independent and dependent variables exemplify research.
a. experimental
b. correlational
c. naturalistic
d. quasi- experimental
(EASY)

2. Which one of the following is a source of threat to internal validity?
a. maturation
b. statistical regression
c. testing
d. all of the above
(EASY)

3. Korsakoff's psychosis is a disorder
a. Amino acid deficiency
b. Drug induced
c. Serotonin deficiency
d. Vitamin deficiency
(EASY)

4. The effect of motivational factors on social perception using taboo words has been utilized in establishing
a. taboo theory
b. motivational theory
c. theory of perceptual defense
d. theory of response inhibition
(MODERATE)

5. The Rorschach Ink-Blot Test is related to _____.
a. personality
b. intelligence
c. finger dexterity
d. eye-hand-coordination
(EASY)

6. Achievement tests measure proficiency, mastery, and understanding of general and specific areas of knowledge.
a. breadth of
b. future
c. present
d. depth of
(EASY)

7. Generation of ideas in a group through non-critical discussion is known as:
a. debate
b. brainstorming
c. brainwashing
d. lecturing
(EASY)

8. How does McClelland define the need for affiliation?
a. drive lo excel, to strive to succeed
b. need to make others behave in a novel way
c. desire for friendship and mutual understanding
d. desire to control and influence other's behavior
(EASY)

9. Dementia refers to _____.
a. loss of intellectual functioning
b. temporary loss of consciousness due to brain damage
c. loss of memory
d. drug induced hallucinations
(EASY)

10. Radha is an honest and straightforward person. She believes that her employees are all equally honest and straightforward, ignoring signs that they may be manipulating her. What perceptual shortcut is Radha most likely using?
a. prototyping
b. contrast effect
c. halo effect
d. sensitizing
(EASY)

11. We can learn behaviours by observing others. This process is called_____.
a. consistency learning
b. insight learning
c. modeling
d. Sensitization
(EASY)

12. Ahmad is responsible for transmitting information to outsiders about the organisation's plan, policies, actions and results. Which managerial role is he playing in the organization?
a. discriminator
b. spokes person
c. representative
d. figure head
(MODERATE)

13. Kwashiorkor is a disease resulting from
a. severe nutritional deficiency
b. psychosocial stress
c. hormonal imbalance
d. iodine deficiency
(EASY)

14. The T-group training technique includes skills.
a. decision making
b. technical
c. interpersonal
d. problem solving

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(EASY)

15. Mania is a (an)
a. clinical form of delirium in which ideas run wild, judgment is impaired
b. state of perceptual disturbance leading to melancholia and hallucination
c. ideo-motor disorder
d. state that is characterised by high energy and good mood
(EASY)

16. Person positivity bias refers to
a. positive person
b. looking for the good in others
c. good impression formation
d. trying not to be negative
(EASY)

17. A manager may delegate any of the following except _____.
a. authority
b. workload
c. responsibility
d. attendance at the meetings to represent the department
(EASY)

18. Social stereotypes are
a. logically provided categories
b. are based on individual perceptions
c. both (A) & (B)
d. negative attitudes
(EASY)

19. Conscious recognition of one's own condition is called
a. projection
b. introjection
c. introversion
d. insight
(EASY)

20. Which of the following is a crucial element for the team structure
a. employee empowerment
b. faster decision making
c. inexpensive to maintain
d. clear chain of commands
(EASY)

21. Maslow, in his hierarchy of human needs, showed that
a. having challenging new tasks is a basic human need
b. money always motivates workers
c. safety and security is a low order human need
d. workers will not do their best unless they have good social events provided by the firm
(EASY)

22. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of affective disorder
a. loss of appetite
b. loss of libido
c. crying spells
d. thought insertion
(EASY)

23. Which of the following is a primary benefit of MBO?
a. avoid competition
b. resistance against new entrance
c. improve employee motivation
d. increase resource
(EASY)

24. When all communication is channelled through a single person, which of the following communication network exists?
a. all channels
b. chain
c. horizontal
d. wheel
(EASY)

25. An advantage of recruitment from outside the company is that:
a. it is cheaper than internal recruitment
b. there is no need to advertise the vacancy
c. it brings in new experiences and skills to the firm
d. it avoids jealousy within the firm
(EASY)

26. According to Bowlby, an infant's need to have one caregiver in the first few months is _____.
a. less important in an extended family
b. socially determined
c. genetically determined
d. not as important for later development as was previously thought
(MODERATE)

27. Social perception covers
a. Perception of depth
b. Impression formation and interpretations
c. Social alliance
d. Person perception and role of motivational factors in perception
(EASY)

28. The main method(s) of investigation used by social psychologists include(s):
a. Field study
b. Correlational
c. experimental
d. All of the above
(EASY)

29. The fact that a neuron fires and impulse of the same strength whenever it's action potential has been triggered, is termed as principle
a. Refractory
b. Depolarization
c. All-or-none
d. Excitatory
(EASY)

30. The principle of cognitive consistency emphasizes that people strive to maintain consistency between
a. Beliefs, values, and attitudes
b. Attitudes, intentions, and behaviour

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c. Different attitudes
d. All of the above
(EASY)

31. Which of the following symptoms is not included under rumination disorder?
a. Regurgitation and re-chewing of food
b. Thinking about eating
c. Eating non-nutritive substances
d. Food refusal
(EASY)

32. Which one of the following is an example of latent variable?
a. Reaction time
b. Intelligence
c. Errors made on a task
d. Performance on a measure of retention
(EASY)

33. One of the ways in which attitudes are resistant to change is
a. Fundamental attribution bias
b. Selective avoidance
c. inoculation
d. Non constancy
(EASY)

34. Which of the following is a neurotransmitter?
a. Serotonin
b. Norepinephrine
c. Dopamine
d. All of the above
(EASY)

35. In relation to impression formation, the configural model was given by
a. Fiske and Neuberg
b. Anderson
c. Asch
d. Milton
(EASY)

36. In the context of depth perception, retinal disparity is a
a. Monocular cue
b. Dichromatic cue
c. Monochromatic cue
d. Binocular cue
(EASY)

37. _____ is the structural or functional change that enhances the organism's survival.
a. Arousal
b. Adaptation
c. Balance
d. Compliance
(EASY)

38. Error variance refers to _____.
a. The extent of errors made on a task
b. Fluctuation of measures used for data collection
c. Fluctuation of measures that remains unaccounted for
d. None of the above
(EASY)

39. A simple unlearned bodily response to a stimulus is termed as
a. Imprinting
b. True response
c. Reflex
d. Apparent response
(EASY)

40. The most relevant application of perception concepts to the field of OB involves the perceptions people form about _____.
a. Each other
b. Their employer
c. Society
d. External reality
(MODERATE)

41. Paralanguage refers to _____.
a. That which is left after subtracting the verbal content from speech
b. Body language
c. Facial expressions
d. Gaze and eye contact
(EASY)

42. An unlearned reinforcer such as food, water, warmth, or pain is called a _____ reinforcer.
a. Primary
b. Non-conditioned
c. Secondary
d. Habitual
(EASY)

43. Quantitative data is obtained in the following forms _____.
a. Frequencies
b. Continuous variables
c. Categories
d. A and B
(EASY)

44. Joseph Wolpe's systematic desensitization technique involves _____.
a. Presenting anxiety provoking scenes to the patient in a graded hierarchy while he/she is relaxed
b. Presenting anxiety provoking scenes to the patient in a graduated hierarchy one after another and then finally help him/her to relax
c. Presenting the anxiety provoking scene to the patient at a time and then helping him/her to relax
d. Changing beliefs and cognition while presenting anxiety provoking situation to the patient
(EASY)

45. According to classical psychoanalysis, the Oedipus and Electra conflicts occur during the _____ stage.
a. oral
b. anal
c. phallic
d. genital
(EASY)

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46. Categorical variables can be subjected to the _____ level of measurement:
a. Ratio
b. Interval
c. Nominal
d. Ordinal
(EASY)

47. Motivation is _____.
a. A condition of arousal in an organism that is associated with a need
b. A state within an organism that propels the organism towards a goal
c. A state of deprivation
d. None of the above
(EASY)

48. Byrn's (1967) Self-perception Theory states that _____.
a. An internal attribution is made in which behaviour is under our control and we choose to engage in it
b. Psychological tendencies are inherent
c. Attitudes determine self perception
d. Individuals use their own behaviour to make attributions about their feelings and attitudes towards another person
(EASY)

49. Statistical tests of significance are meant for:
a. Comparing obtained results with chance expectation
b. Making inferences about sample
c. Generalisation
d. B and C
(EASY)

50. Interpersonal attraction is accounted for by _____.
a. Equity theory
b. Social exchange theory
c. Reinforcement theory
d. All of the above
(EASY)

51. _____ is individual's expectancy of how effective his/her efforts to accomplish a goal will be, in any particular circumstances.
a. Self-efficacy
b. Real self
c. Self-concept
d. Ideal self
(EASY)

52. Which is the most common type of hallucinations among Schizophrenics?
a. Olfactory
b. Gustatory
c. Auditory
d. Visual
(EASY)

53. Type of learning that happens all of a sudden through understanding relationships between various parts of the problem is called:
a. Insight learning
b. Cognitive learning
c. Socialization
d. Latent learning
(EASY)

54. The first self - report test of personality was developed by _____.
a. Henry Murray
b. Hathaway & McKinley
c. Woodworth
d. Carl Jung
(EASY)

55. All of the following methods of treatment are or may be based on classical conditioning principles EXCEPT:
a. Token economy
b. Systematic desensitization
c. Flooding
d. Implosive therapy
(EASY)

56. It is generally considered that Cognitive behavioral therapy changes:
a. Thought processes.
b. Mood states.
c. Thoughts and behavior.
d. Behavior
(EASY)

57. In fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement, there is usually an increase in rate of responding as end of interval approaches. This phenomenon is known as:
a. Scalloping effect
b. Shaping effect
c. Practice effect
d. Fatigue effect
(EASY)

58. _____ maintains that the environment influences behavior, behavior influences the environment, and both influence the individual, who also influences them.
a. Modeling
b. Locus of control
c. Reciprocal determinism
d. Psychosexual development
(EASY)

59. Etiology is a term _____.
a. used to describe a course of treatment
b. used to describe specific theory related to psychopathology
c. used to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms
d. used to predict the length of treatment
(EASY)

60. The sympathetic nervous system
a. Keeps rage and death instincts under control.
b. Only operates during times of low stress.
c. Permits people to react with empathy to tragic situations.
d. Prepares the body to cope with a dangerous situation.
(EASY)

61. Which approach toward personality is the least deterministic?

Power Within Psychology

a. Trait
b. Psychoanalytic
c. Humanistic
d. Biological
(EASY)

62. Memories which does not require conscious recall is known as
a. implicit memory
b. explicit memory
c. episodic memory
d. semantic memory
(EASY)

63. The shortened version of NEO-PI-R, known as NEO-FFI, contains ___ items.
a. 181
b. 80
c. 180
d. 60
(EASY)

64. The concept of source traits and surface traits was given by:
a. Allport
b. Cattell
c. Murray
d. Goldberg
(EASY)

65. Allport divided personal traits into three categories, namely cardinal, central, _____:
a. Source
b. Surface
c. Primary
d. Secondary
(EASY)

66. Which type of the conflict is known as 'caught between devil and deep blue sea'
a. Approach-approach
b. Approach-avoidance
c. Avoidance-avoidance
d. Double approach avoidance
(MODERATE)

67. Irrational fear of people is known as
a. Acrophobia
b. Apophobia
c. Mysophobia
d. Anthrophobia
(EASY)

68. Which of the following is a behaviorist who devised an Internal-External Control Scale?
a. Allport
b. Maslow
c. Rotter
d. Frankl
(EASY)

69. PTSD was previously known as:
a. Shell shock
b. War trauma
c. Fugue
d. Emotional shock
(EASY)

70. One personality trait that is thought to be highly heritable is:
a. Diligence
b. Openness
c. Resilience
d. Introversion
(EASY)

71. Systematic desensitization is based on the principle of:
a. Counter conditioning
b. Observational learning
c. Negative reinforcement
d. Modeling
(EASY)

72. If a test is reliable, it means that it
a. Is also valid
b. Tests what it is supposed to test
c. Yields consistent results
d. Is a fair assessment
(EASY)

73. What kind of psychologist would be most likely to use a projective personality assessment?
a. Humanistic
b. Behaviorist
c. Social-cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic
(EASY)

74. Positive reinforces are of ____ types.
a. 7
b. 6
c. 3
d. 4
(EASY)

75. _____ Memory is to hearing as _____ memory is to seeing.
a. Echoic, eidetic
b. Eidetic, echoic
c. Short-term, working
d. Working, short-term
(EASY)

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ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 7

1. Ans. a
Sol. In experimental research, the independent variable is manipulated or changed by the experimenter to measure the effect of this change on the dependent variable. In non-experimental research, it's more difficult to establish a definite cause-and-effect relationship, because other variables that you haven't measured might be influencing the changes. These are known as confounding variables.

2. Ans. d
Sol. There are eight threats to internal validity: history, maturation, instrumentation, testing, selection bias, regression to the mean, social interaction and attrition.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Korsakoff syndrome is a chronic memory disorder caused by severe deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B-1). Korsakoff syndrome is most commonly caused by alcohol misuse, but certain other conditions also can cause the syndrome.

4. Ans. c
Sol. In psychoanalytic theory, a misperception occurs when anxiety-arousing stimuli are unconsciously distorted. If taboo words are rapidly presented, they may be misinterpreted; for example, if the stimulus word anal is presented, individuals may report seeing the innocuous canal.

5. Ans. a
Sol. The Rorschach test is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analyzed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms, or both. Psychologists use this test to examine a person's personality characteristics and emotional functioning.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Achievement test measures present proficiency, mastery and understanding of general and specific areas of knowledge. Achievement tests attempt to measure what and how individual has learnt, his present standard of performance.

7. Ans. b
Sol. Brainstorming is a group creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by its members. In other words, brainstorming is a situation where a group of people meet to generate new ideas and solutions around a specific domain of interest by removing inhibitions. People are able to think more freely and they suggest as many spontaneous new ideas as possible. All the ideas are noted down without criticism and after the brainstorming session the ideas are evaluated.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Need for Affiliation is the desire to have relationships with other people. People who are motivated by a need for affiliation prefer to collaborate in groups and have a strong desire to be well-liked by others. They want to belong to the group, want to be liked, and will often go along with whatever the rest of the group wants to do, favour collaboration over competition and Doesn't like high risk or uncertainty.

9. Ans. c
Sol. Dementia is not a specific disease but is rather a general term for the impaired ability to remember, think, or make decisions that interferes with doing everyday activities. Many things can cause dementia. It happens when the parts of your brain used for learning, memory, decision making, and language are damaged or diseased.

10. Ans. c
Sol. The "halo effect" is when one trait of a person or thing is used to make an overall judgment of that person or thing. It supports rapid decisions, even if biased ones. The halo effect is a well-documented social-psychology phenomenon that causes people to be biased in their judgments by transferring their feelings about one attribute of something to other, unrelated, attributes. The halo effect works both in both positive and negative directions: If you like one aspect of something, you'll have a positive predisposition toward everything about it. If you dislike one aspect of something, you'll have a negative predisposition toward everything about it.

11. Ans. c
Sol. When a person observes the behavior of another and then imitates that behavior, he or she is modeling the behavior. This is sometimes known as observational learning or social learning.

12. Ans. b
Sol. Mintzberg has given ten managerial roles under three broader classifications such as Interpersonal Roles, Informational Roles, and Decisional Roles. Spokesperson comes under the second classification, informational roles. Spokespersons of an organization are responsible for communicating with the external business environment and provide information related to the business to the outside world.

13. Ans. a
Sol. The main cause of kwashiorkor is not eating enough protein or other essential vitamins and minerals. You need protein in your diet for your body to repair cells and make new cells. A healthy human body regenerates cells in this way constantly.

14. Ans. c
Sol. A T-group or training group (sometimes also referred to as sensitivity-training group, human relations training group or encounter group) is a form of group training where participants (typically between eight and fifteen people) learn about themselves through their interaction with each other. They use feedback, problem solving, and role play to gain insights into themselves, others, and groups. It includes interpersonal skills.

15. Ans. d
Sol. Mania is a psychological condition that causes a person to experience unreasonable euphoria, very intense moods, hyperactivity, and delusions. Some patients feel jumpy and extremely anxious. Manic episodes make a person feel as if he or she has a tremendous amount of energy. They can cause body systems to speed up, as if everything in the world is moving faster. People with mania may have racing thoughts and rapid speech. Mania can prevent sleep or cause poor work performance. People with mania may become delusional.

They may be easily irritated or distracted, exhibit risky behavior, and go on spending sprees.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Positivity bias may be thought of as the tendency to construe, view, and recall reality flatteringly, including a tendency to approach unknown objects (such as individuals, situations, events, and life in general) with positive rather than with neutral expectations.

17. Ans. c
Sol. A common statement and concept within the study of management is that although you can delegate authority, you cannot delegate responsibility. Authority" refers to the mandate given to an individual to take certain actions. Responsibility" refers to the ultimate owner of a project, task, or course of action. The responsible party has to answer for the end result, good or bad. Even though the leader may be far-removed from the day-to-day activities, he or she is in charge of the entire process and needs to be accountable for the results.

18. Ans. b
Sol. Social stereotypes may be defined as beliefs that various traits or acts are characteristic of particular social groups. As such, stereotypic beliefs represent subjective estimates of the frequencies of attributes within social groups, and so should be expected to "behave like" base-rate information within the context of judgments of individuals: specifically, individuating target case information should induce subjects to disregard their own stereotypic beliefs.

19. Ans. d
Sol. Insight refers to the extent to which the client or patient accepts their diagnosis and acknowledges the need for treatment.

20. Ans. d
Sol. Five elements create an organizational structure: job design, departmentation, delegation, span of control and chain of command. These elements comprise an organizational chart and create the organizational structure itself. "Departmentation" refers to the way an organization structures its jobs to coordinate work. "Span of control" means the number of individuals who report to a manager. "Chain of command" refers to a line of authority.

21. Ans. c
Sol. In Maslow's hierarchy of human needs, a person can only move on to addressing the higher-level needs when their basic needs are adequately fulfilled. The first of the id-driven lower needs on Maslow's hierarchy are physiological needs. Next among the lower-level needs is safety. Safety needs include protection from violence and theft, emotional stability and well-being, health security, and financial security.

22. Ans. d
Sol. Affective disorders may include manic (elevated, expansive, or irritable mood with hyperactivity, pressured speech, and inflated self-esteem) or depressive (dejected mood with disinterest in life, sleep disturbance, agitation, and feelings of worthlessness or guilt) episodes, and often combinations of the two. Thought insertion is part of hallucination and psychosis.

23. Ans. c
Sol. MBO is also known as Goal management is based upon the assumption that involvement leads to commitment and when an employee participates in goal setting as well as setting standards for measurements of performance towards that goal then the employee will be motivated to perform better and in a manner that directly contributes to the achievement of organisational objectives.

24. Ans. d
Sol. In a wheel network, information flows to and from a single person. Employees in the group communicate primarily with that person rather than with each other. The wheel network relies on the leader to act as the central conduit (channel) for the entire group's communication. The commands or information is from a single superior and subordinates form a wheel in the network. Since the information is received directly from the central authority, there is no chance of miscommunication and the communication is very powerful.

25. Ans. c
Sol. External recruitment provides an opportunity for a fresh outlook on the industry that a company may need to stay competitive. Hiring an external candidate also opens up many opportunities to find experienced and highly-qualified and skilled candidates who will help a company meet its diversity requirements.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Bowlby viewed attachment as a product of evolutionary processes. While the behavioral theories of attachment suggested that attachment was a learned process, Bowlby and others proposed that children are born with an innate drive to form attachments with caregivers. He believed that the earliest bonds formed by children with their caregivers have a tremendous impact that continues throughout life. He suggested that attachment also serves to keep the infant close to the mother, thus improving the child's chances of survival.

27. Ans. b
Sol. Social perception refers to the ability to make accurate interpretations and inferences about other people from their general physical appearance, verbal, and nonverbal patterns of communication. Things like facial expressions, tone of voice, hand gestures, and body position or movement are all cues People with higher levels of social perception pick up on to work out what other people are thinking, feeling or are likely to do next.

28. Ans. d
Sol. There are three major approaches to conducting research that are used by social psychologists—the observational approach, the correlational approach, and the experimental approach.

29. Ans. c
Sol. Action potentials either happen or they don't; there is no such thing as a "partial" firing of a neuron. This principle is known as the all-or-none law. This means that neurons always fire at their full strength.

30. Ans. b
Sol. Cognitive consistency can be defined as the concept that individuals have a preference for their thoughts, beliefs, knowledges, opinions, attitudes, and intents to be congruent, which is to say that they don't contradict each other. Further, these facets should be

congruent with how individuals see themselves and their subsequent behaviors. Incongruency or asymmetry leads to tension and unpleasant psychological states, and individuals will seek change in order to reach congruency, reduce tension, and achieve psychological balance.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Rumination syndrome is a condition in which people repeatedly and unintentionally spit up (regurgitate) undigested or partially digested food from the stomach, rechew it, and then either re-swallow it or spit it out. Rumination disorder symptoms may include: Effortless regurgitation, typically within 10 minutes of eating, Abdominal pain or pressure relieved by regurgitation, A feeling of fullness, Bad breath, Nausea and Unintentional weight loss.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Latent variables, as opposed to observable variables, are variables that are not directly observed but are rather inferred from other variables that are observed. Example would include errors made on task measuring performance.

33. Ans. c
Sol. William McGuire, an American Social Psychologist, developed the theory of Attitude inoculation in 1961. He postulated that by introducing weaker persuasive arguments, a person could counter larger, more persuasive arguments in the future.

34. Ans. d
Sol. Neurotransmitters are substances which neurons use to communicate with one another and with their target tissues in the process of synaptic transmission (neurotransmission). There are more than 40 neurotransmitters in the human nervous system; some of the most important are acetylcholine, norepinephrine, dopamine, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), glutamate, serotonin, and histamine.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Asch proposed two models to account for these results: The configural model and the algebraic model. The configural model hypothesizes that people form a unified overall impression of other people; the unifying forces shape individual elements to bring them in line with the overall impression.

36. Ans. d
Sol. "Retinal Disparity is the slight difference in the two retinal images due to the angle from which each eye views an object". Each eye views a slightly different angle of an object seen by the left and right eyes. This happens because of the horizontal separation parallax of the eyes. If an object is far away, the disparity of that image falling on both retinas will be small. If the object is close or near, the disparity will be large.

37. Ans. b
Sol. Adaptation is the ability to adjust to new information and experiences. Learning is essentially adapting to our constantly changing environment. Through adaptation, we are able to adopt new behaviors that allow us to cope with change.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Error variance usually indicates how much random fluctuation is expected within scores and often forms part of the denominator of test statistics, such as the F ratio in an analysis of variance. It is the element of variability in a score that is produced by extraneous factors, such as measurement imprecision, and is not attributable to the independent variable or other controlled experimental manipulations.

39. Ans. c
Sol. Reflex is defined as an involuntary motor response, secretory or vascular, elicited shortly after a stimulus, which may be conscious or not. An action or movement that is made automatically without thinking as a reaction to a stimulus. For example, the withdrawal of a body part from burning heat. An unlearned or instinctive response to a stimulus.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Perception is an intellectual process of transforming sensory stimuli to meaningful information. It is the process of interpreting something that we see or hear in our mind and use it later to judge and give a verdict on a situation, person, group etc. Organization is a place where different types of individuals work together for achieving common as well as individuals goals. In the process of working together they need to understand each other. Such understanding of others depends on one's perception. Perception plays a vital role in organizations particularly in the field of recruitment, selection, appraisal, promotion and so on.

41. Ans. a
Sol. Paralanguage, also known as vocalics, is a component of meta-communication that may modify meaning, give nuanced meaning, or convey emotion, by using techniques such as prosody, pitch, volume, intonation, etc. It is sometimes defined as relating to nonphonemic properties only. Paralanguage may be expressed consciously or unconsciously.

42. Ans. a
Sol. The primary reinforcers occur naturally and do not need to be learned as they have innate reinforcing qualities. Water, food, sleep, shelter, sex, and touch, among others, are primary reinforcers. Pleasure is also a primary reinforcer.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Quantitative data is defined as the value of data in the form of counts or numbers where each data-set has an unique numerical value associated with it. It can be in the form of continuous variables as well as frequencies
There are two types of quantitative data, which is also referred to as numeric data: continuous and discrete. As a general rule, counts are discrete and measurements are continuous. Discrete data is a count that can't be made more precise. Typically it involves integers. The number of times an observation occurs (frequency) for a data item (variable) can be shown for both quantitative and qualitative data.

44. Ans. b
Sol. Systematic desensitization is a behavioral technique whereby a person is gradually exposed to an anxiety-producing object, event, or place while being engaged in some type of relaxation at the same time in order to reduce the symptoms of anxiety. Desensitization is a treatment or process that diminishes emotional responsiveness to a negative, aversive or positive stimulus after repeated exposure to it.

45. Ans. c

Sol. According to Freud, the Oedipus and Electra conflicts occur during the phallic stage. During the phallic stage of Freud's psychosexual theory children develop an internal crisis in which they have tension with their same sex parent, but mask that tension with an overattachment to that parent.

46. Ans. c
Sol. A Nominal Scale is a measurement scale, in which numbers serve as "tags" or "labels" only, to identify or classify an object so it is used for categorical data. A nominal scale measurement normally deals only with non-numeric (quantitative) variables or where numbers have no value. \ Examples of nominal variables include: genotype, blood type, zip code, gender, race, eye color, political party.

47. Ans. b
Sol. Motivation is the process that initiates, guides, and maintains goal-oriented behaviors. It is what causes you to act, whether it is getting a glass of water to reduce thirst or reading a book to gain knowledge. Motivation involves the biological, emotional, social, and cognitive forces that activate behavior.

48. Ans. d
Sol. This theory argues that people become aware of certain attitudes by observing their own behavior. This is the case when internal cues such as sentiment are unclear, and the individual attributes their attitude or belief to some form of self perception around their behavior. It is a similar process to how we would infer another individual's inner state by observing *their* behavior.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Tests for statistical significance are used to estimate the probability that a relationship observed in the data occurred only by chance; the probability that the variables are really unrelated in the population. They can be used to filter out unpromising hypotheses.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Social exchange theory proposes that social behavior is the result of an exchange process. The purpose of this exchange is to maximize benefits and minimize costs. According to this theory, developed by sociologist George Homans, people weigh the potential benefits and risks of social relationships. When the risks outweigh the rewards, people will terminate or abandon that relationship. Equity theory suggests that people are more satisfied with a relationship in which there is equal give and take by both parties. This theory proposes that a person's motivation to stay in any relationship is based on the equality (or inequality) of the contributions made to the relationship by each person. Reinforcement theory suggested that individuals seek to gain maximum reward and minimal punishment from their interactions with others and thus have a higher level of attraction for individuals who provide these.

51. Ans. a
Sol. Self-efficacy is a person's belief in his or her ability to succeed in a particular situation.

52. Ans. c
Sol. The most common hallucinations in schizophrenia are auditory, followed by visual.

53. Ans. a
Sol. Insight learning was first researched by Wolfgang Kohler. It is a process that leads to a sudden realization regarding a problem.

54. Ans. c
Sol. The first modern personality test was the Woodworth Personal Data Sheet, which was first used in 1919. It was designed to help the United States Army screen out recruits who might be susceptible to shell shock.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Token economy is a part of Operant Conditioning. Token economies have three major components: 1) a behavior or behaviors someone needs to exhibit; 2) tokens or points earned for engaging in those behaviors; and 3) exchanging tokens or points for a choice of reinforcing rewards.

56. Ans. c
Sol. Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) represents an umbrella term for many different therapies that share the common aim of changing both cognitions and behavior.

57. Ans. a
Sol. The beginning of the fixed time interval, the animal responds slowly or not at all. As the end of the time interval approaches, the animal gradually increases its speed of responding apparently anticipating the moment of reinforcement. This kind of responding produces a pattern on the cumulative recording referred to as the Fixed-interval Scallop/ scalloping effect.

58. Ans. c
Sol. Reciprocal determinism is the theory set forth by psychologist Albert Bandura which states that a person's behaviour both influences and is influenced by personal factors and the social environment.

59. Ans. c
Sol. Etiology- a term widely used in psychopathology to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms.

60. Ans. d
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system directs the body's rapid involuntary response to dangerous or stressful situations.

61. Ans. c
Sol. Humanistic psychologists focus on conscious experience rather than behavior, and on free will rather than determinism.

62. Ans. a
Sol. Implicit memory is a memory that is not easily brought into conscious awareness, such as procedural memory.

63. Ans. d
Sol. The NEO-FFI-3 is a 60-item version of the NEO-PI-3 that provides a quick, reliable, and accurate measure of the five domains of personality

64. Ans. b
Sol. Cattell used a statistical procedure known as factor analysis to analyze the correlations among traits and identify the most important ones. On the basis of his research he identified what he referred to as source (more important) and surface (less important) traits.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Allport began his work by reducing the 18,000 traits to a set of about 4,500 traits like words that he organized into three levels according to their importance. He called them cardinal traits, central traits, and secondary traits.

66. Ans. c
Sol. Avoidance-Avoidance conflict occurs when a person is forced to choose between two negative goals. It produces severe level of stress so it's known as 'caught between devil and deep blue sea'.

67. Ans. d
Sol. Anthropophobia, sometimes also spelled anthrophobia, is defined as the fear of people. "Anthro" means people and "phobia" means fear

68. Ans. c
Sol. The Internal-External Locus of Control Scale was initially developed by Julian B. Rotter in an effort to explain how personal characteristics interact with the environment to predict behavior.

69. Ans. a
Sol. PTSD was known to previous generations as shell shock, soldier's heart, combat fatigue or war neurosis. The term "shell shock" was coined by the soldiers themselves. Symptoms included fatigue, tremor, confusion, nightmares and impaired sight and hearing. It was often diagnosed when a soldier was unable to function and no obvious cause could be identified.

70. Ans. d
Sol. The degree to which you are introverted or extroverted is influenced by genetics. Out of all the personality traits that have been studied, introversion/extroversion is one of the most strongly hereditary ones

71. Ans. a
Sol. Systematic desensitization is a type of behavioural therapy based on the principle of classical conditioning. It was developed by Wolpe. This therapy aims to remove the fear response of a phobia, and substitute a relaxation response to the conditional stimulus gradually using counter conditioning.

72. Ans. c
Sol. The term reliability in psychological research refers to the consistency of a research study or measuring test.

73. Ans. d
Sol. Projective test emerged from the psychoanalytic school of thought, which suggested that people have unconscious thoughts or urges. Projective tests are intended to uncover feelings, desires, and conflicts that are hidden from conscious awareness.

74. Ans. d
Sol. Positive reinforces are of 4 types: Natural reinforcers, Token reinforcers, Social reinforcers, and Tangible reinforcers.

75. Ans. a
Sol. Echoic memory is the brief memory of something a person has just heard.
Eidetic imagery/memory is the ability to access a visual memory for 30 seconds or more.

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MCQ

PRACTICE SET 8

1. Remembering names is usually harder than remembering faces because names require _____, while faces require _____.
a. Short-term memory; long-term memory
b. declarative memory; procedural memory
c. encoding; retrieval
d. Recall; recognition
(MODERATE)

2. Statistical method that uses sample data to answer general answers about a population is called _____.
a. Parameters
b. Range
c. Descriptive statistics
d. Inferential statistics
(EASY)

3. An important criticism of Erikson's developmental theory involves
a. Focusing on one narrow aspect of the life cycle.
b. Failing to capture female development as well as it does male development.
c. Having an overly rigid scientific basis.
d. Ignoring findings derived from clinical observation.
(EASY)

4. _____ are preconscious mental strategies used to reduce conflict.
a. Self-actualizing strategies
b. Ego defense mechanisms
c. Schemas
d. Archetypes
(EASY)

5. Vision is processed primarily in the _____ lobes.
a. Frontal
b. Parietal
c. Temporal
d. Occipital
(EASY)

6. Attraction is influenced by which of the following?
a. How similar people are to each other
b. Whether people live or work in the same neighborhood
c. Whether liking is reciprocated
d. All of these
(EASY)

7. Concepts that are measured and expressed as numbers are said to be
a. Stratified.
b. Quantified
c. Significant.
d. Experimental
(EASY)

8. The right hemisphere is important for the function of
a. Memory for words but not actions.
b. Proper use of language.
c. Musical ability.
d. Feelings of anxiety
(CHALLENGING)

9. According to Psychoanalytic theory a person's behavior is motivated mainly by:
a. Money and power
b. The hope of the future
c. What others think
d. Sexual and aggressive instinctual urges
(EASY)

10. A psychologist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine intake and relaxed feeling. What should psychologist do?
a. Conduct qualitative study through group discussion
b. Correlate newspaper accounts and the types of beverages consumed
c. Test the idea by conducting an experiment
d. Collect television commercials to show caffeine as mood booster.
(MODERATE)

11. The highest correlation among IQ scores is for
a. Identical twins.
b. Non-twin siblings.
c. Parent and child.
d. Fraternal twins.
(EASY)

12. Which of the mental abilities noted by Gardner could be thought of as relating to emotional Intelligence?
a. Musical; spatial
b. Bodily-kinesthetic; intrapersonal
c. Rhythmic; logical
d. Interpersonal; intrapersonal
(EASY)

13. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called_____.
a. Person job fit
b. Person organization fit
c. Psychological contract
d. Performance management

14. A student who fails in the examination, consoles himself/herself by stating that most of his/her friends have also failed and he/she is not the only one. He/she is probably using a defense mechanism known as:
a. Sublimation
b. Rationalization
c. Regression

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d. Projection
(MODERATE)

15. _____ concluded that language ability depended on the functioning of structures in a specific region of the left hemisphere.
a. Rene Descartes
b. Carl Wernicke
c. Paul Broca
d. Charles Darwin
(EASY)

16. Repeated ANOVA is employed when:
a. When same test is given to two groups
b. When same group is tested repeatedly
c. When same test is given to three groups
d. When same group is listed within two tests
(EASY)

17. A therapist who analyzes your dreams is most likely to have been trained according to the _____ School of psychology.
a. Behaviorism
b. Humanistic
c. Cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic
(MODERATE)

18. Which part of memory has the smallest capacity?
a. Sensory memory
b. Long-term memory
c. working memory
d. Implicit memory

19. Which of the following are not the types of anxiety according to Freud:
a. Reality anxiety
b. Morality anxiety
c. Neurotic anxiety
d. Phobic anxiety
(EASY)

20. Which of the following is an incorrect assumption regarding Analysis of Variance
a. The populations are normally distributed
b. The variances of the several populations are the same
c. Samples are drawn at random without replacement
d. Selection of elements comprising any particular sample is independent of selection of elements of any other sample.
(MODERATE)

21. The capacity for day-dreaming depends on the development of the concept of:
a. Ego or I
b. Id
c. Super Ego
d. Libido
(EASY)

22. The temporary ego-centred holidays from reality is known as ___.
a. Fantasy
b. Images
c. Day-dreams
d. Concepts

23. What is an example of regression?
a. telling the truth
b. holding your anger in
c. returning to childlike behaviors to cope with situation
d. denying something ever took place
(EASY)

24. Which is the newest part of brain in evolutionary terms?
a. Spinal cord
b. Cerebrum
c. Reticular Formation
d. Cerebral cortex
(EASY)

25. Who is the author of 'Man and His Symbols'?
a. Carl G. Jung
b. Anna Freud
c. Carl Rogers
d. Emil Kraeplin
(EASY)

26. According to Piaget, children in the concrete operational stage have difficulty with ___.
a. Perspective-taking
b. Inductive logic
c. Deductive logic
d. Conservation
(EASY)

27. Motives like need to spend time with others or to influence others are known as _____motives
a. Physiological
b. Extrinsic
c. Social
d. Power
(EASY)

28. Which two factors are emphasized by the two-factor theory of emotion?
a. Subjective feelings and behavioral expression
b. Cognitive interpretation and behavioral expression
c. Biological arousal and cognitive interpretation
d. Biological arousal and subjective feelings
(EASY)

29. The extent to which a measuring instrument appears valid on its surface is known as:
a. Criterion validity
b. Content validity
c. Construct Validity
d. Face validity
(EASY)

30. When a student working out a mathematics problem, the brain wave pattern would probably show ____ waves.
a. Alpha
b. Beta

c. Theta
d. Delta
(MODERATE)

31. _____ traits are personality traits that comprise a person's unique individual qualities.
a. Cardinal
b. secondary
c. central
d. individual
(EASY)

32. What is the median of the following group of scores- 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20?
a. 18
b. 15
c. 16.5
d. 15.5
(MODERATE)

33. At what stage of Piaget's theory does a child begin to think logically?
a. Preoperational stage
b. Formal operational stage
c. Concrete Operational stage
d. Sensorimotor Stage
(EASY)

34. A person whose frontal lobes are damaged will be expected to
a. Show difficulty in speech
b. Experience hallucinations.
c. Display little emotion.
d. Have difficulty in forming a cognitive map.
(MODERATE)

35. _____ was the first to hypothesize that people form cognitive maps of their environment to help guide their actions toward certain goals.
a. Edward Tolman
b. John Von Neumann
c. Noam Chomsky
d. George Sperling
(EASY)

36. When you give someone verbal directions on how to find a classroom in a building, you are using a
a. Prototype.
b. Mental set.
c. Cognitive map.
d. Hierarchy.
(MODERATE)

37. The four basic techniques for Freudian psychoanalysis are
a. Free association, analysis of transference, analysis of resistance, analysis of systematic desensitization.
b. Free association, analysis of dreams, analysis of congruency, analysis of resistance
c. Free association, analysis of resistance, analysis of shaping, analysis of dreams
d. Free association, Analysis of dreams, Analysis of resistance, Analysis of transference
(EASY)

38. A person's view of his or her own worth is called
a. Self-esteem
b. Self efficacy
c. Self actualization
d. Self-concept
(EASY)

39. The brain structure that plays an important role in feelings of hunger is
a. hippocampus
b. hypothalamus
c. parietal lobe
d. thalamus
(EASY)

40. According to Sternberg, the category of love known as _____ has much passion and intimacy, but little commitment.
a. friendship
b. infatuation
c. romantic love
d. self-love
(EASY)

41. A scale often used in survey method research in which people express attitudes or other persons responses in terms of ordinal level categories ranked
a. Likert scale
b. Guttmann scaling index
c. Semantic differential
d. None of the above
(EASY)

42. Any environment agent that causes damage during prenatal period is
a. Allele
b. Marasmus
c. Growth faltering
d. Teratogen
(EASY)

43. A primary goal of psychoanalysis is to
a. Change behavior
b. Reveal problems in the unconscious.
c. Overcome low self-esteem.
d. Learn how to get along with others.
(EASY)

44. When a large number of persons respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior, it is called:
a. Survey method
b. Systematic observation
c. Experimental method
d. Correlation method

45. In a _____the performance of each examinee is interpreted in reference to a relevant standardization sample.

Power Within Psychology

a. Aptitude test
b. Criterion referenced test
c. Group test
d. Norm referenced test
(EASY)

46. Talking with subjects after an experiment to give them true explanation of the experiment if deception has been used or to learn from their perception is
a. Probing
b. Interaction effect
c. Debriefing
d. Rapport formation
(EASY)

47. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups, including all of the following except
a. Love
b. Esteem
c. Self-actualization
d. Aggression
(EASY)

48. Multimodal therapy is an example of
a. Gestalt Therapy
b. Eclecticism and Integration
c. Existentialist humanist Therapy
d. Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy
(EASY)

49. Disorder for a short in duration is called _____. [Question ID = 30923]
a. Acute
b. Chronic
c. Mild
d. Moderate
(EASY)

50. _____ Gland of the body, producing a variety of hormones that regulate or control the other endocrine glands.
a. Thyroid gland
b. Adrenal gland
c. Pituitary gland
d. All of the above
(EASY)

51. A language structure located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in comprehending word meaning is
a. Agrammatism
b. Broca's area
c. Nucleus Cingulated
d. Wernicke's area
(EASY)

52. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the _____of scores, but they do change the_____ between scores
a. Difference, distance
b. Intervals, rank order
c. Rank order, intervals
d. Distance, difference
(MODERATE)

53. When a quick and approximate measures of central tendency is required which statistics is used?
a. Mode
b. Median
c. Mean Deviation
d. None of the above
(EASY)

54. To display bivariate data which diagram is used
a. Pie
b. Scatter
c. Ogive
d. Bar
(EASY)
Ans. b
Sol. The primary purpose of bivariate data is to compare the two sets of data or to find a relationship between the two variables. Bivariate data is most often analysed visually using scatter plots.

55. Correlation between test score and criterion measure is known as:
a. Internal consistency coefficient
b. Validity coefficient
c. Reliability coefficient
d. Test-retest reliability
(EASY)

56. Which one is not an individual test of intelligence?
a. Stanford Binet Scale
b. Cognitive abilities Scale
c. Wechsler Scale
d. Kaufman Scale
(EASY)

57. How many clinical scales are there in MMPI?
a. 12
b. 10
c. 09
d. 15
(EASY)

58. A reliability coefficient that assesses the agreement of observations made by two or more raters/judges us known as ___.
a. Inter-rater reliability
b. Test-retest reliability
c. Judgment index
d. Split-half reliability
(EASY)

59. The following involves an in-depth, comprehensive and intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.
a. Observation
b. Field Study
c. Interview
d. Case Study
(EASY)

60. When population is divided into categories such as men and women, black and white and the like, from which sample is drawn, is called _____.
a. Stratified sampling
b. Cluster sampling
c. Random sampling
d. Quota sampling
(EASY)

61. Psychologists generally prefer the experimental method to other research methods because ___.
a. experiments are more likely to support psychologists' hypotheses
b. experiments can show cause-effect relationships
c. it is easier to obtain a random sample for an experiment
d. experiments are more likely to result in statistically significant findings
(EASY)

62. Which of the following reduces experimenter bias?
a. Single blind
b. Double blind
c. Random sampling
d. Construct validity
(EASY)

63. Post-experimental explanation of a study to its participants is called:
a. Debriefing
b. Confidentiality
c. Informed consent
d. Deception
(EASY)

64. Ana, a nursery school student, hypothesizes that boys have fights with the finger paints more than girls do. She tests her hypothesis by casually watching the finger-painting table for three days of nursery school. What method is she using?
a. Case study
b. Naturalistic observation
c. Interview
d. Ethnography
(MODERATE)

65. The defense mechanism known as _____ involves attributing one's own undesirable feelings to other people.
a. Regression
b. Sublimation
c. Denial
d. Projection
(EASY)

66. You are extremely angry at someone. Instead of starting an argument with them or doing something harmful to them, you put all your energy into playing drums. This is an example of _____.
a. Rationalization
b. Reaction formation
c. Sublimation
d. Denial
(MODERATE)

67. _____ reduces anxiety by taking up the opposite feeling, impulse, or behavior
a. Acting out
b. Justification
c. Altruism
d. Reaction formation
(EASY)

68. At what level of moral development are the rules and standards of society internalized and held as one's own?
a. Preconventional
b. Post conventional
c. Conventional
d. Autonomous
(EASY)

This period also focuses on the acceptance of authority and conforming to the norms of the group.

69. According to Erikson, _____ is "the ability to fuse one's identity with someone else's without fear you're going to lose yourself."
a. trust
b. intimacy
c. identity
d. post-formal thinking
(EASY)

70. According to Piaget theory, cognitive development is influenced by all of the following, except?
a. Perception
b. Verbal facilities
c. Reasoning
d. Language
(EASY)

71. If a child is egocentric, which of the following behavior would he/she exhibit?
a. they are focused on the actions of others
b. they are focused on themselves
c. they want to understand others' reactions
d. they are only interested in their primary caregiver
(EASY)

72. When children have an awareness of the world around them and are rapidly developing language skills, they are entering which stage?
a. the concrete operational
b. the preoperational
c. the Sensorimotor
d. the formal operational
(EASY)

73. If a child's chronological age (CA) is 8 years and his mental age is 10 years. Calculate his IQ?
a. 125
b. 140
c. 110
d. 190
(MODERATE)

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74. The simultaneous existence of two opposed emotions, motivations or attitudes e.g. love- hate, approach-avoidance is called ____.
a. Ambivalence
b. Rationalization
c. Narcissism
d. Instinct
(EASY)

75. If we start visualizing that we will go to heaven and start experiencing all the pleasures therein, this would be ____.
a. Dream
b. Day-dreaming
c. Fantasy
d. Imagination
(MODERATE)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 8

1. Ans. d
Sol. Remembering names is usually harder than remembering faces because names require recall, while faces require recognition. Recognition refers to our ability to "recognize" an event or piece of information as being familiar, while recall designates the retrieval of related details from memory. Recall involves greater effort while recognition involves only identifyng previously encountered events, objects, or people.

2. Ans. d
Sol. Inferential statistics provides data from a sample that a researcher studies which enables him to make conclusions about the population. In this case, the researcher infers what the population is like based on the sample that was studied.

3. Ans. b
Sol. An important criticism of Erikson's developmental theory involves failing to capture female development as well as it does male development. Critics of Erikson's theory say that his theory is more applicable to boys than to girls.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Ego defense mechanisms are habits and affectations that exist to protect the individual's sense of self. They are used to reduce the anxiety that arises from unacceptable or potentially harmful stimuli, thoughts, or desires.

5. Ans. d
Sol. The primary visual cortical receiving area is in the occipital lobe. Vision is processed primarily in the occipital lobes.

6. Ans. d
Sol. Attraction is influenced by how similar people are to each other, whether people live or work in the same neighborhood (proximity) and whether liking is reciprocated (other person like you back).

7. Ans. b
Sol. Concepts that are measured and expressed as numbers are said to be quantified.

8. Ans. c
Sol. The ability to produce and respond to music is conventionally ascribed to the right side of the brain, but processing such musical elements as pitch, tempo, and melody engages a number of areas, including some in the left hemisphere. Language and words are interpreted in the left hemisphere while music and sounds are interpreted in the right hemisphere. So the right hemisphere is important for the function of music ability.

9. Ans. d
Sol. According to Psychoanalytic theory a person's behavior is motivated mainly by Sexual (eros) and aggressive instinctual urges (thanatos).

10. Ans. c
Sol. When psychologist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine intake and relaxed feeling. The psychologist should Test the idea by conducting an experiment as it will help to establish cause and effect relation.

11. Ans. a
Sol. The highest correlation among IQ scores is for identical twins as they share the same inherited intelligence.

12. Ans. d
Sol. Interpersonal and intrapersonal mental abilities noted by Gardner could be thought of as relating to emotional Intelligence.
Interpersonal Intelligence: Ability of a person to understand and interact with other people effectively. Intrapersonal Intelligence: Ability to understand one's innermost feelings

13. Ans. c
Sol. The term 'psychological contract' refers to individuals' expectations, beliefs, ambitions and obligations, as perceived by the employer and the worker. The concept emerged in the early 1960s and is core to understanding the employment relationship.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Rationalization is a defense mechanism in which controversial behaviors or feelings are justified and explained in a seemingly rational or logical manner in the absence of a true explanation, and are made consciously tolerable such as telling oneself that other friends also failed.

15. Ans. c
Sol. Paul Broca concluded that language ability depended on the functioning of structures in a specific region of the left hemisphere.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Repeated measures ANOVA is the equivalent of the one-way ANOVA, but for related, not independent groups, and is the extension of the dependent t-test.

17. Ans. d
Sol. A therapist who analyzes your dreams is most likely to have been trained according to the Psychoanalytic School of psychology. Psychoanalytic techniques include dream analysis, free-flowing conversations, transference analysis, interpretation, and free association.

18. Ans. c
Sol. Working memory has a limited capacity, typically described as comprising seven plus or minus two items, and a short duration of approximately 30 seconds maximum. Experiments by George Sperling in the early 1960s involving the flashing of a grid of letters for a very short period of time (50 milliseconds) suggest that the upper limit of sensory memory is approximately 12 items. Capacity of long term memory is unlimited.

19. Ans. d
Sol. Freud identified three types of anxiety; reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety.

20. Ans. c
Sol. In ANOVA, sample is not drawn at random without replacement. Samples are randomly drawn with replacement.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The capacity for daydreaming depends on the development of the concept of ego or I.

22. Ans. c
Sol. Daydreaming is the stream of consciousness that detaches from current, external tasks when attention drifts to a more personal and internal direction. This phenomenon is common in people's daily life shown by a large-scale study in which participants spend 47% of their waking time on average on daydreaming.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Regression, according to psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, is a defense mechanism leading to the temporary or long-term reversion of the ego to an earlier stage of development rather than handling unacceptable impulses more adaptively.

24. Ans. d
Sol. The cerebral cortex, also known as neocortex is the newest part in the evolutionary history of the brain.

25. Ans. a
Sol. Man and His Symbols is the last work undertaken by Carl Jung before his death in 1961. First published in 1964, it is divided into five parts, four of which were written by associates of Jung: Marie-Louise von Franz, Joseph L.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Deductive logic requires some kind of abstraction which is not possible for children in the concrete operational stage. Abstraction is achieved in the formal operational stage.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Motives like need to spend time with others or to influence others are known as social motives. Social motives are the psychological processes that drive people's thinking, feeling and behavior in interactions with other people. The core social motives are Belong, Understand, Control, Esteem and Trust. The Belong motive involves the desire to form and maintain relatedness and connection to other people, which reduces the risk of social isolation.

28. Ans. c
Sol. The two-factor theory of emotion states that emotion is based on two factors: physiological arousal and cognitive label. The two-factor theory of emotion focuses on the interaction between physical arousal and how we cognitively label that arousal. In other words, simply feeling arousal is not enough; we also must identify the arousal in order to feel the emotion.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Face validity is simply whether the test appears (at face value) to measure what it claims to. Accordingly, tests wherein the purpose is unclear have low face validity (Nevo, 1985). A direct measurement of face validity is obtained by asking people to rate the validity of a test as it appears to them.

30. Ans. b
Sol. When a student working out a mathematics problem, the brain wave pattern would probably show beta waves. Beta waves are high-frequency, low-amplitude brain waves that are commonly observed in an awaken state. They are involved in conscious thought and logical thinking, and tend to have a stimulating effect.

31. Ans. a
Sol. Cardinal traits are those that dominate an individual's personality to the point that the individual becomes known for them such as Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence and Mother Theresa's altruism, etc.

32. Ans. c
Sol. In statistics and probability theory, the median is the value separating the higher half from the lower half of a data sample. In calculation, the median is the simple average of the n/2 -th and the (n/2 + 1) -th terms, in case of even terms. n/2= 6/2= 3rd term
n/2 + 1 = 4th
avg of 3rd and 4th term= (15+18)/2
=33/2
=15.5

33. Ans. c
Sol. In the concrete operational stage (7-11 years) children begin to thinking logically about concrete events. They begin to understand the concept of conservation (that the amount of liquid in a short, wide cup is equal to that in a tall, skinny glass).

34. Ans. a
Sol. Broca's area is located in the frontal lobe and is responsible for speech production. As a whole, the frontal lobe is responsible for higher cognitive functions such as memory, emotions, impulse control, problem solving, social interaction, and motor function. Damage to the neurons or tissue of the frontal lobe can lead to personality changes, difficulty in speech or planning, and impulsivity.

35. Ans. a
Sol. Tolman coined the term cognitive map, which is an internal representation (or image) of external environmental feature or landmark. He thought that individuals acquire large numbers of cues (i.e., signals) from the environment and could use these to build a mental image of an environment (i.e., a cognitive map).

36. Ans. c

Sol. When you give someone verbal directions on how to find a classroom in a building, you are using a cognitive map. A cognitive map is a type of mental representation which serves an individual to acquire, code, store, recall, and decode information about the relative locations and attributes of phenomena in their everyday life.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Four aspects that jointly determine the very essence of psychoanalytic technique are: Free association, Dream analysis, Transference analysis and resistance analysis.

38. Ans. a
Sol. Self-esteem is an individual's subjective evaluation of their worth. Self-esteem impacts your decision-making process, your relationships, your emotional health, and your overall well-being. It also influences motivation, as people with a healthy, positive view of themselves understand their potential and may feel inspired to take on new challenges.

39. Ans. b
Sol. The hypothalamus also plays an important role in emotion. Lateral parts of the hypothalamus are involved in emotions such as pleasure and rage, while the median part is associated with aversion, displeasure, and a tendency to uncontrollable and loud laughing.

40. Ans. c
Sol. Romantic love bonds people emotionally through intimacy and physical passion. Partners in this type of relationship have deep conversations that help them know intimate details about each other. They enjoy sexual passion and affection. These couples may be at the point where long-term commitment or future plans are still undecided.

41. Ans. a
Sol. A Likert scale is a unidimensional scale that researchers use to collect respondents' attitudes and opinions. The Likert scale is a five (or seven) point scale which is used to allow the individual to express how much they agree or disagree with a particular statement. A Likert scale assumes that the strength/intensity of an attitude is linear, i.e. on a continuum from strongly agree to strongly disagree, and makes the assumption that attitudes can be measured.

42. Ans. d
Sol. A teratogen is any environmental substance or agent—biological, chemical, or physical—that can have a detrimental effect on a developing fetus. Exposure to teratogens during the prenatal stage can significantly raise the risk of birth defects.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The main goal of psychoanalytic therapy is to bring unconscious material into consciousness and enhance the functioning of the ego, helping the individual become less controlled by biological drives or demands of the superego.

44. Ans. a
Sol. A survey method is a process, tool, or technique that you can use to gather information in research by asking questions to a predefined group of people. Typically, it facilitates the exchange of information between the research participants and the person or organization carrying out the research. Survey methods can be qualitative or quantitative depending on the type of research and the type of data you want to gather in the end.

45. Ans. d
Sol. Norm-referenced refers to standardized tests that are designed to compare and rank test takers in relation to one another. Norm-referenced tests report whether test takers performed better or worse than a hypothetical average student, which is determined by comparing scores against the performance results of a statistically selected group of test takers, typically of the same age or grade level, who have already taken the exam.

46. Ans. c
Sol. Debriefing is the procedure that is conducted in psychological research with human subjects after an experiment or study has been concluded. It involves a structured or semi structured interview between the researcher and the subjects whereby all elements of the study are discussed in detail.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups:
Safety: security of: body, employment, resources, morality, the family, health, property
Love/Belonging: friendship, family, sexual intimacy
Esteem: self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of & by others
Self-actualization: morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem solving, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts
Aggression is not a part of these needs.

48. Ans. b
Sol. Technical eclecticism is designed to improve the therapist's ability to select the best treatment for the person and the problem. This route to integration is guided by empirical data on the efficacy of different methods. The advantage of technical eclecticism is that it encourages the use of diverse strategies without being hindered by theoretical differences.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Acute illnesses generally develop suddenly and last a short time, often only a few days or weeks. Chronic conditions develop slowly and may worsen over an extended period of time—months to years.

50. Ans. c
Sol. The pituitary gland is a small pea-sized gland that plays a major role in regulating vital body functions and general wellbeing. It is referred to as the body's 'master gland' because it controls the activity of most other hormone-secreting glands.

51. Ans. d
Sol. Wernicke's area is the region of the brain that is important for language development. It is located in the temporal lobe on the left side of the brain and is responsible for the comprehension of speech, while Broca's area is related to the production of speech.

52. Ans. c
Sol. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the ranks of scores, but they do change the intervals between scores.

53. Ans. a

Sol. When a quick and approximate measure of central tendency is wanted or when the most often recurring score is sought, Mode is used. Mode is the number which appears most often in a set of numbers.

54. Ans. b
Sol. The primary purpose of bivariate data is to compare the two sets of data or to find a relationship between the two variables. Bivariate data is most often analyzed visually using scatter plots.

55. Ans. b
Sol. The validity coefficient is a statistical index used to report evidence of validity for intended interpretations of test scores and defined as the magnitude of the correlation between test scores and a criterion variable (i.e., a measure representing a theoretical component of the intended meaning of the test).

56. Ans. b
Sol. Cognitive abilities Scale is a scale of ability while other three are scales of intelligence. Cognitive ability tests assess abilities involved in thinking (e.g., reasoning, perception, memory, verbal and mathematical ability, and problem solving). Such tests pose questions designed to estimate applicants' potential to use mental processes to solve work-related problems or to acquire new job knowledge.

57. Ans. b
Sol. The test items on the MMPI are designed to find out where you are on ten different mental health scales. Each scale relates to a different psychological pattern or condition, but there's a lot of overlap between the scales. Generally speaking, very high scores may indicate a mental health disorder.

58. Ans. a
Sol. In statistics, inter-rater reliability is the degree of agreement among independent observers who rate, code, or assess the same phenomenon. In contrast, intra-rater reliability is a score of the consistency in ratings given by the same person across multiple instances.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Case study in psychology refers to the use of a descriptive research approach to obtain an in-depth analysis of a person, group, or phenomenon. A variety of techniques may be employed including personal interviews, direct-observation, psychometric tests, and archival records.

60. Ans. a
Sol. In statistics, stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a population which can be partitioned into subpopulations. In statistical surveys, when subpopulations within an overall population vary, it could be advantageous to sample each subpopulation independently.

61. Ans. b
Sol. As experimental methods have a controlled environment and randomization, it helps establish cause-effect relationship and are hence popularly used by psychologists.

62. Ans. b
Sol. A double-blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who is receiving a particular treatment. This procedure is utilized to prevent bias in research results. Double-blind studies are particularly useful for preventing bias due to demand characteristics or the placebo effect.

63. Ans. a
Sol. Debriefing is the procedure that is conducted in psychological research with human subjects after an experiment or study has been concluded. It involves a structured or semi structured interview between the researcher and the subjects whereby all elements of the study are discussed in detail.

64. Ans. b
Sol. Naturalistic observation is a research method that is used by psychologists and other social scientists. The technique involves observing subjects in their natural environment such as in this case in the school setting. It can be used if conducting lab research would be unrealistic, cost-prohibitive, or would unduly affect the subject's behavior.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Projection is a defense mechanism that involves taking our own unacceptable qualities or feelings and ascribing them to other people. Projection works by allowing the expression of
the desire or impulse, but in a way that the ego cannot recognize, therefore reducing anxiety.

66. Ans. c
Sol. In psychology, sublimation is a mature type of defense mechanism, in which socially unacceptable impulses or idealizations are transformed into socially acceptable actions or behavior, possibly resulting in a long-term conversion of the initial impulse.

67. Ans. d
Sol. In psychoanalytic theory, reaction formation is a defense mechanism in which emotions and impulses which are anxiety-producing or perceived to be unacceptable are mastered by exaggeration of the directly opposing tendency.

68. Ans. c
Sol. Level 2 is the Conventional Morality which is marked by the acceptance of social rules regarding what is good and moral. During this time, adolescents and adults internalize the moral standards they have learned from their role models and from society. This period also focuses on the acceptance of authority and conforming to the norms of the group.

69. Ans. b
Sol. According to Erikson, intimacy is "the ability to fuse one's identity with someone else's without fear you're going to lose yourself."He described intimate relationships as those characterized by closeness, honesty, and love. Romantic and sexual relationships can be an important part of this stage of life, but intimacy is more about having close, loving relationships.

70. Ans. d
Sol. Jean Piaget did not include language development or influence of language on cognitive development in his theory.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Egocentric thinking is the normal tendency for a young child to see everything that happens as it relates to him- or herself. This is not

selfishness. For example, if a child wants very much for something to happen, and it does, the child believes he or she caused it to happen.

72. Ans. b
Sol. The preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage begins around age two and lasts until approximately age seven. During this period, children are thinking at a symbolic level but are not yet using cognitive operations. At this stage, they develop language skills and have a greater awareness of the world around them.

73. Ans. a
Sol. The formula for computation of IQ is (mental age/chronological age)*100. So here, it is (10/8)*100=125

74. Ans. a
Sol. Ambivalence refers to a psychological conflict between opposing evaluations, often experienced as being torn between alternatives. This dynamic aspect of ambivalence is hard to capture with outcome-focused measures, such as response times or self-report. It is the simultaneous existence of contradictory feelings and attitudes, such as pleasantness and unpleasantness or friendliness and hostility, toward the same person, object, event, or situation.

75. Ans. b
Sol. Daydreaming is the stream of consciousness that detaches from current, external tasks when attention drifts to a more personal and internal direction. This phenomenon is common in people's daily life shown by a large-scale study in which participants spend 47% of their waking time on average on daydreaming.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 9

1. The standardization sample is:
a. The group of people who take the test
b. A random sample of the test takers used to evaluate the performance of others
c. The top 15 percent of scores on the test
d. The people used to represent the population for whom the test was intended

2. Two or more than two independent variables are manipulated in all possible combinations so that their independent and interactive effects on the dependent variable can be studied. This type of research design is called:
a. Within-subjects design
b. Matched-groups design
c. Factorial design
d. Ex-post-facto design

3. Memories of facts, general knowledge, categories etc. are stored in _____.
a. Semantic memory
b. Non-declarative memory
c. Episodic memory
d. Procedural memory

4. Thorndike conducted his experiments on
a. Dogs
b. Cats
c. Rats
d. Chimpanzees

5. Raphe nuclei are most closely related to...
a. Acetylcholine
b. Epinephrine
c. Norepinephrine
d. Serotonin
(EASY)

6. The MMPI can be scored for __ validity scales and __ clinical scales.
a. 4, 9
b. 4, 10
c. 10, 4
d. 9, 4
(EASY)

7. Which of the following is not a clinical scale from MMPI-2?
a. Introversion
b. Schizophrenia
c. Hypochondriasis
d. Extraversion
(EASY)

8. Damage to the _____ would impair our ability to plan and reason.
a. cerebral cortex
b. hypothalamus
c. limbic system
d. spinal cord
(EASY)

9. In Pavlov's experiment, the dogs were later on noted to salivate in response to other noises similar to the bell used in conditioning, even though these noises had never been used during conditioning. This could be due to:
a. Extinction
b. Generalization
c. Discrimination
d. Spontaneous recovery
(EASY)

10. According to the information-processing model, stimuli from our outside environment is first stored in:
a. RAS
b. Hippocampus
c. Working memory
d. Sensory memory
(EASY)

11. The eye is uniquely able to extract information about the world from
a. Sound waves.
b. Objects touching the skin.
c. Actual objects.
d. Light waves
(EASY)

12. Which is NOT one of the big five personality traits?
a. Openness
b. Conscientiousness
c. Agreeableness
d. Fortitude
(EASY)

13. Dr. Riya asks her clients to interpret ambiguous pictures of people in various settings. The method she is using is called:
a. MMPI
b. Rorschach
c. TAT
d. Factor analysis
(MODERATE)

14. _____ is based on Goldberg's five-factor model.
a. Rotter's test
b. Picture Projective Test
c. MMPI

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d. NEO-PI-R
(MODERATE)

15. Which school is known as "second force of psychology"?
a. Humanistic psychology
b. Behaviorism
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Structuralism
(EASY)

16. The inputs from our sensory receptors are structured by _____.
a. Selective Principles
b. Gestalt Principle
c. Analytical Principle
d. Learning Principle
(MODERATE)

17. _____ is an effective type of memory rehearsal which involves thinking about the meaning of the information and connecting it to other information already stored in memory.
a. Elaborative rehearsal
b. Maintenance rehearsal
c. Priming
d. Chunking
(EASY)

18. _____ are learned predispositions towards aspects of our environment
a. Operant conditioning and cognitive conditioning
b. Behavioral responses
c. Attitudes
d. Motives
(MODERATE)

19. Lowest level of stimulation that can be consciously detected 50% of the time the stimulus is present, is called:
a. Just noticeable difference
b. Absolute threshold
c. Subliminal perception
d. Preliminary Sensation
(EASY)

20. Creativity is most closely associated with:
a. Convergent thinking
b. Cognitive bias
c. Divergent thinking
d. Use of algorithms in problem solving
(MODERATE)

21. The _____ is important for arousing the brain during a crisis.
a. Reticular activating system
b. Limbic system
c. Thalamus
d. Hypothalamus
(EASY)

22. Standard deviation is an example of _____ statistics.
a. Univariate
b. Bivariate
c. Multivariate
d. None of these
(MODERATE)

23. According to Erikson, people at the midlife most want to
a. Have the freedom and independence to pursue their leisure interests.
b. Hang out with their friends.
c. Make a contribution to their career, society, or future generations.
d. Maintain or improve their physical appearance
(EASY)

24. Which one is associated with major challenge of adolescence, according to Erikson?
a. Ego Integrity
b. Intimacy
c. Generativity
d. Identity
(EASY)

25. According to Thorndike, the strengthening or weakening of stimulus response connections on the basis of effect is known as _____.
a. Associationism
b. Connectionism
c. Mechanism
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

26. If you were asked to describe the personality of your favourite singer, and you said she was friendly, reserved, and optimistic, you would be using the _____ approach.
a. psychodynamic
b. analytical
c. trait
d. humanistic
(MODERATE)

27. Introspection in the view of behaviourists was _____
a. a valid method of research
b. the cornerstone of behaviourism
c. unscientific
d. the study of the mind in use
(EASY)

28. One of the major shortcomings of behavioural theories of personality is the _____.
a. ability to explain behaviour after the fact only
b. limited recognition of temperament, emotion and subjective factors
c. inability to test or verify concepts
d. emphasis on the conditions under which behaviours occur
(EASY)

29. The personality trait of someone who attempts to exert power over others through manipulation, conniving and other subversive methods, designed to help them achieve their own objective, is referred to as _____.
a. extraversion
b. Type - A
c. exhibitionism

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d. Machiavellianism
(MODERATE)

30. Which amongst the following is not a concept of the school of humanistic psychology?
a. potential for self-actualization
b. unconditional positive regard
c. psychic determinism
d. genuineness and authenticity
(EASY)

31. Herman von Helmholtz:
a. investigated the speed of neural impulses
b. suggested that thought and movement do not occur instantaneously as previously believed, but that thought occurs first followed by movement
c. made significant contributions to sensory psychology, especially audition and vision
d. all of the above
(MODERATE)

32. Stage theories conceptualize human development in the following manner:
a. stages are based on reflexes
b. stages are associated with specific ages
c. stage must be taken in order
d. stages can be skipped if the child is very intelligent
(EASY)

33. The first Indian Psychoanalyst was _____.
a. M.N Srinivas
b. Girindrashekhar Bose
c. Vidyasagar
d. Tarun Sinha
(EASY)

34. The humanistic school of thought gives paramount emphasis on _____.
a. flow of conscious and unconscious experience
b. early childhood impressions and experiences
c. a potential for goodness and self-actualization
d. structures of personality
(EASY)

35. All of the following are defence mechanisms except _____.
a. regression
b. transference
c. compensation
d. undoing
(EASY)

36. Behaviourists did not subscribe to the following proposition _____.
a. operational definitions are necessary
b. reality is constructed
c. science relies on verification
d. independent variables differ from dependent variables
(EASY)

37. Freud held that the stages of child development are based on:
a. child's cognitive abilities
b. unfolding of genetic potential
c. the quality of social interactions among peers and siblings
d. the focusing of pleasurable feelings in certain body parts
(EASY)

38. Harry Stack Sullivan is best known for his work in the area of _____.
a. transference and neurosis
b. empathy and psychosis
c. repression and sexuality
d. all of the above
(EASY)

39. "We see the world as we are not as the world is" can be best explained by _____.
a. ecological perspective
b. constructivist perspective
c. biological perspective
d. none of the above
(MODERATE)

40. Psychoanalytic and behaviourist theories agree that
a. reinforcement for ego defense mechanisms is critical
b. the first six years of life are critical for future personality
c. behaviour is caused by events in the person's past
d. the unconscious is the primary motivating force of behaviour
(EASY)

41. The _____ school analyzed conscious experience into elements.
a. Gestalt
b. psychoanalytic
c. structuralist
d. functionalist
(EASY)

42. The existential school emphasizes on all of the following except _____.
a. grounds of existence
b. search for meaning
c. archetypal images
d. choice and responsibility
(MODERATE)

43. The theorist who based his investigations of personality on healthy people is _____.
a. Rogers
b. Allport
c. Maslow
d. Jung
(EASY)

44. Which amongst the following is a stage in the Eriksonian epigenetic life cycle?
a. oral vs. anal stage
b. Generativity vs. Stagnation
c. sensorimotor vs. conceptual operations
d. role confusion vs. self worth enhancement

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(EASY)

45. A major difficulty that a researcher encounters when employing the survey method is
a. identifying the group to be questioned
b. obtaining enough information in a short duration of time
c. obtaining a representative sample of subjects to be questioned
d. that it cannot reveal very much about significant psychological events in the lives of the people tested
(EASY)

46. According to open systems approach a system can reach the same final state from differing initial conditions and by a variety of paths is called _____.
a. equipotentiality
b. equifinality
c. equidistance
d. equilibrium
(EASY)

47. Which of the following is a POSITIVE symptom of Schizophrenia?
a. Avolition
b. Alogia
c. Hallucination
d. Anhedonia
(EASY)

48. Empiricism subscribes to the view that _____.
a. there is existence of innate knowledge
b. deductive reasoning is central to doing research
c. perception is the source of knowledge
d. reason is the foundation of understanding
(EASY)

49. Negative entropy refers to_____.
a. starting an organization in tropical region
b. systems tendency to fight disorganization
c. an organization based on negativism
d. characteristics of a process preventing negative outcomes
Ans. b
Sol. Entropy is the amount of disorder in a system. Negative entropy means that something is becoming less disordered. In order for something to become less disordered, energy must be used.

50. The psychological study of Indian childhood reported in The Inner World was undertaken by _____.
a. Ashis-Nandy
b. D. Sinha
c. Sudhir Kakar
d. H.C. Ganguli
(EASY)

51. Occipital lobe mainly processes _____ information.
a. Olfactory
b. Auditory
c. Visual
d. Tactual
(EASY)

52. Broca's speech area is located in_____ Lobe.
a. Occipital
b. Parietal
c. Temporal
d. Frontal
(EASY)

53. _____ does not belong to Wechsler's Performance IQ.
a. Digit Symbol
b. Picture completion
c. Object assembly
d. Digit span
(EASY)

54. ADHD, a childhood disorder is characterized by ..... symptoms.
a. Inattention
b. Hyperactivity
c. Impulsivity
d. All the above
(EASY)

55. Aaron Beck explains depression on the basis of _____ approach.
a. Cognitive
b. Behavioral
c. Psychodynamic
d. Biological
(EASY)

56. Staring at a red stimuli for a while leads to a green afterimage. This is supported by which of the following theory?
a. Hering's Opponent-Process Theory
b. Helmholtz's Trichromatic Theory
c. Visual Feature Detection
d. Wever's Volley Theory
(MODERATE)

57. Reality therapy belongs to _____ approach.
a. Behavioral
b. Affective
c. Cognitive
d. Psychodynamic
(EASY)

58. _____ refers to a situation in which memories are colored by our beliefs and previous experiences.
a. Misattribution
b. Interference
c. Suggestibility
d. Bias
(EASY)

59. The frequency, with which an operant response occurs before it is systematically reinforced, is called _____.
a. Rate of responding
b. Orienting reflex
c. Operant level
d. Autoclitic behavior
(EASY)

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60. _____ are extraordinarily sensitive to light, but they only allow us to see sets of grey.
a. Cones
b. Rods
c. Optic nerve
d. Retina
(EASY)

61. _____ defined intelligence as the ability to 'see relations and to reduce correlates'.
a. Binet
b. Terman
c. Spearman
d. Boring
(EASY)

62. Collecting the same observations or measurement and finding the same results as were found previously is called _____.
a. Replication
b. Data
c. Hypothesis
d. Variable
(EASY)

63. You would expect to find the concept of self-emphasized in
a. The culture of an industrialized country.
b. An individualistic culture.
c. A wealthy culture.
d. A collectivist culture.
(EASY)

64. A person who is lonely and who cannot form meaningful connections with others did not successfully resolve the _____ crisis.
a. Trust vs. Mistrust
b. generativity vs. Stagnation
c. Initiative vs. Guilt
d. Intimacy vs. Isolation
(MODERATE)

65. Cross-cultural psychologists say that a basic distinction among cultures is their emphasis on
a. Capitalism or socialism.
b. Thoughts or feelings.
c. External or internal locus of control
d. Individualism or collectivism.
(EASY)

66. The limbic system is named because its shape resembles _____.
a. A football.
b. A seahorse.
c. A bulbous cap.
d. A pair of ram's horns.
(EASY)

67. Which of the following does not appear before birth?
a. The heartbeat
b. Growth and migration of neurons
c. Movement of limbs
d. Vocalization
(EASY)

68. Discrimination learning is to generalization as _____.
a. Green is to blue.
b. Ball is to round.
c. Stop is to go.
d. Tall is to basketball.
(MODERATE)

69. Hermann von Helmholtz was a proponent of which perceptual theory?
a. Gestalt principles
b. Environmental adaptation
c. Learning-based inference
d. Artificial intelligence approach
(EASY)

70. Sensory information related to the skin senses is processed within the _____.
a. Frontal lobes.
b. Hairs of the basilar membrane.
c. Semicircular canals.
d. Somatosensory cortex.
(EASY)

71. Which one refers to the least amount of stimulation that your perceptual system can detect about half of the time?
a. The stimulus threshold
b. The absolute threshold
c. The difference threshold
d. The action potential
(EASY)

72. The wavelength of light causes _____, while the intensity of light causes sensations of _____.
a. Motion; shape
b. Primary colors; secondary vision
c. Color; brightness
d. Depth; color
(EASY)

73. _____ refers to the inability to form new memories.
a. Retrograde amnesia
b. Retroactive interference
c. Anterograde amnesia
d. Proactive interference
(EASY)

74. Which of the following is NOT associated with Carl Rogers?
a. Unconditional positive regard
b. Dream analysis
c. Person-centered therapy
d. The humanistic approach
(EASY)

75. Mnemonics are methods for _____.
a. Repressing memories that are too painful to remember.
b. Encoding information by associating it with information already in LTM.
c. Retrieving information that has already been stored in LTM.

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d. Reducing the bias we sometimes experience when storing memories (EASY)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 9

1. Ans. d
Sol. Standardized sample is used to establish reliable norms for the population that it represents.

2. Ans. c
Sol. Factorial design, each level of one independent variable is combined with each level of the others to produce all possible combinations.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Semantic memory is a type of declarative memory containing general knowledge, such as knowledge of language and information learned in formal education.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Thorndike studied learning in animals (cats). He devised a classic experiment in which he used a puzzle box to empirically test the laws of learning.

5. Ans. d
Sol. The Raphe nuclei are positioned midline in the brainstem throughout the midbrain, pons, and medulla. These nuclei contain primarily serotonergic neurons, which release serotonin with autocrine and paracrine effects, as well as synaptic connections.

6. Ans. b
Sol. MMPI has 10 clinical scales and 4 validity scales.

7. Ans. d
Sol. 1 Hs - Hypochondriasis , 2 D - Depression , 3 Hy - Hysteria , 4 Pd - Psychopathic Deviate , 5 Mf - Masculinity/Femininity , 6 Pa - Paranoia , 7 Pt - Psychasthenia , 8 Sc - Schizophrenia , 9 Ma- Hypomania, 0 Si - Social Introversion are clinical scales of MMPI-2.

8. Ans. a
Sol. Prefrontal cortex is involve in thinking, planning, decision making, focused and sustained attention, reasoning and organization. Damage to the cerebral cortex would impair our ability to plan and reason.

9. Ans. b
Sol. The tendency to respond to a stimulus that is similar to the original conditioned stimulus is called stimulus generalization. The magnitude of the CR given to the other similar stimuli depends on their similarity to the CS.

10. Ans. d
Sol. Sensory memory is the first stage of memory, the point at which information enters the nervous system through the sensory systems—eyes, ears, and so on

11. Ans. d
Sol. When light hits the retina, special cells called photoreceptors turn the light into electrical signals. These electrical signals travel from the retina through the optic nerve to the brain. Then the brain turns signals into the images you see.

12. Ans. d
Sol. The Big Five personality traits are extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Fortitude is not a big five personality trait.

13. Ans. c
Sol. The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a type of projective test that involves describing ambiguous scenes.

14. Ans. d
Sol. The NEO PI-R, the standard questionnaire measure of the Five Factor Model, provides a systematic assessment of emotional, interpersonal, experiential, attitudinal, and motivational styles—a detailed personality description. This description of the Big Five in NEO-PI-R is drawn from Digman (1990), Goldberg (1992), and John & Srivastava (1999).

15. Ans. c
Sol. Behaviorism as the second force of psychology was a response to the inconsistencies inherent in psychoanalysis. Behaviorism argued that psychology must study only the external observable behavior. It changed the study of psychology from 'study of mind' to 'study of behavior'.

16. Ans. b
Sol. The inputs from our sensory receptors are structured by Gestalt principles. They describe how we interpret and process complex stimuli around us. It states that our mind have a tendency to group and organize the elements.

17. Ans. a
Sol. Elaborative rehearsal is a method of transferring information from STM into LTM by making that information meaningful in some way. It involves thinking about the meaning of the information and connecting it to other information already stored in memory.

18. Ans. c
Sol. An attitude refers to a set of emotions, beliefs, and behaviors toward a particular object, person, thing, or event. According to NL Munn, attitudes are learned predispositions to aspects of our environment.

19. Ans. b
Sol. Absolute Threshold is the lowest level of stimulation that a person can consciously detect 50 percent of the time the stimulation is present.

20. Ans. c
Sol. Creativity is most closely associated with Creativity. In divergent thinking, a person starts at one point and comes up with many different, or divergent, ideas or possibilities based on that point. Both divergent and creative thinking involve generation of multiple ideas.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The reticular activating system (RAS) stimulates the upper part of the brain, keeping people awake and alert, flight and fight response. It plays a key role in arousing the brain during a crisis.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Standard deviation is an example of univariate statistics. Univariate analysis is the simplest form of analyzing data. It consists of a single variable. It explores each variable independently. This is done by looking at the mean, mode, median, standard deviation, dispersion, etc.

23. Ans. c
Sol. Erikson stated that the primary psychosocial task of middle adulthood is to develop generativity, or the desire to expand one's influence and commitment to family, society, and future generations.

24. Ans. d
Sol. According to Erik Erikson, the main task of adolescents is to solve the crisis of identity versus role confusion.

25. Ans. b
Sol. Thorndike introduced a theory of learning that emphasized the role of experience/effect in the strengthening and weakening of stimulus response connections. Thorndike named this perspective 'CONNECTIONISM' learning is achieved when an individual is able to form associations between a particular stimulus and a response.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Trait approach assumes behavior is determined by relatively stable traits which are the fundamental units of one's personality. Traits predispose one to act in a certain way, regardless of the situation.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Introspection is the examination of one's own conscious thoughts and feelings. According to behaviorists though it gave a deeper understanding of one's mental state it wasn't of any scientific significance.

28. Ans. b
Sol. Behavioral theories suggest that personality is a result of interaction between the individual and the environment. Behavioral theorists study observable and measurable behaviors, rejecting theories that take internal thoughts, moods, and feelings play a part as these cannot be measured.
According to behavioral theorists, conditioning (predictable behavioral responses) occurs through interactions with our environment which ultimately shapes our personalities.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Machiavellianism in psychology refers to a personality trait which sees a person so focused on their own interests they will manipulate, deceive, and exploit others to achieve their goals. Machiavellianism is one of the traits in what is called the 'Dark Triad', the other two being narcissism and psychopathy.

30. Ans. c
Sol. Humanistic psychology is a perspective that emphasizes looking at the whole individual and stresses concepts such as free will, self-efficacy, and self-actualization. Rather than concentrating on dysfunction, humanistic psychology strives to help people fulfill their potential and maximize their well-being. Psychic determinism is likely to be part of behaviourism.

31. Ans. d
Sol. In 1849, while at Königsberg, Helmholtz measured the speed at which the signal is carried along a nerve fibre. At that time most people believed that nerve signals passed along nerves immeasurably fast. He used a recently dissected sciatic nerve of a frog and the calf muscle to which it attached.In physiology and psychology, Herman von Helmholtz is known for his mathematics of the eye, theories of vision, ideas on the visual perception of space, color vision research, and on the sensation of tone, perception of sound, and empiricism in the physiology of perception. He also suggested that thought and movement do not occur instantaneously as previously believed, but that thought occurs first, followed by movement.

32. Ans. b
Sol. Developmental stage theories are theories that divide child development into distinct stages which are characterized by qualitative differences in behaviour.

33. Ans. b
Sol. Girindrashekhar Bose was the first Indian Psychoanalyst and is known for blending Hindu and Indian thought with Freudian concepts.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Humanistic psychology is a perspective that emphasizes looking at the whole individual and stresses concepts such as free will, self-efficacy, and self-actualization. Rather than concentrating on dysfunction, humanistic psychology strives to help people fulfil their potential and maximize their well-being.

35. Ans. b
Sol. Transference refers to redirection of a patient's feelings for a significant person to the therapist.

36. Ans. b
Sol. The Behaviorist school of psychology emphasises on S-O-R interaction with related scientific evidence. They emphasised on the need for operational definitions. In line with positivist approach, they believed reality is out there and not constructed.

37. Ans. d
Sol. For Freud, childhood experiences shape our personalities and behavior as adults. Freud viewed development as discontinuous; he believed that each of us must pass through a serious of stages during childhood, and that if we lack proper nurturance and parenting during a stage, we may become stuck, or fixated, in that stage. Freud's stages are called the stages of psychosexual development. According to Freud, children's pleasure-seeking urges are focused on a different area of the body, called an erogenous zone, at each of the five stages of development: oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Harry Stack Sullivan made substantial contributions to clinical psychiatry, especially the psychotherapy of schizophrenia, and suggested that the mental functions of schizophrenics, though impaired, are not damaged past repair and can be recovered through therapy. His work was primarily in the area of empathy and psychosis.

39. Ans. b
Sol. Constructivism is based on the idea that people actively construct or make their own knowledge, and that reality is determined by your

experiences as a learner. Basically, learners use their previous knowledge as a foundation and build on it with new things that they learn.

40. Ans. c
Sol. Though the two theories have been described as polar opposites, two major similarities exist between them. First, the theories are deterministic as they try to explain the factors that result in certain behaviors. Second, both theories acknowledge the important role that experiences play in shaping future behaviors.

41. Ans. c
Sol. The focus of structuralism was on reducing mental processes down into their most basic elements. The structuralists used techniques such as introspection to analyze the inner processes of the human mind.

42. Ans. c
Sol. Archetypal images are part of Jung's theory. Themes underlying the existential school of thought are:
Importance of the individual
Importance of choice
Anxiety regarding life, death, contingencies, and extreme situations
Meaning and absurdity
Authenticity
Social criticism
Importance of personal relations
Atheism and Religion

43. Ans. c
Sol. Maslow based his theory on hiss interaction with people who were living healthy and satisfied lives,

44. Ans. b
Sol. Generativity vs. Stagnation is one of the eight stages of Erikson's Psychosocial development theory. It occurs in middle adulthood.

45. Ans. d
Sol. Disadvantages of Survey method are:
Respondents may not feel encouraged to provide accurate, honest answers. Respondents may not feel comfortable providing answers that present themselves in an unfavourable manner so not much is revealed about significant psychological events in the lives of the people tested.

46. Ans. b
Sol. Equifinality is the principle that in open systems a given end state can be reached by many potential means. It also means that a goal can be reached by many ways.

47. Ans. c
Sol. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia add something extra such as hallucination, delusion, disorganized thought and speech, bizarre behavior. Negative symptoms include absence of normally present behaviour.

48. Ans. c
Sol. Empiricism (founded by John Locke) states that the only source of knowledge comes through our senses – e.g. sight, hearing etc. The idea that knowledge should be gained through experience, i.e. empirically, turned into a method of inquiry that used careful observation and experiments to gather facts and evidence.

49. Ans. b
Sol. Entropy is the amount of disorder in a system. Negative entropy means that something is becoming less disordered. In order for something to become less disordered, energy must be used.

50. Ans. c
Sol. First published in 1978 and hailed by critics globally as the best application of psychoanalysis to Indian culture, The Inner World is an inquiry into the development of Indian identity by Sudhir Kakar.

51. Ans. c
Sol. The occipital lobe is the visual processing area of the brain. It is associated with visuospatial processing, distance and depth perception, color determination, object and face recognition, and memory formation.

52. Ans. d
Sol. Broca area is located in the ventral frontal lobe on the inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), and is considered essential in the motor control of speech.

53. Ans. d
Sol. The digit span belongs to Wechsler's verbal IQ and not performance IQ.

54. Ans. d
Sol. The main features of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity.
Inattention: getting distracted, having poor concentration and organizational skills.
Hyperactivity: never seeming to slow down, talking and fidgeting, difficulties staying on task.
Impulsivity: interrupting, taking risks.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Beck believed that depression prone individuals develop a negative self-schema. They possess a set of beliefs and expectations about themselves that are essentially negative and pessimistic. Beck claimed that negative schemas may be acquired in childhood as a result of a traumatic event.

56. Ans. a
Sol. The afterimage of a red stimulus is always green and of a green stimulus is always red. According to the opponent process theory, the mind can only register the presence of one color of a pair at a time because the two colors oppose one another. The same kind of cell that activates when you see red will deactivate in green light, and the cells that activate in green light will deactivate when you see red. This explains why you can't see yellowish-blue or reddish-green. It suggests that the ability to perceive color is controlled by three receptor complexes with opposing actions. These three receptor complexes are the red-green complex, the blue-yellow complex, and the black-white complex.

57. Ans. a and c

Sol. Reality therapy is a client-centered form of cognitive-behavioral therapy that focuses on improving present relationships and circumstances, with less concern and discussion of past events.

58. Ans. d
Sol. A cognitive bias is a systematic pattern of deviation from norm or rationality in judgment. Individuals create their own "subjective reality" from their perception of the input. An individual's construction of reality, not the objective input, may dictate their behavior in the world.

59. Ans. c
Sol. An operant response is a behavior that is modifiable by its consequences. When behavior is modified by its consequences, the probability of that behavior occurring again may either increase (in the case of reinforcement) or decrease (in the case of punishment).

60. Ans. b
Sol. Rods are a type of photoreceptor cell in the retina. They are sensitive to light levels and help give us good vision in low light. They are concentrated in the outer areas of the retina and give us peripheral vision.

61. Ans. c
Sol. Charles Spearman defined intelligence as the ability to see relations and to reduce correlates.

62. Ans. a
Sol. Replication is a term referring to the repetition of a research study, generally with different situations and different subjects, to determine if the basic findings of the original study can be applied to other participants and circumstances.

63. Ans. b
Sol. In an individualistic culture, there is a focus on self and self-concept while in collectivistic cultures, there is a focus on groups.

64. Ans. d
Sol. If the intimacy vs isolation conflict of Erikson's stages of development are not resolved, a person is not able to form meaningful and deep connections and relationships with others.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Individualism v/s collectivism are important dimensions for the distinction of cultures. Individualism stresses individual goals and the rights of the individual person. Collectivism focuses on group goals, what is best for the collective group, and personal relationships. An individualist is motivated by personal rewards and benefits. The collectivist is motivated by group goals.

66. Ans. b
Sol. The limbic system is named so because it represents a curvy seahorse.

67. Ans. d
Sol. Vocalization develops at birth and is not present prenatally, while the heartbeat movement of limbs, growth and migration of neurons, all are present prenatally.

68. Ans. c
Sol. Discrimination learning and generalization are opposites, as are stop and go.

69. Ans. c
Sol. In physiology and psychology, Hermann von Helmholtz is known for his mathematics of the eye, theories of vision, ideas on the visual perception of space, color vision research, and on the sensation of tone, perception of sound, and empiricism in the physiology of perception.

70. Ans. d
Sol. The primary somatosensory cortex is responsible for processing somatic sensations. These sensations arise from receptors positioned throughout the body that are responsible for detecting touch, proprioception (i.e. the position of the body in space), nociception (i.e. pain), and temperature.

71. Ans. b
Sol. An absolute threshold is the smallest level of stimulus that can be detected, usually defined as at least half the time. The term is often used in neuroscience and experimental research and can be applied to any stimulus that can be detected by the human senses including sound, touch, taste, sight, and smell.

72. Ans. c
Sol. The wavelength of the light wave causes the color that we perceive while the intensity of light causes sensations of brightness.

73. Ans. c
Sol. Anterograde amnesia refers to a decreased ability to retain new information. This can affect your daily activities. It may also interfere with work and social activities because you might have challenges creating new memories. Anterograde amnesia is a subset of amnesia.

74. Ans. b
Sol. Dream analysis is associated with Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis while unconditional positive regard, person-centred therapy and humanistic approach are all related to Carl Rogers.

75. Ans. b
Sol. A mnemonic is a tool that helps us remember certain facts or large amounts of information. They can come in the form of a song, rhyme, acronym, image, phrase, or sentence. Mnemonics help us remember facts and are particularly useful when the order of things is important. It is used for encoding by associating it with information already in the Long-Term Memory.

Power Within Psychology

MCQ

PRACTICE SET 10

1. When a conditioned stimulus is no longer paired with an unconditioned stimulus, the occurrences of conditioned response decrease or disappear. This is known as:
a. Desensitization
b. Extinction
c. Spontaneous recovery
d. Reverse conditioning
(EASY)

2. Learned helplessness is linked to:
a. Antisocial personality disorder
b. Depression
c. OCD
d. Mania
(EASY)

3. Choose the correct sequence of stages of Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome
a. Alarm, exhaustion, resistance
b. Resistance, alarm, exhaustion
c. Exhaustion, resistance, alarm
d. Alarm, resistance, exhaustion
(EASY)

4. According to the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion:
a. Emotional experience and physiological arousal occur at the same time
b. Emotional experience precedes physiological arousal
c. Physiological arousal does not occur at all
d. Facial expressions lead to emotion
(EASY)

5. Short-term memory is encoded primarily in _____ form
a. Auditory
b. Tactile
c. Visual
d. Vestibular
(EASY)

6. _____ includes memories of specific events that occur is one's life, stored in a sequential series of events.
a. Procedural memory
b. Episodic memory
c. Non-declarative memory
d. Semantic memory
(EASY)

7. Anterograde amnesia is typically associated with damage to the:
a. Amygdala
b. Pons
c. Retina
d. Hippocampus
(EASY)

8. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial stages, which of the following conflicts is most likely to be experienced during young adulthood?
a. Identity vs. role confusion
b. Generativity vs. self-absorption
c. Intimacy vs. isolation
d. Integrity vs. despair
(EASY)

9. _____ refers to the rules governing the structure and sequence of speech sounds
a. Phonology
b. Morphology
c. Semantics
d. Syntax
(EASY)

10. If a worker earns a commission for every third sale that they make, which reinforcement schedule is being implied?
a. Variable interval
b. Variable ratio
c. Fixed interval
d. Fixed ratio
(MODERATE)

11. Sakshi scores a perfect 100 on a test that everyone else fails. If we were to graph this distribution, it would be
a. symmetrical
b. positively skewed
c. normal
d. negatively skewed
(MODERATE)

12. In a positively skewed distribution
a. mean, median, mode are equal
b. mean is higher than median
c. median is higher than mean
d. mean is equal to median
(EASY)

13. Punishment is most effective as an aid to learning when used _____.
a. At the beginning of series of trials
b. At the end of series of trials
c. To extinguish previously rewarded responses
d. In combination with reward
(EASY)

14. Which method would be considered most appropriate for the study of the development of infants and very small children?
a. Case study
b. Systematic observation
c. Interview

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d. Field experiment
(EASY)

15. Which is NOT true about measures of personality?
a. Conscientiousness appears to diminish risk of Alzheimer's disease.
b. Children are more similar to an adoptive sibling than to any randomly selected child
c. Their stability increase with age
d. Personality traits, according to twin studies, are about 50% heritable
(EASY)

16. According to Sigmund Freud, the id operates on
a. Pleasure principle
b. Unconscious mind
c. Reality principle
d. Conscious mind
(EASY)

17. Smallest difference between two stimuli that is detectable 50% of the time:
a. Just noticeable difference
b. Absolute threshold
c. Distinguishing
d. Percentage of difference
(EASY)

18. Many psychologists believe that children of parents who beat them are likely to beat their own children. One common explanation for this phenomenon is:
a. Abstract learning
b. Instrumental conditioning
c. Reinforcement
d. Modeling
(EASY)

19. The concept of learned helplessness was discovered by:
a. Alfred Adler
b. William James
c. Martin Seligman
d. Ana Freud
(EASY)

20. _____ involves repeating information without thinking about its meaning or connecting it to other information
a. Elaborative rehearsal
b. Maintenance rehearsal
c. Priming
d. Chunking
(EASY)

21. Basic emotions are _____
a. negative and survival oriented
b. not made up from combinations of other emotions
c. conscious and voluntary
d. found in all mammalian species below the level of humans.
(EASY)

22. _____is description of basic biological response to sustained and unrelenting physical stress.
a. General Adaptation Syndrome
b. Two-factor Theory
c. Diathesis-stress Paradigm
d. Stress Inoculation Theory
(EASY)

23. This situation is a good example of which defense mechanism? "Stomping your feet and slamming your bedroom door after you and your parents get into a fight."
a. Projection
b. Reaction Formation
c. Compensation
d. Regression
(MODERATE)

24. Scalloping effect is associated with:
a. Fixed ratio
b. Variable ratio
c. Fixed interval
d. Variable Interval
(EASY)

25. The three basic components of attitudes are _____, _____, and _____.
a. Cognitive; duration; consistency
b. Behavioral; effective; personal
c. strength; consistency; duration
d. cognitive; affective; behavioral
(EASY)

26. The notion of social power refers to _____.
a. capacity of groups to mobilize resources
b. power granted by social networking
c. capacity of a person to influence other persons
d. power emanating from larger social following
(EASY)

27. The phenomenon occurring when the presence of others result in decrease of individual efforts may be called _____.
a. social inhibition
b. social facilitation
c. social loafing
d. demolished responsibility
(EASY)

28. What is generally the result of 'group think'?
a. higher quality decisions
b. more risky decisions
c. less critical analysis
d. unpopular decisions
(EASY)

29. Adding or subtracting a constant to a set of scores changes the _____ but has no effect on the_____.
a. SD, Mean
b. Mean, SD
c. SD, Median
d. Median, Mean
(EASY)

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30. By increasing the sample size, the sampling distribution becomes _____ and the standard error becomes _____
a. normal, smaller
b. broader, smaller
c. narrower, larger
d. broader, larger
(EASY)

31. Find the dissimilar option:
a. phi coefficient
b. correlation ratio
c. t ratio
d. distance measure
(MODERATE)

32. Psychologists _____ undertake research that does not lead to physical or psychological harm to the participants.
a. may like to
b. are expected to
c. are obligated to
d. need to
(EASY)

33. Research _____ suggest(s) research designs.
a. tools
b. participants
c. supervisor
d. problem
(EASY)

34. The statement that 'if samples are drawn from a population at random, the means of the samples will tend to be normally distributed, is known as:
a. Fisher's principle
b. Central limit theorem
c. Steven's law
d. None of the above
(EASY)

35. The use of parametric statistics requires meeting the following criteria _____.
a. assumption of normality
b. homogeneity of variance
c. A and B
d. A or B
(EASY)

36. The effect found by Ringelmann (1913) that 'the average individual weight that people pull in a group decreases as the size of the group increases' is an example of loss related to _____.
a. motivation
b. individual capacity
c. coordination
d. productive blocking
(EASY)

37. Existential psychotherapy focuses on _____.
a. unconscious conflicts
b. irrationality in thought process
c. altering the environmental contingencies
d. immediate feelings and human experiences
(EASY)

38. Transference _____.
a. is essential for the cure of neurosis
b. represents Oedipal conflict
c. is a form of projection
d. is sublimation of unconscious desires
(EASY)

39. According to Piaget, the modification of schemata so that information is inconsistent with existing schemata can be integrated or understood, is referred _____.
a. Assimilation
b. Schematization
c. Accommodation
d. Aggregation
(EASY)

40. If trait theories of leadership are valid, then leaders are _____.
a. educated
b. trained
c. born
d. authoritarian
(EASY)

41. _____ model of memory was proposed by Atkinson and Shiffrin
a. Interference memory
b. Multi-store
c. Levels of processing
d. Hierarchical
(EASY)

42. The view that emotions have generally similar patterns of bodily arousal has been offered by _____.
a. James and Lange
b. Cannon and Bard
c. Smith and Nelson
d. Schachter and Singer
(EASY)

43. Which one of the following has described personality on the basis of traits?
a. Allport
b. Cattell
c. Eysenck
d. All of the above
(EASY)

44. Psychoanalytic, theory proposes that obsessive thoughts occur due to _____.
a. Fixation
b. projection
c. sublimation
d. free association
(EASY)

45. A temporary condition of anxiety that may be attributed to a situation, is termed anxiety _____.

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a. trait
b. state
c. situational
d. existential
(EASY)

46. Which of the following areas of cerebral cortex is thought to be concerned with hearing?
a. frontal lobe
b. temporal lobe
c. occipital lobe
d. parietal lobe
(EASY)

47. Proxemics is studied in the area of _____ psychology.
a. applied social
b. applied architectural
c. environmental
d. engineering
(EASY)

48. Social facilitation phenomenon refers to _____.
a. performance improvement in the presence of others
b. performance impairment in the presence of others
c. facilitation of high performers by others
d. facility provided by society for doing excellent performance
(EASY)

49. The Social Identity Theory was offered by _____.
a. Turner
b. Sherif
c. Tajfel and Turner
d. Berkowitz
(EASY)

50. The foot-in-the-door technique for ensuring compliance, involves _____.
a. a large, unreasonable request, followed by desirable outcome
b. a small request followed by a larger request
c. initial commitment to a reasonable request, followed by a larger request
d. a favour which a person has done in the past
(EASY)

51. Processes by which information from a higher processing stage is feedback to previous processing stages and influence the processing at these stages are known as _____ processes.
a. bottom up
b. top down
c. parallel
d. correspondent
(EASY)

52. Which amongst the following does not have relevance to the understanding of our dreams?
a. manifest and latent content
b. displacement and condensation
c. censorship function of the ego
d. censorship function of the id
(EASY)

53. In a study of effects of a particular medication on driving ability, the control group should be given _____.
a. a high dosage of medication
b. one-half the dosage given to the experimental group
c. a driving test before and after taking the medication
d. no medication at all
(MODERATE)

54. A schema which is the form of a category representing all the possible qualities of an object or a person, is called _____.
a. mental map
b. prototype
c. archetype
d. phenotype
(EASY)

55. Ergonomics is _____.
a. application of principles of economics to psychometrics
b. laws of mathematics
c. scientific study of work
d. study of heart beat cycles for estimating stress
(EASY)

56. Cross-cultural psychological research subscribes to the idea of _____.
a. psychic unity of mankind
b. cultural construction of mind
c. intentional world
d. mutual constitution of psyche and culture
(EASY)

57. Force field analysis is based on _____.
a. Lewin's field theory
b. Fieldler's contingency model
c. Reddin'sthree dimensional Field approach
d. Guilford's model of intellect
(EASY)

58. In Stenberg's triarchic theory, the ability to use past experiences creatively to solve novel problems is termed _____.
a. componential intelligence
b. fluid intelligence
c. social intelligence
d. experiential intelligence
(EASY)

59. In-depth investigation of a person or a small group is called _____.
a. survey research
b. naturalistic observation
c. exploratory research
d. case study
(EASY)

60. If P25 = 45 and P25 = 67, then semi inter quartile range for this distribution will be _____.
a. 10
b. 11
c. 12

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d. 13
(MODERATE)

61. The situation of colour blindness, that is, when people cannot see any colour at all is called _____.
a. dichromacy
b. septachromacy
c. tatrachromacy
d. monochromacy
(EASY)

62. The view that emotional feelings are the result of physical and biological responses to a situation and not the cause of them is referred to as the _____.
a. two-factor theory
b. Cannon-Bard theory
c. James-Lange theory
d. opponent process theory

63. Using one conditioned stimuli to create another is called _____.
a. spontaneous recovery
b. extinction
c. higher order-conditioning
d. shaping
(EASY)

64. An investigator studies patterns of interaction by attending and listening to various conversations that go on between people standing in a mall checkout lines. This study involves the use of _____ observation.
a. Laboratory
b. Participant
c. Secondary
d. Naturalistic
(MODERATE)

65. Which one of the following is consistent with self perception theory?
a. People unconsciously observe themselves behaving and infer attitudes from behaviour
b. People unconsciously use techniques of persuasion on themselves to justify their actions.
c. When people look at themselves, they ignore situational factors
d. People discover themselves as they resolve cognitive dissonance
(EASY)

66. _____ exemplifies perception of a stimulus that is below threshold for conscious recognition.
a. Extrasensory perception
b. Subliminal perception
c. Perceptual defense
d. Perceptual vigilance
(EASY)

67. Vygotsky was trying to establish connections between children's mind, educational pedagogy, and _____.
a. socialist thought
b. psychoanalysis
c. structuralist theory
d. existentialism
(EASY)

68. The self-serving bias is proposed to explain _____.
a. the actor-observer difference
b. the greater inclination to make dispositional attributions about the self in cases of success
c. the fundamental attribution error
d. a and b
(EASY)

69. An elderly adult's physical health can often be predicted by the person's _____.
a. job status
b. income
c. social life
d. IQ
(EASY)

70. When the individual is unable to recognize everyday objects and name them correctly, this is known as _____.
a. Anomia
b. Aphosonomia
c. Agnosia
d. Prosopagnosia
(MODERATE)

71. Attitudes do not always predict behaviour. This could be because _____.
a. as measured attitudes are often very general and behaviour is specific
b. attitudes are evaluative and behaviour is not
c. specific aspects of situations may prevent attitudes from being expressed
d. 1) and 3)
(MODERATE)

72. Behaving in a way that confirms the prediction others make, is termed as _____.
a. self regulation
b. social facilitation
c. self fulfilling prophecy
d. social loafing
(EASY)

73. One of the main consequences of responsibility diffusion in the group situation is _____.
a. authoritarian leadership
b. high productivity
c. emergence of leadership
d. social loafing
(EASY)

74. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the strongest relationship between two sets of variables?
a. -0.98
b. 1.20
c. 0.77
d. 0.90
(MODERATE)

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75. If a distribution consists of 14 scores, then its median will be the _____ observation.
a. data are insufficient
b. average of 5th and 6th
c. 7th
d. none of the above
(MODERATE)

ANSWER KEYS – PRACTICE SET 10

1. Ans. b
Sol. In classical conditioning, extinction occurs when the conditioned stimulus is applied repeatedly without being paired with the unconditioned stimulus. Over time, the learned behavior occurs less often and eventually stops altogether, and conditioned stimulus returns to neural. Extinction is a behavioral phenomenon observed in both operantly conditioned and classically conditioned behavior, which manifests itself by fading of non-reinforced conditioned response over time.

2. Ans. b
Sol. Learned helplessness is linked with depression, PTSD, and other health problems. Research indicates that it increases feelings of stress, anxiety, and depression in both humans and animals.

3. Ans. d
Sol. GAS is the three-stage process that describes the physiological changes the body goes through when under stress: (1) alarm, (2) resistance, and (3) exhaustion.

4. Ans. a
Sol. The Cannon-Bard theory of emotion states that stimulating events trigger feelings and physical reactions that occur at the same time. Cannon-Bard suggests that both of these reactions occur simultaneously and independently. In other words, the physical reaction isn't dependent on the emotional reaction, and vice versa.

5. Ans. a
Sol. Evidence suggests that the principle coding system in short-term memory (STM) is acoustic coding. When a person is presented with a list of numbers and letters, they will try to hold them in STM by rehearsing them (verbally).

6. Ans. b
Sol. Episodic memory is the memory of every day events that can be explicitly stated or conjured. It is the collection of past personal experiences that occurred at particular times and places. Your memories of your first day of school, attending a friend's birthday party, and your brother's graduation are all examples of episodic memories.

7. Ans. d
Sol. It is mainly associated with the last two stages of declarative memory which are storage and retrieval stages. It is mainly associated with damage to the cortex but may typically involve prefrontal cortex and hippocampus.

8. Ans. c
Sol. Intimacy versus isolation is the sixth stage of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. This stage takes place during young adulthood between the ages of approximately 18 to 40 yrs. During this stage, the major conflict centers on forming intimate, loving relationships with other people.

9. Ans. a
Sol. The rule that governs the structure of language, that is, the way symbols can be arranged, is; Phonological. Phonology is defined as the study of sound patterns and their meanings, both within and across languages. An example of phonology is the study of different sounds and the way they come together to form speech and words - such as the comparison of the sounds of the two "p" sounds in "pop-up."

10. Ans. d
Sol. A fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement means that reinforcement should be delivered after a constant or "fixed" number of correct responses. For example, a fixed ratio schedule of 3 means reinforcement is delivered after every 3rd correct responses or sale in this case.

11. Ans. b
Sol. In statistics, a positively skewed (or right-skewed) distribution is a type of distribution in which most values are clustered around the left tail (low scores) of the distribution while the right tail(high scores) of the distribution is longer.

12. Ans. b
Sol. For positively skewed distribution: Mean > Median > Mode.
And for negatively skewed distribution: Mean < Median < Mode.

13. Ans. d
Sol. Punishment is a consequence following a behavior that decreases the probability that a particular behavior will occur in the future. To make punishment most effective it can be paired with rewards. Although rewards are more effective than punishment when dealing with children. Many child developmental professional will advise parents to try to ignore children's bad behavior and reward their good behavior.

14. Ans. b
Sol. Systematic observation typically involves specification of the exact actions, attributes, or other variables that are to be recorded and precisely how they are to be recorded.
Systematic observation of individuals or groups focuses on the visible behavior in relation to visible values of the environment. The researcher may find it useful to record both properties of environment-behavior events. Early Childhood Educators observe children to get to know them better and get a sense of their knowledge, needs, interests, skills and how they learn best.

15. Ans. b
Sol. One's personality is shaped by a combination of nature (genetic) and nurture (environmental) influences. Although personality traits such as shyness and emotional stability may be genetically based, parenting has an impact on a child's attitudes and beliefs about the world. As a result, adopted children tend to be more social, self-giving, and willing to help strangers, just as their adoptive parents who raised them are.

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16. Ans. a
Sol. The id operates based on the pleasure principle, which demands immediate gratification of needs. The id is one of the three major components of personality postulated by Freud: the id, ego, and superego. The id is the only part of the personality that is present at birth, according to Freud.

17. Ans. a
Sol. The just noticeable difference (JND), also known as the difference threshold, is the minimum level of stimulation that a person can detect 50 percent of the time. For example, if you were asked to hold two objects of different weights, the just noticeable difference would be the minimum weight difference between the two that you could sense half of the time. It is important not to confuse the just noticeable difference and the absolute threshold. While the difference threshold involves the ability to detect differences in stimulation levels, the absolute threshold refers to the smallest detectable level of stimulation.

18. Ans. d
Sol. Children watch others, and from watching others they learn what to do. Whether your child is a toddler, tween or teenager; their behaviour will always be shaped by how you and those around them behave. Psychologist, Albert Bandura, amongst other researchers established that as humans we are naturally inclined to engage in observation, and learn from others.

19. Ans. c
Sol. Prof. Martin Seligman, one of the psychologists credited with defining learned helplessness, has detailed three key features: becoming passive in the face of trauma. Learned helplessness is a state that occurs after a person has experienced a stressful situation repeatedly. They come to believe that they are unable to control or change the situation, so they do not try — even when opportunities for change become available.

20. Ans. b
Sol. Maintenance Rehearsal, also known as Rote Rehearsal, is the process of repeatedly saying or thinking about a piece of information. This process is used to help memorize information in order to keep it in our working memory for a long duration of time, though this is truly never the case. Through this procedure, once the repeating stops, the information quickly goes away. This rehearsal only temporarily maintains the information in our memory for our Short-Term Memory is known to only hold about 7 pieces of information for about 12 to 30 seconds.

21. Ans. b
Sol. Basic emotions are hypothesized to be a special class of emotions out of which all other emotions are compounded. According to most theorists, they are innate, universal, and distinct affective states which evolved to serve adaptive functions.

22. Ans. a
Sol. The general adaptation syndrome (GAS), developed by Hans Selye, describes the pattern of responses that the body goes through after being prompted by a stressor. There are three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion.

23. Ans. d
Sol. Regression is a defense mechanism proposed by Anna Freud whereby the ego reverts to an earlier stage of development usually in response to stressful situations. Stomping your feet and slamming your bedroom door are behaviors exhibited by children.

24. Ans. c
Sol. SCALLOPING is the characteristic pattern of response, seen on a cumulative record, that is produced by a fixed-interval schedule. There is a pause after reinforcement, then a few probe responses, and finally an increasingly accelerated rate of response until reinforcement.

25. Ans. d
Sol. Typically, attitudes are favorable or unfavorable: positive or negative. And, they have three components: an affective component (feelings), a behavioral component (the effect of the attitude on behavior), and a cognitive component (belief and knowledge). This model is known as the ABC model of attitudes.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Social power is the potential for social influence. The available tools one has to exert influence over another can lead to a change in that person. Thus, influencing agents have social power, which are the means they may use to influence targets. Social power can be defined as the ability of a person to create conformity, even when the people being influenced may attempt to resist those changes.

27. Ans. c
Sol. Social loafing refers to the concept that people are prone to exert less effort when working collectively as part of a group compared to performing a task alone. Social loafing is more evident in tasks where the contribution of each group member is combined into a group outcome. Social loafing can be detrimental in workplaces. When everyone does not put in their full amount of effort because they are part of a group, this can lead to reduced productivity.

28. Ans. c
Sol. Groupthink is a phenomenon that occurs when a group of individuals reaches a consensus without critical reasoning or evaluation of the consequences or alternatives. Groupthink is based on a common desire not to upset the balance of a group of people.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Adding or subtracting a constant from the scores does not change the standard deviation. However, multiplying or dividing by a constant means that the standard deviation will be multiplied or divided by the same constant.

30. Ans. a
Sol. Sampling distribution becomes more mesokurtic hence normal. As the sample size increases, n goes from 10 to 30 to 50, the standard deviations of the respective sampling distributions decrease because the sample size is in the denominator of the standard deviations of the sampling distributions. Standard error decreases when sample size increases – as the sample size gets closer to the true size of the population, the sample means cluster more and more around the true population mean.

31. Ans. d

Sol. The Phi Coefficient, correlation ratio and T ratio are measures of association between two binary variables. Distance measures are used in physical cosmology to give a natural notion of the distance between two objects or events. They are often used to tie some observable quantity to another quantity that is not directly observable.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Psychologists must ensure that those taking part in research will not be caused distress. They must be protected from physical and mental harm. This means you must not embarrass, frighten, offend or harm participant.

33. Ans. d
Sol. One of the major determinant/factors affecting the research design is the problem of the research. A research problem is a specific issue, difficulty, contradiction, or gap in knowledge that you will aim to address in your research.

34. Ans. b
Sol. The central limit theorem states that if you have a population with mean μ and standard deviation σ and take sufficiently large random samples from the population with replacement, then the distribution of the sample means will be approximately normally distributed.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Parametric statistics is a branch of statistics which assumes that sample data comes from a population that can be adequately modeled by a probability distribution that has a fixed set of parameters. Normality: Data have a normal distribution (or at least is symmetric). Homogeneity of variances: Data from multiple groups have the same variance. In Homogeneity of Variances we provide some tests for determining whether groups of data have the same variance.

36. Ans. a
Sol. The Ringelmann effect is the tendency for individual members of a group to become increasingly less productive as the size of their group increases. Ringelmann discovered that as more and more people are added to a group, the group often becomes increasingly inefficient, ultimately violating the notion that group effort. A tug of war is often used as an illustration of the Ringelmann effect. As more people are involved in a task, their average performance decreases, each participant tending to feel that their own effort is not critical, also known as loss of motivation.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Existential therapy focuses on the anxiety that occurs when a client confronts the conflict inherent in life by focusing on immediate feelings and human experiences. The role of the therapist is to help the client focus on personal responsibility for making decisions, and the therapist may integrate some humanistic approaches and techniques. Irrationality in thought process is focused in cognitive therapy, unconscious conflicts in psychoanalysis and altering the environmental contingencies in behavior therapy.

38. Ans. c
Sol. In the context of psychoanalysis and related forms of therapy, a patient is thought to demonstrate transference when expressing feelings toward the therapist that appear to be based on the patient's past feelings about someone else. Another person is projected onto the therapist by the client.

39. Ans. c
Sol. According to Piaget there are two processes at work in cognitive development: assimilation and accommodation. Accommodation is when we restructure or modify what we already know so that new information can fit in better. This results from problems posed by the environment and when our perceptions do not fit in with what we know or think. Assimilation occurs when we modify or change new information to fit into our schemas (what we already know). It keeps the new information or experience and adds to what already exists in our minds.

40. Ans. c
Sol. The trait theory of leadership focuses on identifying different personality traits and characteristics that are linked to successful leadership across a variety of situations. Traits refer to the inborn or innate characteristics in a person.

41. Ans. b
Sol. The multi-store model of memory (also known as the modal model) was proposed by Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin (1968) and is a structural model. They proposed that memory consisted of three stores: a sensory register, short-term memory (STM) and long-term memory (LTM).

42. Ans. d
Sol. The Schachter-Singer two-factor theory of emotion is a variation on theories of emotions that takes into account both physiological arousal and the emotional experience. According to this theory, emotions are composed of two factors: physiological and cognitive. In other words, physiological arousal is interpreted in context to produce the emotional experience.

43. Ans. d
Sol. Hans Eysenck suggested that personality is reducible to three major traits: neuroticism, extraversion, and psychoticism. Cattell performed factor analysis to generated sixteen dimensions of human personality traits and Allport states that traits are "habits possessed of social significance" and become very predictable, traits are a unit of personality. Allport states that the personality of a person is the single most unique thing about a person.

44. Ans. a
Sol. The psychoanalytic theory suggests that OCD develops because of a person's fixation arising from unconscious conflicts or discomfort they experienced during infancy or childhood, or the way a person interacted with his or her parents during childhood.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Situational anxiety is a form of anxiety that occurs in response to a specific situation. This type of anxiety is common and can be normal after all, everyone has situations that tend to make them feel anxious, such as a job interview, the first day of school, or giving a presentation in front of a large group.

46. Ans. b
Sol. The auditory cortex is the most highly organized processing unit of sound in the brain. It is found in the temporal lobe.

47. Ans. a

Sol. Proxemics is the study of the nature, degree, and effect of the spatial separation individuals naturally maintain (as in various social and interpersonal situations) and of how this separation relates to environmental and cultural factors. It's an area of applied psychology.

48. Ans. a
Sol. Social facilitation refers to improvement in performance induced by the real, implied, or imagined presence of others. Research has found that individual performance is improved by coaction, performing a task in the presence of others who are performing a similar task, and having an audience while performing a certain task.

49. Ans. c
Sol. Social identity theory was proposed in social psychology by Tajfel and his colleagues Social identity theory addresses the ways that social identities affect people's attitudes and behaviors regarding their ingroup and the outgroup. Examples include sports teams, religions, nationalities, occupations, sexual orientation, ethnic groups, and gender.

50. Ans. b
Sol. The foot in the door technique is a compliance tactic that assumes agreeing to a small request increases the likelihood of agreeing to a second, larger request. So, initially you make a small request and once the person agrees to this they find it more difficult to refuse a bigger one. This technique works by creating a connection between the person asking for a request and the person that is being asked. If a smaller request is granted, then the person who is agreeing feels like they are obligated to keep agreeing to larger requests to stay consistent with the original decision of agreeing.

51. Ans. b
Sol. In top-down processing, perceptions begin with the most general and move toward the more specific. These perceptions are heavily influenced by our expectations and prior knowledge. To put simply, our brain applies what it knows to fill in the blanks and anticipate what's next.

52. Ans. d
Sol. The id is the part which deals with basic instincts, primal impulses, unchecked urges and wish fulfillment. In the waking state, the impulses and unchecked urges of the id are suppressed by the superego. It is during sleep that the guards of the superego are down and this is the time when the id speaks out as dreams.

53. Ans. d
Sol. An experimental group is a test sample or the group that receives an experimental procedure. This group is exposed to changes in the independent variable being tested. A control group is a group separated from the rest of the experiment such that the independent variable being tested cannot influence the results.

54. Ans. b
Sol. A prototype is the BEST example or cognitive representation of something within a certain category. Prototypes are used to enhance memory and recall, since you can keep a prototype of something and then match new, similar things to the prototype in order to identify, categorize, or store this new thing.

55. Ans. c
Sol. Ergonomics can roughly be defined as the study of people in their working environment. More specifically, an ergonomist (pronounced like economist) designs or modifies the work to fit the worker, not the other way around. The goal is to eliminate discomfort and risk of injury due to work.

56. Ans. b
Sol. Cross-cultural psychology is the study of similarities and differences in behavior among individuals who have developed in different cultures. So it ascribes to the idea of cultural construction of mind.

57. Ans. a
Sol. Force field analysis is based on the assumption that any situation is the result of forces for and against the current state being in equilibrium.This is based on Lewin's force field analysis which is used to distinguish which factors within a situation or organisation drive a person towards or away from a desired state, and which oppose the driving forces. It's the behaviour of others that will alert you to the presence of driving and restraining forces at work.

58. Ans. d
Sol. Experiential intelligence is one component (experiential-creative) of the Triarchic theory of intelligence that was put forward by researcher Steinberg in 1985. The experiential-creative component deals chiefly with how well a task is performed with regard to how familiar it is.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically, data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (e.g. observations & interviews).

60. Ans. b
Sol. Semi interquartile range= (Q3-Q1) /2
=(67-45)/2
=22/2
=11

61. Ans. d
Sol. Monochromacy, also known as "total color blindness", is the lack of ability to distinguish colors; caused by cone defect or absence. Monochromacy occurs when two or all three of the cone pigments are missing and color and lightness vision is reduced to one dimension.

62. Ans. c
Sol. The James-Lange theory suggests that emotions are the result of physical changes in the body. According to James and Lange, our body's responses to an emotional event—such as a racing heart rate or sweating, for example—are what make up our emotional experience.

63. Ans. c
Sol. In classical conditioning, second-order conditioning or higher-order conditioning is a form of learning in which a stimulus is first made meaningful or consequential for an organism through an initial step of learning, and then that stimulus is used as a basis for learning about some new stimulus.

64. Ans. d

Sol. Naturalistic observation is a research method that is used by psychologists and other social scientists. The technique involves observing subjects in their natural environment. It can be used if conducting lab research would be unrealistic, cost-prohibitive, or would unduly affect the subject's behavior. Here the researchers is listening to their conversations but not engaging so it's naturalistic and not participant.

65. Ans. a
Sol. Self-perception theory is an account of attitude formation developed by psychologist Daryl Bem. It asserts that people develop their attitudes by observing their own behavior and concluding what attitudes must have caused it.

66. Ans. b
Sol. Subliminal perception is the registration of stimuli below the level of awareness, particularly stimuli that are too weak (or too rapid) for an individual to consciously perceive them. There has been much debate about whether responses to subliminal stimuli actually occur and whether it is possible for subliminal commands or advertising messages to influence behavior. Experimental evidence indicates that subliminal commands may not directly affect behavior but may prime later responses

67. Ans. a
Sol. Lev Vygotsky (1896-1934) was interested in how cultural elements which a particular society deems important – for example, customs, beliefs, skills and values – are passed on to new generations. His sociocultural theory declares that social interaction within the family and with knowledgeable members of the community is the primary means by which children acquire behaviours and cognitive processes relevant to their own society. Thus Vygotsky was trying to establish connections between children's mind, educational pedagogy, and socialist thought.

68. Ans. b
Sol. A self-serving bias is the common habit of a person taking credit for positive events or outcomes, but blaming outside factors for negative events. This can be affected by age, culture, clinical diagnosis, and more. It tends to occur widely across populations.

69. Ans. c
Sol. Social relationships are adaptive and crucial for survival. Various researches present evidence indicating that our social connections to others have powerful influences on health and longevity and that lacking social connection qualifies as a risk factor for premature mortality.

70. Ans. c
Sol. Agnosia refers to loss of the ability to recognize objects, persons, sounds, shapes or smells while the specific sense is not defective nor is there any significant memory loss.

71. Ans. d
Sol. In 1969, Allan Wicker reviewed the findings of LaPiere's studies. He reached a rather sobering conclusion: Attitudes were a relatively poor predictor of behavior. Attitudes do predict behavior, under certain conditions. First, attitudes do a better job of predicting behavior when both concepts are measured in a similar way. Second, attitude-behavior consistency varies depending upon the topic being studied. In some areas, attitudes do an excellent job of predicting behavior, whereas in other areas they do not. Third, the consistency between attitudes and behavior depends upon the "strength" of the attitude. Attitudes differ in their strength. Some of people's attitudes are very important to them, whereas others are not. A number of studies have demonstrated that strong attitudes are more likely to predict behavior than are weak attitudes. Fourth, the consistency between attitudes and behavior is affected by differences across people.

72. Ans. c
Sol. Self-fulfilling prophecy is a process through which an originally false expectation leads to its own confirmation. In a self-fulfilling prophecy an individual's expectations about another person or entity eventually result in the other person or entity acting in ways that confirm the expectations.

73. Ans. d
Sol. Social loafing is the phenomenon of a person exerting less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when working alone. It is seen as one of the main reasons groups are sometimes less productive than the combined performance of their members working as individuals.

74. Ans. a
Sol. The correlation coefficient (expressed as r) shows the direction and strength of a relationship between two variables. The closer the r value is to +1 or -1, the stronger the linear relationship between the two variables is. The +ve or -ve sign indicates only the direction of the variables' relationship. And the magnitude indicates the strength so -.98 having the highest magnitude shows the strongest relationship between two variables.

75. Ans. d
Sol. If the number of observations is even, then the median is the simple average of the middle two numbers. Which simple average of the n/2 -th and the (n/2 + 1) -th terms. Here n/2= 14/2=7
(n/2 + 1)= 7+1=8
So median will be the average of 7th and 8th observation.

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1. Out of the following cues, which cues are binocular?
a. Object size and linear perspective
b. Retinal disparity and convergence
c. Interposition and texture gradient
d. Accommodation and motion parallax
(EASY)

2. Your alarm clock makes a faint clicking sound a couple of seconds before the alarm goes on. At first, the click by itself does not awaken you, but the alarm does. After a week or so, you awaken when you hear the click. Here 'click' is the
a. Unconditioned stimulus
b. Conditioned stimulus
c. Unconditioned response
d. Conditioned response
(MODERATE)

3. In intergroup-relations, often small trivial positive acts towards members of minority groups are made to deflect accusations of prejudice and discrimination. This is known as
a. Social facilitation
b. Social dominance
c. Tokenism
d. Minority influence
(MODERATE)

4. The psychological phenomena that allows people to convince themselves that an event turned out the way they predicted it before its occurrence, is called
a. Rationalization
b. Foresight bias
c. Introjection
d. Hindsight bias
(MODERATE)

5. The arousal produced by one stimulus can increase a person's emotional reaction to another stimulus. This is called
a. Excitation transfer
b. Incompatible responses
c. Emotional aggression
d. Indirect aggression
(EASY)

6. _____occurs when last items in a list of information are recalled more efficiently than items in the middle of the list.
a. Primacy effect
b. Recency effect
c. Flynn effect
d. Halo effect
(EASY)

7. Which of these brain areas is considered most important for regulating hunger and satiety?
a. Hypothalamus
b. Hippocampus
c. Amygdala
d. Thalamus
(EASY)

8. A person who cheats on his/her spouse argues that "everyone cheats on their spouses." Which of Freud's defence mechanisms might be responsible for this action?
a. Repression
b. Displacement
c. Denial
d. Projection
(EASY)

9. Implicit Association Test (IAT) is a reaction time test mostly used to measure
a. Covert negative attitudes
b. Cognitive dissonance
c. Attitude change
d. Causal attribution
(MODERATE)

10. The phenomenon of _____ is explained by the opponent-process theory of colour perception.
a. Colour blindness
b. Colour afterimage
c. Dark adaptation
d. Light adaptation
(MODERATE)

11. According to Kohlberg's Morality theory, in _____stage, morality of an action is based on the consequences. Actions that get rewarded are right and those that earn punishment are wrong.
a. Pre-conventional
b. Conventional
c. Post-conventional
d. Formal-conventional
(EASY)

12. According to Maslow, the need higher than self-actualization is
a. Mindfulness
b. Creativity
c. Aesthetics
d. Transcendence
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

13. Which action would you classify being close to the concept of Active Bystandership given by Ervin Staub?
a. Clicking a selfie with the victim
b. Witnessing a racial attack and feeling sorry for the victim
c. Witnessing a racial attack and then intervening in that situation
d. Posting on the internet about the incident for the sake of entertainment
(MODERATE)

14. The conflict of having to choose between risky back surgeries or living with the pain is an example of
a. Approach-approach conflict
b. Approach- avoidance conflict
c. Avoidance-avoidance conflict
d. Multiple approach-avoidance conflict
(MODERATE)

15. Occurs when people within a group feel it is more important to maintain group harmony rather than critically evaluate facts when making decisions, often with dire consequences.
a. Groupthink
b. Conformity
c. Compliance
d. Obedience
(EASY)

16. A cognitive bias in which we tend to assume that an individual with one positive characteristic also possesses other (even unrelated) positive characteristics, is called
a. Halo effect
b. Primacy effect
c. Reciprocal liking
d. Contrast effect
(EASY)

17. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called
a. Performance management
b. Psychological contract
c. Person organization fit
d. Person job fit
(CHALLENGING)

18. _____ is the tendency to overestimate that our own judgments, feelings and behavioral choices are shared by everyone else and people agree to our attitudes, beliefs etc.
a. Evaluation apprehension
b. Fundamental attribution error
c. False consensus effect
d. Social dominance orientation
(EASY)

19. The attachment style of individual desiring proximity but afraid of being close is called
a. Secure
b. Avoidant
c. Anxious
d. Fearful
(MODERATE)

20. _____ entails reciprocal helping and kin selection as two forms of helping behavior.
a. Arousal- Cost-Reward Model
b. Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis
c. Negative State Relief Model
d. Evolutionary Perspective
(EASY)

21. When you try to recall the event, a cue is most effective if it resembles the links you formed at the time of storage. This is called _____
a. Depth processing
b. Elaboration
c. Encoding specificity
d. Context encoding
(EASY)

22. In a negotiation between two countries, both countries refuse to comply and agree because they want to only get their demands met at any cost. At this time, the mediator says that the countries should focus on the second most preferable solution to the situation, what is this known as?
a. Broad arbitration of negotiation
b. Best alternative to a negotiable solution
c. Brief arbitrative offering to a negotiable solution
d. Big solutions to conflict outcomes
(MODERATE)

23. Which of the following characteristics is more associated with Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD) rather than obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)?
a. Intrusive thoughts about contamination
b. Rigid ideas and high need of control
c. Ritualistic behavior
d. Anxiety
(MODERATE)

24. It was found that in a particular test that was said to be diagnostic of one's intellectual abilities, the black and white participants differed significantly. The black participants performed poorly in comparison to the white participants. However, when the same test was presented as non-diagnostic of intellectual abilities both the black and white participants did equally well.
This phenomenon resulted due to which of the following?
a. Out-group homogeneity bias
b. Stereotype threat
c. Self-categorization
d. Social dominance orientation
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

25. According to Structuralism, _____ are the elements of ideas that are retrospective in nature such as a memory of a past experience.
a. Sensations
b. Images
c. Affective states
d. Thoughts
(MODERATE)

26. Perceiving a form in its absence would be an example of _____. Firmly believing that one is transforming into that form would be an example of _____.
a. Hallucination; Delusion
b. Delusion; Hallucination
c. Illusion; Delusion
d. Subliminal perception; Illusion
(EASY)

27. Which of the following best explains the phenomena that world is a fair and predictable place where good things happen to good people and bad things to bad people or people get what they deserve?
a. Ethnocentrism
b. Cognitive algebra
c. Illusion of control
d. Just world hypothesis
(EASY)

28. Data retrieved from available public records and used as evidence is called
a. Ethnographic data
b. Archival data
c. Diary data
d. Observation data
(MODERATE)

29. _____ is a non-parametric measure of correlation, which works with ordinal level data
a. Pearson's product moment
b. Point-biserial
c. Tetrachoric
d. Spearman's rank order
(EASY)

30. Which of the following is not the example of duct glands?
a. Tear glands
b. Salivary glands
c. Sweat glands
d. Thyroid gland
(EASY)

31. Half the distance between first and third quartile in a distribution is called
a. Quartile deviation
b. Inter-quartile range
c. Semi-interquartile range
d. Standard deviation
(EASY)

32. Three mountains task was used by Piaget to study _____ in children.
a. Centration
b. Conservation
c. Egocentrism
d. Reversibility
(MODERATE)

33. A set of medical records classifies patients as "chronic", "acute" or "not yet classified". What level of measurement is being used?
a. Nominal
b. Ordinal
c. Interval
d. Ratio
(MODERATE)

34. The investment of energy in an action or image that will gratify an instinct is called an instinctual _____.
a. Libido
b. Object-choice
c. Object-cathexis
d. Both b and c
(CHALLENGING)

35. _____ is the area in the sampling distribution, where if the result falls within it, null hypothesis is considered false?
a. Region of acceptance
b. Region of rejection
c. Critical region
d. Region of ambiguity
(EASY)

36. When a client relates to the therapist in ways that resemble how he/she would relate to other loved figures in their personal life, is called
a. Counter transference
b. Catharsis
c. Free association
d. Transference
(EASY)

37. The _____ is a non-parametric version of one-way ANOVA.
a. Mann-Whitney U test
b. Wilcoxon Sign Rank test
c. Sign Rank test
d. Kruskal-Walli's test
(EASY)

38. Deindividuation refers to which of the following?
a. Antisocial acts
b. Disobedience
c. Anonymity

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d. Group Aggression
(EASY)

39._____ involves correlating the test scores with scores on a related external criterion at a given point of time.
a. Content validity
b. Construct validity
c. Discriminant validity
d. Concurrent validity
(EASY)

40. The bodies' daily fluctuations in response to the cycle of dark and light that affect blood pressure, pulse rate, metabolism etc is called
a. Circadian rhythm
b. Manifest content
c. Activation synthesis
d. None of the above
(EASY)

41. When presenting two-sided messages, one of the ways of attempting to persuade people of your side, is to give them a weakened version of the opposing argument and let the audience devise counter-arguments to the weakened version. This is referred to as _____
a. Reactance
b. Forewarning
c. Trivialization
d. Inoculation
(EASY)

42. The increment or decrement in the differences of the two stimuli values which can be detected 50 percent of time by an observer is known as
a. Direct replication
b. Difference threshold
c. Differential transfer
d. Age-equivalent norm
(EASY)

43. Empty chair is a technique used in
a. Gestalt therapy
b. Transactional analysis
c. Play therapy
d. Humanistic therapy
(MODERATE)

44. Detecting the presence of a signal on a trial where only noise occurred is known as _____.
a. False alarm
b. Hit
c. Miss
d. Correct rejection
(MODERATE)

45. ..... is the reliability which can be estimated by having a sample of test independently graded by two or more examiners.
a. Scorer reliability
b. Alternate-form reliability
c. Test-retest reliability
d. Split-half reliability
(EASY)

46. ..... is a Gestalt principle that assumes a direct correspondence between brain processes and what is being experienced.
a. Isomorphism
b. Equipotentiality
c. Interposition
d. Interactionism
(MODERATE)

47. ..... measures the co-ordination of hand, arm and leg movement in performing a task.
a. Motor Dexterity test
b. Porteous maze test
c. Mirror drawing test
d. Differential aptitude test
(EASY)

48. In classical conditioning if behaviour undergoes extinction, and then a delay ensues with no exposure to either the CS or the UCS. What will probably happen?
a. Stimulus generalization
b. Consolidation
c. Spontaneous recovery
d. Stimulus discrimination
(EASY)

49. Extraversion is typically characterized by _____and introversion by_____.
a. Outward orientation, inward orientation
b. Low sociability, high sociability
c. Private self, public self
d. Learning by introspection, learning by experimentation
(EASY)

50. Non-normal distribution that is closely bunched in the centre and peaked is
a. Platykurtic distribution
b. Leptokurtic distribution
c. Bi-modal distribution
d. Mesokurtic distribution
(MODERATE)

51. The form of energy by which the life instinct performs their work is called
a. Libido
b. Id
c. Primary process

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d. Secondary process
(EASY)

52. Which one of these is NOT a theory to explain intergroup relations, violent conflicts and riots?
a. Theory of planned action
b. Norm violation
c. Relative deprivation theory
d. Realistic conflict theory
(MODERATE)

53. …….. is a mechanism by which the individual learns to cope with frustrations by redirecting negative emotions from its original source to a less threatening one.
a. Displacement
b. Projection
c. Rationalization
d. Fixation
(EASY)

54. A client comes into the office and narrates to you about experiencing excessive fear, restlessness, muscle tension and having headaches almost every day. She also tells you she has difficulty in sleeping and is unable to concentrate at work. The above description characterizes:
a. Major Depressive Disorder
b. Generalised Anxiety Disorder
c. Social Phobia
d. Obsessive compulsive disorder
(MODERATE)

55. Research where pre-existing and non-manipulated variables are measured for differences or correlation is called
a. Post facto research
b. Naturalistic experiment
c. Observational research
d. Time-series research
(EASY)

56. According to NEO PI-R test of personality, the facets of aesthetics are coming under domains of personality.
a. Agreeableness
b. Extraversion
c. Openness to experience
d. Conscientiousness
(MODERATE)

57. What is NOT a core tenet in person-centered therapy?
a. Compliance
b. Empathy
c. Congruence
d. Acceptance
(EASY)

58. According to the Allport's trait theory of personality, a set of dominant characteristics that make up the core of a person's personality is called
a. Source trait
b. Secondary trait
c. Cardinal trait
d. Central trait
(EASY)

59. Attachment avoidance is related with the parent child relationship that involves
a. Primary caregiver is not present in the time of need
b. Distancing oneself from partner in relationship
c. Being anxious in relationship
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

60. If one part of the _____ lobe is destroyed, the person will not be able to see half of the object.
a. Frontal
b. Occipital
c. Temporal
d. Parietal
(MODERATE)

61_____ approach to personality believes in the inherent goodness of individuals and optimization of human potential
a. Existentialist
b. Phenomenological
c. Humanistic
d. Neo-Freudian
(EASY)

62. Which of the following areas of the brain is NOT involved in controlling movements of the body?
a. Primary
b. Secondary
c. Supplementary
d. Tertiary
(CHALLENGING)

63. …… is the area of the brain that is responsible for language production and damage to this area results in productive aphasia?
a. Wernicke's area
b. Cerebellum
c. Islets of langerhans
d. Broca's area
(EASY)

64. Man apprehends the nature of woman by virtue of his
a. Persona
b. Anima
c. Animus
d. Shadow
(EASY)

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65. If a cold spot is stimulated, you will feel a sensation of cold, even if the stimulus is something hot. This phenomenon is called
a. Cold adaptation
b. Double pain
c. Paradoxical cold
d. Hot adaptation
(MODERATE)

66. Which of the following sets of personality disorders have the most similar core features?
a. Narcissistic; schizotypal
b. Borderline; obsessive-compulsive
c. Avoidant; obsessive-compulsive
d. Antisocial; avoidant
(MODERATE)

67. The scientist–practitioner model (1949, also called the ....., is a training model for educational programs that provide trainee therapists with a foundation in both research and scientific practice.
a. Boulder model
b. Perma model
c. Clinical Science model
d. Glaser's Training model
(CHALLENGING)

68. A therapist encourages their clients to embrace their thoughts and feelings rather than resisting or feeling guilty for them, working on aspects such as 'cognitive diffusion' and 'psychological flexibility'. Which of the therapeutic tradition aligns with this orientation?
a. Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
b. Dialectical Behaviour Therapy
c. Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
d. Gestalt Therapy
(EASY)

69. The sense that registers the movement and position of the limbs is called
a. Auditory
b. Visual
c. Somasthetic
d. Kinesthetic
(MODERATE)

70. A therapist is using systematic desensitization to treat a client who has been experiencing a phobia of snakes. The first step to address in the anxiety hierarchy includes
a. Asking the client to hold a snake
b. Asking the client to look at a picture of a snake
c. Asking the client to avoid thinking about snakes
d. Asking the client to hold a dummy snake
(MODERATE)

71. Approach that focuses on common and usually measurable factors on which all individuals differ is
a. Idiographic
b. Inductive
c. Nomothetic
d. Epistemological
(EASY)

72. According to Piaget, which is the correct order of emergence of the following abilities?
A. Transitive inference
B. Deferred imitation
C. Pretend play
D. Abstract thinking
Choose the correct answer from the options given below
a.B, C, A, D
b.D, A, C, B
c.A, C, D, B
d. A, D, C, B
(MODERATE)

73. The concept of _____ in Whorfian hypothesis suggests that language determines the way people think and that people with different languages think differently. This is called
a. Algorithm
b. Linguistic specificity
c. Linguistic relativity
d. Linguistic dissonance
(EASY)

74. Which technique measures blood flow to different areas of the brain?
a. EEG
b. TMS
c. fMRI
d. a and c
(EASY)

75. The method called catharsis or the 'talking cure' was originally given by
a. Sigmund Freud
b. Ernest Jones
c. Anna Freud
d. Joseph Breuer
(MODERATE)

76. Job enlargement is a technique for ..... loading of the job
a. Vertical
b. Horizontal
c. Lateral
d. Diagonal
(MODERATE)

77. The most common cause of severe intellectual and emotional impairment in older individuals is
a. Parkinson's disease
b. Multiple sclerosis

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c. Alzheimer's disease
d. Senile psychosis
(MODERATE)

78. The sentence "Colorful blue ideas jump furiously" has correct ..... but incorrect .....
a. Morphemes; phonemes
b. Phonemes; morphemes
c. Semantics; syntax
d. Syntax; semantics
(MODERATE)

79. According to Rene Descartes, the mind is ....., but it is capable of thought and other cognitive processes
a. Material
b. Non material
c. Organic
d. Corporeal
(EASY)

80. The correct sequence of different stages of psycho-sexual development is
a. Anal, Oral, Phallic, Genital, Latency
b. Anal, Phallic, Oral, Genital, Latency
c. Oral, Anal, Latency, Phallic, Genital
d. Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital
(EASY)

81. Condition where there is homogeneity of variance among treatment variables and the variances of their differences are also similar, is called
a. Sphericity
b. Normality
c. Singularity
d. Homoscedasticity
(CHALLENGING)

82. The child's effort to master a complex and new task is generally supported in a flexible and contingent manner by parents and teachers. This process is called
a. Scaffolding
b. Social influence
c. Social mediation
d. Social referencing
(EASY)

83. According to Hans Selye's model, a general set of changes that the body goes through in response to a stressor, is known as
a. General Adaptation Syndrome
b. Trans-theoretical model
c. Allostatic load
d. Homeostatic response
(EASY)

84. Albert Ellis's ABCDE Model stands for:
a. A- Activating Event, B – Belief System, C – Consequences, D – Disputing, E – (New) Effect
b. A- Action, B – Belief System, C – Consequences, D – Disputing, E – (New) Effect
c. A- Activating Event, B – Brain Teaser, C – Consequences, D – Disputing, E – (New) Effect
d. A- Activating Event, B – Belief System, C – Care taking, D – Disputing, E – (New) Effect
(EASY)

85. In Existential approach to counselling the client is
a. Passive in therapy
b. Resolving error in thinking
c. Looking for meaning in life
d. Addressing unconscious conflicts
(EASY)

86. We can predict the changes in the operation of the universe because we understand the order, regularity with which its parts function. This is called
a. Determinism
b. Functionalism
c. Reductionism
d. Dynamism
(MODERATE)

87. Restatement of the feelings or emotions to clarify the client's focus, by the therapist is known as
a. Paraphrasing
b. Reflection
c. Active listening
d. Parroting
(MODERATE)

88. Wolfgang Köhler provided evidence of ..... learning.
a. Trial and error
b. Latent
c. Insight
d. Creative
(EASY)

89. The process of assimilating ideas into the body of existing knowledge through creative synthesis, is known as
a. Association
b. Perception
c. Construction
d. Apperception
(MODERATE)

90. The sleep stage lasting for approximately 5 minutes, marking the transition from sleep to wakefulness is called
a. REM sleep
b. Hypnogogic sleep
c. Sleep spindles
d. Non-REM sleep

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(MODERATE)

91. The first step in developing a training program includes
a. Choosing the training method
b. Designing the training program
c. Evaluating the training program
d. Training need analysis
(EASY)

92. According to _____ theory of emotions, autonomic arousal determines the intensity of an emotion but does not determine which emotion occurs. We identify an emotion on the basis of how we perceive the situation.
a. James- Lange
b. Cannon-Bard
c. Schachter and Singer
d. Solomon and Schachter
(EASY)

93. _____ explains why people reduce their output when they feel unfairly treated.
a. Herzberg's theory
b. Equity theory
c. Goal setting theory
d. Expectancy theory
(EASY)

94. The pursuit of knowledge through the observation of nature and the attribution of all knowledge to experience is called
a. Rationalism
b. Logical positivism
c. Empiricism
d. Structuralism
(EASY)

95. According to Allen and Meyer, _____ involves commitment based on the costs that the employee associates with leaving the organization.
a. Affective commitment
b. Normative commitment
c. Continuance commitment
d. Intrinsic commitment
(EASY)

96. _____ is a large bundle of nerve fibers that connect corresponding parts of one side of the brain with those of the other
a. Corpus callosum
b. Medulla oblongata
c. Cerebellum
d. Ventricles
(EASY)

97. Often people publically make prior attributions for any anticipated failure or poor performance in a forthcoming event. This strategy of self-presentation is called _____.
a. Self-handicapping
b. Self-affirmation
c. Self-fulfilling prophecy
d. Self-verification
(EASY)

98. Psychologists in the area of _____ focus on man-machine interaction, physical fatigue, strain and workplace design.
a. Personnel psychology
b. Training in development
c. Ergonomics
d. Industrial relations
(MODERATE)

99. Geert Hofstede's _____dimension characterizes tolerance for ambiguity.
a. Individualism
b. Power distance
c. Uncertainty avoidance
d. Masculinity
(EASY)

100. _____ is the delay in reaction time between congruent and incongruent stimuli.
a. Zeigarnik effect
b. Von Restorff effect
c. Space effect
d. Stroop effect
(MODERATE)

Power Within Psychology

ANSWER KEYS – DU 2021

1. Ans. b
Sol. Binocular cues are visual information taken in by two eyes that enable us a sense of depth perception, or stereopsis. Retinal disparity, also known as binocular parallax, refers to the small difference between the images projected on the two retinas when looking at an object or scene. This slight difference or disparity in retinal images serves as a binocular cue for the perception of depth. Binocular convergence refers to the amount of rotation your eyes have to do to focus on an object. Your eye muscles must contract and relax in order for you to focus on objects at different distances.

2. Ans. b
Sol. A conditioned stimulus is a substitute stimulus that triggers the same response in an organism as an unconditioned stimulus. Simply put, a conditioned stimulus makes an organism react to something because it is associated with something else. Here click makes the person wake because it is associated with alarm going on.

3. Ans. c
Sol. Tokenism is the practice of making only a perfunctory or symbolic effort (trivial positive efforts) to be inclusive to members of minority groups, especially by recruiting people from underrepresented groups in order to give the appearance of racial or gender equality within a workplace or educational context. The effort of including a token individual in work or school is usually intended to create the impression of social inclusiveness and diversity (racial, religious, sexual, etc.).

4. Ans. d
Sol. Hindsight bias is a psychological phenomenon in which one becomes convinced they accurately predicted an event before it occurred. It causes overconfidence in one's ability to predict other future events and may lead to unnecessary risks because people perceive past events as having been more predictable than they actually were. Hindsight bias is also known as the knew-it-all-along phenomenon or creeping determinism.

5. Ans. a
Sol. The excitation-transfer theory purports that residual excitation from one stimulus will amplify the excitatory response to another stimulus, though the hedonic valences of the stimuli may differ. The excitation-transfer process is not limited to a single emotion.

6. Ans. b
Sol. The recency effect is a cognitive bias in which those items, ideas, or arguments that came last are remembered more clearly than those that came first. The more recently heard, the clearer something may exist in a juror's memory.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Hypothalamus is considered most important for regulating hunger and satiety because within the hypothalamus are nerve cells that, when activated, produce the sensation of hunger. They do so by producing two proteins that cause hunger: neuropeptide Y (NPY) and agouti-related peptide (AGRP). These two sets of nerve cells initiate and send hunger signals to other areas of the hypothalamus.

8. Ans. d
Sol. Projection is a defense mechanism in which an individual recognizes their unacceptable traits or impulses in someone else to avoid recognizing those traits or impulses in themselves subconsciously. So the cheating here is projected on other people.

9. Ans. a
Sol. A negative attitude is a disposition, feeling, or manner that is not constructive, cooperative, or optimistic. It can affect anyone, just about anywhere. The Implicit Association Test (IAT) measures the strength of associations between concepts (e.g., black people, gay people) and evaluations (e.g., good, bad) or stereotypes (e.g., athletic, clumsy) through reaction time. The main idea is that making a response is easier when closely related items share the same response key.

10. Ans. b
Sol. The phenomenon of colour afterimage is explained by the opponent-process theory of colour perception. An afterimage in general is an optical illusion that refers to an image continuing to appear after exposure to the original image has ceased. Prolonged viewing of the coloured patch induces an afterimage of the complementary colour (for example, yellow colour induces a bluish afterimage).

11. Ans. a
Sol. Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development constitute an adaptation of a psychological theory originally conceived by the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget. At the preconventional level, morality is externally controlled. Rules imposed by authority figures are conformed to in order to avoid punishment or receive rewards. This perspective involves the idea that what is right is what one can get away with negative consequences or can get what is personally satisfying.

12. Ans. d
Sol. According to Maslow, the need higher than self-actualization is Transcendence. It refers the very highest and most inclusive or holistic levels of human consciousness, behaving and relating, as ends rather than means, to oneself, to significant others, to human beings in general, to other species, to nature, and to the cosmos.

13.Ans. c
Sol. Bystander effect is the inhibiting influence of the presence of others on a person's willingness to help someone in need.. An active bystander is someone who not only witnesses a situation, but takes steps to speak up or step in to keep a situation from escalating or to disrupt a problematic situation such as in the option mentioned above.

14. Ans. c

Sol. Avoidance-avoidance conflict is a situation involving a choice between two equally objectionable alternatives, for example, when an individual must choose between risky back surgery and living with pain. It is also called double-avoidance conflict.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Groupthink is a psychological phenomenon that occurs within a group of people in which the desire for harmony or conformity in the group results in an irrational or dysfunctional decision-making outcome. It occurs when desire for group consensus overrides people's common-sense desire to present alternatives, critique a position, or express an unpopular opinion. The desire for group cohesion often effectively drives out good decision-making and problem solving.

16. Ans. a
Sol. The halo effect is the tendency for positive impressions of a person, company, brand or product in one area to positively influence one's opinion or feelings in other areas.

17. Ans. b
Sol. The term 'psychological contract' refers to individuals' expectations, beliefs, ambitions and obligations, as perceived by the employer and the worker. Person-organization fit refers to the degree to which a person's personality, values, goals, and other characteristics match those of the organization. Person-job fit is the degree to which a person's knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics match the job demands.

18. Ans. c
Sol. In psychology, the false consensus effect, also known as consensus bias, is a pervasive cognitive bias that causes people to see their own behavioural choices and judgments as relatively common and appropriate to existing circumstances.

19. Ans. b & d
Sol. A person with a fearful avoidant attachment style may fear closeness and intimacy, but at the same time, feel they need and heavily rely on the support and care of others.

20. Ans. d
Sol. The evolutionary model maintains that people are naturally inclined to help one another because it contributes to the survival of the species and so it entails reciprocal helping and kin selection.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Encoding specificity is a principle that states that human memories are more easily retrieved if external conditions (emotional cues) at the time of retrieval are similar to those in existence at the time the memory was stored.

22. Ans. b
Sol. The best alternative to a negotiable agreement (BATNA) is the course of action that a party engaged in negotiations will take if talks fail, and no agreement can be reached. A strong BATNA gives that party a reasonably attractive alternative to negotiation. If an agreement cannot be reached the BATNA can be implemented with minimal disruption.

23. Ans. b
Sol. Mental rigidity and high levels of need for control are classic in case of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder but not in obsessive compulsive disorder.

24. Ans. b
Sol. Stereotype threat is a situational predicament in which people are or feel themselves to be at risk of conforming to stereotypes about their social group. It is purportedly a contributing factor to long-standing racial and gender gaps in academic performance. This is the reason the black participants performed poorly in comparison to the white participants but this was not the case when the same test was presented as non-diagnostic of intellectual abilities.

25. Ans. b
Sol. Structuralism is a theory of consciousness that seeks to analyse the elements of mental experiences, such as sensations, mental images, and feelings, and how these elements combine to form more complex experiences. According to this perspective images are the elements of ideas that are retrospective in nature, such as memory of a past experience.

26. Ans. a
Sol. Hallucinations are sensory experiences that appear real but are created by your mind that is perception in the absence of sensory stimuli. They can affect all five of your senses. For example, you might hear a voice that no one else in the room can hear or see an image that isn't real. Delusions are a specific symptom of psychosis so when one starts believing that they are transforming into what they are hallucinating about then it becomes a delusion. Delusions can be bizarre or non-bizarre in content; non-bizarre delusions are fixed false beliefs that involve situations that could occur in real life, such as being harmed or poisoned.

27. Ans. d
Sol. The just-world hypothesis or just-world fallacy is the cognitive bias that assumes that "people get what they deserve" those actions will have morally fair and fitting consequences for the actor.

28. Ans. b
Sol. Archival data refer to information that already exists in someone else's files. Originally generated for reporting or research purposes, it's often kept because of legal requirements, for reference, or as an internal record but sometimes it's available for research purpose. Some researchers make a distinction between archival and secondary data.

29. Ans. d
Sol. The Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient (Spearman's correlation, for short) is a nonparametric measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables measured on

at least an ordinal scale. It is denoted by the symbol r_s (or the Greek letter ρ, pronounced rho).

30. Ans. d
Sol. Many endocrine glands are also ductless glands, as they secrete the hormones they produce directly into the blood or lymph system so it will be circulated to the entire body. The pineal gland, the thymus gland, the pituitary gland, the thyroid gland, the spleen, and the two adrenal glands are all ductless glands. So thyroid is not an example of duct gland. Ducted glands secrete their products through well defined ducts like liver, salivary, sweat glands etc. They are also called exocrine glands.

31. Ans. c
Sol. The semi-interquartile range is half of the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile It is computed as one half the difference between the 75th percentile [often called (Q3.] and the 25th percentile (Q1.. The formula for semi-interquartile range is therefore: (Q3-Q1./b.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Three mountains task was used by Piaget to study Egocentrism in children. Egocentrism is the inability to differentiate between self and other. More specifically, it is the inability to accurately assume or understand any perspective other than one's own.

33. Ans. a
Sol. A Nominal Scale is a measurement scale, in which numbers serve as "tags" or "labels" only, to identify or classify an object. This measurement normally deals only with non-numeric (quantitative) variables or where numbers have no value. Above is an example of Nominal level of measurement as these are just categories with no hierarchy.

34. Ans. d
Sol. This investment of energy in an object, idea, or person is known as cathexis. Object choice also refers to the selection of a person toward whom libido or psychic energy is directed.

35. Ans. b
Sol. The range of values that leads the researcher to reject the null hypothesis is called the region of rejection.

36. Ans. d
Sol. Transference is a phenomenon within psychotherapy in which the feelings a person had about their parents, as one example, are unconsciously redirected or transferred to the present situation. It usually concerns feelings from a primary relationship during childhood.

37. Ans. d
Sol. The Kruskal–Walli's test (1952. is a nonparametric approach to the one-way ANOVA. The procedure is used to compare three or more groups on a dependent variable that is measured on at least an ordinal level.

38. Ans. c
Sol. Deindividuation is a concept in social psychology that is generally thought of as the loss of self-awareness in groups or anonymity, although this is a matter of contention.

39. Ans. d
Sol. Concurrent validity indicates the amount of agreement between two different assessments measured at a given time. Generally, one assessment is new while the other is well established and has already been proven to be valid.

40. Ans. a
Sol. A circadian rhythm or circadian cycle, is a natural, internal process that regulates the sleep–wake cycle and repeats roughly every 24 hours. These 24-hour rhythms are driven by a circadian clock, and they have been widely observed in plants, animals, fungi and cyanobacteria.

41. Ans. d
Sol. Inoculation theory is a social psychological/communication theory that explains how an attitude or belief can be protected against persuasion or influence in much the same way a body can be protected against disease–for example, through pre-exposure to weakened versions of a stronger, future threat to develop counter arguments.

42. Ans. b
Sol. A difference threshold is the minimum required difference between two stimuli for a person to notice change 50% of the time. The difference threshold is also called just noticeable difference.

43. Ans. a
Sol. The empty chair technique, also called the "two-chair technique" or simply "chairwork," is a gestalt therapeutic method used in talk therapy. Its objective is to start a "conversation" with parts of oneself or individuals from a person's past or present. It is also used often in psychodrama and emotion-focused therapy.

44. Ans. a
Sol. If a sound was emitted but the individual did not respond, that is classified as a "miss." If a individual indicates that they have heard a noise when in fact none was present, this is a "false alarm." These cases are undesirable.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Scorer reliability refers to the consistency with which different people who subjectively score the same test agree. For a test with a definite answer key, scorer reliability is of negligible concern.

46. Ans. a
Sol. The term isomorphism literally means sameness of form. In Gestalt psychology, Isomorphism is the idea that perception and the underlying physiological representation are similar because of related Gestalt qualities.
47. Ans. a

Sol. Motor Dexterity refers to the ability of a person to use the fingers, hands and arms to perform a task. Dexterity tests measure the accuracy of hand and finger movements under controlled conditions.

48. Ans. c
Sol. In classical conditioning if behaviour undergoes extinction, and then a delay ensues with no exposure to the CS or the UCS then Spontaneous recovery would happen. It can be defined as the reappearance of the conditioned response after a rest period or period of lessened response. If the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus are no longer associated, extinction will occur very rapidly after a spontaneous recovery.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Extraversion is defined by the general tendency to experience positive emotions in presence of others (outward orientation), as well as by traits such as sociable, lively, and active. Introversion is a personality trait characterized by a focus on internal feelings (thus inward orientation) rather than on external sources of stimulation.

50. Ans. b
Sol. Leptokurtic distributions are distributions with positive kurtosis larger than that of a normal distribution (that is they are peaked). It is fat-tailed, meaning that there are a lot of outliers.

51. Ans. a
Sol. In psychoanalytic theory, libido is psychic drive or energy, particularly associated with sexual instinct, but also present in other instinctive desires and drives so it is often regarded as the form of energy by which life instinct performs their work. Libido is influenced by biological, psychological, and social factors.

52. Ans. a
Sol. The Theory of Planned Behavior assumes that individuals act rationally, according to their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. The theory was intended to explain all behaviors over which people have the ability to exert self-control. Intergroup relations, violent conflicts and riots are group behaviours that can be explained using norm violation, relative deprivation and realistic conflict theory.

53. Ans. a
Sol. Displacement is a psychological defense mechanism in which a person redirects a negative emotion from its original source to a less threatening recipient. A classic example of the defense is displaced aggression.

54. Ans. b
Sol. Generalized anxiety disorder (or GAD) is marked by excessive, exaggerated anxiety and worry about everyday life events for no obvious reason. Dizziness, tiredness, a noticeably strong, fast or irregular heartbeat (palpitations), muscle aches and tension, trembling or shaking, excessive sweating, shortness of breath and inability to concentrate on work are symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Ex post facto study or after-the-fact research is a category of research design in which the investigation starts after the fact has occurred without interference from the researcher. So pre-existing and non-manipulated variables are measured for differences or correlation.

56. Ans. c
Sol. According to NEO PI-R test of personality, the facets of aesthetics come under openness to experience trait. Openness involves six facets, or dimensions: active imagination (fantasy), aesthetic sensitivity, attentiveness to inner feelings, preference for variety (adventurousness), intellectual curiosity, and challenging authority (psychological liberalism). Open people tend to be intellectually curious, creative and imaginative. They are interested in art and are voracious consumers of music, books and other fruits of culture.

57. Ans. a
Sol. According to Rogers's person centered therapy (1977., three characteristics, or attributes, of the therapist form the core part of the therapeutic relationship - congruence,unconditional positive regard (UPR) and accurate empathic understanding. Compliance is a part of behaviour therapy as well as REBT, but not person-centred theory. Compliance involves changing your behavior in some way because someone else requested you to do so.

58. Ans. c
Sol. A cardinal trait is one that dominates your entire personality, and hence your life—such as Ebenezer Scrooge's greed and Mother Theresa's altruism. Cardinal traits are not very common: Few people have personalities dominated by a single trait. Instead, our personalities typically are composed of multiple traits.

59. Ans. d
Sol. Avoidant attachment is an attachment style that develops during early childhood. It tends to occur in children who do not experience sensitive responses to their needs or distress due to absence of primary caregivers. Children with an avoidant attachment style may become very independent, both physically and emotionally and experience anxiety in relationships.

60. Ans. d
Sol. The parietal lobe in the right hemisphere of the brain is involved with awareness of the space on both sides of the body, while the left parietal lobe only governs the right side. So when part of Parietal lobe is destroyed, the person will not be able to see half of the object.

61. Ans. c
Sol. The humanistic approach emphasizes the personal worth of the individual, the centrality of human values, and the creative, active nature of human beings. The approach is optimistic and focuses on the noble human capacity to overcome hardship, pain and despair.

62. Ans. d
Sol. The motor cortex involved in controlling movements comprises three different areas of the frontal lobe: the primary motor cortex, the

premotor cortex, and the supplementary motor area. The primary motor cortex is critical for initiating motor movements. The secondary motor cortex is also located in frontal lobe and its function is to prepare for movement, especially proximal musculature. The nonprimary motor cortex, which is further divided into other areas such as the premotor and supplementary cortex, is involved with aspects of planning, initiating, and selecting the correct movement. Tertiary cortex is not in controlling movements of the body.

63. Ans. d
Sol. Broca's area is also known as the motor speech area. It is near the motor cortex and utilized in speech production, located in the inferior frontal gyrus. This area regulates breathing patterns while speaking and vocalizations required for normal speech. So damage to this area would result in productive aphasia.

64. Ans. b
Sol. Jung described the anima as the unconscious feminine side of a man and, the animus as the unconscious masculine side of a woman, each transcending the personal psyche. The anima and animus are described in Carl Jung's school of analytical psychology as part of his theory of the collective unconscious.

65. Ans. c
Sol. Paradoxical cold is an effect produced in thermal nerve endings that are sensitive to both cold and heat. The nerve fibers have double peaks, including one for heat that is above the threshold of pain. Thus, touching a hot object that fires a hot and cold receptor can produce an illusion of cold. The majority of scientists support the theory that paradoxical cold is a malfunction of the thermoreceptor system.

66. Ans. c
Sol. Avoidant and obsessive-compulsive both belong to cluster C personality disorders which are characterized by anxious, fearful thinking or behaviour. People with avoidant personality disorder have chronic feelings of inadequacy and are highly sensitive to being negatively judged by others. Though they would like to interact with others, they tend to avoid social interaction due to the intense fear of being rejected by others. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is characterized by a pervasive preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism, and control (with no room for flexibility) that ultimately slows or interferes with completing a task.

67. Ans. a
Sol. The scientist–practitioner model, also called the Boulder Model, is a training model for graduate programs that provide applied psychologists with a foundation in research and scientific practice.

68. Ans. c
Sol. Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) is an action-oriented approach that focuses on helping patients to behave more consistently with their own values and apply mindfulness and acceptance skills to their responses to uncontrollable experiences. ACT has been used effectively to help treat workplace stress, test anxiety, social anxiety disorder, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and psychosis.

69. Ans. d
Sol. The ability to know accurately the positions and movements of one's skeletal joints is called Kinesthesis. It refers to sensory input that occurs within the body. Postural and movement information are communicated via sensory systems by tension and compression of muscles in the body.

70. Ans. b
Sol. Systematic desensitization therapy is a type of behavioral therapy used to treat anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), phobias, and a fear of things like snakes or spiders. Here, the therapist proceeds from least phobic object to the most phobic object. So the least phobic object would to look at picture of a snake.

71. Ans. c
Sol. The nomothetic approach to personality focuses on the common similarities in attributes that people share, whereas, the idiographic approach to personality focuses on the unique characteristics of human beings.

72. Ans. a
Sol. According to Piaget, correct order of emergence of the abilities is:
For Piaget (1962. deferred imitation is a process in which a child will observe someone, usually an adult, completing an action. The child will then, after a period of time, imitate the action. It indexed the emergence of the child's representational capacity and was not fully developed until late in the second year of life (around 18–24 months). Pretend play is a form of symbolic play where children use objects, actions or ideas to represent other objects, actions, or ideas using their imaginations to assign roles to inanimate objects or people. This occurs in the preoperational stage.
Transitive inference (TI) is a form of deductive reasoning that allows one to derive a relation between items that have not been explicitly compared before. In a general form, TI is the ability to deduce that if Item B is related to Item C and Item C is related to Item D, then Item B must be related to Item D. This develops in formal operational stage.
Abstract thinking is the ability to think about objects, principles, and ideas that are not physically present. This is developed by concrete operational stage.

73. Ans. c
Sol. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity, also known as the Sapir–Whorf hypothesis, the Whorf hypothesis, or Whorfianism, is a principle suggesting that the structure of a language affects its speakers' worldview or cognition, and thus people's perceptions are relative to their spoken language.

74. Ans. c
Sol. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) measures the small changes in blood flow that occur with brain activity. fMRI may detect abnormalities within the brain that cannot be found with other imaging techniques.

75. Ans. d
Sol. While treating a patient known as Anna O., Breuer developed the cathartic method, or talking cure, for treating nervous disorders.

76. Ans. b
Sol. Job enlargement, or horizontal loading, involves a broadening of a role by adding different tasks. Job enlargement can lead to higher skill variety.

77. The most common cause of severe intellectual and emotional impairment in older individuals is
a. Parkinson's disease
b. Multiple sclerosis
c. Alzheimer's disease
d. Senile psychosis
(MODERATE)
Ans. c
Sol. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurologic disorder that causes the brain to shrink (atrophy) and brain cells to die. It's most common cause of severe intellectual and emotional impairment in older individuals.

78. Ans. d
Sol. In linguistics, syntax is the study of how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences. Semantics is the study of meaning, reference, or truth. In the above sentence the words are correct but sentence is not meaningful.

79. Ans. b
Sol. René Descartes (1596–1650. believed that mind exerted control over the brain via the pineal gland: His posited relation between mind and body is called Cartesian dualism or substance dualism. He held that mind was distinct from matter as it was non-material, but could influence matter.

80. Ans. d
Sol. The correct sequence of different stages of psycho-sexual development is the oral, anal, phallic, latent, and genital stages. The erogenous zone associated with each stage served as a source of pleasure. The psychosexual energy, or libido, was described as the driving force behind behaviour.

81. Ans. a
Sol. Sphericity is an important assumption of a repeated-measure ANOVA. It is the condition where the variances of the differences between all possible pairs of within-subject conditions (i.e., levels of the independent variable) are equal.

82. Ans. a
Sol. Scaffolding is an instructional method in which teachers demonstrate the process of problem solving for their students and explain the steps as they go along. By scaffolding the teacher is building a support system of initial knowledge before allowing the students to stand alone and work by themselves.

83. Ans. a
Sol. According to Hans Selye's model, a general set of changes that the body goes through in response to a stressor, is General adaptation syndrome (GAS). It describes the process your body goes through when you are exposed to any kind of stress, positive or negative. It has three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion.

84. Ans. a
Sol. The ABCDE coaching model is a behavioral therapy model developed by Albert Ellis. It has five stages: Activating event or situation, Beliefs, Consequences, Disputation of the beliefs and Effective new approach to dealing with the problem.

85. Ans. c
Sol. Existential psychology is a branch of psychology that studies how people come to terms with the basic givens of human existence. According to this perspective, people are looking out for a meaning of life through experience, work and suffering.

86. Ans. a
Sol. Determinism is the philosophical position that all events, physical or mental, including human behavior, are the necessary results of antecedent causes or other forces. The relationships between these antecedents and the behaviors they produce can be described by generalizations much like the laws that describe regularities in nature. It manifests itself in psychology as the position that all human behaviors result from specific, efficient causal antecedents, such as biological structures or processes, environmental conditions, or past experience.

87. Ans. b
Sol. Restatement of the feelings or emotions to clarify the client's focus, by the therapist is known as Reflection. Reflecting feelings is a statement made by a therapist or counsellor that is intended to highlight the feelings or attitudes implicitly expressed in a client's communication and to draw them out so that they can be clarified. When a counsellor uses reflection, s/he accurately describes the client's affective state from either verbal or nonverbal cues.

88. Ans. c
Sol. Wolfgang Köhler provided evidence of Insight Learning. In the 1920s, German psychologist Wolfgang Kohler was studying the behavior of apes. He designed some simple experiments that led to the development of one of the first cognitive theories of learning, which he called insight learning. In this experiment, Kohler hung a piece of fruit just out of reach of each chimp.

89. Ans. d
Sol. Apperception is "the process by which new experience is assimilated to and transformed by the residuum of past experience of an individual to form a new whole". In short, it is to perceive new experience in relation to past experience.
90. Ans. b
Sol. Hypnagogia is the transition between wakefulness and sleep. During this state, it's common to experience visual, audio, or other

types of hallucinations. It's also common to experience muscle jerks and sleep paralysis. Some people purposefully try to induce to hypnagogic to stimulate creativity.

91. Ans. d
Sol. The first step in developing a training program includes Training Needs Analysis (TNA). It is the process in which the company identifies training and development needs of its employees so that they can do their job effectively. It involves a complete analysis of training needs required at various levels of the organisation.

92. Ans. c
Sol. According to the Schacter–Singer theory, emotion results from the interaction between two factors: physiological arousal and cognition. More specifically, this theory claims that physiological arousal is cognitively interpreted within the context of each situation, which ultimately produces the emotional experience. So the autonomic arousal determines the intensity of an emotion but does not determine which emotion occurs. We identify an emotion on the basis of how we perceive the situation.

93. Ans. b
Sol. Equity theory focuses on determining whether the distribution of resources is fair to both relational partners. Equity is measured by comparing the ratio of contributions and benefits for each person so people reduce their output when they feel unfairly treated.

94. Ans. c
Sol. Empiricism is a theory that states that knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience. It is one of several views of epistemology, along with rationalism and skepticism. Empiricism emphasizes the role of empirical evidence in the formation of ideas, rather than innate ideas or traditions.

95. Ans. c
Sol. Continuance commitment relates to how much employees feel the need to stay at their organisation. A good example of continuance commitment is when employees feel the need to stay with their organisation because their salary and fringe benefits won't improve if they move to another organisation.

96. Ans. a
Sol. The corpus callosum is the primary commissural region of the brain consisting of white matter tracts that connect the left and right cerebral hemispheres.

97. Ans. a
Sol. Self-handicapping is a cognitive strategy by which people avoid effort in the hopes of keeping potential failure from hurting self-esteem. It can be seen as a method of preserving self-esteem but it can also be used for self-enhancement and to manage the impressions of others.

98. Ans. c
Sol. Ergonomics is the application of psychological and physiological principles to the engineering and design of products, processes, and systems. So, psychologists in the area of ergonomics focus on man-machine interaction, physical fatigue, and strain and workplace design.

99. Ans. c
Sol. Hofstede's cultural dimension named "uncertainty avoidance" is "the extent to which a society, organization, or group relies on social norms, rules, and procedures to alleviate the unpredictability of future events". This dimension characterizes tolerance for ambiguity.

100. Ans. d
Sol. In psychology, the Stroop effect is the delay in reaction time between congruent and incongruent stimuli. The effect has been used to create a psychological test that is widely used in clinical practice and investigation. It occurs when the name of a colour doesn't match the colour in which it's printed (e.g., the word "red" appears in blue text rather than red). In such a colour test you'd likely take longer to name the colour (and be more likely to get it wrong) than if the colour of the ink matched the word.

2021 Delhi University – Masters in Applied Psychology

1. A family in which calm prevails due to the fact that all power rests with one parent is considered as a family.
a. Schismatic
b. Neurotic
c. Skewed
d. Enmeshed
(EASY)

2. Freud believed that aggression was the result of _____.
a. The life instinct deflecting the death instinct outward rather than inward
b. People's instinctual enjoyment of inflicting pain on others
c. The processes of sexual selection
d. Imitating the behaviours of one's opposite-sex parent
(MODERATE)

3. According to classical psychoanalytic theory, a mechanism of defence in which various forbidden thoughts and impulses are attributed to another person rather than the self, thus reducing some anxiety, is called _____
a. Projection
b. Introjection
c. Reaction Formation
d. Regression
(EASY)

4. A person with _____ may have a grandiose sense of self-importance, a sense of entitlement, take advantage of others or lack empathy.
a. Narcissistic Personality Disorder
b. Histrionic personality disorder
c. Avoidant personality disorder
d. Anti-social personality disorder
(EASY)

5. Under the pressure of excessive anxiety, the ego is sometimes forced to take extreme measures to relieve it. This is generally called _____
a. Selective categorization
b. Defense mechanism
c. Symptom substitution
d. Selective abstraction
(EASY)

6. Which of the following is a major criterion of diagnosis of ADHD?
a. Inattention
b. Deficit in Social Communication
c. Repetitive pattern of behavior
d. All of the above
(EASY)

7. Response cost is a behavioural technique, which involves
a. Contingent withdrawal of earned reinforcer following undesirable behaviour
b. Time out from reinforcement following undesirable behaviour
c. Providing reinforcer following desirable behaviour
d. Changing the criterion of reinforcement
(EASY)

8. Children with _____ mental retardation has very limited vocabularies, speak in two-to-three-word sentences, and have IQ scores between 20 and 35.
a. Mild Retardation
b. Severe Retardation
c. Profound Retardation
d. Moderate Retardation
(EASY)

9. Which one of the following is not a symptom of arousal in post-traumatic stress disorder?
a. Irritddability
b. Reckless behaviour
c. Irrational fear
d. Hyperventilation
(MODERATE)

10. Which among the following was stated as "centre of consciousness" by Jung?
a. Ego
b. Anima
c. Superego
d. Schema
(EASY)

11. An individual's involvement with, satisfaction with, and enthusiasm for the work he or she does is called
a. Organizational commitment
b. Employee engagement
c. Job satisfaction
d. Perceived organizational support
(EASY)

12. The tendency to draw a general impression about an individual on the basis of a single characteristic is called
a. Halo effect
b. Contrast effect
c. Primacy effect

d. Stereotyping
(EASY)

13. The assumption that employees like work, are creative, seek responsibility, and can exercise self-direction is called
a. Theory X
b. Theory Y
c. Theory Z
d. Human Relations theory
(EASY)

14. Fiedler created the_____questionnaire to identify whether a person is task- or relationship-oriented.
a. Assumed similarity between opposites
b. Most preferred co-worker
c. Least preferred co-worker
d. Task-oriented leader
(EASY)

15. Private employment agency specializing in middle-and top-management placements are known as
a. Assessment centers
b. Consulting organizations
c. Talent hunt firms
d. Executive search firms
(EASY)

16. .....creates expectations that may be hard to reconcile or satisfy.
a. Role overload
b. Role ambiguity
c. Role erosion
d. Role conflict
(EASY)

17. A selection device that allows job candidates to learn negative as well as positive information about the job and organization is called
a. Realistic job preview
b. Placement
c. Background investigation
d. Conditional job offers
(EASY)

18. Which of the following is a hands-on simulation of part or all of the work that applicants for routine jobs must perform?
a. Job knowledge test
b. Performance test
c. Work sample test
d. Structured interviews
(MODERATE)

19. ..... is a performance appraisal technique in which the appraiser describes what the employee did that was especially effective or ineffective in a situation, citing only specific behaviors.
a. Graphic rating scales
b. Written essays
c. Behaviorally anchored rating scales
d. Critical incidents technique
(EASY)

20. According to Lewin's three-step model of organizational change, in order to facilitate change_____ are needed which direct behavior away from the status quo, can be increased. The....., which hinder movement away from equilibrium, can be decreased.
a. Driving forces, restraining forces
b. Restraining forces, driving forces
c. Positive forces, negative forces
d. Negative forces, positive forces
(EASY)

21. Which of the following therapies involves structural analysis that consists of diagnosing and separating the feeling- thinking and behavioural pattern of ego states?
a. Psychoanalysis
b. Psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapy
c. Behaviour analysis
d. Transactional analysis
(EASY)

22. In behavior therapy, the patient is taught the methods of progressive relaxation which is based on the work of
a. J. Wolpe
b. Edmund Jacobson
c. Arnold Lazarus
d. J. B. Watson
(EASY)

23. In which of the following therapies, the client is directed to pay attention to his/her moment-to moment experience?
a. Gestalt therapy
b. Behaviour therapy
c. Client-centred therapy
d. Existential therapy
(EASY)

24. When a client reacts to a therapist in ways that resemble how he or she would react to other authority figures, the process is called
a. Counter transference
b. Catharsis
c. Free association
d. Transference
(EASY)

25. 'Auxiliary chair' is a technique which is used in ..... therapy to include someone who is either absent or dead.
a. Adlerian psychotherapy
b. Psychodrama
c. Transactional analysis
d. Existential therapy
(EASY)

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26. Victor Frankl is known for
a. Client-centered therapy
b. Logotherapy
c. Directive therapy
d. Bibliotherapy
(EASY)

27. In which of the following therapies unconditional positive regard is an essential requirement?
a. Cognitive-behaviour therapy
b. Gestalt therapy
c. Transactional analysis
d. Person-centred therapy
(EASY)

28. Mitu thinks that, "I am a failure in life, if not selected in Civil Services." which understandably made her feel depressed, is an example of
a. All or none thinking
b. Circular thinking
c. Socratic thinking
d. Autistic thinking
(EASY)

29. .....is a positive reinforcement technique used to establish a gradual approximation to a response not in a person's behavioural repertoire?
a. Chaining
b. Systematic desensitization
c. Stimulus shaping
d. Response shaping
(EASY)

30. ..... is often experienced when people do not keep themselves busy with routine work, because there is no preordained design for living, people are faced with the task of creating their own meaning.
a. Existential vacuum
b. Existential neurosis
c. Existential nihilism
d. Existential crisis
(EASY)

31. According to which of the following principles ego considers external consequences of behaviour while expressing the impulses from the id?
a. Pleasure principle
b. Moral principle
c. Reality principle
d. Freudian slips
(EASY)

32. Riya is friendly, always willing to help others and compassionate. We would expect her to score highly on
a. Extraversion
b. Agreeableness
c. Neuroticism
d. Openness to experience
(MODERATE)

33. In which of the following stages pleasure is centered in the genital region?
a. Oral stage
b. Anal stage
c. Phallic stage
d. Genital stage
(EASY)

34. Trait theories of personality are least concerned with
a. Changing personality
b. Describing personality
c. Predicting personality
d. Personality development
(EASY)

35. The theory of personality which emphasizes taking personal responsibility and the human tendencies toward personal growth is called .....
a. Individualistic theory
b. Humanistic theory
c. Cognitive theory
d. Cognitive-behavioural theory
(EASY)

36. Karen Horney's study of personality is focused on
a. Anxiety during childhood
b. Biological changes during adolescence
c. Trait-based characteristics that were present in infancy
d. Environmental influences through adulthood
(EASY)

37. According to Jung, the archetype representing the masculine side of females is called
a. Animus
b. Anima
c. Introverts
d. Extroverts
(EASY)

38. According to Allport, a single trait that dominates an individual's entire personality is called
a. Secondary traits
b. Central traits
c. Cardinal traits
d. Source traits
(EASY)

39. According to Maslow, the intense emotional experiences during which individuals feel at one with the universe is called
a. Fully functioning person
b. Self-esteem

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c. Unconditional positive regard
d. Peak Experiences
(EASY)

40. Who among the following proposed, personality as a cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS)?
a. Mischel and Shoda
b. G. A. Kelly
c. Albert Bandura
d. Costa and McCrea
(EASY)

41. A set of ..... scores does not result in a unique set of grouped scores.
a. Raw
b. Polled
c. Frequency
d. Percentage
(EASY)

42. Which of the following research designs can be affected by Order effects?
a. Independent samples design
b. Repeated measures design
c. Matched group design
d. Single case design
(MODERATE)

43. With open-ended distribution may be the only measure that is reasonable to compute
a. Average deviation
b. Standard deviation
c. Semi-interquartile range
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

44. ..... should be used when data are treated at an ordinal level.
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Standard Deviation
(MODERATE)

45. If the scores in a series are 0, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16 and 20. What is the median?
a. 7
b. 8
c. 11
d. 15
(EASY)

46. If a researcher is testing a ..... hypothesis he/she must use a two-tailed test.
a. Uni-directional
b. Correlational
c. Non-directional
d. Null
(EASY)

47. A normal probability curve is
a. Negatively skewed in nature
b. Positively skewed in nature
c. Symmetrical in nature
d. Asymmetrical in nature
(EASY)

48. ..... is a non-parametric measure of correlation, which works with ordinal level data.
a. Pearson's r
b. Point-biserial correlation
c. Spearman's rho
d. Kappa coefficient
(EASY)

49. Which one of the following is easiest to obtain, but it is not stable across samples?
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Standard Deviation
(EASY)

50. If the null hypothesis is not true, but accepted then ..... is the probability that a Type II error will be made.
a. Alpha
b. Beta
c. 1- beta
d. Effect size
(EASY)

51. In play, the child engages in similar, if not identical activities with other children.
a. Cooperative
b. Associative
c. Parallel
d. Competitive
(EASY)

52. Erickson divided the life span in eight stages. Which one of the following stages matches correctly?
a. Infancy --- Autonomy Vs. Shame
b. Adolescence --- Trust Vs. Mistrust
c. Early Childhood --- Identity Vs. Identity Confusion
d. Middle adulthood --- Generativity Vs. Stagnation
(EASY)

53. The kind of fear that emerges first during infancy is the fear of.....
a. Snakes and spiders

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b. Strangers
c. Imaginary creatures
d. Darkness
(EASY)
Ans. b
Sol. Fear of strangers is the first fear to emerge in infancy.

54. f MRI, primarily measures
a. Action potential circuits
b. Oxygen concentration in blood
c. Neuronal activity
d. Equipotentiality
(EASY)

55. According to Piagetian theory of cognitive development conservation skills develop at
a. Sensory-motor stage
b. Pre-operational stage
c. Formal operation
d. Concrete operational stage
(EASY)

56. In which of the following stages of moral development, children obey rules automatically, without using reason or judgment, and regard adults in authority as omnipotent?
a. Morality by Constraint
b. Conventional Morality
c. Formal Operations
d. Post Conventional Morality
(EASY)

57. Development of the internal organs occurs during the period of the .....
a. Embryo
b. Fetus
c. Zygote
d. None of the above
(EASY)

58. The 'cognitive developmental' approach to the study of moral reasoning was pioneered by
a. L. Kohlberg
b. J. Piaget
c. C. Gilligan
d. A. Bandura
(EASY)

59. In ....., adolescents alternate between binge eating and purging through self-induced vomiting or with laxatives.
a. Anorexia nervosa
b. Obesity
c. Bulimia
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

60. In Piaget's theory, the Formal Operational stage of cognitive development occurs during
a. Childhood
b. Early childhood
c. Adolescence
d. Adulthood
(EASY)

61. Köhler formulated an overarching organizing law of ..... the tendency of experiences to assume the simplest shapes possible.
a. Similarity
b. Congruence
c. Pragnanz
d. Organization
(EASY)

62. At which of the following stages of psychosexual development the children/adolescents feel pleasure by self-stimulation of the genitals?
a. Latency stage
b. Genital stage
c. Oedipal stage
d. Phallic stage
(EASY)

63. Thorndike's assertion stating "The more an act or response is used in a given situation, the more strongly the act becomes associated with that situation." is called
a. Law of Effect
b. Law of Exercise
c. Law of Acquisition
d. Law of Primary reinforcement
(EASY)

64. One of the concepts, which Karen Horney introduced to the field of psychology, was
a. Existential anxiety
b. Castration anxiety
c. Basic anxiety
d. Neurotic anxiety
(EASY)

65. A learning situation that involves behavior emitted by an organism rather than elicited by a detectable stimulus is called.....
a. Operationalism
b. Reinforcement
c. Operant conditioning
d. Law of parsimony
(EASY)

66. Titchener's name was closely associated with.....
a. Structuralism
b. Functionalism
c. Behaviouism
d. Cognitivism
(EASY)

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67. According to Freud, ... provides the energy by which the ego, at the behest of the moralizing superego, represses sexual wishes.
a. Eros
b. Libido
c. Id
d. Thanatos
(EASY)

68. A human being is "an assembled organic machine ready to run". Who made this statement?
a. C. G. Sherrington
b. J. B. Watson
c. P. P. Pavlov
d. William James
(EASY)

69. Which of the following authors held the view that all so-called instincts are learned behaviours and even reflexes are learned reactions acquired in the uterus?
a. J. B. Watson
b. Z. Y. Kuo
c. C. G. Jung
d. Calvin Hall

70. Jung's theory of personality is called
a. Functional Psychology
b. Structural Psychology
c. Analytical Psychology
d. Individual Psychology
(EASY)

71. Transfer of humoral immunity in the form of ready-made antibodies from one individual to another is called
a. Active immunity
b. Passive immunity
c. Innate immunity
d. None of the above
(EASY)

72. Jean Charcot demonstrated that hysterical phenomena such as loss of feeling in limbs or fainting could be produced by
a. Hypnosis
b. Suggestion
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. None of the above
(EASY)

73. Health maintenance is influenced by .....
a. Personality
b. Coping tactics
c. Health related habits
d. All of the above
(EASY)

74. The stress, which is related to combat experiences, childhood sexual assault is called
a. Chronic Stress
b. Distant Stress
c. Naturalistic Stress
d. Acute time-limited Stress
(MODERATE)

75. Rene Descartes believed that the soul was located within the .....
a. Adrenal gland
b. Pineal gland
c. Pituitary gland
d. Gonads
(EASY)

76. Partial or complete blockage of the arteries due to accumulation of fatty deposits on the inner walls of the arteries is called
a. Nerosclerosis
b. Atherosclerosis
c. Systemic sclerosis
d. None of the above
(EASY)

77. The chemical form in which most fat exists in the body is called
a. Triglycerides
b. Alveolus
c. Caecum
d. Pyloric sphincter
(EASY)

78. A group of blood disorders typified by very slow or absent blood clotting is called
a. Foetal alcohol syndrome
b. Haemophilia
c. Polygenic gene disorders
d. Down syndrome
(EASY)

79. A form of 'heart attack' caused by blockages to the coronary circulation is called
a. Heart burn
b. Coronary spasm
c. Silent Heart attack
d. Myocardial infarction
(EASY)

80. A large collection of nuclei that modify bodily movements on a minute-to-minute basis is called
a. Central sulcus
b. Lateral sulcus
c. Amygdala
d. Basal ganglia
(EASY)

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81. As parallel railway tracks stretch out towards the horizon, they appear closer together. This depth cue is called
a. Interposition
b. Linear perspective
c. Retinal disparity
d. Convergence
(EASY)

82. "Psychology should focus not on consciousness or experience but on behaviour-actions that can be observed and measured", which of the following psychologists made this statement?
a. Willhelm Wundt
b. E. B. Titchner
c. J. B. Watson
d. B. F. Skinner
(EASY)

83. Which of the following concepts of classical conditioning explains the return of phobia even months after its successful behavioural treatment?
a. Symptom Substitution
b. Spontaneous Remission
c. Spontaneous Recovery
d. Extinction
(EASY)

84. Figure and ground relationship helps to clarify the distinction between .....and ……..
a. Perception and Memory
b. Sensation and Perception
c. Perception and Reasoning
d. Short-term and Long-term Memory
(MODERATE)

85. Decade by decade, generation by generation, people's raw scores on IQ tests have gradually increased, this phenomenon is called
a. Rosenthal effect
b. Von Restoff effect
c. Zeigarnik effect
d. Flynn effect
(EASY)

86. Despite shifts in the pattern of sensations, the tendency to perceive the object as the same, is called
a. Law of grouping
b. Perceptual constancy
c. Relative size
d. Figure ground perception
(EASY)

87. Which of the following is a characteristic of people with narcolepsy?
a. Periods of a minute when they fail to breathe
b. Repetitive leg movements during sleep
c. A sleep pattern resembling that of an aged person
d. Sudden intrusions of REM sleep into the waking period
(MODERATE)

88. Stimulus events or consequences that strengthen responses that precede it is called
a. Positive reinforcers
b. Positive punishers
c. Negative punishers
d. Discrimination
(EASY)

89. "If something looks like a duck, waddles like a duck, and quacks like a duck, chances are it's a duck." This saying is an example of
a. Representativeness heuristic
b. Anchoring and adjustment heuristic
c. Categorization
d. Hind-sight
(MODERATE)

90. Consistent occurrence of behaviour in the presence of a discriminative stimulus is called
a. Stimulus control
b. Response control
c. Stimulus generalization
d. Response generalization
(EASY)

91. In …….. , one or more members of the group do not fully contribute to their maximum capacity, to the group activity.
a. Social facilitation
b. Social conformity
c. Social loafing
d. Social inhibition
(EASY)

92. …… is a form of direct social influence in which one person orders others to do something, and they do so.
a. Obedience
b. Compliance
c. Loafing
d. Conformity
(EASY)

93. In …… type of task, the ultimate product or output results from the combination of the contributions by each and every member of the group.
a. Additive
b. Compensatory
c. conjunctive
d. Disjunctive
(EASY)

94. The idea that arousal produced by one stimulus can increase a person's emotional reaction to another stimulus is called
a. Excitation transfer

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b. Incompatible responses
c. Emotional aggression
d. Displacement
(EASY)

95. In technique, the person will first gain compliance for smaller requests and then puts forth his/her larger request.
a. Ingratiation
b. Door in the face
c. Foot in the door
d. That's not all
(EASY)

96. A final barrier that prevents women, as a group, from reaching top positions in the workplace is known as
a. Glass cliff effect
b. Stereotyping
c. Glass ceiling effect
d. Gender role norms

97. ..... includes viewing in-group and out-group members primarily as members of large, mutually inclusive group, thereby diminishing the importance of intergroup differences.
a. Re-summarization
b. Re-categorization
c. Reunion
d. Reunification
(EASY)

98. A cognitive bias by which we tend to assume that an individual with one positive characteristic also possesses other (even unrelated) positive characteristics is called.....
a. Halo effect
b. Primacy effect
c. Reciprocal liking
d. Heuristic
(EASY)

99. Message that dealt with planning strategy or technique was labelled as .....
a. Orientation message
b. Stimulation message
c. Evaluation message
d. Task irrelevant message
(EASY)

100. Reciprocal helping and kin selection are two main kinds of helping, according to
a. Arousal: Cost-Reward Model
b. Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis
c. Negative State Relief Model
d. Evolutionary Perspective
(EASY)

ANSWER KEYS – DU 2021

1. Ans. c
Sol. Skewed family is a family in which one spouse is severely dysfunctional and the other spouse assumes an acquiescent, peace-making stance to maintain equilibrium.

2. Ans. a
Sol. Sigmund Freud considered aggression to be a consequence of a more primary instinct he called Thanatos, an innate drive toward disintegration that Freud believed was directed against the self i.e. outward rather than inward.

3. Ans. a
Sol. Projection is the process of displacing one's feelings onto a different person, animal, or object. The term is most commonly used to describe defensive projection—attributing one's own unacceptable urges to another.

4. Ans. a
Sol. Narcissistic personality disorder involves having an inflated sense of their own importance, a deep need for excessive attention and admiration, troubled relationships, and a lack of empathy for others.

5. Ans. b
Sol. Defense mechanisms are behaviors people use to separate themselves from unpleasant events, actions, or thoughts such as guilt or shame. They often distort reality and can be thus called extreme. These were developed by Anna Freud, the daughter of Sigmund Freud.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Inattention is the primary symptom of ADHD. ADHD is a chronic condition including attention difficulty, hyperactivity and impulsiveness.
ADHD often begins in childhood and can persist into adulthood. It may contribute to low self-esteem, troubled relationships and difficulty at school or work. Deficit in Social Communication and Repetitive pattern of behaviour are major feature of ASD

7. Ans. a
Sol. Response cost (RC) is a punishment procedure in which conditioned reinforcers (points, tokens, or money) are withdrawn to suppress a response, and it has been used as a behavior therapy technique on its own and in conjunction with reinforcement in token economies.

8. Ans. b
Sol. The DSM-IV classifies mental retardation into four stages based on severity: mild (IQ score of 50-55 to approximately 70., moderate (IQ score of 30-35 to 50-55., severe (IQ score of 20-25 to 35-40., and profound (IQ score of less than 20-25.. Children with severe mental retardation has very limited vocabularies, and they speak in two-to-three-word sentences

9. Ans. c
Sol. A phobia is an irrational fear of something that's unlikely to cause harm. When someone has a phobia, they experience intense irrational fear of a certain object or situation. Irrational fear or phobia is not a symptom of PTSD as fear in PTSD is rational due to the traumatic memories.

10. Ans. a
Sol. According to Jung, the ego represents the conscious mind as it comprises the thoughts, memories, and emotions a person is aware of. The ego is largely responsible for feelings of identity and continuity. Jung (1933. outlined an important feature of the personal unconscious called complexes.

11. Ans. b
Sol. Employee engagement is a fundamental concept in the effort to understand and describe, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the nature of the relationship between an organization and its employees.

12. Ans. a
Sol. The halo effect is the tendency for positive impressions of a person, company, brand or product in one area to positively influence one's opinion or feelings in other areas.

13. Ans. b
Sol. Theory Y denotes a positive view of human nature and assumes individuals are generally industrious, creative, and able to assume responsibility and exercise self-control in their jobs. Theory X (assumes a negative view of human nature) and Theory Y are both theories of human work motivation and management given by Douglas McGregor.

14. Ans. c
Sol. The least preferred co-worker (LPC) scale was created by Fiedler to know whether leaders are task oriented or relationship oriented. It requires a person to rate the one individual they would least want to work with—the least-preferred co-worker—using a range of 18 to 25 bipolar (positive or negative) adjectives, with ratings from 1 to 8. The LPC score is then computed by totalling all the ratings.

15. Ans. d
Sol. Executive search firms are specialized recruitment services that find top-level candidates for senior, executive, or other highly specialized positions for clients. Many clients use them to find candidates that may not be immediately identifiable in the market and, essentially, avoid the cost of a bad hire.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Role conflict is a special form of social conflict that takes place when one is forced to take on two different and incompatible roles at the same time. Often, two or more roles collide in certain situations.

17. Ans. a
Sol. A Realistic Job Preview (RJP) is a recruiting approach used by an organization to communicate the important aspects of the job prior to the offer of a position. Applicants weigh such information against their own preferences as they learn about both positive and negative information about job..

18. Ans. c
Sol. Work sample tests are methods used to assess an individual's ability to successfully perform a job. These tests require individuals to perform tasks that are physically and/or psychologically similar to those they would experience on the job (Schneider & Schmitt, 1986..

19. Ans. d
Sol. The critical incident technique (CIT) is a research method in which the research participant is asked to recall and describe a time when a behavior, action, or occurrence impacted (either positively or negatively) a specified outcome (for example, the accomplishment of a given task).

20. Ans. a
Sol. Kurt Lewin developed a change model involving three steps: unfreezing, changing and refreezing. For Lewin, the process of change entails creating the perception that a change is needed i.e. there must be presence of driving forced, then moving toward the new, desired level of behavior and, finally, solidifying that new behavior as the norm (this happens when driving forces>restraining forces.). Driving forces are those that push in a direction that causes the change to occur or that facilitate the change because they push a person in a desired direction. Restraining forces are those that counter the driving force and hinder the change because they push a person away from a desired direction.

21. Ans. d
Sol. Transactional analysis is a psychoanalytic theory and method of therapy wherein social interactions are analyzed to determine the ego state of the communicator as a basis for understanding behavior. In transactional analysis, the communicator is taught to alter the ego state as a way to solve emotional problems.

22. Ans. b
Sol. Edmund Jacobson developed the technique of progressive muscle relaxation, which is an important technique in the behavioural therapy, especially used in case of anxiety.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Gestalt therapy aims for the client to gain greater awareness of their experience of being in the world. Gestalt therapists do not have a goal of changing their clients. In fact, clients are encouraged to focus on becoming more aware of themselves, staying present, and processing things in the here and now.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Transference is a phenomenon within psychotherapy in which the feelings a person had about their parents, as one example, are unconsciously redirected or transferred to the present situation. It usually concerns feelings from a primary relationship during childhood.

25. Ans. b
Sol. 'Auxiliary chair' is a technique which is used in psychodrama. Psychodrama is an action method, often used as psychotherapy, in which clients use spontaneous dramatization, role playing, and dramatic self-presentation to investigate and gain insight into their lives.
"The auxiliary chair technique has two aspects:
1) The substitution of chairs for the subject or auxiliary egos, or for both
2) The transfer of a behavior from the subject to the chair for objective and clarification purpose."

26. Ans. b
Sol. Logotherapy is a therapeutic approach that helps people find personal meaning in life. It's a form of psychotherapy that is focused on the future and on our ability to endure hardship and suffering through a search for purpose.

27. Ans. d
Sol. Person-centred therapy, also known as person-centred or client-centred counselling, is a humanistic approach that deals with the ways in which individuals perceive themselves consciously, rather than how a counsellor can interpret their unconscious thoughts or ideas. This was developed by Carl Rogers. It focuses on unconditional positive regard, congruence and empathy.

28. Ans. a
Sol. All-or-nothing thinking refers to thinking in extremes. You are either a success or a failure. Your performance was totally good or totally bad. If you are not perfect, then you are a failure. This is one of the cognitive biases. So Mitu feels that either she is a failure or not a failure

29. Ans. d
Sol. In shaping, the form of an existing response is gradually changed across successive trials towards a desired target behavior by reinforcing exact segments of behavior. This increases the frequency of such behavior. We then withhold reinforcement until a slight movement is made toward the spot.

30. Ans. a`
Sol. Existential Vaccum, according to Viktor Frankl is the inability to find or create meaning in life, leading to feelings of emptiness, alienation, futility, and aimlessness. Most existentialists have considered meaninglessness to be the quintessential symptom or ailment of the modern age.

31. Ans. c
Sol. In Freudian psychology and psychoanalysis, the reality principle is the ability of the mind to assess the reality of the external world, and to act upon it accordingly, as opposed to acting on the pleasure principle.

32. Ans. b
Sol. Agreeableness is a personality trait that can be described as cooperative, polite, kind, and friendly. People high in agreeableness are more trusting, affectionate, altruistic, and generally displaying more prosocial behaviors than others.

33. Ans. c
Sol. The phallic stage is the third stage of psychosexual development, spanning the ages of three to six years, wherein the infant's libido (desire) centers upon their genitalia as the erogenous zone.

34. Ans. a
Sol. The trait theories of personality look at personality as being relatively permanent and enduring phenomenon. These theories are least concerned with situational influenced and changes in personality.

35. Ans. b
Sol. Humanistic psychologists try to see people's lives as those people would see them. They tend to have an optimistic perspective on human nature focusing on emphasizes taking personal responsibility and the human tendencies toward personal growth. They focus on the ability of human beings to think consciously and rationally, to control their biological urges, and to achieve their full potential.

36. Ans. a
Sol. Psychoanalytic theorist Karen Horney developed one of the best-known theories of neurosis. She believed that neurosis resulted from basic anxiety caused by interpersonal relationships. Horney's theory proposes that strategies used to cope with anxiety can be overused, causing them to take on the appearance of needs.

37. Ans. a
Sol. The anima and animus are described in Carl Jung's school of analytical psychology as part of his theory of the collective unconscious. Jung described the animus as the unconscious masculine side of a woman, and the anima as the unconscious feminine side of a man, each transcending the personal psyche.

38. Ans. c
Sol. A Cardinal Trait is a trait that defines and dominates one's personality and behavior. For example, Oprah Winfrey's cardinal trait could be sociability. She is sometimes called the "queen of talk" because of her extraordinary ability to talk to different kinds of people.

39. Ans. d
Sol. A peak experience as defined by Maslow is an altered state of consciousness characterized by euphoria, often achieved by self-actualizing individuals.

40. Ans. a
Sol. The cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS) is a theory of personality given Mischel and Scoda that emphasizes the importance of situational variables and the cognitive qualities of the individual on the development of personality. These individual cognitive qualities influence behavior and how a person interacts with the environment. This model was given by Walter Mischel and Yuichi Shoda.

41. Ans. a
Sol. A raw score is a datum point or value that has not been altered in any way. Raw scores are original measurements from surveys, tests, or other instruments that have not been weighted, transformed, or converted into any other form. Raw scores are also called observed scores.

42. Ans. b
Sol. Repeated Measures design is an experimental design where the same participants take part in each condition of the independent variable. This means that each condition of the experiment includes the same group of participants so order effects are observed. Repeated Measures design is also known as within groups, or within-subjects design.

43. Ans. c
Sol. The semi-interquartile range is half of the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile so it can be used for open ended distributions.

44. Ans. b
Sol. The mode can be used for any level of measurement, but it's most meaningful for nominal and ordinal levels. It is the best choice for nominal data.
The median can only be used on data that can be ordered – that is, from ordinal, interval and ratio levels of measurement. It is the best choice for an ordinal data.
The mean can only be used on interval and ratio levels of measurement.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Median is the middlemost value of ordered data. Data is already arranged in ascending order. Here midmost term is $(n+1)/2 = 4^{th}$ term (Note here total no. Of observations are odd)
Hence, 11 is the median in the above data.

46. Ans. c
Sol. A nondirectional hypothesis is a type of alternative hypothesis used in statistical significance testing. ... Sometimes called a two-tailed test, a test of a nondirectional alternative hypothesis does not state the direction of the difference; it indicates only that a difference exists.

47. Ans. c
Sol. A normal probability curve is symmetrical in nature, that is, it is not skewed and has a skewness of 0.

48. Ans. c
Sol. Spearman's Rho is a non-parametric test used to measure the strength of association between two variables on ordinal level, where the value $r = 1$ means a perfect positive correlation and the value $r = -1$ means a perfect negative correlation.

49. Ans. c
Sol. Mode is a measure of central tendency that is easy to obtain and is unstable across samples. Mode is the value with highest frequency in a given data set.

50. Ans. b
Sol. In statistical hypothesis testing, a type I error is the mistaken rejection of an actually true null hypothesis, while a type II error is the mistaken acceptance of an actually false null hypothesis.

51. Ans. b
Sol. Associative play is a fundamental stage of a child's development when they begin learning simple social skills, like how to interact with their peers at playtime engaging in similar if not identical activities with other children. It's their first stage of social interaction. Learning about the stages of play can help you maximize your child's learning potential with every age.

52. Ans. d
Sol. Generativity VS Stagnation stage takes place during middle adulthood (ages 40 to 65 yrs). During middle age individuals experience a need to create or nurture things that will outlast them, often having mentees or creating positive changes that will benefit other people.

53. Ans. b
Sol. Fear of strangers is the first fear to emerge in infancy.

54. Ans. b
Sol. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) measures the small changes in blood flow and oxygen that occur with brain activity.

55. Ans. d
Sol. In the third, or concrete operational, stage, from age 7 to age 11 or 12 occur the beginning of logic in the child's thought processes and the beginning of the classification of objects by their similarities and differences as well as conservation skills. Add conservation skills.

56. Ans. a
Sol. The morality of constraint implies that children, until into their adolescence will follow their parent's orders, without considering the reasoning or consequences behind them.

57. Ans. a
Sol. After conception, your baby begins a period of dramatic change known as the embryonic stage. This stage runs from the 5th through the 10th week of pregnancy. During this stage, the baby is called an embryo. There are numerous changes that occur during the embryonic stage.

58. Ans. a
Sol. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning. Kohlberg's theory suggests that moral development occurs in a series of six stages. The theory also suggests that moral logic is primarily focused on seeking and maintaining justice.

59. Ans. c
Sol. Bulimia is a potentially life-threatening eating disorder. People with this condition binge eat. They then take steps to avoid weight gain. Most commonly, this means vomiting (purging). But it can also mean excessive exercising or fasting.

60. Ans. c
Sol. In the last of Piaget's stages, formal operations (age 12 to Adulthood), abstract thinking becomes possible. Teenagers not only understand concepts that have no physical reality, but also they get deeply involved in hypothetical thinking, or thinking about possibilities and even impossibilities.

61. Ans. c
Sol. The law of prägnanz is sometimes referred to as the law of good figure or the law of simplicity. This law holds that when you're presented with a set of ambiguous or complex objects, your brain will make them appear as simple as possible. The word prägnanz is a German term meaning "good figure."

62. Ans. d
Sol. The phallic stage is the third stage of psychosexual development, spanning the ages of three to six years, wherein the infant's libido centers upon their genitalia as the erogenous zone.

63. Ans. b
Sol. Law of exercise states that, in learning, the more frequently a stimulus and response are associated with each other, the more likely the particular response will follow the stimulus. The law implies that one learns by doing and one cannot learn a skill, for instance, by watching others.

64. Ans. c
Sol. Karen Horney introduced the idea of basic or realistic anxiety. Basic anxiety is a term used by psychoanalytic theorist Karen Horney. She developed one of the best-known theories of neurosis. Horney believed that neurosis resulted from basic anxiety caused by interpersonal relationships.

65. Ans. c
Sol. Operant conditioning is a type of associative learning process through which the strength of a behavior is modified by reinforcement or punishment. So behavior is emitted by an organism rather than elicited by a detectable stimulus.

66. Ans. a
Sol. Titchener's name was closely associated with Structuralism. It was the first school of psychology and focused on breaking down mental processes into the most basic components. Researchers tried to understand the basic elements of consciousness using a method known as introspection.

67. Ans. d
Sol. According to Freud humans have a life instinct (eros) and a death instinct, called thanatos. This death instinct compels humans to engage in risky and destructive behaviors that could lead to death (remember, it is an instinct for personal death).

68. Ans. b
Sol. The above statement was said by John Watson, a proponent and father of Behavioural perspective to Psychology.

69. Ans. a
Sol. John Watson, a proponent and father of Behavioural perspective to psychology believed that all instincts are nothing but learned behaviours and that even reflexes are reactions acquired in the mother's womb.

70. Ans. c
Sol. Analytical psychology is a term coined by Carl Jung, a Swiss psychiatrist, to describe research into his new "empirical science" of the psyche. It was designed to distinguish it from Freud's psychoanalytic theories as their seven-year collaboration on psychoanalysis was drawing to an end between 1912 and 1913.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Passive immunity is provided when a person is given antibodies to a disease rather than producing them through his or her own immune system. A newborn baby acquires passive immunity from its mother through the placenta.

72. Ans. c
Sol. According to Jean Charcot hysterical phenomenon could be produced by hypnosis and suggestion. Charcot believed that a hypnotized state was very similar to a bout of hysteria, and so he hypnotized his patients in order to induce and study their symptoms.

73. Ans. d
Sol. Maintaining physical and mental health is influenced by personality, coping tactics as well as health related habits.

74. Ans. b
Sol. Distant stressors are stress that happened a long time ago but continue to affect your immune system negatively because of emotional and cognitive issues. Some examples of distant stressors include: Child abuse, Prisoner of war, sexual assault, etc.

75. Ans. c
Sol.The pineal gland is a tiny organ in the center of the brain that played an important role in Descartes' philosophy. He regarded it as the principal seat of the soul and the place in which all our thoughts are formed.

76. Ans. b
Sol. Atherosclerosis is a disease that occurs when plaque builds up inside arteries. The arteries get hard and narrow, which can restrict blood flow and lead to blood clots, heart attack or stroke. Atherosclerosis may begin in childhood, and it gets worse over time.

77. Ans. a
Sol. Triglycerides are fats from the food we eat that are carried in the blood. Most of the fats we eat, including butter, margarines, and oils, are in triglyceride form. Excess calories, alcohol or sugar in the body turn into triglycerides and are stored in fat cells throughout the body.

78. Ans. b
Sol. Haemophilia is a mostly inherited genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding. This results in people bleeding for a longer time after an injury, easy bruising, and an increased risk of bleeding inside joints or the brain.

79. Ans. d
Sol. A myocardial infarction (MI), commonly known as a heart attack occurs when blood flow decreases or stops to the coronary artery of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle. The most common symptom is chest pain or discomfort which may travel into the shoulder, arm, back, neck or jaw.

80. Ans. d
Sol. The function of the basal ganglia is to fine-tune the voluntary movements. They do so by receiving the impulses for the upcoming movement from the cerebral cortex, which they process and adjust. They convey their instructions to the thalamus, which then relays this information back to the cortex.

81. Ans. b
Sol. Linear perspective refers to the fact that we perceive depth when we see two parallel lines that seem to converge in an image. Examples include railway tracks and road. Some other monocular depth cues are interposition, the partial overlap of objects, and the relative size and closeness of images to the horizon.

82. Ans. b
Sol. The above statement was made by John Watson, a proponent and the father of Behavioural perspective to Psychology. Watson believed that psychology should primarily be scientific observable behaviour so he disregarded all terms like mental processes, introspection, consciousness, etc.

83. Ans. d
Sol. Spontaneous recovery is a phenomenon of learning and memory that was first named and described by Ivan Pavlov in his studies of classical conditioning. In that context, it refers to the re-emergence of a previously extinguished conditioned response after a delay. It explains the return of phobia even months after its successful behavioural treatment.

84. Ans. a
Sol. This is in reference to the Gestalt theory of perception. The figure-ground relationship helps define the figure or central, primary aspect of a view against its background. It explains sensation and perception. The image presented to us is processed visually using sensation. But it is recognised as figure and ground separately through Perception which involves how the brain selects, integrates, organizes, and interprets sensory information.

85. Ans. d
Sol.The Flynn effect is the substantial and long-sustained increase in both fluid and crystallized intelligence test scores that were measured in many parts of the world over the 20th century.

86. Ans. b
Sol. Perceptual constancy, also called object constancy, or constancy phenomenon, the tendency of animals and humans to see familiar objects as having standard shape, size, colour, or location regardless of changes in the angle of perspective, distance, or lighting.

87. Ans. d
Sol. Those with narcolepsy generally experience the REM stage of sleep within five minutes of falling asleep, while people who do not have narcolepsy (unless they are significantly sleep deprived) do not experience REM until after a period of slow-wave sleep, which lasts for about the first hour or so of a sleep cycle.

88. Ans. a
Sol. Positive reinforcement occurs when a behavior is encouraged by rewards. If a child enjoys candy and cleaning the room is the desired behavior, the candy is a positive reinforcer (reward) because it is something that is given or added when the behavior occurs. This makes the behavior more likely to recur.
Note- reinforcement always increases the probability of behaviour and positive refers to addition of a stimulus.

89. Ans. a
Sol. The representativeness heuristic describes a heuristic where decisions are based on comparisons to mental representations of stereotypes, prototypes, or preconceived outcomes. So the object here matches with stereotypes, prototypes, or preconceived images of ducks so its chances are high that it's a duck.

90. Ans. a
Sol. Stimulus control is a phenomenon in operant conditioning (also called contingency management) that occurs when an organism behaves in one way in the presence of a given stimulus and another way in its absence.

91. Ans. c
Sol. Social loafing is the phenomenon of a person exerting less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when working alone. It is seen as one of the main reasons groups are sometimes less productive than the combined performance of their members working as individuals.

92. Ans. a
Sol. Obedience is a form of direct social influence that involves performing an action under the orders of an authority figure. It differs from compliance (which involves changing your behavior at the

request of another person) and conformity (which involves altering your behavior in order to go along with the rest of the group).

93. Ans. a
Sol. An additive task is a task or project that a group can complete by aggregating individual members' efforts or contributions. Groups usually outperform individuals on such tasks, but overall group productivity rarely reaches its maximum potential owing to social loafing.

94. Ans. a
Sol. Excitation-transfer theory purports that residual excitation from one stimulus will amplify the excitatory response to another stimulus, though the hedonic valences of the stimuli may differ. The excitation-transfer process is not limited to a single emotion.

95. Ans. c
Sol. The foot in the door technique is a compliance tactic that assumes agreeing to a small request increases the likelihood of agreeing to a second, larger request. So, initially you make a small request and once the person agrees to this, they find it more difficult to refuse a bigger one (Freedman & Fraser, 1966.

96. Ans. c
Sol. The glass ceiling effect is the pervasive resistance to the efforts of women and minorities to reach the top ranks of management in major corporations. It is unclear exactly who named the phenomenon, but the term was heavily used during the mid-1980s.

97. Ans. b
Sol. An individual will change the way they view the out-group through a social categorization process called recategorization where former out-group members become incorporated into individual's representations of the in-group.

98. Ans. a
Sol. The halo effect is a type of cognitive bias in which our overall impression of a person influences how we feel and think about their character. Essentially, your overall impression of a person ("He is nice!") impacts your evaluations of that person's specific traits ("He is also smart!").

99. Ans. a
Sol. Messages that deal with planning or technique are known as orientation messages. These are task relevant messages.

100. Ans. d
Sol. Coevolution, or reciprocal selection, is when each of two interacting species affects the fitnesses of phenotypes in the other species. This can become an obligate (required) trait. Kin selection is the evolutionary strategy that favours the reproductive success of an organism's relatives, even at a cost to the organism's own survival and reproduction. Kin altruism can look like altruistic behaviour whose evolution is driven by kin selection.

Power Within Psychology

2021 Jamia Millia Islamia – Masters in Applied Psychology

1. Deepak is 34 years old, but his mind has never gone beyond the level of a second-grade child. Deepak would be classified as ____ developmentally delayed
a. Mildly
b. Severely
c. Profoundly
d. Moderately
(MODERATE)

2. Rekha is 4 years old. The intelligence test that would most likely be used to determine her IQ is the
a. WAIS-IV
b. WISC-IV
c. Dover test
d. WPPSI-III
(MODERATE)

3. Which of the following disorder is a type of cultural sexual fear?
a. Taijin-kyafu-sho
b. Amok
c. Susto
d. Koro
(MODERATE)

4. Which term does not belong here with other options?
a. Bipolar
b. Hypochondria
c. Dysthymia
d. Major depression
(MODERATE)

5. Which mood disorder is a consistently sad mood?
a. Bipolar
b. Cyclathymia
c. Mania
d. Major depression
(EASY)

6. When anxiety is unrelated to any known, realistic factor, it is called
a. Free-floating anxiety
b. Panic
c. Phobia
d. Acute
(EASY)

7. In ____, a psychoanalyst encouraged the patient to talk about whatever came to mind.
a. Free association
b. Dream interpretation
c. Resistance
d. Transference
(EASY)

8. Compared to traditional psychoanalysis, modern psychodynamic therapy is
a. More directive
b. Less directive
c. More action oriented
d. More focused on the id
(MODERATE)

9. Psychotherapies that attempt to change disorder behaviour directly are known as
a. Insight
b. Action
c. Biomedical
d. Psychoanalytic
(EASY)

10. Which of the following types of therapy makes the greatest use of body language?
a. Psychoanalysis
b. Person-centred therapy
c. Gestalt therapy
d. Rogerian therapy
(EASY)

11. ____ occurs when people do what they are asked to do whether or not they want to do it.
a. Normative influence
b. Compliance
c. Obedience
d. None of the above
(EASY)

12. ___ is the tendency to change one's beliefs or behaviours in ways that are consistent with group standard
a. Commitment
b. Compliance
c. Conformity
d. None of the above
(EASY)

13. ___ is the subjective discomfort we feel when our social relations are deficient in quantity and quality
a. Social rejection
b. Loneliness

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c. Social integration
d. Jealousy
(EASY)

14. _____ is the sharing of personal feelings and information with another individual.
a. Self disclosure
b. Exchange relationship
c. Social power
d. None of the above
(EASY)

15. ____ refers to the positive forces that cause members to want to stay in group and also to the negative forces that discourage members from leaving a group
a. Cohesiveness
b. Social dilemma
c. Social compensation
d. None of the above
(EASY)

16. Social support is an example of ____ in the stress process.
a. Demand
b. Resources
c. Challenge
d. Anxiety
(EASY)

17. ___ is helping someone with no expectation of reward or personal benefit.
a. Altruism
b. Sympathy
c. Empathy
d. None of the above
(EASY)

18. ___ is defined as action that is intended to hurt another person. It has both biological and social origins.
a. Frustration
b. Aggression
c. Disinhibition
d. None of the above
(EASY)

19. Which is NOT the Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
a. Ego
b. Physiological
c. Safety
d. Esteem
(EASY)

20. The collection of the beliefs that we hold about ourselves is known as ____
a. Self esteem
b. Self concept
c. Self regulation
d. Self promotion
(EASY)

21. The most likely predictor of the development of prejudice and discrimination between two groups is the degree of ____ between the groups
a. Similarity
b. Conflict
c. Distance
d. Emotionality
(MODERATE)

22. The theory attitude-to-behaviour process model is proposed by
a. Fazio
b. Ajzen
c. Fishman
d. Krosnick
(EASY)

23. On the managerial grid, managers performed best under ___ style
a. 5,5
b. 1,9
c. 9,1
d. 9,9
(MODERATE)

24. Balance theory is proposed by
a. Doob
b. Leon Festinger
c. Green Wald
d. Heider
(EASY)

25. If you express an attitude to a friend who then provides positive reinforcement, your attitude is likely to be ___
a. Weakened
b. Strengthened
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
(EASY)

26. Who gave the theory of cognitive dissonance?
a. Likert
b. Doob
c. Leon Festinger
d. None of the above
(EASY)

27. If behaviour is assumed to be caused by internal personality characteristics, this is known as
a. Situational cause
b. Dispositional cause
c. Fundamental attribution error
d. Actor-observer bias

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(EASY)

28. Which type of light do rods respond
a. Low intensity light such as night
b. Bright light
c. Sun light
d. None of the above
(EASY)

29. Which of the following structures perform transduction?
a. Vitreous humor
b. Lens
c. Retina
d. Corneas
(EASY)

30. Rods and cones are which type of cell?
a. Cell mutation
b. Photoreceptor cell
c. Ganglion cell
d. None of the above
(EASY)

31. Form of feedback using brain-scanning devices to provide feedback about brain activity in an effort to modify behaviour
a. Biofeedback
b. Neuro feedback
c. Cognitive learning
d. None of the above
(EASY)

32. Cognition refers to
a. Behaviour that is observable and external
b. Behaviour that is directly measurable
c. The mental events that take place while a person is behaving
d. Memories
(EASY)

33. Seligman found many similarities between his 'helpless' dogs and people suffering from
a. Aggressive behaviour syndrome
b. Mental illness
c. Schizophrenia
d. Depression
(EASY)

34. Who added the concept of reinforcement to learning theory?
a. Watson
b. Skinner
c. Thorndike
d. Pavlov
(EASY)

35. The physical trace of memory in the brain is called the
a. Memogram
b. Engram
c. Sonogram
d. Pachygram
(EASY)

36. The best method for encoding long-term memories is probably to use is ____
a. Maintenance rehearsal
b. Elaborative rehearsal
c. Sleep learning
d. None of the above
(EASY)

37. Memory can be best described as
a. A series of storage bins
b. A process of storage
c. An active system that encodes, stores and retrieved information
d. A series of passive data files
(EASY)

38. What is the basic unit of sound in a language?
a. Morphemes
b. Phonemes
c. Semantics
d. Syntax
(EASY)

39. In Gardner's view, astronauts, navigators and artist would be high in
a. Verbal/linguistic
b. Visual/spatial
c. Interpersonal
d. Intrapersonal
(MODERATE)

40. Sternberg has found that ___ intelligence is a good predictor of success in life but has a low relationship to ___ intelligence.
a. Practical, academic
b. Practical, creativity
c. Academic, creativity
d. None of the above
(CHALLENGING)

41. IRS series satellites are used for which of the following?
a. Communication
b. Astronomy
c. Remote sensing
d. Forestry
(EASY)

42. Sundarbans in India is a fine example of which among the following kinds of forests?
a. Dry forests
b. Deciduous forests
c. Tidal forests

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d. Wet deciduous forests
(EASY)

43. The birth anniversary of which national leader is being observed as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas?
a. Sardar Vallabhbhai patel
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Mahatma Gandhi
d. VD Savarkar
(EASY)

44. When is the International Day of Rural women observed every year?
a. October 10
b. October 15
c. October 20
d. October 25
(EASY)

45. For how much time a person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister?
a. 2 months
b. 3 months
c. 6 months
d. 9 months
(EASY)

46. Which article protects a person's right to travel abroad under Indian Constitution?
a. Article 15
b. Article 21
c. Article 19
d. None of the above
(EASY)

47. Who among the following is the ex-officio chairman of the Council of States?
a. Governor
b. Chief Minister
c. President
d. Vice-President
(EASY)

48. Which country won the inaugural ICC World Test Championship (WTC)?
a. India
b. New Zealand
c. Australia
d. England
(EASY)

49. India's National Sports Awards includes how many sports awards presented by the President of India?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 6
d. 9
(EASY)

50. In which of the following the sound cannot travel?
a. Gas
b. Liquid
c. Solid
d. Vacuum
(EASY)

51. Optical Fibre Technology works on which of these principles of physics?
a. Bernoulli's principle
b. Newton's law of motion
c. Total internal reflection of light
d. Photoelectric effect
(EASY)

52. Louise Gluck, who has won the 2020 Nobel Prize for Literature belongs to which country?
a. Russia
b. United States
c. Australia
d. Germany
(EASY)

53. The foundation stone of Jamia Millia Islamia was laid on
a. 29 October 1918
b. 29 October 1920
c. 29 October 1947
d. 29 October 1987
(EASY)
Ans. b
Sol. Jamia Millia Islamia university was founded on 29 October, 1920.

54. The Nalanda University was founded by which Gupta ruler mentioned as Shakraditya?
a. Samudragupta
b. Kumargupta 1
c. Skandagupta
d. Chandragupta 1
(EASY)

55. Where is the headquarters of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) located?
a. Geneva
b. Rome
c. Paris
d. Nairobi
(EASY)

56. National public broadcaster, Prasar Bharati, is a ___ body/
a. Regulatory
b. Statutory

c. Quasi-judicial
d. Constitutional
(EASY)

57. Guillian-Bare syndrome is reported to be associated with which vaccine?
a. AstraZenca-Oxford Vaccine
b. Covaxin
c. Sputnik
d. Sinovac
(EASY)

58. K417N mutation is associated with which classification of SARS-CoV-2 virus?
a. Alpha
b. Beta
c. Delta
d. Delta plus
(EASY)

59. Who was the first vice chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia?
a. Dr Zakir Hussain
b. Hakim Ajmal Khan
c. Mohammad Ali Jauhar
d. Maulana Mehmud Hasan
(EASY)

60. World mental health day is celebrated on
a. October 10
b. March 10
c. October 15
d. None of the above
(EASY)

61. Cumulative frequency graph is called___
a. Histogram
b. Bar diagram
c. Ogive
d. None of the above
(EASY)

62. What is range?
a. Measure of variability
b. Measure of central tendency
c. Measure of progression
d. Measure of mode
(EASY)

63. What is Spearman's Rho?
a. Measure of correlation
b. Measure of dispersion
c. Measure of normal probability
d. None of the above
(EASY)

64. The value in a series of observation which occurs with highest frequency is called
a. Median
b. Mode
c. Mean
d. None of the above
(EASY)

65. Which scale has a true zero point and constitutes of the highest type of scale in terms of meaning
a. Nominal scale
b. Ordinal scale
c. Interval scale
d. Ratio scale
(EASY)

66. When the group is made up of individuals of nearly the same ability it is called
a. Homogenous
b. Heterogenous
c. Complex
d. None of the above
(EASY)

67. Variables are
a. Something that we can measure
b. The main focus of research
c. Something that can vary in terms of precision
d. All of the above
(EASY)

68. What is type 1 error ____
a. Type one error is obtaining a non significant result when it should be significant
b. Type one error is obtaining a non-significant result by sampling error alone
c. Type one error is where we reject the null hypothesis when it is true
d. None of the above
(EASY)

69. ___ set up an experiment known as Stanford Prison Experiment
a. Stanley Milgram
b. Philip Zimbardo
c. Muzafer Sherif
d. Solomon Asch
(EASY)

70. The ___ is also called as small brain
a. Cerebrum
b. Hypothalamus
c. Limbic system
d. None of the above
(EASY)

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71. Which of the following glands secretes serotonin and melatonin hormones?
a. Thyroid
b. Thymus
c. Pineal
d. Pancreas
(EASY)

72. The information is passed from one neuron to another neuron by chemical known as
a. Cell membrane
b. Neurotransmitters
c. Nerve impulses
d. None of the above
(EASY)

73. Which is the lowest part of the brainstem?
a. Medulla oblongata
b. Pons
c. Cerebellum
d. None of the above
(EASY)

74. Psychological tests are connected with the assessment of
a. Personality only
b. Perception only
c. All aspects of psychological functioning
d. Sociability
(EASY)

75. Content validity requires
a. Item validity
b. Sampling validity
c. Both items and sampling validity
d. None of the above
(EASY)

76. If a curve can be folded along a vertical line so that the two halves of it coincide, it is called ___
a. Proper curve
b. Symmetrical curve
c. Skew curve
d. None of the above
(EASY)

77. The coefficient of correlation between the two sets of tests scores is a
a. Validity coefficient
b. Real coefficient
c. Reliability coefficient
d. None of the above
(EASY)

78. ____ is the difference between the extreme vales of a variate
a. Dispersion
b. Quartile deviation
c. Range
d. None of the above
(EASY)

79. If the same relative score levels are preserved on the two measurements, the test is
a. Valid
b. Reliable
c. Correct
d. None of the above
(EASY)

80. Douglas Mc Gregor is associated with which of these
a. Two factor theory
b. Theory X and Y
c. Goal setting theory
d. ERG theory
(EASY)

81. The process by which inhibitory and excitatory postsynaptic potentials summate and control the rate of firing of a neuron.
a. Enzymatic deactivation
b. Neural integration
c. Auto receptors
d. None of the above
(EASY)

82. A receptor molecule located on a neuron that responds to the neurotransmitter released by that neuron.
a. Auto receptors
b. Neurons
c. Post synaptic membrane
d. None of the above
(EASY)

83. Division of a foundation cell that give rise to two identical founder cell is known as
a. Synapse
b. Glia cell
c. Symmetric division
d. Founder cell
(EASY)

84. Death of a cell caused by a chemical signal that activates a generic mechanism inside the cell
a. Asymmetric division
b. Choroid plexus
c. Neural tube
d. Apoptosis
(EASY)

85. ___ controls the autonomic nervous system and the endocrine system and organizes behaviors related to the survival of the species.
a. Neuroreceptor cells

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b. Basal ganglia
c. Hypothalamus
d. Fornix
(EASY)

86. ___ have both organizational and activational effects on aggression in males and females
a. Androgen
b. Cortex
c. Serotonin
d. None of the above
(EASY)

87. Which of the following endocrine glands releases sugar stores in the liver to maintain proper balance of sugar in the blood?
a. Pituitary
b. Adrenal
c. Pancreas
d. Thyroid
(EASY)

88. The osmoreceptors located in the hypothalamus just above the ___ stimulate the release the antidiuretic hormone (ADH).
a. Pituitary gland
b. Adrenal gland
c. Thyroid gland
d. Pineal gland
(MODERATE)

89. Protrusion on top of the mid brain, part of the visual system is
a. Inferior colliculi
b. Substantia nigra
c. Brainstem
d. Superior colliculi
(MODERATE)

90. __ consists of the portion of the mesencephalon beneath the tectum
a. Hind brain
b. Cerebellum
c. Metencephalon
d. tegmentum
(EASY)

91. Who was deeply interested in Personality and identified several kinds of trait?
a. Freud
b. Maslow
c. Cattel
d. Allport
(EASY)
Ans. d

92. During which of the following psychosexual stages the male child develops Oedipus complex
a. Anal stage
b. Latency stage
c. Genital stage
d. Phallic stage
(EASY)

93. According to Jung, the part of the mind containing universal human memories is called the ___ unconscious.
a. Personal
b. Cognitive
c. Collective
d. Animistic
(EASY)

94. Which of Freud's parts of the personality is most like a director?
a. Id
b. Ego
c. Superego
d. Unconscience
(EASY)

95. According to behaviorists, personality is
a. Driven by unconscious forces
b. A set of learned responses
c. Motivated by a striving for success
d. Collection of specific traits
(EASY)

96. Rogers believed that in order for people to become fully functioning, they must received ____ from the important people in their lives
a. Unconditional positive regard
b. Conditional positive regard
c. Positive reinforcement
d. Positive modelling
(EASY)

97. In the Big Five theory of personality 'A' stands for
a. Agreeableness
b. Anxiousness
c. Anxiety
d. Affectionate
(EASY)

98. Which of the following methods would never be used by a behaviourist?
a. Interview
b. Projective test
c. Direct Observation
d. Personality Inventory
(MODERATE)

99. Observer bias would be a problem for any of the following method except
a. Interview

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b. Projective test
c. Direct observation
d. Personality inventory
(MODERATE)

100. How many source traits did Cattel use in developing his personality inventory?
a. 5
b. 16
c. 10
d. 23
(MODERATE)

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS – JMI 2021

1. Ans. d
Sol. If profound and severe developmental delay would have been present, the individual would not have been able to develop in line with that of a second-grade child. If there was mild delay, there would have been development greater than that of a second-grade child. Hence, in the above case, there is moderate developmental delay.

2. Ans. d
Sol. The WPPSI III is an appropriate instrument for children aged 2 years 6 months to 7 years 3 months. So Rekha's age falls within this test.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Koro syndrome is a culturally related disorder characterized by intense anxiety that the penis (vulva or nipples in females) is shrinking or retracting and will recede into the body. Usually, it occurs in epidemics in South eastern Asia, being extremely rare in western countries.

4. Ans. b
Sol. Bipolar, dysthymia and major depression are all related to depressive symptoms while hypochondria is related to anxiety in regards to one's health.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Consistently sad mood is one of the symptoms of major depressive disorder. Cyclothymia causes emotional ups and downs, but they're not as extreme as those in bipolar I or II disorder. Mania is a period of extreme high energy or mood associated with bipolar disorder.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Free-floating anxiety is a general sense of uneasiness that is not tied to any particular object or specific situation. The term is often used to describe feelings of discomfort, nervousness, worry, and anxiety that appear for seemingly no reason.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Free association is the expression of the content of consciousness without censorship as an aid in gaining access to unconscious processes. The technique is used in psychoanalysis which was originally devised by Sigmund Freud out of the hypnotic method of his mentor and colleague, Josef Breuer.

8. Ans. a
Sol. The modern psychodynamic theory is much shorter and more directive as compared to the classical, traditional psychoanalysis. Modern psychodynamic theory is more ation oriented than previous ones but action oriented is used to better explain behavioural or cognition techniques so option a is the most appropriate answer.

9. Ans. b
Sol. The psychotherapies that attempt to change disorder behaviour directly are known as action theories. Most behavioural therapies would fall under action therapies.

10. Ans. c
Sol. During a session, a gestalt therapist will observe the client's body language and movement such as tapping their foot, wringing their hands, or making a certain facial expression. Therefore, they pay close attention to the body language of patients and may even ask them to give their tapping leg a voice. In a similar way to role-play, the patient would be asked to speak as if they were a specific part of themselves. Mentioning body language also serves to draw patients back into the present moment.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Obedience is a form of social influence that involves performing an action under the orders of an authority figure. It differs from compliance (which involves changing your behavior at the request of another person) and conformity or normative influence (which involves altering your behavior in order to go along with the rest of the group).

12. Ans. c
Sol. Conformity is a type of social influence involving a change in belief or behavior in order to fit in with a group. This change is in response to real (involving the physical presence of others) or imagined (involving the pressure of social norms / expectations) group pressure.

13. Ans. b
Sol. Loneliness is an unpleasant emotional response to perceived isolation. Loneliness is also described as social pain—a psychological mechanism which motivates individuals to seek social connections. It is often associated with an unwanted lack of connection and intimacy.

14. Ans. a
Sol. Self-disclosure is a process of communication by which one person reveals information about themself to another. The information can be descriptive or evaluative, and can include thoughts, feelings, aspirations, goals, failures, successes, fears, and dreams, as well as one's likes, dislikes, and favourites.

15. Ans. a

Sol. Group cohesiveness (also called group cohesion and social cohesion) arises when bonds link members of a social group to one another and to the group as a whole. Although cohesion is a multi-faceted process, it can be broken down into four main components: social relations, task relations, perceived unity, and emotions.

16. Ans. b
Sol. Social support and mental strength are examples of resources in the stress process. Situational requirements constitute the demands.

17. Ans. a
Sol. Altruism is the principle and moral practice of concern for happiness of other human beings or other animals, resulting in a quality of life both material and spiritual.

18. Ans. b
Sol. "Aggression" refers to a range of behaviors that can result in both physical and psychological harm to yourself, others, or objects in the environment. Aggression centers on hurting another person consciously.

19. Ans. a
Sol. Ego is a part of Freudian theory of personality while physiological, safety and esteem are the needs in Maslow's hierarchy theory.

20. Ans. b
Sol. One's self-concept is a collection of beliefs about oneself. Generally, self-concept embodies the answer to the question "Who am I?"

21. Ans. b
Sol. Social conflict is the struggle for agency or power in society. Social conflict occurs when two or more actors oppose each other in social interaction, each exerts social power with reciprocity in an effort to achieve incompatible goals whilst preventing the other from attaining their own. So it is the most likely predictor of the development of prejudice and discrimination between two groups.

22. Ans. a
Sol. In 1986, Fazio and his colleagues proposed a model of the attitude-to-behavior process. In this model, behaviors stem from individuals' perceptions of an attitude object and a situation in which the attitude object is encountered.

23. Ans. d
Sol. The sound (previously, team) style (9,9) is the most effective management style as characterized by the Managerial Grid. It has high concern for people and high concern for production. As suggested by the propositions of Theory Y, managers choosing to use this style encourage teamwork and commitment among employees. This method relies heavily on making employees feel they are constructive parts of the company.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Balance theory is a sociological construct originated by Fritz Heider that explores relative valence of a range of positive to negative psychosocial relationships among individuals and networks of many such relationships.

25. Ans. b
Sol. Positive reinforcement would lead to increase in the occurrence of the behaviour preceding it. Hence, the attitudes expressed in the above case are likely to be strengthened.
Note- Reinforcement always leads to increase in response.

26. Ans. c
Sol. In 1957, Leon Festinger proposed the theory of Cognitive Dissonance in his book 'A theory of Cognitive Dissonance'.

27. Ans. b
Sol. If behaviour is assumed to be caused by internal factors, it is known as dispositional cause and when it is assumed to be caused by external factors, it is known as situational cause.

28. Ans. a
Sol. Rods respond to low intensity lights like the night light and help us with night vision. On the other hand, cones respond to bright light and fine detail.

29. Ans. c
Sol. The retina in the eye performs transduction where it converts the light energy into a neural impulse which is then carried on to the brain.

30. Ans. b
Sol. Rods and cones respond to light stimuli and are referred to as photoreceptor cells. These are located in the retina of both the eyes.

31. Ans. b
Sol. When the feedback is related to brain activity, it refers to neurofeedback while when the feedback is related to any other body part; it is generally referred to as the biofeedback.

32. Ans. c
Sol. Cognition is a term referring to the mental processes involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension. These cognitive processes include thinking, knowing, remembering, judging, and problem-solving. 1 These are higher-level functions of the brain and encompass language, imagination, perception, and planning.

33. Ans. d
Sol. Learned helplessness is seen in patients with major depressive disorder. It was studied by Seligman in his dog experiment.

34. Ans. b
Sol. B F Skinner gave the idea of positive and negative reinforcement and punishment in his theory of operant conditioning.

35. Ans. b

Sol. An engram is a unit of cognitive information imprinted in a physical substance, theorized to be the means by which memories are stored as biophysical or biochemical changes in the brain or other biological tissue, in response to external stimuli.

36. Ans. b
Sol. Elaborative rehearsal is a way to most effectively memorize information and maintain it in your long-term memory. By making associations between the new information you're trying to learn and the information you already know, you're making your brain process the information in a more in-depth way.

37. Ans. c
Sol. Memory refers to the processes that are used to acquire, store, retain, and later retrieve information. Human memory involves the ability to both preserve and recover information we have learned or experienced.

38. Ans. b
Sol. A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that may cause a change of meaning within a language but that doesn't have meaning by itself. A morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that provides a specific meaning to a string of letters (which is called a phoneme).

39. Ans. b
Sol. Visual-spatial learning style, or visual-spatial intelligence, refers to a person's ability to perceive, analyze, and understand visual information in the world around them. Essentially, they can picture concepts with their mind's eye. So it is particularly useful for astronauts, navigators and artist.

40. Ans. a
Sol. Sternberg has found that practical intelligence is a good predictor of success in life, but has a low relationship to analytical or academic intelligence.

41. Ans. d
Sol. India began development of an indigenous Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite program to support the national economy in the areas of agriculture, water resources, forestry and ecology, geology, water sheds, marine fisheries, coastal management, weather forecasting, natural calamities, and disaster management.

42. Ans. c
Sol. Sundari is the typical tree of tidal forests. It is found in abundance in the lower Ganga delta of West Bengal. This is the reason why it is popularly known as Sunderban. It is known for its hard and durable timber. Tidal forests grow mainly in the deltaic regions of the Ganga, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna which are flooded by tides and high sea waves.

43. Ans. a
Sol. National Unity Day is celebrated in India on 31 October. It was introduced by the Government of India in 201d. The day is celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

44. Ans. b
Sol. The International Day of Rural Women is observed on 15th of October, each year.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Sometimes, a person who is not a member of Parliament can also become a minister. But such a person has to get elected to one of the Houses of the Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.

46. Ans. d
Sol. The right to move freely throughout the territory of India is bestowed under Article 19 of the Indian constitution, however, the right to travel abroad has been derived from the right to life and personal liberty provided under Article 2a.

47. Ans. d
Sol. Each member is elected for a term of six years. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. The House also elects a Deputy Chairman from among its members.

48. Ans. b
Sol. The International Cricket Council (ICC) on Friday congratulated New Zealand on clinching the inaugural World Test Championship title by beating India in a riveting final.

49. Ans. c
Sol. The National Sports Awards is the collective name given to the six sports awards of Republic of India. It is awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. They are presented by the President of India in the same ceremony at the Presidential Palace, usually on 29 August.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Sound is formed by the vibration of the particles in the medium like air, water etc through which the waves travel. Therefore sound cannot travel through vacuum where there is no molecule or atom to induce vibrations.

51. Ans. c
Sol. Optical fibres works on the principle of total internal reflection. When light ray strikes at the internal surface of optical fibre cable called such that incidence angle is greater than critical angle, then incident light ray reflects in the same medium and this phenomenon repeats.

52. Ans. b
Sol. Louise Elisabeth Glück is an American poet and essayist. She won the 2020 Nobel Prize in Literature, whose judges praised "her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal".

53. Ans. b
Sol. Jamia Millia Islamia university was founded on 29 October, 1920.

54. Ans. b
Sol. Nalanda Mahavihara was founded by Kumargupta I of the Gupta dynasty in 5th century CE. It was patronized by various rulers including King Harshavardhana of Kannauj (7th century CE) and the Pala rulers (8th – 12th century CE) as well as various scholars.

55. Ans. a
Sol. The headquarters of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

56. Ans. a
Sol. Act. The Prasar Bharati Act provides for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation, to be known as Prasar Bharati, and define its composition, functions, and powers. The Act grants autonomy to All India Radio and to Doordarshan, both of which were previously under government control.

57. Ans. a
Sol. All cases occurred after the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine and developed within 10 days of each other, with symptom onset 11 to 22 days after the vaccine.

58. Ans. c
Sol. The K417N mutation is associated with the Delta variant of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

59. Ans. c
Sol. On 22 November 1920, Hakim Ajmal Khan was elected the first chancellor of Jamia. Mohamed Ali Jauhar became Jamia's first Vice Chancellor, as Allama Iqbal could not accept the offer made through Gandhiji.

60. Ans. a
Sol. World Mental Health Day is observed on 10th of October, each year.

61. Ans. c
Sol. In statistics, an ogive, also known as a cumulative frequency polygon, can refer to one of two things: any hand drawn graphic of a cumulative distribution function any empirical cumulative distribution function.

62. Ans. a
Sol. Range is a measure of variability that is calculated by subtracting the lowest value in the data from the highest value in the data.

63. Ans. a
Sol. Spearman's Rho is a non-parametric test used to measure the strength of association between two variables on an ordinal scale, where the value $r = 1$ means a perfect positive correlation and the value $r = -1$ means a perfect negative correlation.

64. Ans. b
Sol. In statistics, the mode is the most commonly observed value in a set of data. For the normal distribution, the mode is also the same value as the mean and median. In many cases, the modal value will differ from the average value in the data.

65. Ans. d
Sol. Ratio scale refers to the level of measurement in which the attributes composing variables are measured on specific numerical scores or values that have equal distances between attributes or points along the scale and are based on a "true zero" point.

66. Ans. a
Sol. A homogenous group is an aggregate of individuals or other elements that are similar to one another in a number of significant respects. In a social context, for example, a homogeneous group might include members who are the same age or have the same socioeconomic background, values, work experience, education, and so on.

67. Ans. d
Sol. A variable in research simply refers to a person, place, thing, or phenomenon that you are trying to measure in some way. The best way to understand the difference between a dependent and independent variable is that the meaning of each is implied by what the words tell us about the variable you are using.

68. Ans. c
Sol. In statistical hypothesis testing, a type I error is the mistaken rejection of the null hypothesis, while a type II error is the mistaken acceptance of the null.

69. Ans. b
Sol. The Stanford prison experiment was a social psychology experiment influenced by the Milgram experiment that attempted to investigate the psychological effects of perceived power, focusing on the struggle between prisoners and prison officers. It was conducted in August, 1971.

70. Ans. d
Sol. The name "cerebellum" comes from Latin and means "little brain." It shares many similarities with the cerebrum, the main portion of the brain. They both have a folded surface and are separated into two hemispheres.

71. Ans. c
Sol. The precursor to melatonin is serotonin, a neurotransmitter that itself is derived from the amino acid tryptophan. Within the pineal gland, serotonin is acetylated and then methylated to yield melatonin.

72. Ans. b
Sol. Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers that transmit a signal from a neuron across the synapse to a target cell, which may be another neuron, a muscle cell, or a gland cell. Neurotransmitters are chemical substances made by the neuron specifically to transmit a message.

73. Ans. a
Sol. The medulla oblongata is the lowest part of the brainstem and connects the brain to the spinal cord.

74. Ans. c
Sol. Psychological tests are related to assessment of all aspects of individual functioning.

75. Ans. a
Sol. For content validity to be present, it is necessary that the items be valid. Content validity is the degree to which a test evaluates all aspects of the topic, construct, or behavior that it is designed to measure.

76. Ans. b
Sol. A symmetric curve can have one midpoint that is located on the mirror plane. In a symmetric curve, the curve continues to the mirror plane from the last defined point, and the curve is mirrored across the plane. So the direction of the points in a curve is significant, specifically the first point and last point.

77. Ans. c
Sol. Reliability coefficient is established from the correlation between two sets of tests scores. This is seen in case of predictive as well as test-retest reliability.

78. Ans. c
Sol. In statistics, the range of a set of data is the difference between the largest and smallest values.

79. Ans. b
Sol. Test reliability refers to the extent to which a test measures without error. It is highly related to test validity. Test reliability can be thought of as precision; the extent to which measurement occurs without error.

80. Ans. b
Sol. Douglas Murray McGregor was an American management professor at the MIT Sloan School of Management and president of Antioch College from 1948 to 195d. He also taught at the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta. His 1960 book The Human Side of Enterprise had a profound influence on education practices. Douglas McGregor, through his well-known "Theory X and Theory Y," drew a distinction between the assumptions about human motivation which underlie these two approaches, to this effect: Theory X assumes that people dislike work and must be coerced, controlled, and directed toward organizational goals.

81. Ans. b
Sol. Neural integration is a process during which the electrochemical weighing of competing and cancelling membrane potentials is resolved, leading to a neuron firing (excitatory) or not firing (inhibitory or subthreshold).

82. Ans. a
Sol. An auto receptor is a type of receptor located in the membranes of presynaptic nerve cells. It serves as part of a negative feedback loop in signal transduction. It is only sensitive to the neurotransmitters or hormones released by the neuron on which the auto receptor sits.

83. Ans. c
Sol. By symmetric division, stem cells give rise to two progenies whose properties remain similar. In contrast, stem cells can produce two different daughter cells by asymmetric division, with one cell being similar to itself and the other being a differentiated cell.

84. Ans. d
Sol. Apoptosis is a form of programmed cell death that occurs in multicellular organisms. Biochemical events lead to characteristic cell changes and death. These changes include blebbing, cell shrinkage, nuclear fragmentation, chromatin condensation, DNA fragmentation, and mRNA decay.

85. Ans. c
Sol. The hypothalamus plays a role in the autonomic nervous system. It processes sensory impulses received from the smooth muscle within the body which lines organs such as the intestines and stomach, as well as blood vessels. These pathways enable the hypothalamus to regulate a series of processes within the body

86. Ans. a
Sol. A substantial body of work on \ territorial aggression has shown that elevated levels of circulating androgens, including testosterone, are correlated with increased aggressive behaviors during the breeding season.

87. Ans. c
Sol. During digestion, your pancreas makes pancreatic juices called enzymes. These enzymes break down sugars, fats, and starches. Your pancreas also helps your digestive system by making hormones. These are chemical messengers that travel through your blood to maintain proper balance of sugar in the blood.

88. Ans. a
Sol. ADH is produced by the hypothalamus in the brain and stored in the posterior pituitary gland at the base of the brain. ADH is normally released by the pituitary in response to sensors that detect an increase in blood osmolality (number of dissolved particles in the blood) or decrease in blood volume.

89. Ans. d
Sol. The superior colliculus (SC) is a multisensory midbrain structure that integrates visual, auditory, and somatosensory spatial information to initiate orienting movements of the eyes and head toward salient objects in space.

90. Ans. d
Sol. The tegmentum is involved in many unconscious homeostatic and reflexive pathways, and is the motor center that relays inhibitory signals to the thalamus and basal nuclei to prevent unwanted body

movement. It extends from the substantia nigra to the cerebral aqueduct (also called the ventricular mesocoeli).

91. Ans. d
Sol. Allport was deeply interested in personality and along with Odbert, and gave different types of traits.

92. Ans. d
Sol. Identity development start towards the end of the phallic stage and it is during this stage that a male child develops the Oedipus complex.

93. Ans. c
Sol. According to Carl Jung, the part of the mind containing universal human memories is called the collective unconscious.

94. Ans. b
Sol. The ego acts like a director, directing individual's actions while trying to maintain a state of balance and harmony among the id and the superego.

95. Ans. b
Sol. The behaviorist perspective explains human functioning in terms of stimulus-response pairs. So, the understanding is that personality is a set of learned responses.

96. Ans. a
Sol. Unconditional positive regard, a concept developed by the humanistic psychologist Carl Rogers, is the basic acceptance and support of a person regardless of what the person says or does, especially in the context of client-centred therapy.

97. Ans. a
Sol. In the Big Five theory of personality 'A' stands for Agreeableness. The big five factors are: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness.

98. Ans. b
Sol. Since there is no focus on the internal processes of an individual, a behaviourist would never use a projective test for assessment.

99. Ans. d
Sol. Personality inventory would not have the problem of an observer bias affecting the outcome because it has standardised scoring, while in other cases, it may.

100. Ans. b
Sol. Cattell created a taxonomy of 16 different personality traits that could be used to describe and explain individual differences between people's personalities. Cattell's personality factors are included in the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) that is widely used today for career counseling in education.

Power Within Psychology

2022 Jamia Millia Islamia – Masters in Applied Psychology

1. A traumatic event would be defined as a:
a. a situation of extreme danger outside normal human experience
b. human distress of extreme severity but not natural disasters of extreme severity
c. any natural disaster that causes human trauma
d. any event that threaten a person's well being
(EASY)

2. According to Gardner's theory, intelligence is a _____ appropriate to specified kinds of content
a. factorial elements
b. comparative processing skills
c. information processing skills
d. ability clustering forms of thinking
(EASY)

3. A false belief maintain despite contradictory evidence or experience is a(n)
a. a compulsion
b. Delusion
c. Hallucination
d. Obsession
(EASY)

4. Distortion of reality and disorganization of thought, perception and emotion are characteristic of
a. mania
b. Schizophrenia
c. personality disorders
d. all of the above
(EASY)

5. The key feature of borderline personality disorder is
a. Rejection
b. instability
c. Anxiety
d. Depression
(EASY)

6. To which two processes do most social psychologists attribute the failure of Kitty Genovese's neighbor to help her
a. Bystander effect and altruism
b. aggression and diffusion of responsibility
c. altruism and diffusion of responsibility
d. bystander effect and diffusion of responsibility
(MODERATE)

7. The self fulfilling Prophecy is a negative outcome of
a. social identity
b. reference grouping
c. Scapegoating
d. stereotype vulnerability
(EASY)

8. In the famous festinger's experiment, participants were paid either $ 1 or $20 to lie to the women in the waiting room about how interesting the task really was. the participants who convince themselves that the task was really fun were the ones who were
a. Paid immediately
b. Paid after a day
c. Paid only $1
d. Paid only $20
(MODERATE)

9. Which metro rail service in India has become the second largest operational Metro network in the country?
a. Delhi
b. Kochi
c. Hyderabad
d. Mumbai
(EASY)

10. What is the theme of international nurses day 2020?
a. nursing the world to health
b. honour the nurses
c. Nurses are warriors
d. Nursing the globe
(EASY)

11. Which instant messaging platform has limited the sharing of forwarded messages to one chat, amid the rise of fake news during the coronavirus pandemic?
a. Telegram
b. Whatsapp
c. Wechat
d. Messenger
(EASY)

12. Which country has recently unveiled the Raad 500 missile?
a. pakistan
b. Iran
c. Iraq
d. Saudi arabia
(EASY)

13. A file that has not been altered, compressed or manipulated in any way by the computer is called

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a. Temp file
b. Raw file
c. Permanent file
d. None of these
(EASY)

14. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Mr. Ram said, "he is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Mr Ram related to that boy?
a. Brother
b. Uncle
c. Cousin
d. Father
(CHALLENGING)

15. IIT-Ropar has developed a technology to sanitize groceries and currency notes from Covid-19. In which state is the institution located?
a. Madhya pradesh
b. Punjab
c. Odisha
d. Bihar
(EASY)

16. An enduring emotional state is called
a. A mood
b. An emotion
c. A temperament
d. An emotional judgment
(EASY)

17. The youngest recipient of Nobel Prize was
a. Lloyd S. Shapley
b. Leonid Hurwick
c. Malala Yousafai
d. Lawrence Bragg
(EASY)

18. The Booker Prize in 2020 was given to which book?
a. The New Wilderness by Diane Cook
b. This Mournablle Body by Tsitsi Dangaremba
c. Burnt Sugar by Avni Doshi
d. Shuggie Bain by Doughlas Stuart
(EASY)

19. The two neurotransmitters that are most likely to be involved in mood disorders are
a. Dopamine and norepinephrine
b. GABA and serotonin
c. Norepinephrine and serotonin
d. Dopamine and GABA
(CHALLENGING)

20. What is the response pattern of secure attachment style children in the Spain situation when their mothers return?
a. They tend to ignore their mothers because they are secure about their care
b. Sometime they run over to their mothers and other times they do not, there is no consistent pattern in their responses
c. They tend to run over to their mothers and back them not to leave again
d. They tend to go to their mothers for comforts
(MODERATE)

21. Area of the brain most involved in aggression is _____
a. Amygdala
b. Pineal gland
c. Cerebellum
d. Cortex
(EASY)

22. A projective test with ambiguous pictures that are frequently used to assess achievement motivation is the _____
a. Thematic apperception test
b. Rorschach inkblot test
c. WAIS-R
d. Stanford Binet
(MODERATE)

23. Bessie could barely detect sweetness in a sip of water from a pitcher in which one quarter of a teaspoon of water was mixed into a half gallon of water. For taste, this is Bessie's _____
a. Absolute threshold
b. Difference threshold
c. Subliminal stimulation
d. Just noticeable difference
(MODERATE)

24. Which of the following contribute to development of knowledge and theory in psychology?
a. Evidence that supports a hypothesis
b. Evidence that contradicts a hypothesis
c. evidence that tests a hypothesis
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

25. One of the most unique aspects if the MMPI is that it was the first major personality test to incorporate
a. A criterion control
b. Neuroticism score
c. Validity scales
d. Keyes Responses
(MODERATE)

26. _____ is the major goal of the id
a. Avoiding pain
b. Daydreaming
c. Punishing the ego
d. Testing reality
(MODERATE)

Power Within Psychology

27. If you attempt to reduce your anxiety for having thoughts that are unacceptable, you may disguise that anxiety in a disguised form. This disguised behavior may take the form of _____
a. Defense mechanism
b. Super ego impulses
c. Libidinal drives
d. Sublimated desires
(CHALLENGING)

28. Most current personality psychologists would identify their thinking as using a _____ approach.
a. Cognitive
b. Humanistic
c. Psychodynamic
d. Behavioral
(MODERATE)

29. Latent learning is best described as which of the following
a. Innate responses of an organism preventing any new learning and associations
b. Unconscious meaning that is attributed to new response pattern
c. Delayed responses that occur when new stimuli are paired with familiar stimuli
d. Learning that occurs in the absence of reward
(EASY)

30. Which of the following examples best illustrates episodic memory?
a. telling someone how to tie a shoe
b. Answering correctly that Battle of Hastings was in 1606
c. Knowing that the word for black in french in noir
d. Remembering that a clown was at your fifth birthday party
(MODERATE)

31. The part of the brain most closely associated with maintaining balance and coordination of complex sequence of muscles is the
a. Hypothalamus
b. Thalamus
c. Pons
d. Cerebellum
(EASY)

32. Sensation can be defined as the
a. Process of converting physical energy into neural energy
b. Detection of an external stimulus in the environment
c. Process of organizing external stimuli into meaningful concepts
d.Mental processes necessary to locate and identify an external stimulus
(EASY)

33. Dr. Fischer is studying the effects of entering puberty earlier or later on than one's peers on adolescent self esteem. Dr Fischer is most likely to be a(n) _____ psychologist.
a. Educational
b. School
c. Cognitive
d. Developmental
(MODERATE)

34. One of the original idea upon with psychology was found it is that
a. all human behavior is reducible to its neurobiological roots
b. observable behavior is the appropriate subject for psychological study
c. Mind and behavior can be subject to to scientific investigation
d. humans are irrational animals
(EASY)

35. One important variable in an athlete's recovery from injury is having a strong network of friends for emotional support. What type of psychologist would be likely to study this variable?
a. Biological
b. Social
c. Personality
d. Clinical
(MODERATE)

36. Psychology is a science primary because
a. It attempts to understand mental and behavioral processes
b. It utilizes the scientific method to study mental and behavioral processes
c. Its intellectual roots are in philosophy
d. Its research findings are understood only by intelligent people
(EASY)

37. Psychologists typically assign numbers to represent quantities to the variable they are studying. This process of assigning numerical values to variables is called
a. Assessment
b. Statistical analysis
c. Measurement
d. Establishing significance
(EASY)

38. 'A promised land' is a memoir of
a. Barack Obama '
b. Amartya Sen
c. Mary Karr
d. Tara Westover
(EASY)

39. The thickness of stratospheric Ozone layer is measured in/ in on:
a. Sieverts
b. Dobson units
c. Melson units
d. Beaufort units
(EASY)

40. "Formally, a statement about the causal relationship between a particular phenomenon (i.e. in the form, A causes B). This is usually deserved from a particular theory and designed to be tested in research. Which construct is this glossary definition of?
a. Prediction
b. Deduction
c. Hypothesis
d. Conventional reasoning
(EASY)

41. Peter Salovey and John Mayer's concept of emotional intelligence is most similar to which of Gardener's intelligence?
a. Analytic and practical
b. Naturalist and existential
c. Interpersonal and intrapersonal
d. Bodily/kinesthetic and verbal/linguistic
(MODERATE)

42. Which psychological Approach is most concerned with the importance of encoding, storing and retrieving information?
a. information technology
b. behavioral approach
c. psychodynamic approach
d. cognitive approach
(EASY)

43. The survey method is useful for investigating phenomena that
a. cannot be pre-tested
b. are difficult to study by direct observation
c. may involve bias responses from the subject
d. involves individuals rather than group
(EASY)

44. Although Andy wanted to cut class to get the Yankee opener, he came to class to take a quiz and review for an exam. According to Freud, this behavior evidences a strong
a. Egocentricity
b. Super id
c. Id
d. Superego
(MODERATE)

45. Which city will play host to the 2022 Common Wealth games?
a. London
b. New delhi
c. Birmingham
d. Gold coast
(EASY)

46. Which of the following theories best exemplifies continuity?
a. Erikson's psychosocial theory
b. Vygosky's sociocultural theory
c. Piaget's cognitive development theory
d. Kohlberg's theory of moral development
(MODERATE)

47. The Number one Tennis player on last year's squad does not find her name on the list of the students who made this year's team. Which stage of selye's General adaptation syndrome is she most likely to be experiencing?
a. Alarm
b. Resistance
c. Denial
d. Competence
(CHALLENGING)

48. Through the use of_____ a person develops a system of identifying what is important in the environment.
a. a representation
b. a schema
c. a construct
d. a cognate
(EASY)

49. The fight or flight response is generated by the_____ system.
a. central nervous
b. parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
c. sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
d. limbic system
(EASY)

50. After sound waves pass through the auditory canal, they reach the
a. Eardrum
b. Middle ear
c. Tunnel of Corti
d. Oval window
(MODERATE)

51. Which of the following, which is not a basic taste?
a. Sweet
b. Salty
c. Peppery
d. Bitter
(EASY)

52. A soldier who experiences sudden blindness after seeing his buddies killed in battle is diagnosed with
a. Phobic disorder
b. Bipolar disorder
c. Dissociative fugue
d. Conversion disorder
(MODERATE)

53. In contrast to a clinical psychologist, psychiatrists is more likely to
a. engage in an eclectic approach
b. use a biomedical treatment
c. recognise the importance of Group therapy with facial having the same disorder
d. create client in community mental health centers exclusively

(MODERATE)

54. Vicky is encouraged to take charge of the therapy sessions and his therapist uses an active listening approach to Mirror back the feelings he hears from him. Which therapy is most likely being described here?
a. Client centered
b. Cognitive
c. Rational emotive
d. Existential
(MODERATE)

55. Drew's depression seems an outgrowth of his belief that everyone should like him. If his character was to utilize REBT, how may he proceed in treating Drew's depression?
a. I would suggest a mild antidepressant drug like prozac to elevate his mood
b. He would give him unconditional positive regard and encourage them to open up about his feelings
c. He would challenge Drews believe so that in defending it is Drews will recognise how absurd it sounds
d. Using the cognitive triad of self, World and the future, he would determine Drew's assumption in all three.
(MODERATE)

56. The left and right eyes receive slightly different images of objects in the environment. this fact is known as
a. Stroboscopic perception
b. Superposition
c. Binocular parallax
d. Binocular disparity
(EASY)

57. Closure and proximity are
a. Gestalt principles of perceptual organization
b. Principles of perceptual recognition
c. Learned through operant conditioning
d. Principles of top-down processing
(EASY)

58. Ivan Pavlov Important to psychology because he
a. discovered the principles of classical conditioning
b. discovered the principles of operant conditioning
c. was the first to understand the implications of classical conditioning for drug tolerance
d. won a Nobel Prize for his work in animal digestion
(EASY)

59. A _____ is a consequence which increases the likelihood that the preceding behavior will occur again
a. Reinforcement
b. Punishment
c. discriminative stimulus
d. conditioned stimulus
(EASY)

Q60. Which of the following represents the proper order of activation of the systems involved in emotional arousal?
a. Hypothalamus-brainstem-sympathetic system
b. Autonomic nervous system-brain stem- hypothalamus
c. Autonomic nervous system-brainstem-limbic system
d. limbic system-sympathetic system -brainstem
(CHALLENGING)

61. Students will be able to read a statement printed in the comic Sans font faster than the same statement written in the lucida calligraphy font. This statement is a(n a)
a. Hypothesis
b. Theory
c. Replication
d. operational definition
(MODERATE)

62. When subjects in the experimental group put a puzzle piece in the wrong place, the experimental unconsciously winced. The experimenter did not wince when the subject in the control group put a piece in the wrong place. One of the methods to eliminate the wincing of experimenter is by instituting
a. the experimenter expectancy effect
b. the single blind procedure
c. the double blind procedure
d. the placebo effect
(MODERATE)

63. A neuron without terminal buttons would be unable to
a. receive information from neighbouring neuron
b. generate an action potential
c. direct the synthesis of neurotransmitters
d. secrete neurotransmitters to postsynaptic neurons
(MODERATE)

64. Which of the following glands interact most directly with all of the others to help regulate body processes?
a. Pituitary
b. Adrenal
c. Parathyroid
d. Thyroid
(MODERATE)

65. The James-Lange Theory of emotion states that
a. emotional awareness precedes our physiological response to a stressful event
b. emotional expression follows our Awareness of our physiological response to an arousing event
c. Arousing event simultaneously triggers both a cognitive awareness and a physiological response
d. the level of fear we first feel when we ride a roller coaster is reduced each time we experience the same event until thrill replaces it
(EASY)

Power Within Psychology

66. When asked why he wants to be a doctor, Tom says "because I have always liked biology and being a doctor will allow me to have a good salary to take care of my family." His answer is most consistent with which of the following theories of motivation?
a. drive reduction
b. Incentive
c. hierarchy of needs
d. Arousal
(MODERATE)

67. Why does performance suffer under test anxiety?
a. Anxiety interferes with retrieval of well learnt facts
b. Exhaustion causes further anxiety
c. You are unable to make a successful primary appraisal
d. Your heart rate drops to dangerously low levels
(MODERATE)

68. Stressful events have been associated with _____ of immune system functions.
a. Enhancement
b. selective alteration
c. impairment
d. complete destruction
(EASY)

69. Which of the following is an example of neurotic anxiety?
a. Antonio has been laid off and is worried about paying his bill
b. Era is concerned about mobility because her Arthritis is getting worse
c. James terrified that he'll make a fool of himself at the next meeting in his office
d. Brian has just stepped in front of a truck and scared that he will be hit
(MODERATE)

70. Which of the following is a good example of the Jungian archetype?
a. John, whose domineering mother's voice is always in the back of his head
b. patty, who is haunted by her memories of child abuse
c. Yan, who always root for the underdog
d. Tariq, who constantly strives to be the best tennis player that he can be
(MODERATE)

71. Rahat Indori, who recently passed away, was associated with which profession?
a. Politics
b. Poetry
c. Sports
d. Business
(EASY)

72. Which Indian state is set to launch the ROKO-TOKO campaign for urging people to wear face masks?
a. Madhya Pradesh
b. Gujarat
c. Maharashtra
d. Haryana
(EASY)

73. Stella remembered the order of the plants from the Sun by recalling the sentence, My very educated mother just served us noodles, the sentence is a
a. Chunking strategy
b. Mnemonic device
c. Peg system
d. Acoustic encoding sequence
(EASY)

74. Jeanette locked the front door, and then checked it by turning the knob. She checked it a second time. After walking halfway down the path to the street, she went back to check and ensure that it was locked. Her behavior appears to be
a. Psychotic
b. Schizophrenic
c. Obsessive
d. Compulsive
(MODERATE)

75. According to Hans Seyle's GAS theory, of the following stages, we are most susceptible to fall ill during
a. Alarm
b. Resistance
c. Resolution
d. Exhaustion
(EASY)

76. Mental patterns that represent what a person believes about certain types of people are called _____
a. Schemas
b. Stereotypes
c. Attributions
d. Attitudes
(EASY)

77. The term for memories and thoughts that are not part of our current awareness, but which can be brought into awareness when needed is called _____
a. Unconscious
b. Regressed
c. Preconscious
d. Conscious
(EASY)

78. In which year did the first wave of Spanish flu occur?
a. 1918
b. 1900
c. 1920
d. 1905
(EASY)

79. Who is known as the father of the green revolution?
a. M S Swaminathan
b. Vandana Shiva
c. Norman Borlaug
d. Mendely
(EASY)

80. "A suitable boy" is written by
a. V S Naipaul
b. Vikram Seth
c. Arundhati Roy
d. Ruskin Bond
(EASY)

8a. Find the missing elements in the series given below:
ABD EFH IJL MNP QRT _____?
a. XYZ
b. VWY
c. WXZ
d. UVX
(MODERATE)

8b. The creator of Sherlock Holmes was
a. Shakespeare
b. Dr. Watson
c. Arthur Conan Doyle
d. JK Rowling
(EASY)

83. Children are most likely to grow up more competent and responsible when they are raised by parents who behave in a manner considered to be
a. Authoritarian
b. Authoritative
c. permissive
d. inconsistent
(MODERATE)

84. Which of the following is a similarity between cognitive developmental theory of piaget and the moral development theory of kohlberg
a. both the theories stressed the importance of changes in the thinking in their stages
b. both believe personality is formed in the first five years
c. both theory stressed the importance of the third state in the developmental process
d. both developed a lifespan theory and had its stages
(MODERATE)

85. Harlow's experiment with rhesus monkey and surrogate mothers emphasized the importance of
a. Contact comfort
b. Feeding
c. Aesthetic needs
d. Incentive theory
(EASY)

86. Adam loved his girlfriends who dropped him but he acts as if he is glad to be rid of her. His behavior most clearly illustrates which of the following defense mechanisms?
a. Repression
b. Projection
c. Reaction formation
d. Sublimation
(MODERATE)

87. Which person might benefit the least from group-therapy environment?
a. Azul, who has phobia of rats
b. Richard, who has a drinking problem
c. Jasmine, who is experiencing auditory hallucinations
d. Elena, who suffers from depression
(MODERATE)

88. The television reality shows that deliberately force people to face their worst fears are most similar to which therapy technique?
a. Systematic desensitization
b. Aversion therapy
c. Flooding
d. Extinction
(MODERATE)

89. Anxiety, recurring nightmares, sleep disturbances, and concentration problems that occur for more than 1 month after a major stressor are likely symptoms of _____
a. Acute stress disorder
b. Post-Traumatic stress disorder
c. Pre-traumatic stress disorder
d. General stress disorder
(EASY)

90. The behavioral component of prejudice is
a. Discrimination
b. Stereotyping
c. Implicit personality
d. Holding a negative attitude towards a person
(EASY)

91. Patrick is very proud of his Irish heritage and thinks of himself as an Irish American. Patrick has a strong _____.
a. Social identity
b. Reference groups
c. Social category
d. Stereotype vulnerability
(MODERATE)

92. The process by which rods and cones convert electromagnetic energy into the activity of neurons is an example of
a. Transduction

b. Feature detection
c. Sensory adjustment
d. Accodomation
(EASY)

93. Freddie is a 10-year-old boy with a mental age of 12. According to the scoring of the Stanford-Binet test, Freddie's intelligence quotient score is:
a. 12
b. 83
c. 95
d. 120
(MODERATE)
Ans. d
Sol. IQ= MA/CA, 12/10 X 100 = 120.

94. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the manic state of bipolar disorder?
a. Inflated ego
b. Excessive talking
c. Shopping sprees
d. Too much sleep
(MODERATE)

95. Paranoid personality disorder is characterized by
a. Unwarranted suspiciousness and mistrust of other people
b. Lack of interest in social relationships
c. Unusual preoccupation with rules and schedules
d. Instability revolving around problems of mood and thought processes
(EASY)

96. Which of the following is not associated with use of the scientific method in psychological research?
a. A commitment to producing knowledge through observation and experiment
b. A commitment to basing knowledge exclusively on common sense and opinion
c. A commitment to basing knowledge on empirical evidence
d. A commitment to discovering truth
(EASY)

97. Researchers were interested in studying the effects of divorce on children. Their study included 250 4 year olds. Interviews and family observations were conducted 6 months, 2years, 5 years and 10 years after the initial interviews and observations. Which method did the researcher use?
a. Cohort sequential
b. Cross sectional
c. Longitudinal
d. Experimental
(MODERATE)

98. Which of the following is not one of the three things people do to reduce cognitive dissonance?
a. Change their behavior
b. Change their attitude
c. Form a new attitude
d. Ignore the conflict
(EASY)

99. You have just found a well-constructed objectivity score. Each item on the test correlates highly with the test taker's final score. This test would have
a. Test-retest reliability
b. Temporal stability
c. Alternate form reliability
d. Internal consistency
(EASY)

100. Ayush Kavach- Covid, an application developed by the Ministry of AYUSH, has been launched by which Indian state/UT?
a. Madhya Pradesh
b. Uttar Pradesh
c. Haryana
d. Bihar
(EASY)

Answers & Explanations – JMI 2022

1. Ans. a

Sol. A traumatic event is defined as one that poses a threat of serious injury or death to oneself or others, and elicits feelings of intense fear, helplessness, or horror. It is a situation of extreme danger outside normal human experience.

2. Ans. c

Sol. In order to capture the full range of abilities and talents that people possess, Gardner theorizes that people do not have just an intellectual capacity, but have many kinds of intelligence, including musical, interpersonal, spatial-visual, and linguistic intelligences thus challenging the traditional psychometric views. Gardner viewed intelligence a "biopsychological potential to process information that can be activated in a cultural setting to solve problems or create products that are of value in a culture" (Gardner, 2000, p.28..

3. Ans. b

Sol. A false belief based on incorrect inference about external reality that is firmly sustained despite what almost everybody else believes and despite what constitutes incontrovertible and obvious proof or evidence to the contrary.

4. Ans. b

Sol. Schizophrenia is considered to be the major psychiatric illness characterized by gross distortion of reality, the disorganization and fragmentation of perception, thought, emotion, and withdrawal from social interaction.

5. Ans. b

Sol. The key features of borderline personality disorder are instability of interpersonal relationships, self-image and affect, combined with marked impulsivity beginning in early adulthood.

6. Ans. d

Sol. Geneovese, a 28-year-old, was attacked and stabbed by a man l while on her way home from work. Despite repeatedly calling for help, none of the people within earshot came to her rescue or reported the incident to the police. 38 people had heard and seen the attack, which lasted an hour, yet they did nothing. Most social psychologists attribute the failure of Kitty Genovese's neighbor to help her to the bystander effect and diffusion of responsibility. The bystander effect is a phenomenon in which a witness or bystander does not volunteer to help a victim or person in distress. Diffusion of responsibility refers to the fact that as the number of bystanders increases, the personal responsibility that an individual bystander feels decreases. As a consequence, so does his or her tendency to help.

7. Ans. d

Sol. A self-fulfilling prophecy is an expectation held by a person that alters his or her behavior in a way that tends to make it true. When we hold stereotypes about a person, we tend to treat the person according to our expectations. This treatment can influence the person to act according to our stereotypic expectations, thus confirming our stereotypic beliefs.

8. Ans. c

Sol. Those who were paid $1 were forced to rationalize their own judgments and convince themselves that what they were doing was enjoyable because they had no other justification. On the other hand, those who were paid $20 had little reason to change their attitude towards the boring task. They had the attitude that since the task was boring, hence they were being paid $20.

9. Ans. c

Sol. Hyderabad Metro has become the second largest operational metro rail network in the country, only after the Delhi Metro Rail. This happened when the stretch between Hyderabad and Secunderabad was inaugurated.

10. Ans. a

Sol. The theme of international nurses day 2020 was Nurses: A voice to lead - Nursing the World to Health.

11. Ans. b

Sol. WhatsApp in 2020 reduced the forward message limit to one chat at a time to curb fake news amid Covid-19.

12. Ans. b

Sol. On February 9, Iran unveiled a new tactical ballistic missile designated the Raad-500 ("Thunder").Raad-500 is a short-range ballistic missile that can be powered by a "new generation" of engines designed to put satellites into orbit.

13. Ans. b

Sol. A file that contains data that has not been compressed, encrypted or processed in any manner is called raw file. . A RAW file is often a native digital camera file but can refer to any type of data.

14. Ans. d

Sol. Since the boy in the picture is the son of only son of Mr Ram's mother. The only son of Mr Ram's mother is Mr Ram himself. The son of Mr Ram is that boy. Hence the relationship is that of a father.

15. Ans. b

Sol. IIT Ropar is located at Rupnagar (formerly known as Ropar) town of the district Rupnagar, Punjab,India

16. Ans. a

Sol. A mood is an emotional state that may last anywhere from a few minutes to several weeks. Moods can last for hours so it is an enduring emotional state while emotions last anywhere from seconds to minutes so are short lived.

17. Ans. c

Sol. In 2014, Malala Yousafzai became the youngest Nobel laureate to win the Nobel Peace Prize, at the age of 17.

18. Ans. d

Sol. The Booker Prize 2020 was awarded to Douglas Stuart for his debut novel, Shuggie Bain.

19. Ans. c*

Sol. Neurotransmitters that play an important function in mood disorders are serotonin and norepinephrine, which are decreased in episodes of depression. Serotonin is the neurotransmitter most commonly associated with depression. Dopamine has also been implicated in mood disorders with research showing that it may be decreased in depression and increased in mania.

Some research papers suggests that the two of the most important neuro-transmitters that involved in mood are dopamine and serotonin.

*Kindly Note: This is a repeat question from previous years with a different answer each time in an answer key. Major places Norepinephrine and serotonin have been found to be marked correct. If we need to fall on any question with no negative marking then we would recommend you to mark serotonin and norepinephrine as the answer.

20. Ans. d

Sol. The securely-attached child explores the room freely when his mother is present. He may be distressed when his mother leaves, and he explores less when she is absent. But he is happy when she returns.

21. Ans. a

Sol. The amygdala is a brain region responsible for regulating our perceptions of, and reactions to, aggression and fear.

22. Ans. a

Sol. Only Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach inkblot test are projective tests. The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a type of projective test that involves describing ambiguous scenes.

popularly known as the "picture interpretation technique," it was developed by American psychologists Henry A. Murray and Christina D. Morgan at Harvard University in the 1930s.

23. Ans. a

Sol. The absolute threshold is defined as the minimum amount of stimulation that is detectable by an individual half of the time.

24. Ans. d

Sol. all the factors contribute to development of knowledge as psychology is a science and underlies the principles of empiricism.

25. Ans. c

Sol. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a standardized psychometric test of adult personality and psychopathology. All of the MMPI tests use validity scales of varying sorts to help assess the accuracy of each individual's answers.

26. Ans. a

Sol. The pleasure principle is the driving force guiding the id. The pleasure principle is the instinctive seeking of pleasure and avoiding pain to satisfy biological and psychological needs. Daydreaming is also a goal of id but it is not major.

27. Ans. a

Sol. Defense mechanisms are psychological strategies that are unconsciously used to protect a person from anxiety arising from unacceptable thoughts or feelings. Sublimation is a type of defense mechanism in which unacceptable urges are transformed into more productive and acceptable behaviors.

*Kindly Note: The answer to this question is quite challenging due to the mention of the word 'sublimated desires'. It is important to note that in the question the word 'social' is not mentioned anywhere which makes it challenging to call it sublimation but there is enough evidence to get confused. The use of the term 'sublimated desires' avoids us into selecting this as the right answer as you would be less likely to find any description of sublimation as 'sublimated desires'. Such questions that are not rightly formed depends totally on the mercy of the answer keys or the one who put together this question. With this, we can mark the answer as Défense Mechanism unless we find a better answer to this.

28. Ans. a

Sol. Cognitive theories of personality focus on the processes of information encoding and retrieval, and the role of expectations, motives, goals, and beliefs in the development of stable personality characteristics. It's the latest approach which has attracted the attention of most personality psychologist.

29. Ans. d

Sol. Latent learning is the subconscious retention of information without reinforcement or motivation.

30. Ans. d

Sol. Episodic memory is defined as the ability to recall and mentally re-experience specific episodes from one's personal past. The 5th birthday party is a significant life event here.

31. Ans. d

Sol. Cerebellum is located at the back of the brain and it helps with the coordination and movement related to motor skills, especially involving the hands and feet. It also helps maintain posture, balance, and equilibrium.

32. Ans. b

Sol. Sensation is the process of receiving information from the environment through our sensory organs. Sensation occurs when environmental stimuli cause sensory receptors in the eyes, ears, skin, tongue, and nose, to respond and create a neurological impulse in the brain.

33. Ans. d

Sol. Developmental psychologists study changes in human development across the lifespan, including physical, cognitive, social, intellectual, perceptual, personality and emotional growth. They help people transition from one stage of life to another, such as childhood to adolescence etc. in the question an adolescent is transitioning into puberty so the physical as well as psychological (self esteem) changes are being observed.

34. Ans. c

Sol. From the beginnings of scientific inquiry, researchers have tried to understand the workings of the mind and its relationship to behavior. Psychology was founded on the premise that mind and behavior are subject to scientific investigations. Psychologists use the scientific method to investigate many aspects of mind and behavior as can be seen in the definition of psychology: "Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior."

35. Ans. b

Sol. The science of social psychology investigates the ways other people affect our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Social psychologists typically explain human behavior as a result of the relationship between mental state and social situation, studying the social conditions under which thoughts, feelings, and behaviors occur and how these variables influence social interactions.

36. Ans. b

Sol. Psychology is a science because it takes the scientific approach to understanding human behavior. Psychology imbibes the core characteristics of science- objectivity, empiricism, accuracy and falsifiability.

37. Ans. c

Sol. Measurement is the assignment of scores to individuals so that the scores represent some characteristic of the individuals. Psychological measurement can be achieved in a wide variety of ways, including self-report, behavioral, and physiological measures. Data is classified as having one of four measurement scale types: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio.

38. Ans. a

Sol. A Promised Land is a memoir by Barack Obama, the 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017. Published on November 17, 2020, it is the first of a planned two-volume series.

39. Ans. b

Sol. The Dobson unit (DU) is a unit of measurement of the amount of a trace gas in a vertical column through the Earth's atmosphere.

40. Ans. c

Sol. A hypothesis is a testable prediction about the relationship between at least two events, characteristics, or variables. Hypotheses usually come from theories.

41. Ans. c

Sol. Gardner delineated intrapersonal intelligence as awareness of one's feelings and the capacity to effect discriminations among these feelings, label them, enmesh them in symbolic codes, and draw upon them as a means of understanding and guiding one's behavior. Interpersonal intelligence is the capacity to understand the intentions, motivations, and desires of other people and consequently to work effectively with others. Interpersonal intelligence and intrapersonal intelligence are most similar to emotional intelligence of salovey and mayer which can be defined as "the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and use this information to guide one's thinking and actions" (Salovey & Mayer, 1990..

42.Ans. d

Sol. Cognitive psychology sees the individual as a processor of information, in much the same way that a computer takes in information and follows a program to produce an output. A computer codes (i.e., changes) information, stores information, uses information, and produces an output (retrieves info). The idea of information processing was adopted by cognitive psychologists as a model of how human thought works.

43. Ans. b

Sol. The survey method can be used for descriptive, exploratory, or explanatory research. Surveys are often used because researchers can gather accurate information about a large number of people using a small sample. The survey method is useful for investigating phenomena that are difficult to study by direct observation.

44. Ans. d

Sol. The superego is the ethical component of the personality and provides the moral standards by which the ego operates. Andy didn't act on his impulse to cut class rather did the morally right thing and hence it resembles a strong superego.

45. Ans. c

Sol. The Commonwealth Games of 2022 will be conducted in the city of Birmingham, England.

46. Ans. b

Sol. Continuity theory says that development is a gradual, continuous process. Vygostsky believed that social interaction plays a critical role in children's learning—a continuous process that is profoundly influenced by culture. All other theories are discontinuous as they involve stages.

47. Ans. a

Sol. The alarm reaction stage refers to the initial symptoms the body experiences when under stress. Here number one player has just gotten to know about the stressful situation and hence it's the alarm stage. The initial response to stress is often known as a "fight or flight" response.

48. Ans. b

Sol. A schema is a cognitive framework or concept that helps organize and interpret information. Schemas can be useful because they allow us to take shortcuts in interpreting the vast amount of information that is available in our environment.

49. Ans. c

Sol. The fight or flight response is an automatic physiological reaction to an event that is perceived as stressful or frightening. The perception of threat activates the sympathetic nervous system and triggers an acute stress response that prepares the body to fight or flee.

(Note- The sympathetic nervous system functions like a gas pedal in a car. It triggers the fight-or-flight response, providing the body with a burst of energy so that it can respond to perceived dangers. The parasympathetic nervous system acts like a brake.)

50. Ans. a

Sol. Sound waves enter the outer ear and travel through a narrow passageway called the ear canal, which leads to the eardrum. The eardrum vibrates from the incoming sound waves and sends these vibrations to three tiny bones in the middle ear called the malleus, incus, and stapes. The bones in the middle ear amplify, or increase, the sound vibrations and send them to the cochlea, a snail-shaped structure filled with fluid, in the inner ear. Once the vibrations cause the fluid inside the cochlea to ripple, a traveling wave forms along the basilar membrane. Hair cells—sensory cells sitting on top of the basilar membrane. As the hair cells move up and down, microscopic hair-like projections (known as stereocilia) that perch on top of the hair cells bump against an overlying structure and bend. Bending causes pore-like channels, which are at the tips of the stereocilia, to open up. When that happens, chemicals rush into the cells, creating an electrical signal. The auditory nerve carries this electrical signal to the brain, which turns it into a sound that we recognize and understand.

51. Ans. c

Sol. Unlike sweetness, saltiness and sourness, peppery is a sensation. When we eat peppery food, certain compounds in the food stimulate receptors in our mouth called Polymodal Nociceptors and trigger a reaction.

52. Ans. d

Sol. Conversion disorder is a mental condition in which a person has blindness, paralysis, or other nervous system (neurologic) symptoms that cannot be explained by medical evaluation.

53. Ans. b

Sol. Biomedical therapy, or biomedical psychiatry, uses physiological treatments such as medications to treat psychological disorders. Psychiatrists have an MD and an MBBS degree which allows them to prescribe medications while psychologists use psychotherapies and psychological interventions.

54. Ans. a

Sol. Client centered therapy, or person centered therapy, is a non-directive approach to talk therapy. It requires the client to actively take the reins during each therapy session, while the therapist acts mainly as a guide or a source of support for the client. "Person centered therapy allows the client to steer the ship. As in Vicky's case, he is the one taking charge of the session while the therapist is nondirective and engaging in active listening.

55. Ans. c

Sol. Disputing irrational beliefs is the primary method of REBT. Disputation in REBT is a technique used to show clients the illogical, unrealistic, and self-defeating nature of their unhealthy beliefs or irrational beliefs.

56. Ans. d

Sol. Binocular disparity refers to the difference in image location of an object seen by the left and right eyes, resulting from the eyes' horizontal separation.

57. Ans. a

Sol. Gestalt principles, or gestalt laws, are rules of the organization of perceptual scenes. Proximity, similarity, continuity, connectedness, and closure are some of the famous gestalt principles of organisation.

58. Ans. a

Sol. Ivan Pavlov was a Russian physiologist best known in psychology for his discovery of classical conditioning. Classical conditioning emphasizes the importance of learning from the environment, and supports nurture over nature.

59. Ans. a

Sol. Reinforcement is defined as a consequence that follows an operant response that increases (or attempts to increase) the likelihood of that response occurring in the future.

60. Ans. a*

Sol. The hypothalamus plays a role in the activation of the sympathetic nervous system, which is a part of any emotional reaction.

*Kindly Note: This is a challenging question as we would rarely find content supporting this question in our contents and books. Such questions are finally confirmed via the answer keys. Therefore, we need to remember that although we prepare to the best of our ability and still few questions would be asked in such a manner or with such depth that it becomes highly challenging to get the right answer within the context of giving exam at a center.

61. Ans. a

Sol. A hypothesis is an assumption, an idea that is proposed for the sake of argument so that it can be tested to see if it might be true. Here an assumption is made about students being able to read faster in comic Sans than in lucida calligraphy font.

62. Ans. c

Sol. A double-blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who is receiving a particular treatment. This procedure is utilized to prevent bias in research results such as through non-verbal gestures. Double-blind studies are particularly useful for preventing bias due to demand characteristics or the placebo effect. Since the experimenter would not know the experimental group, unconscious wincing will be prevented.

63. Ans. d

Sol. The Terminal Buttons of a neuron are the small knobs at the end of an axon that release chemicals called neurotransmitters so a neuron without terminal buttons would be unable to secrete neurotransmitters to postsynaptic neurons. The terminal buttons form the Presynaptic Neuron of the synapse.

64. Ans. a

Sol. The pituitary gland is often dubbed the "master gland" because its hormones control other parts of the endocrine system.

65. Ans. b

Sol. Proposed independently by psychologist William James and physiologist Carl Lange, the James-Lange theory of emotion suggested that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events. So "emotional expression follows our Awareness of our physiological response to an arousing event" is the correct answer.

66. Ans. b

Sol. Rather than focusing on more intrinsic forces behind motivation, the incentive theory proposes that people are pulled toward behaviors that lead to rewards and pushed away from actions that might lead to negative consequences. So Tom is pulled towards being a doctor because of the incentive of a good salary to take care of my family.

67. Ans. a

Sol. Meta-analytic results suggest that induced anxiety impairs explicit memory retrieval i.e. anxiety interferes with retrieval of well learnt facts.

68. Ans. c

Sol. When we're stressed, the immune system's ability to fight off antigens is reduced. That is why we are more susceptible to infections. The stress hormone corticosteroid can suppress the effectiveness of the immune system (e.g. lowers the number of lymphocytes).

69. Ans. c

Sol. Neurotic anxiety describes a type of anxiety that stems from inner insecurities, urges, or fears of losing control. People who suffer from

neurotic anxiety often have another mental health condition, with anxiety, mood, eating, or obsessive-compulsive disorders being most common. Here James is scared of making a fool of himself despite no reason to feel that way.

70. Ans. c

Sol. Archetypes are universal, inborn models of people, behaviors, and personalities that play a role in influencing human behavior. Rooting for the underdog is a universal theme in the collective unconscious, according to Jung.

71. Ans. b

Sol. Rahat Indori, born as Rahat Qureshi, was an Indian Bollywood lyricist and Urdu poet. He was also a former professor of Urdu language and a painter.

72. Ans. a

Sol. The state government of Madhya Pradesh is set to launch a Roko Toko campaign for urging people to wear masks. Under this, the state government will distribute masks to the people who do not wear masks in public places as the use of masks is mandatory in all public places in the state.

73. Ans. b

Sol. A mnemonic device is a memory technique that can help increase your ability to recall and retain information. "My very educated mother just served us noodles" is helping in recall of order of planets so it's serving as a mnemonic device.

74. Ans. d

Sol. Compulsive behaviors are actions that are engaged in repeatedly and consistently, despite the fact that they are experienced as aversive or troubling. Jeanette repeatedly checks the door despite finding it locked.

75. Ans. d

Sol. The Exhaustion stage is the result of prolonged or chronic stress. Struggling with stress for long periods can drain your physical, emotional, and mental resources to the point where your body no longer has strength to fight stress. The physical effects of this stage also weaken your immune system and put you at risk for stress-related illnesses.

76. Ans. a

Sol. A schema is a cognitive structure that serves as a framework for one's knowledge about people, places, objects, and events.

77. Ans. c

Sol. The preconscious, according to Freud, is the area that lies between conscious awareness and the unconscious. The preconscious refers to the thoughts you aren't actively thinking of but can call to mind easily given the right trigger.

78. Ans. a

Sol. In the 1918–1919 pandemic, a first or spring wave of Spanish flu began in March 1918 and spread unevenly through the United States, Europe, and possibly Asia over the next 6 months. The earliest documented case was March 1918 in Kansas, United States, with further cases recorded in France, Germany and the United Kingdom in April.

79. Ans. c

Sol. Norman Borlaug, the American plant breeder, humanitarian and Nobel laureate is known as "the father of the Green Revolution" M S Swaminathan is father of Indian Green Revolution.

80. Ans. b

Sol. A Suitable Boy is a novel by Vikram Seth, published in 199c.

81. Ans. d

Sol. The missing elements in the series are UVX. In each set, the consecutive letter after the 2nd letter was missed.

82. Ans. c

Sol. Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle KStJ DL was a British writer and physician. He created the character Sherlock Holmes in 1887 for A Study in Scarlet, the first of four novels and fifty-six short stories about Holmes and Dr. Watson.

83. Ans. b

Sol. Authoritative parenting is characterized by reasonable demands and high responsiveness. Authoritative parents are supportive and often in tune with their children's needs. They guide their kids through open and honest discussions to teach values and reasoning. Kids raised by authoritative parents are more likely to become independent, self-reliant, socially accepted, academically successful, and well-behaved. They are also less likely to report depression and anxiety, and less likely to engage in antisocial behavior like delinquency and drug use.

84. Ans. a

Sol. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning. Kohlberg's theory suggests that moral development occurs in a series of six stages. The theory also suggests that moral logic is primarily focused on seeking and maintaining justice. Piaget believed that children develop through a continuous drive to learn and adapt schemas, which are mental templates that help them understand things. So, both theories emphasize the importance of thinking.

85. Ans. a

Sol. In his surrogate mother experiment, Harlow demonstrated the importance of contact comfort. Baby rhesus monkeys were separated from their mothers and given two surrogate mothers - one made out of wire, and another made of terry cloth. He found that the baby monkeys preferred to cling to the terry cloth surrogate even when food was provided by the wire surrogate.

86. Ans. c

Sol. Reaction formation is the fixation in consciousness of an idea, affect, or desire that is opposite to a feared unconscious impulse. Here Adam loved his girlfriend yet acted in the opposite way.

87. Ans. c

Sol. Jasmine suffering from auditory hallucinations would benefit the least from the group-therapy environment.

88. Ans. c

Sol. Flooding therapy is a behavioral therapy technique wherein the patient learns to associate feelings of relaxation with the fear-inducing stimulus. The patient is exposed directly and rather abruptly to the fear-inducing stimuli. In reality shows also people are exposed to fears.

89. Ans. b

Sol. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental health condition that's triggered by a terrifying event — either experiencing it or witnessing it. Symptoms may include flashbacks, nightmares and severe anxiety, as well as uncontrollable thoughts about the event.

90. Ans. a

Sol. The behavioral component of prejudice is discrimination. Prejudice often leads to discrimination, which is unfair treatment of members of a stigmatized group solely because of their membership in that group.

91. Ans. a

Sol. Social identity is a person's sense of who they are based on their group membership(s). Here Patrick thinking of himself as an Irish American is part of his social identity.

92. Ans. a

Sol. Transduction is the process of converting one form of energy into another.

93. Ans. d

Sol. IQ= MA/CA, 12/10 X 100 = 120.

94. Ans. d

Sol. Bipolar disorder is a chronic mood disorder that causes intense shifts in mood, energy levels and behavior. The diagnostic criteria indicate that during manic episodes there may be a reduced need for sleep and during episodes of depression, insomnia or hypersomnia can be experienced nearly every day (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). So "too much sleep" is not a characteristic of the manic state of bipolar disorder.

95. Ans. a

Sol. Paranoid personality disorder (PPD) is a mental health condition marked by a pattern of distrust and suspicion of others without adequate reason to be suspicious. People with PPD are always on guard, believing that others are constantly trying to demean, harm or threaten them.

96. Ans. b

Sol. Basing knowledge on common sense and opinion is unscientific as it may/may not be true. People have biases in their opinions and common sense doesn't rely on empirical evidence.

97. Ans. c

Sol. A longitudinal design is one that measures the characteristics of the same individuals on at least two, but ideally more, occasions over time such as given in the question where characteristics are measured on 4 different occasions: 6 months, 2years, 5 years and 10 years after the initial interviews and observations. Its purpose is to address directly the study of individual change and variation.

98. Ans. d

Sol. It refers to the mental conflict that occurs when a person's behaviors and beliefs do not align. It may also happen when a person holds two beliefs that contradict one another. Ignoring the conflict does not reduce cognitive dissonance. Dissonance is reduced by changing attitudes, or behavior and or both.

99. Ans. d

Sol. Internal consistency reliability is a measure of how well a test addresses different constructs and delivers reliable scores.

100. Ans. b

Sol. AYUSH Kavach is an initiative of AYUSH Department Government Of Uttar Pradesh, to provide latest updates for a healthy lifestyle , Immunity Boosting measures, etc.

2022 Delhi University – Masters in Psychology

1. In the Muller-Lyer illusion, the featherhead appears _____than the arrowhead.
a. Tinier
b. Longer
c. Shorter
d. About the same size
(MODERATE)

2. In _____ process of perception, we apply our experience and expectations to interpret each item in context.
a. Top-down
b. Bottom-up
c. Interpretative
d. Contextual
(EASY)

3. _____intelligence is the power of reasoning and using information. It includes the ability to perceive relationships, solve unfamiliar problems, and gain new knowledge.
a. Specific
b. Crystallized
c. Global
d. Fluid
(EASY)

4. People's scores on almost any test of intelligence abilities correlate positively with scores on other tests. The overlap among tests is referred to as_____ factor in intelligence.
a. Global
b. General
c. Specific
d. Reliable
(MODERATE)

5. _____is the tendency to perceive two things that happen close together in time as being related.
a. Continuity
b. Contiguity
c. Proximity
d. Similarity
(EASY)

6. _____theory of color perception assumes four primary colors of red, green, blue, and yellow, Colors are arranged in pairs, and when one member of a pair is activated, the other is not.
a. Tri-chromatic
b. Color blindness
c. Opponent-process
d. Constancy
(EASY)

7. Which of the following is not an inborn, universal need according to the self-determination theory (SDT) of Richard Ryan and Edward Deci (2000.?
a. Autonomy
b. Competence
c. Relatedness
d. Control
(EASY)

8. In Lazarus's cognitive-meditational theory of emotion (1991), the most important aspect of any emotional experience is how the person _____the stimulus that causes the emotional reaction.
a. Appraises
b. Learns
c. Follows
d. Recognizes
(EASY)

9. 'Rude, uncooperative, irritable, aggressive, competitive' describe low scores on which of the following Big 5 personality factors?
a. Conscientiousness
b. Agreeableness
c. Emotional Stability
d. Openness to experience
(EASY)

10. An offer of a promotion with higher salary that would require a person to move to a city he or she doesn't like is an example of_____
a. approach-approach conflict
b. approach-avoidance conflict
c. Avoidance—avoidance confrontation
d. Multiple approach-approach conflict
(MODERATE)

11. The _____is involved in the regulation of motivated behaviors including fleeing, feeding, fighting, and sexual behavior.
a. Prefrontal cortex
b. Thalamus
c. Limbic system
d. Hippocampus
(EASY)

12. _____was the first brain-imaging technique to provide images of brain activity (functional brain image) rather than images of brain structure (structural brain images).
a. Positron emission tomography
b. Magnetic resonance imaging
c. X-Ray
d. Computed Tomography
(MODERATE)

13. Psychophysiologists are often interested in the EEG waves that accompany certain psychological events, generally referred to as_____
a. Action potentials
b. Event related potentials
c. Galvanic skin response
d. Efferent related potentials
(EASY)

14. _____are the gaps between adjacent myelin segments in a neuron.
a. Nodes of Ranvier
b. Synapse
c. End buttons
d. Axons
(EASY)
Ans. a

15. _____is the anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the release of hormones from the thyroid gland.
a. Thyrotropin
b. Vasopressin
c. Follicle stimulating hormone
d. Growth hormone
(EASY)

16. According to the Equity theory of Work Motivation, when an employee's inputs are greater than his outputs (underpayment), which of the following behaviour he/she is unlikely to display?
a. Works less hard
b. Becomes more selfish
c. Has lower job satisfaction
d. Less likely to be persuaded by his underpaid peers
(MODERATE)

17. According to Fiedler's Contingency theory, which of the following is not a factor of situation favourableness?
a. Leader-member relations
b. Task structure
c. Leader proximity
d. Position power
(EASY)

18. _____ refers to the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to successfully perform a job.
a. Job specification
b. Job description
c. Job design
d. Job knowledge
(MODERATE)

19. Herbart Spencer viewed that_____.
a. Mind can be understood only by observing how Mind is evolved
b. Mind cannot be studied scientifically
c. Mind can only be studied phenomenologically
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

20. William James defined psychology as_____.
a. Study of physiological responses
b. Study of adaptation
c. The Science of Mental Life
d. The science of behaviour
(EASY)

21. Thorndike's importance for Psychology is his_____.
a. Formulation of an S- R psychology that is termed connectionism
b. Focus on inner processes related to human learning
c. Mathematico-Deductive Theory of Rote Learning
d. Conceptualization of the mind as a tabula rasa
(MODERATE)

22. Philosophically, Watson condemned mentalistic psychology due to the
a. use of the nonscientific method of introspection
b. premise that reconstructing the animal's consciousness added to what had already been accomplished in the observation of behavior
c. fact that organisms, man and animal alike, do adjust themselves to their environment
d. assertion that thinking involves the brain
(MODERATE)

23. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951. argued that
a. Cartesian philosophers had led people to believe that there are mental objects
b. Mental processes do not consist in any thing
c. Human action is meaningful only within the setting of a form of life
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

24. Information-processing cognitive psychology is substantially different only from radical behaviorism because
a. information- processing psychologists reject peripheralism
b. the information-processing adherents do not believe central processes are covert versions of S—R associations
c. Cognitive scientists believe in a revolution because it provides them with an origin myth, an account of their beginnings that helps legitimize their practice of science
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

25. Alfred Adler's believed that _____ is/are a constant motivating force in all behavior.
a. Superiority feelings
b. a feelings of mediocrity
c. Inferiority feelings
d. Megalomania
(EASY)

26. Karen Horney believed that basic anxiety is due to
a. an insidiously increasing, all pervading feeling of being lonely and helpless in a hostile world
b. alienation from one's family
c. caused by sibling rivalry
d. caused by conflict with one's parents
(MODERATE)

27. Eric Erikson extended Freud's theory in which-of the following ways:
a. He elaborated on Freud's stages of development.
b. He placed greater emphasis on the ego than on the id.
c. He recognized the impact of cultural and historical forces on personality.
d. All of the above
(MODERATE)

28. Gorden Allport believed that
a. The only proper way to study personality is to collect data from emotionally healthy adults
b. The unconscious is an important determinant of behavior
c. The environment plays-a-crucial role in the shaping of personality
d. Genetics are the primary determinant of personality
(MODERATE)

29. Carl Rogers_____.
a. Believed that we are rational beings ruled by a-conscious perception of ourselves and our experiential world
b. Gave very little importance to unconscious forces
c. Insisted that current feelings and emotions have a greater impact on personality than early life experiences
d. All of the above
(EASY)

30. What values is/are central to the scientific method?
a. Accuracy
b. Skepticism
c. Open-mindedness
d. All of the above (A-C)
(EASY)

31. Qualitative research methods
a. Challenge the objectivist view that there is a concrete knowable reality that exists independently of our thought processes
b. Allow us to access the essential causes of behavior
c. Provide an insight into unconscious thought processes
d. Are unique to psychology
(MODERATE)

32. Under ERG theory, "R" stands for_____
a. Rationality
b. Responsibility
c. Remuneration
d. Relatedness
(EASY)

33. According to Herzberg's theory, factors causing dissatisfaction are called
a. Demotivators
b. Negative stimuli
c. Hygiene factors
d. Defectors
(EASY)

34. Grid Organisation Development theory was 'proposed by_____.
a. Blake and Mounton
b. Oldham and Hackman
c. FW Taylor
d. Max Weber
(EASY)

35. Another name for free rein leadership is_____.
a. Democratic
b. Autocratic
c. Laissez-faire
d. Bureaucratic
(EASY)

36. Hawthorne Studies is related to which stage of the organizational behaviour evolution?
a. Industrial revolution
b. Scientific management
c. Time motion Study
d. Human relations movement
(EASY)

37. Choose the correct sequence of historical developments in the field of Organizational Behaviour
a. Industrial revolution —> Scientific management—> Human relations movement—> OB
b. Industrial revolution —> Human relations movement —> Scientific management —> OB
c. Scientific management —> Human relations movement —> Industrial revolution —> OB
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

38. The concept of MBO was given by_____.
a. Peter. F.Drucker
b. Mary Parker
c. Henry Fayol
d. Philip Kotler

(EASY)

39. When most people faced with a similar situation respond in the same way, the attribution theory states-that the behaviour shows _____
a. Consensus
b. Similarity
c. Reliability
d. Consistency
(EASY)

40. According to which organizational theory, 'if and 'then' relationship is very important?
a. System approach
b. Contingency approach
c. Process approach
d. Scientific approach
(EASY)

41. Ramesh as a manager has the duty to present awards to outstanding employees within his department. According to Mintzberg's managerial role, Ramesh is performing which managerial function?
a. Leadership role
b. Liaison role
c. Monitor role
d. Figurehead role
(MODERATE)

42. In a correlational design, a _____ variable is a variable that is caused by the predictor variable and that in turn causes the outcome variable:
a. Mediating
b. Moderating
c. Independent
d. Dependent
(MODERATE)

43. The extent to which a measured variable is found to be unrelated to-other measured variables, that are designed to measure other conceptual variables under study, is known as
a. Criterion Validity
b. Discriminant validity
c. Content validity
d. Convergent validity
(EASY)

44. What should be the nature of goals according to the Principle of Management by Objectives (MBO)?
a. Achievable, controllable and profitable
b. Tangible, verifiable and measurable
c. Challenging, emotional and constructive
d. Hierarchical, attainable and effective
(MODERATE)

45. Which of the following leadership behaviours are characteristics of the Path-Goal Theory?
1, Supportive, employee-oriented, laissez-faire and participative
b. Achievement-oriented, supportive, humanistic, and directive
c. Participative, achievement-oriented, directive and supportive
d. Directive, participative, supportive, and laissez-faire
(EASY)

46. Which dimension of Big 5 personality traits represents artistically dependable, hardworking, organized, self disciplined, persistent, and responsible individuals?
a. Neuroticism
b. Oneness to Experience
c. Conscientiousness
d. Introversion
(EASY)

47. Which of the following is NOT a part of Weber's notion of bureaucracy for an ideal organization?
a. Career tracks for employees
b. Distinct separation of members' organizational and personal lives
c. Employee decisions based on seniority
d. Impersonal nature
(MODERATE)

48. Facial feedback hypothesis supports which of the following theory
a. James-Lange Theory
b. Cannon—Bard Theory
c. Schachter-Singer's Two-Factor Theory
d. Opponent-Process Theory
(MODERATE)

49. The Stanford-Binet test yields a rating of overall intelligence that is based on
a. Verbal reasoning, quantitative reasoning, abstract visual reasoning, and short-term memory
b. Analogical reasoning, deductive reasoning, critical thinking
c. Interpersonal reasoning, reflective reasoning, and long term memory
d. Parallel processing, simultaneous processing, and working memory
(MODERATE)

50. According to _____attempting to 'overcome feelings of inferiority is the primary motive for human behavior.
a. Alfred Adler
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Carl Roger
d. Abraham Maslow
(EASY)

51. Which of the following test is related to assessment of various types of psychological disorders?
a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
b. Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children
c. Stanford-Binet Test

d. Minnesota Multiple Personality Inventory
(MODERATE)

52. If you meet someone for the first time after the onset of amnesia, you cannot remember this person the next day—or even, in some cases, a few minutes after being introduced. This is a case of
a. Anterograde amnesia
b. Retrograde amnesia
c. Forced forgetting
d. Repression
(MODERATE)

53. Explanation of a phenomenon in terms of the language and concepts of a lower level of analysis usually with a loss of explanatory power, is referred to as _____
a. Reductionism
b. Behaviourism
c. Positivism
d. Post-positivism
(MODERATE)

54. Non-critical acceptance of science as the only way to arrive at true knowledge refers to _____.
a. Reductionism
b. Behaviourism
c. Positivism
d. Post-positivism
(EASY)

55. _____refers to the facts that because none of the bystanders respond to an emergency, no one knows for sure what is happening and each depends on the others to interpret the situation.
a. Pluralistic ignorance
b. Prejudice
c. Priming
d. Reactance
(EASY)

56. _____ refers to the tendency to ignore or underutilize information relating to the relative frequency with which events or stimuli actually occur.
a. Base rate fallacy
b. Blank-line up control
c. Planning fallacy
d. Pluralistic ignorance
(EASY)

57._____ suggests that arousal produced in one situation can persist and intensify emotional reactions occurring in later situations.
a. Excitation Transfer Theory
b. Inhibitory Transfer Theory
c. Frustration-aggression Transfer hypothesis
d. Generalization Transfer Hypothesis
(EASY)

58. Process whereby groups make cooperative gestures to one another in the hope of avoiding an escalation of conflict is referred to as_____.
a. Conciliation
b. Arbitration
c. Co-optation
d. Mediation
(MODERATE)

59. The self-evaluation made by each individual; one's attitude towards oneself along a positive-negative dimension, is termed as_____.
a. Self esteem
b. Self concept
c. Self efficacy
d. Self mentoring
(EASY)

60. According to Bandura's socio-cognitive theory, other than observational learning and Verbal persuasion, what are the two types of information that effect self-efficacy?
a. Performance experiences, emotional arousal
b. Personal value, emotional arousal
c. Performance experiences, instrumental arousal
d. Personal values, instrumental arousal
(MODERATE)

61. Biological and behavioral changes that allow organisms to meet recurring environmental challenges to their survival, thereby increasing their reproductive ability, are termed as_____.
a. Assimilation
b. Adaptations
c. Circadian rhythms
d. Maturation
(EASY)

62. As per the Achievement Goal Theory, which of the following correctly describes ego-approach goals?
a. Desire to master a task and learn new knowledge or skills
b. A fear of not performing up to one's own standards
c. Avoiding being outperformed by others
d. A competitive orientation that focuses on outperforming other people
(MODERATE)

63. The _____ of personality focus on the images or mental representations that people form of themselves and other people as a result of early experiences with caregivers.
a. Psychodynamic theories
b. Object relations theories
c. Personal construct theory
d. Behavioural theories
(EASY)

64. Which 'one of the following is NOT an attachment style?
a. Secure
b. Avoidant
c. Isolate
d. Anxious-ambivalent
(EASY)

65. Which of the following options does NOT constitute the strength of an attitude?
1, Extremity
b. Accessibility
c. Personal experience
d. Certainty
(MODERATE)

66. People often resist persuasion attempts, and this increases the tendency to keep away from the information that contradicts our view. This is known as:
a. Forewarning
b. Ego depletion
c. Selective avoidance
d. Counterfactual thinking
(MODERATE)

67. It is believed that fairness lies in the eyes of the beholder; however there are some basic rules for judging fairness, called:
a. Psychological, Procedural and Transpersonal
b. Distributive, Transactional and Procedural
c. Psychological, Procedural and Distributive
d. Procedural, Transformational and Distributive
(MODERATE)

68. 'We often lead others to agree with our views about ourselves and want others to agree how we see ourselves', this is called_____
a. Self-verification
b. Self- categorization
c. Self-regulation
d. Self-affirmation
(EASY)

69. Some studies have attempted to combat prejudice by training to make situational and external attribution for negative behaviours/traits of the stereotyped group. This is called_____
a. Contact hypothesis
b. Bonafide pipeline
c. Attribution training
d. Reasoned action
(MODERATE)

70. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of self-actualizers?
a. Sense of detachment and need for privacy
b. A philosophical sense of humor
c. Freshness of appreciation
d. Proneness to enculturation
(CHALLENGING)

71. In the _____ study of personality, the goal of research involves comparing and analyzing statistical differences among large samples of research participants.
a. Nomothetic
b. Idiographic
c. Projective
d. L-data
(MODERATE)

72. Period of sublimation of sex instinct is associated with which psychosexual stage of development?
a. Phallic:
b. Genital
c. Anal
d. Latency
(EASY)

73. Which of the psychological types was NOT proposed by Carl Jung?
a. Extraverted thinking
b. Extraverted intuiting
c. Introverted reasoning
d. Introverted feeling
(MODERATE)

74. The idea of superiority complex implies:
a. Urge towards perfection or completion that motivates us
b. Person overcompensates for normal inferiority feelings
c. Person is unable to: compensate for normal inferiority feelings
d. There is an imagined or potential goal that guides our behavior
(EASY)

75. The best example of the primary process in normal people is_____.
a. id
b. Ego
c. Superego
d. Dream
(MODERATE)

76. Which type(s) of anxiety was recognized by Freud?
a. Reality anxiety
b. Neurotic anxiety
c. Moral anxiety
d. All of the above
(EASY)

77. The concept of introversion was given by _____.
a. Freud
b. Jung
c. Adler
d. Frankl
(EASY)

78. In Jung's personality theory, the ideal man in a woman is called
a. Persona
b. Shadow
c. Anima
d. Animus
(EASY)

79. Biofeedback works as per the principle of_____.
a. Insight learning
b. Instrumental conditioning
c. Latent learning
d. Classical conditioning
(MODERATE)

80. General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) model was proposed by
a. Hans Selye
b. Yerkes-Dodson
c. James Lange
d. Baumrind
(EASY)

81. The 3-stages of General Adaptation Syndrome are
a. Excitement - Plateau - Orgasm
b. Alarm - Resistance - Exhaustion
c. Unfreeze - Change - Refreeze
d. Denial - Anger - Bargaining
(EASY)

82. The method of diagramming families while taking a case history is called_____.
a. Histogram
b. Genogram
c. Family Chart
d. MSE
(EASY)

83. According to the person centred therapy, which of the following are necessary for change?
a. Perception of empathy and acceptance
b. Incongruence
c. Unconditional positive regard
d. All of the above
(EASY)

84. Thoughts that occur spontaneously without effort or choice are called_____
a. Intermediate thought
b. Schemas
c. Automatic thoughts
d. Heuristics
(EASY)

85. Making a rule based on a few negative events is termed as_____.
a. Mislabelling
b. Overgeneralization
c. Selective Abstraction
d. Personalization
(MODERATE)

86. Eye-Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing was developed for individuals with_____
a. Mood disorders
b. Somatoform disorders
c. Anxiety disorders
d. Personality disorders
(EASY)

87. Dialectical Behavior therapy has proven useful for
a. Schizoid personality disorder
b. Borderline personality disorder
c. Generalized Anxiety disorder
d. Conversion disorder
(MODERATE)

88. What is the mean of the following distribution?
31, 21, 42
a.3a.3
b.35.5
c.94
d.55.5
(MODERATE)

89. The _____ is the only measures that can be used for data that have the character of a nominal scale.
a. Mean
b. Median
c. Mode
d. Mean Deviation
(MODERATE)

90. What is the median of the following distribution?
11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20
a.20.5
b.16.5
c.35
d.35.5
(MODERATE)

91. When we need to do further statistical computation, the _____ is likely to be the most useful of the measures of central tendency.
a. Mean
b. Standard Deviation
c. Chi-square
d. Range
(EASY)

92. The ability to predict some outcome, or estimate the existence of some current condition is called_____.

a. Content Validity
b. Criterion-related Validity
c. Construct Validity
d. Concurrent Validity
(EASY)

93. _____ is a standardized procedure for sampling behavior, and describing with categories or scores.
a. Inventory
b. Test
c. Scale
d. Questionnaire
(EASY)

94. _____can be defined as appraising or estimating the magnitude of one or more attributes in a person.
a. Assessment
b. Test
c. Observation
d. Interview
(MODERATE)

95. _____tests measure one or more clearly defined relatively homogeneous segment of capability.
a. Attitude
b. Achievement
c. Aptitude
d. Interest
(MODERATE)

96. _____ tests measure a person's degree of learning, success, or accomplishment in a subject matter.
a. Aptitude
b. Achievement
c. Interest
d. Personality
(EASY)

97. People with personality disorders have personality traits that are_____ .
a. Extremely bizarre
b. Always changing
c. Inflexible
d. Stressful to them

98. Depression is most likely caused by _____.
a. Genetic factors
b. Neurotransmitter deficits
c. Negative attitudes about the self and the world
d. The interaction of all these factors
(EASY)

99. Dissociative disorders involve the disruption of some aspect of integrated functioning, Dissociative fugue usually involves_____.
a. Creation of a new
b. Severe depression
c. Hallucinations
d. Travel to a new area
(EASY)

100. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of Anorexia nervosa in females?
a. Intense fear of becoming fat
b. Amenorrhea
c. Refusal to maintain a normal weight
d. Distortion of body image
(MODERATE)

Answers & Explanations – DU 2022

1. Ans. b
Sol. In the Muller-Lyer illusion, the featherhead appears longer than the arrowhead. The Müller-Lyer illusion is based on the Gestalt principles of convergence and divergence. The lines at the sides seem to lead the eye either inward or outward to create a false impression of length.When the fins are pointing in toward the shaft of the line (arrowhead), we perceive it as sloping away much like the corner of a building. This depth cue leads us to see that line as further away and therefore shorter.
When the fins are pointing outward (featherhead) away from the line, it looks more like the corner of a room sloping toward the viewer. This depth cue leads us to believe that this line is closer and therefore longer.

2. Ans. a
Sol. In top-down processing, perceptions begin with the most general and move toward the more specific. These perceptions are heavily influenced by our expectations and prior knowledge to interpret each item in context.
Bottom-up processing breaks the process down into its most basic elements. Bottom-up processing deconstructs perception which starts at the sensory input, the stimulus rather than looking at it holistically.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Fluid intelligence is the power of reasoning and using information. It includes the ability to perceive relationships, solve unfamiliar problems, and gain new knowledge. It is the ability to think abstractly, reason quickly and problem solving independent of any previously acquired knowledge.

4. Ans. b
Sol. The overlap among tests is referred to as general factor in intelligence. The g factor is a construct developed in psychometric investigations of cognitive abilities and human intelligence. It is a variable that summarizes positive correlations among different cognitive tasks, reflecting the fact that an individual's performance on one type of cognitive task tends to be comparable to that person's performance on other kinds of cognitive tasks.

5. Ans. b
Sol. Contiguity is a principle of association stating that forming connections between ideas, events (e.g., stimuli and responses), or other items depends on their proximity in space or time.

6. Ans. c
Sol. Opponent-process theory of color perception assumes four primary colors of red, green, blue, and yellow, colors are arranged in pairs, and when one member of a pair is activated, the other is not.
Note- The tri-chromatic theory of color vision is a theory that states there are three different color receptors in the retina- green, blue and red.When these colors are combined, eyes can tell a difference between millions of colors.
Constancy and Color blindness are not theories of perception.

7. Ans. d
Sol. Self-determination theory posits that fulfillment of three basic, universal, innate, human psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness) is necessary for optimal human functioning. Thus, Control is not an inborn, universal need proposed by Ryan and Deci in SDT.

8. Ans. a
Sol. In Lazarus's cognitive-meditational theory of emotion (1991), the most important aspect of any emotional experience is how the person appraises the stimulus that causes the emotional reaction. Emotional appraisal refers to processes by which individuals' cognitions about events predict their emotional reactions to those events, whether it is benign, threatening, or irrelevant for their well-being (primary appraisal) and whether they have the resources necessary to cope with the event (secondary appraisal).

9. Ans. b
Sol. 'Rude, uncooperative, irritable, aggressive, competitive' describe low scores on Agreeableness. The agreeableness trait reflects individual differences in general concern for social harmony. Agreeable individual value getting along with others. They are generally considerate, kind, generous, trusting and trustworthy, helpful, and willing to compromise their interests with others.

10. Ans. b
Sol. Approach–avoidance conflict arises when a goal has both positive (offer of a promotion with higher salary) and negative aspects (move to an undesirable city), and thus leads to approach and avoidance reactions at the same time.

11. Ans. c
Sol. The Limbic system is involved in the regulation of motivated behaviors including fleeing, feeding, fighting, and sexual behavior.

12. Ans. a
Sol. Positron emission tomography was the first brain-imaging technique to provide images of brain activity (functional brain images) rather than images of brain structure (structural brain images).The first large-scale use of a human positron imaging device was developed by physicist Gordon Brownell and neurosurgeon William Sweet at the Massachusetts General Hospital in the 1950s.It was not until 1977 that the first human MRI images were published so PET came first.
Note- X-ray and Computed Tomography are structural imaging techniques.

13. Ans. b
Sol. Event-related potentials (ERPs) are very small voltages generated in the brain structures measured in the ongoing EEG activity in response to specific sensory, motor, and cognitive events.
An action potential is a rapid sequence of changes in the voltage across a membrane.
The galvanic skin response refers to changes in sweat gland activity that is reflective of the intensity of our emotional state, otherwise known as emotional arousal.
Efferent related potentials do not exist.

14. Ans. a
Sol. Nodes of Ranvier are the gaps formed between the myelin sheath where the axons are left uncovered. Because the myelin sheath is largely composed of an insulating fatty substance, the nodes of Ranvier allow the generation of a fast electrical impulse along the axon.

15. Ans. a
Sol. Thyrotropin known also as thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is the anterior pituitary hormone that stimulates the release of hormones from the thyroid gland.
Note- Vasopressin is a hormone of the posterior pituitary that is secreted in response to high serum osmolarity.Growth hormone is produced by our brain's pituitary gland and governs our height, bone length and muscle growth. FSH helps control the menstrual cycle and stimulates the growth of eggs in the ovaries.

16. Ans. d
Sol. Adams' equity theory of motivation says that to be motivated, individuals need to perceive that the rewards they receive for their contributions are fair, and these rewards are similar to those received by their peers. If individuals perceive that their rewards are not fair, they will feel distressed and try to change things to create a sense of fairness. So according to the Equity theory of Work Motivation, when an employee's inputs are greater than his outputs (underpayment), working hard, becoming more selfish and having lower job satisfaction is likely to be displayed. The employee will be less likely to be persuaded by his underpaid peers.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Fiedler's Contingency Model of Leadership states that a leader's effectiveness is based on the situation and its favourableness. Situational favourableness or situational control describes the leader's ability to control the group situation. The factors that determine the favourableness of a situation are:
Leader-Member Relations
Task Structure
Leader Position Power

Leader proximity is not a variable affecting the favourableness of a situation.

18. Ans. a
Sol. A job specification is an official document which describes the duties, required knowledge, skills and abilities, and minimum qualifications of State jobs.
Note- A job description or JD is a written narrative that describes the general tasks, or other related duties, and responsibilities of a position. Job design refers to the way that a set of tasks, or an entire job, is organized. Job knowledge is the understanding of a set of responsibilities specific to a job, as well as the ongoing capacity to stay abreast of changes in job functions.

19. Ans. a
Sol. Herbart Spencer viewed that mind can be understood only by observing how Mind is evolved. He was best known for developing and applying evolutionary theory to psychology.

20. Ans. c
Sol. William James defined psychology as the Science of Mental Life because he thought that consciousness is what makes the mental life possible.

21. Ans. a
Sol. Thorndike's importance for Psychology is his formulation of an S- R psychology that is termed connectionism. By trial and error, animals identify connections between a stimulus and a satisfying consequence. These connections are stamped in because of the pleasure they bring.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Philosophically, Watson condemned mentalistic psychology due to the use of the nonscientific method of introspection. Watson believed that psychology should primarily be scientific observable behavior.

23. Ans. d
Sol. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951. argued that Cartesian philosophers had led people to believe that there are mental objects but mental processes do not consist in anything. He posited that human action is meaningful only within the setting of a form of life thereby emphasizing context.

24. Ans. d
Sol. Information-processing cognitive psychology is substantially different only from radical behaviorism because information-processing psychologists reject peripheralism. The information-processing adherents do not believe central processes are covert versions of S—R associations. Further cognitive scientists believe in a revolution because it provides them with an origin myth, an account of their beginnings that helps legitimize their practice of science.

25. Ans. c
Sol. Alfred Adler's believed that an inferiority feeling is/are a constant motivating force in all behavior. Adler explained there was an important difference between inferiority feelings, which are universal and serve as a positive motivating force, and inferiority complexes, which are relatively rare and tend to paralyze people rather than motivating them. He also believed inferiority feelings were normal and universal in childhood, because everybody starts out small and ineffectual. Most people respond by developing skills to make themselves feel more powerful and effective.

26. Ans. a
Sol. Karen Horney believed that basic anxiety is due to an insidiously increasing, all pervading feeling of being lonely and helpless in a hostile world.

27. Ans. d
Sol. Erik Erikson was an ego psychologist who developed one of the most popular and influential theories of development by elaborating on Freud's 5 stages of development to 8 stages starting from infancy to old age. He placed greater emphasis on the ego than on the id and unconscious. He also recognized the impact of cultural and historical forces on personality.

28. Ans. a
Sol. Gorden Allport believed that the only proper way to study personality is to collect data from emotionally healthy adults. His theory focused on how each person was different from the next due to their salient personality components.

29. Ans. d
Sol. Carl Rogers was a 20th century humanist psychologist and the founder of person-centered psychotherapy. He believed that people are rational beings ruled by a conscious perception of one selves and experiential world and gave very little importance to unconscious forces. He also insisted that current feelings and emotions have a greater impact on personality than early life experiences

30. Ans. d
Sol. The four values that all fields must employ to be considered scientific are
(a) Accuracy refers to adopting a means of obtaining and evaluating information in a precise, exact and correct manner.
(b) Objectivity refers to obtaining and assessing information without any bias whatsoever. It implies going to the field to collect data without any preconceived notions or ideas. Simply it is the absence of subjectivity in the process of data gathering and analysis.
(c) Skepticism refers to any questioning attitude of knowledge, facts, or opinions/beliefs stated as facts, or doubt regarding claims that are taken for granted elsewhere.
(d) Open-mindednessis the willingness to search actively for evidence against one's favored beliefs, plans, or goals, and to weigh such evidence fairly when it is available.

31. Ans. a

Sol. Qualitative method is used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interactions. They challenge the objectivist view that there is a concrete knowable reality that exists independently of our thought processes.

32. Ans. d
Sol. Alderfer's ERG theory suggests that there are three groups of core needs: existence (E), relatedness (R), and growth (G)—hence the acronym ERG where as stated "R" stands for Relatedness. Relatedness Needs encompass social and external esteem; relationships with significant others like family, friends, co-workers and employers. This also means to be recognized and feel secure as part of a group or family.

33. Ans. c
Sol. Hygiene factors (e.g. status, job security, salary, fringe benefits, work conditions, good pay, paid insurance, vacations) do not give positive satisfaction or lead to higher motivation, though dissatisfaction results from their absence. The term "hygiene" is used in the sense that these are maintenance factors. Thus, according to Herzberg's theory, factors causing dissatisfaction are called Hygiene factors

34. Ans. a
Sol. The Grid Organisation Development theory was 'proposed by Blake and Mounton. The managerial grid model is a self-assessment tool by which individuals and organizations can help identify a manager's or leader's style.

35. Ans. c
Sol. Another name for free rein leadership is Laissez-faire. Laissez-faire leaders have an attitude of trust and reliance on their employees. They don't micromanage or get too involved; they don't give too much instruction or guidance. Instead laissez-faire leaders let their employees use their creativity, resources, and experience to help them meet their goals. It's a hands-off approach that allows followers to set rules and make decisions.

36. Ans. d
Sol. Hawthorne Studies is related to Human relations movement stage of the organizational behaviour evolution. The Hawthorne Effect is when subjects of an experimental study attempt to change or improve their behaviour simply because it is being evaluated or studied. The term was coined during experiments that took place at Western Electric's factory in the Hawthorne suburb of Chicago in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

37. Ans. a
Sol. The correct sequence of historical developments in the field of Organizational Behaviour is Industrial revolution —> Scientific management—> Human relations movement—> OB. The Industrial Revolution saw the emergence of the modern corporation, in which work, usually in a factory setting, was specialized and coordinated by managers. Scientific management was a system to gain maximum efficiency from workers and machinery after industrial revolution, developed by American industrial engineer Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856–1915. The human relations movement further enhanced scientific management because it acknowledged that peoples' attitudes, perceptions, and desires play a role in their workplace performance. All of these led to the modern day field of OB.

38. Ans. a
Sol. The concept of MBO was given by Peter. F.Drucker. Management by objectives (MBO) is a process in which a manager and an employee agree on specific performance goals and then develop a plan to reach them.

39. Ans. a
Sol. When most people faced with a similar situation respond in the same way, the attribution theory states that the behaviour shows consensus. Similarity and reliability are unrelated to attribution theory. Consistency is whether someone acts the same way in a given situation each time it occurs.

40. Ans. b
Sol. According to Contingency approach, 'if and 'then' relationship is very important. The contingency approach is a management theory that suggests the most appropriate style of management is dependent on the context of the situation. So depending upon the situation (if), the required or best leadership is selected (then) instead of pre-deciding the style.

41. Ans. d
Sol. The figurehead role is a complex role that involves a manager acting as a representative for a company in all its formal matters and performing ceremonial duties like presenting awards to outstanding employees.

42. Ans. a
Sol. In a correlational design, a mediating variable is a variable that is caused by the predictor variable and that in turn causes the outcome variable. It causes mediation in the dependent and the independent variables. An independent variable is defines as the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment. The independent variable is the cause. A dependent variable is the variable that changes as a result of the independent variable manipulation. The dependent variable is the effect.
Note-A mediating variable (or mediator) explains the process through which two variables are related, while a moderating variable (or moderator) affects the strength and direction of that relationship.

43. Ans. b
Sol. The extent to which a measured variable is found to be unrelated to-other measured variables, that are designed to measure other conceptual variables under study, is known as Discriminant validity. Convergent validity refers to how closely the new scale is related to other variables and other measures of the same construct. Content validity evaluates how well an instrument (like a test) covers all relevant parts of the construct it aims to measure. Construct

validity refers to how well a test or tool measures the construct that it was designed to measure.

44. Ans. b
Sol. The nature of goals according to the Principle of Management by Objectives (MBO) should be Tangible, verifiable and measurable. Management by objectives (MBO) uses a set of quantifiable or objective standards against which to measure the performance of a company and its employees so that it can verified for best results.

45. Ans. c
Sol. Path Goal theory is based on the premise that a leader's behavior impacts the satisfaction, motivation and performance of employees. There are four leadership styles that the path-goal theory uses to help employees grow. They are achievement-oriented leadership, directive leadership, participative leadership, and supportive leadership

46. Ans. c
Sol. Conscientiousness is a fundamental personality trait that reflects the tendency to be responsible, organized, hard-working, goal-directed, and to adhere to norms and rules. It thus represents artistically dependable, hardworking, organized, self disciplined, persistent, and responsible individuals.

47. Ans. c
Sol. Employee decisions based on seniority are NOT a part of Weber's notion of bureaucracy for an ideal organization. Bureaucracy is the use of written or oral rules and procedures to control an organization. According to Weber, an organization characterized by labor division, a clearly established hierarchy, comprehensive rules and regulations, and impersonal relations are 'ideal bureaucracies.

48. Ans. a
Sol. Facial feedback hypothesis supports James-Lange Theory. The James-Lange theory of emotion suggests that physical changes in the body happen first, which then leads to the experience of emotion. Essentially, emotions stem from interpretation of your physical sensations.In the words of facial feedback researcher Tomkins (1962., emotions are "sets of muscle and glandular responses located in the face.

49. Ans. a
Sol. The Stanford-Binet documents the cognitive strengths and weaknesses of children, adolescents, and adults. Its 10 subtests assess five cognitive factors: Fluid Reasoning; Knowledge and verbal; Quantitative; Visual-Spatial; and Working Memory.

50. Ans. a
Sol. According to Alfred Adler attempting to 'overcome feelings of inferiority is the primary motive for human behaviour. This concept cites the theory that an individual's feelings of unworthiness lead to a drive to compensate by securing superiority.

51. Ans. a
Sol. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is related to assessment of various types of psychological disorders. This scale was designed to assess a neurotic concern over bodily functioning. The items on this scale concern physical symptoms and well-being.

52. Ans. a
Sol. This is a case of Anterograde amnesia. Anterograde amnesia (AA) refers to an impaired capacity for new learning. Retrograde amnesia (RA) refers to the loss of information that was acquired before the onset of amnesia.

53. Ans. a
Sol. Explanation of a phenomenon in terms of the language and concepts of a lower level of analysis usually with a loss of explanatory power, is referred to as Reductionism. It is the belief that human behavior can be explained by breaking it down into smaller component parts.

54. Ans. c
Sol. Non-critical acceptance of science as the only way to arrive at true knowledge refers to Positivism. Positivism is the name for the scientific study of the social world. Its goal is to formulate abstract and universal laws on the operative dynamics of the social universe. It is characterized by a highly favourable account of science and what is taken to be the scientific method.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Pluralistic ignorance refers a situation where none of the bystanders respond to an emergency because no one knows for sure what is happening and each depends on the others to interpret the situation.
Priming is a phenomenon whereby exposure to one stimulus influences a response to a subsequent stimulus, without conscious guidance or intention.
Reactance is an unpleasant motivational arousal that emerges when people experience a threat to or loss of their free behaviors.
Prejudice is an attitude toward a social group and its members that can be expressed as either a negative or positive (e.g., paternalistic) evaluation and creates or maintains hierarchical status relations between groups.

56. Ans. a
Sol. Base rate fallacy refers to the tendency to ignore or underutilize information relating to the relative frequency with which events or stimuli actually occur.It occurs when individuals overweight or ignore information about the probability of an event occurring, in favor of information that is irrelevant to the outcome.

57. Ans. a
Sol. Excitation Transfer Theory suggests that arousal produced in one situation can persist and intensify emotional reactions occurring in later situations. Dolf Zillmann began developing excitation-transfer theory in the late 1960s/ early 1970s.

58. Ans. a

Sol. Process whereby groups make cooperative gestures to one another in the hope of avoiding an escalation of conflict is referred to as Conciliation. Conciliation is a voluntary, flexible, confidential, and interest based process. The parties seek to reach an amicable dispute settlement with the assistance of the conciliator, who acts as a neutral third party.
Arbitration is a procedure in which a dispute is submitted, by agreement of the parties, to one or more arbitrators who make a binding decision on the dispute.
Co-optation also refers to the process by which a group subsumes or acculturates a smaller or weaker group with related interests; or, similarly, the process by which one group gains converts from another group by replicating some aspects of it without adopting the full program or ideal.
Mediation is a process wherein the parties meet with a mutually selected impartial and neutral person who assists them in the negotiation of their differences.

59. Ans. a
Sol. The self-evaluation made by each individual; one's attitude towards oneself along a positive-negative dimension, is termed as Self esteem. Self-esteem is confidence in one's own worth or abilities. Self-esteem encompasses beliefs about oneself as well as emotional states, such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame. While self-concept is a broad description of the self, self-esteem is a more specifically an evaluation of the self and confidence in oneself.

60. Ans. a
Sol. Self-efficacy theory (SET) is a subset of Bandura's (1986. social cognitive theory. Bandura (1997. proposed four sources of self-efficacy: mastery experiences, vicarious experiences, verbal persuasion, and physiological and affective states.
Performance Accomplishments includes personal assessment information that is based on an individual's accomplishments. Previous successes raise mastery expectations, while repeated failures lower them.
Vicarious Experience- Gained by observing others perform activities successfully.
Social Persuasion- Activities where people are led, through suggestion, into believing that they can cope successfully with specific tasks.
Physiological and Emotional arousal- Emotional reactions to such tasks (e.g., anxiety) can lead to negative judgments of one's ability to complete the tasks.

61. Ans. b
Sol. Biological and behavioural changes that allow organisms to meet recurring environmental challenges to their survival, thereby increasing their reproductive ability, are termed as adaptations. An adaptation is an evolved modification that a species develops in order to better survive in different environments.

62. Ans. d
Sol. As per the Achievement Goal Theory, a competitive orientation that focuses on outperforming other people correctly describes ego-approach goals. Ego (performance) goals reflect competence perception relative to the performance of others.

63. Ans. b
Sol. The Object relations theories of personality focus on the images or mental representations that people form of themselves and other people as a result of early experiences with caregivers.Object relations is a variation of psychoanalytic theory that diverges from Sigmund Freud's belief that humans are motivated by sexual and aggressive drives, suggesting instead that humans are primarily motivated by the need for contact with others—the need to form relationships.

64. Ans. c
Sol. Isolate is NOT an attachment style. An attachment style is a specific pattern of behavior in and around relationships. There are four adult attachment styles: secure attachment, anxious ambivalent attachment, avoidant attachment, and fearful-avoidant (aka disorganized) attachment.

65. Ans. b
Sol. Strength of attitude is governed by its extremity, certainty and personal experiences. Accessibility does NOT constitute the strength of an attitude.

66. Ans. c
Sol. Resisting persuasion attempts, which increases the tendency to keep away from the information that contradicts our view is known as Selective avoidance.It is one of the ways by which attitudes guide the processing of new information, by attempting to find consistent viewpoints while avoiding inconsistent viewpoints.

67. Ans. b
Sol. some basic rules for judging fairness are Distributive, Transactional and Procedural. Procedural justice is the idea of fairness in the processes that resolve disputes and allocate resources. Distributive justice is defined as perceived fairness of how rewards and costs are shared by (distributed across) group members. Transactional Fairness in how people are treated and whether organizations share adequate, rewards with them for their efforts

68. Ans. a
Sol. 'We often lead others to agree with our views about ourselves and want others to agree how we see ourselves'. This is called Self-verification. For example, those who see themselves as likable want others to see them as such, and people who see themselves as dislikeable want others to perceive them that way.

69. Ans. c
Sol. Some studies have attempted to combat prejudice by training to make situational and external attribution for negative behaviours/traits of the stereotyped group. This is called Attribution training.
The bona fide pipeline is a way to measure how attitudes are activated from memory, and to measure racial attitudes. The procedure involves priming, then assessment of a target stimulus, often by pressing one of two buttons on a keyboard.

The contact hypothesis is based on the idea that peaceful and friendly interpersonal contact can help in reducing prejudices between groups and foster better cooperation and friendly relationships.
The Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) suggests that a person's behavior is determined by their intention to perform the behavior and that this intention is, in turn, a function of their attitude toward the behavior and subjective norms.

70. Ans. d
Sol. Self-actualizers are not prone to enculturation. A self-actualizer is a person who is living creatively and fully using his or her potentials. It refers to the desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. Some of the key characteristics that may help a person become self-actualized include:
Self-Actualized People Have Peak Experiences
They Have a Continuous Sense of Appreciation
Self-Actualization Involves Acceptance
They are Independent
They Are Problem-Centered
Self-Actualized People Value Privacy
They Have a Philosophical Sense of Humor
Self-Actualized People Focus on the Journey
They are not prone to enculturation.

71. Ans. a
Sol. Nomothetic refers to the use of generalization rather than specific properties in the same context so in the nomothetic study of personality, the goal of research involves comparing and analyzing statistical differences among large samples of research participants. Idiographic describes the study of a group, seen as an entity, with specific properties that set it apart from other groups.

72. Ans. d
Sol. Period of sublimation of sex instinct is associated with latency psychosexual stage of development. This stage occurs from around the age of 6 until puberty. So children participate in hobbies, school, and same-sex relationships that strengthen their sexual identity. They repress sexual thoughts and engage in nonsexual activities.

73. Ans. c
Sol. Introverted reasoning was NOT proposed by Carl Jung. Jung formulated eight personality types, along four dimensions of Extraversion-Introversion, Sensing-Intuition, Thinking-Feeling and Judging-Perception. The eight types are:
Extraverted Thinking
Introverted Thinking
Extraverted Feeling
Introverted Feeling
Extraverted Sensation
Introverted Sensation
Extraverted Intuition
Introverted Intuition

74. Ans. a,b
Sol. A superiority complex is a behavior that suggests a person believes they're somehow superior to others and an urge towards perfection or completion that motivates people. Adler believes that the idea of superiority complex implies person overcompensates for normal inferiority feelings. He held that a person who acted superior to others and held others as less worthy was actually hiding a feeling of inferiority.

75. Ans. a,d
Sol. The best example of the primary process in normal people is dream. Primary process thought is governed by the pleasure principle, whereby id-driven instinctual desires seek fulfilment without consideration of the constraints of the external world. Examples are the dreams, fantasies, and magical thinking of young children.
Note- although both a and d were awarded marks as per the answer key, option d (dreams) is more appropriate.

76. Ans. d
Sol. Freud identified three types of anxiety; reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. Moral anxiety is based on a feeling that one's internalized values are about to be compromised, based on superego. Reality anxiety is the most basic form of anxiety and is based on the ego. It is typically based on the fear of real and possible events, for example, being bit by a dog or falling off of a roof. Neurotic anxiety comes from an unconscious fear that the basic impulses of the id will take control of the person, leading to eventual punishment from expressing the id's desires.

77. Ans. b
Sol. The concept of introversion was given by Jung.Jung defined introversion as an "attitude-type characterized by orientation in life through subjective psychic contents", and extraversion as "an attitude-type characterized by concentration of interest on the external object".

78. Ans. d
Sol. In Jung's personality theory, the ideal man in a woman is called animus. Anima makes up the totality of the unconscious feminine psychological qualities that a man possesses. The "shadow" describes those aspects of the personality that we choose to reject and repress. It is this collection of repressed aspects of our identity. The persona enables an individual to interrelate with the surrounding environment by reflecting the role in life that the individual is playing. In this way one can arrive at a compromise between one's innate psychological constitution and society.

79. Ans. b
Sol. During biofeedback, individual is connected to electrical sensors that help to receive information about the body. This feedback helps to make subtle changes in the body, such as relaxing certain muscles, to achieve the results wanted, such as reducing pain. It is based on "operant conditioning" (also called instrumental conditioning) which is a type of associative learning process through which the strength of a behavior is modified by reinforcement or punishment.
Answer given- c (Latent learning)

80. Ans. a
Sol. General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) model was proposed by Hans Selye.General adaptation syndrome (GAS) is a theory that describes the physiological changes the body experiences when under stress. The syndrome includes three stages: the alarm stage, the resistance stage, and the exhaustion stage.

81. Ans. b
Sol. The 3-stages of General Adaptation Syndrome are the alarm stage, the resistance stage, and the exhaustion stage.The alarm reaction stage refers to the initial symptoms of the body under acute stress and the "fight or flight" response.This natural reaction prepares you to either flee or protect yourself in dangerous situations. The heart rate increases, adrenal gland releases cortisol (a stress hormone), and boost of adrenaline increases energy. The resistance stage is when body begins to repair itself and normalize heart rate, blood pressure, etc. After the initial shock of a stressful event, body enters this recovery phase but remains on high alert for a while. Exhaustion stage is the result of prolonged or chronic stress. Struggling with stress for long periods can drain physical, emotional, and mental resources to the point where the body no longer has strength to fight stress.

82. Ans. b
Sol. A Genogram is a pictorial display of a person's family relationships and medical history. It goes beyond a traditional family tree by allowing the user to visualize hereditary patterns and psychological factors that punctuate relationships. It is the more technical term for family chart.

83. Ans. d
Sol. According to the person centred therapy, perception of empathy and acceptance, incongruence and unconditional positive regard are necessary for change.Rogers (1959. believes that for person to "change", they need an environment that provides them with genuineness (openness and self-disclosure), acceptance (being seen with unconditional positive regard), and empathy (being listened to and understood).Incongruence suggests that unpleasant feelings can result from a discrepancy between our perceived and ideal self and so it facilitates the change process.

84. Ans. c
Sol. Thoughts that occur spontaneously without effort or choice are called Automatic thoughts. It is an instinctive, unconscious, highly efficient mental process that we have no control over or awareness of. Intermediate thoughts exist as a mediator between automatic thoughts and core beliefs. Heuristics are mental shortcuts that allow people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently. Schemas (or schemata) are units of understanding that can be hierarchically categorized as well as webbed into complex relationships with one another.

85. Ans. b
Sol. Making a rule based on a few negative events is termed as Overgeneralization. Overgeneralization is a type of cognitive distortion where a person applies something from one event to all other events regardless of whether those events are circumstances are comparable.
Mislabeling involves describing an event with words that are inaccurate and emotionally heavily loaded.
Selective abstraction is a type of cognitive bias or cognitive distortion in which a detail is taken out of context and believed whilst everything else in the context is ignored.
Personalization is the belief that you are entirely to blame for something even though you had little or nothing to do with the outcome.

86. Ans. c
Sol. Eye-Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing was developed for individuals with anxiety disorders specifically PTSD.A structured therapy that encourages the patient to briefly focus on the trauma memory while simultaneously experiencing bilateral stimulation (typically eye movements), which is associated with a reduction in the vividness and emotion associated with the trauma memories.

87. Ans. b
Sol. Dialectical Behavior therapy has proven useful for Borderline personality disorder. For people with borderline personality disorder, in particular, DBT results in less self-harm behaviour and anger, and fewer days of inpatient hospitalization.

88. Ans. a
Sol. The mean for a given set of observations is equal to the sum of all the values of a collection of data divided by the total number of values.
Number of observations=3
Sum of all observations= 31+21+42= 94
Mean= 94/3
=31.3

89. Ans. c
Sol. The mode is the only measures that can be used for data that have the character of a nominal scale. Unlike ordinal data, nominal data cannot be ordered and cannot be measured. Dissimilar to interval or ratio data, nominal data cannot be manipulated using available mathematical operators. Thus, the only measure of central tendency for such data is the mode.

90. Ans. b
Sol. The median is the middle number in a sorted list of numbers. The median is the simple average of the $n/2^{th}$ and the $(n/2 + 1.^{th}$ terms when no. of observations is even as in the above case.
Here n= no. of observations=6
n/2= 3
(n/2) + 1.= 4
Thus, median is the average of the 3^{rd} and 4^{th} observation. The observations are arranged in ascending order so median= (15+18./2
=33/2
=16.5

91. Ans. a

Sol. When we need to do further statistical computation, the mean is likely to be the most useful of the measures of central tendency.
Note- Range and standard deviation are measures of variability and chi square is a statistical test for categorical data. It is used to determine whether your data are significantly different from what you expected.

92. Ans. b
Sol. The ability to predict some outcome, or estimate the existence of some current condition is called Criterion-related Validity. There are two main types of criterion validity: Concurrent validity and predictive validity. Concurrent validity is used when the scores of a test and the criterion variables are obtained at the same time. In predictive validity, the criterion variables are measured after the scores of the test.
Note- the question mentions predicting outcome (predictive) as well as existence of some current condition (concurrent) so criterion is the correct answer.

93. Ans. b
Sol. A test is a standardized procedure for sampling behavior, and describing with categories or scores. An inventory is a self-report inventory which is a type of psychological test in which a person fills out a survey or questionnaire with or without the help of an investigator. A scale is a system for ordering test responses in a progressive series, so as to measure a trait, ability, attitude, or the like. Questionnaires are a written self-report technique where participants are given a pre-set number of questions to respond to.

94. Ans. a
Sol. Assessment can be defined as appraising or estimating the magnitude of one or more attributes in a person. Psychological assessment is a complex, integrative, and conceptual activity that involves deriving inferences from multiple sources of information to achieve a comprehensive understanding of a client or client system.
A test is a standardized procedure for sampling behavior, and describing with categories or scores.
Observation involves watching a participant and recording relevant behavior for later analysis.
Interview isa directed conversation in which a researcher, therapist, clinician, employer, or the like (the interviewer) intends to elicit specific information from an individual (the interviewee) for purposes of research, diagnosis, treatment, or employment.

95. Ans. c
Sol. An aptitude test is an exam used to determine an individual's skill or propensity to succeed in a given activity. Aptitude tests assume that individuals have inherent strengths and weaknesses and have a natural inclination toward success or failure in specific areas based on their innate characteristics. So Aptitude tests measure one or more clearly defined relatively homogeneous segment of capability.

96. Ans. b
Sol. Achievement tests measure a person's degree of learning, success, or accomplishment in a subject matter. It is a test of developed skill or knowledge.
An aptitude test is an exam used to determine an individual's skill or propensity to succeed in a given activity.
An interests test will measure how much you like various categories of work tasks and activities, and match you to areas that are a good fit for those tasks.
A personality test is a method of assessing human personality constructs.

97. Question has been dropped

98. Ans. d
Sol. Depression is most likely caused by interaction of all these factors including genetic factors, neurotransmitter deficits of serotonin and dopamine and faulty thinking pattern like negative attitudes about the self and the world.

99. Ans. a,d
Sol. Dissociative fugue usually involves travel to a new area. The dissociative fugue state is characterized by reversible amnesia for personal identity and memories usually lasting hours to days. So a fugue state typically involves unplanned travel or wandering and is sometimes associated with establishment of a new identity.

100. Ans. b
Sol. Amenorrhea is a distinguishing feature of Anorexia nervosa in females. Amenorrhea is the absence of menstruation, often defined as missing one or more menstrual periods.

2022 Delhi University – Masters in Applied Psychology

1. Which among following is an irrational fear, is really a symptom of an underlying, repressed conflict is called is_____.
a. Phobia
b. Crisis:
c. Stress
d. OCD
(MODERATE)

2. Which among the following include the use of drugs, surgical methods, electric shock treatments, and non-invasive stimulation techniques?
a. Eclectic therapy
b. Biomedical therapy
c. Insight Therapy
d. Aversion Therapy
(MODERATE)

3. The _____content of the dream was the actual dream and its events, but the _____ content is the hidden, symbolic meaning of those events that would, if correctly interpreted, reveal the unconscious conflicts.
a. Manifest, Latent
b. Latent, Manifest
c. Symbolic, Manifest
d. Psychological, manifest
(EASY)

4. Trypanophobiais also known as a fear of
a. Receiving an injection
b. Missing out in peer group
c. Anxiety attack
d. Bursting tyres
(MODERATE)

5. _____ refers to a technique therapists use to allow clients to continue to talk and have insights without the interference of the therapist's interpretations and possible biases.
a. Reflection
b. Transference
c. Paraphrasing
d. Free association
(EASY)

6. _____ do not talk about the unconscious mind, they believe everything is conscious but that it is possible for some people to simply refuse to "own up" to having certain feelings or to deal with past issues.
a. Gestalt therapists
b. Interpersonal Therapists
c. Rogerian therapists
d. Transactional therapists
(EASY)

7. _____ is a formal agreement between therapist and client in which both parties' responsibilities and goals are clearly stated.
a. Contingency contract
b. Token Economy
c. Goal agreement
d. Motivational interviewing
(EASY)

8. Masked depression' refers to
a. Intentional hiding of symptoms of depression from others
b. Expression of depression in acting-out
c. Failure to experience depression
d. depression masked by euphoria
(MODERATE)

9. When person is sexually aroused-only by wearing clothing of the opposite sex, the condition is diagnosed as_____.
a. Voyeurism
b. Fetishism
c. Sexual masochism
d. Sexual sadism
(MODERATE)

10. Bipolar disorder in children most resembles which of the following bipolar disorders in adults?
a. Bipolar I
b. Rapid cycling
c. Bipolar II
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

11. _____ is a technique, in which the individual is exposed in real life to situation that provokes anxiety, in order to diminish it.
a. Systematic desensitization
b. Guided affective imagery
c. Flooding
d. Covert aversion
(EASY)

12. Individuals who recognize that OCD thoughts and behaviors are ego dystonic believe that
a. Their thoughts and behaviour do not match as others alter them by proxy
b. There is a discrepancy between thoughts and behaviour

Power Within Psychology

c. Their thoughts and behaviors are illogical but are the results of their own doing
d. Even if the thoughts are logical these are results of the manipulation by others, hence not their own
(CHALLENGING)

13. The client's over all conduct (i.e. emotional and behavioral response) towards the therapist, which conveys information about their unconscious internal life is termed as_____
a. Dynamic unconscious
b. Catharsis
c. Transference
d. Projection
(EASY)

14. Which of the following mental disorders is characterized by simulating symptoms or physical signs that are subjective, and/or patient has manufactured mental symptoms?
a. Factitious disorder
b. Conversion disorder
c. Somatic symptom disorder
d. Dissociative/identity disorder
(EASY)

15. In DSM-5 Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity is placed under
a. Neuro-Developmental Disorder
b. Externalizing Disorder
c. Disruptive Impulse Control Disorder
d. Anxiety Disorders of Childhood and Adolescence
(EASY)

16. When Mitu asked Ria to take care of her plants for a day followed by the request to also keep an eye on her pet dog, is known as_____.
a. Foot in the door technique
b. Door in the face technique
c. Pro-social technique
d. Obedience
(MODERATE)

17. _____refers to the effect that a person's knowledge of another's stereotyped opinions can have on that person's behavior.
a. Stereotype vulnerability
b. Stereotype threats
c. Marginalisation
d. Self-fulfilling prophecy
(MODERATE)

18. Prejudice is about _____ while discrimination is about _____.
a. Beliefs; perceptions
b. Behaviour; attitudes
c. Perceptions; beliefs
d. Attitudes; behaviour
(EASY)

19. Which among the following suggests that acquisition of particular behaviors via learning occurs 'in fairly efficient ways to facilitate our adaptations with the environment?
a. Genetic preparedness
b. Bio-sociology of behaviour
c. Social neuroscience
d. Biological transmission
(MODERATE)

20. _____ involves events in the individual's life course, and socio-historical circumstances of that time.
a. Chronosystem
b. Microsystem
c. Exosystem
d. Macrosystem
(EASY)

21. This belief system that convinces the person that she/he will continue to remain poor, and the belief is carried over from one generation of the poor to the next is called_____.
a. Culture of poverty
b. Poverty cycle
c. Relative deprivation
d. Disadvantage
(MODERATE)

22. Sometimes people may continue to hold stereotypes because they think that, after all, there must be some truth in what everyone says about the other group is, known as_____.
a. Kernel of truth
b. Self-fulfilling prophecy
c. Scapegoating
d. Polarization of group
(EASY)

23. _____is a form of most direct social influence in which one person orders one or more others to do something, and they do so.
a. Obedience
b. Compliance
c. Loafing
d. Conformity
(EASY)

24. A barrier that provides women as a group in positions that are more prone to encounter failure /risk, in the workplace is known as_____.
a. Glass cliff effect
b. Stereotyping
c. Glass ceiling
d. Gender role norms
(EASY)

25. According to __ prejudice is derived from 'our tendency to divide the world into us and them and to view our own group more favorably than various out groups.

a. Social behavioral theory
b. Person identity theory
c. Social identity theory
d. Human identity theory
(MODERATE)

26. Which process helps explain both social loafing and deindividuation?
a. Self-censorship
b. Minority influence
c. Diffusion of responsibility
d. Group polarization
(EASY)

27. A cognitive bias by which we tend to assume that an individual with-one positive characteristic also possesses other (even unrelated) positive characteristics is _____.
a. Halo effect
b. Primacy effect
c. Reciprocal liking
d. Heuristic
(EASY)

28. The kind of attachment in which people report that they desire attachment but are afraid of being close is called_____.
a. Secure
b. Avoidant
c. Anxious
d. Fearful
(MODERATE)

29. Studies of the risky shift eventually led to formulation of_____.
a. Social comparison theory
b. The group polarization hypothesis
c. The social facilitation effect
d. The social loafing effect
(EASY)

30. Moscovici and his associates found that if a minority Judges blue slides to be green,
a. it has no effect on the judgments of the majority
b. members of the majority will occasionally agree but only if the minority is consistent
c. members of the majority demonstrate reactance by judging green slides to be blue
d. female but not male members: of the majority will occasionally agree
(MODERATE)

31. Conformity is first systematically studied by _____.
a. Albert Ellis
b. Solomon Asch
c. Carl Roger
d. Alfred Adler
(EASY)

32. According to social-exchange theory an individual will help when
a. the benefits are external and the 'costs are internal
b. the benefits are greater than the costs
c. the benefits and costs are proportional
d. the benefits are smaller than the costs
(MODERATE)

33. Groupthink occurs when group members desire_____.
a. Control
b. Harmony
c. Power
d. Freedom
(EASY)

34. People are mere likely to attribute that others' behavior reflects their stable traits, when that behavior is _____.
a. Freely chosen, low on social desirability and is distinctive
b. Freely chosen, high on social desirability and is distinctive
c. Freely chosen, low on social desirability and is not distinctive
d. Freely chosen, high on social desirability and is not distinctive
(EASY)

35. "You fell, I was pushed" is an example of which of the below given attribution errors?
a. Self-serving bias
b. Actor-observer effect
c. Action identification
d. Self-fulfilling prophecy
(EASY)

36. Which is the procedure wherein the client learns to behave in a certain way by observing the behaviour of a role model or the therapist who initially acts as the role model?
a. Modeling
b. Insight
c. Role play
d. Token economy
(EASY)

37. Which therapeutic approaches emphasizes on process of finding meaning even in life-threatening circumstances as the process of meaning making?
a. Logo therapy
b. Client centered therapy
c. Interpersonal therapy
d. Feminist Therapy
(EASY)

38. Empty chair technique is related with_____.
a. Transactional analysis
b. Gestalt Approach
c. Cognitive Behavioral approach
d. Psychodynamic

(EASY)

39. The technique of Flooding is based on the principles of _____.
a. Insight Learning
b. Observational learning
c. Discrimination learning
d. Classical Conditioning
(MODERATE)

40._____ school of therapy helps patients see more quickly their own role in their personal difficulties.
a. Acceptance and Commitment therapy
b. Problem focused brief therapy
c. Mindfulness
d. Transactional Analysis
(MODERATE)

41. Kubler Ross proposed the Grief process involves stages
a. Denial, Anger, Bargainirig, Depression, Acceptance
b. Anger, Denial, Bargaining, Depression, Acceptance
c. Bargaining, Anger, Denial, Depression, Acceptance
d. Depression, Acceptance, Bargaining, Anger, Denial
(EASY)

42._____ therapy examines the stories by which people live and understand their lives and, where necessary, encourages the replacement of ineffective stories with effective ones.
a. Narrative
b. Grounded theory based
c. Discourse based
d. Ethnography based
(MODERATE)

43. In psychoanalysis, interpretation is used to
a. Facilitate adoption of assertive behavior
b. Make the consciousness of distress unconscious
c. Makes the unconscious, conscious
d. Allow the client think holistically
(MODERATE)

44. Of pair of activities in which an individual freely engages the more frequent one will reinforce the less frequent one is called_____.
a. Premack Principle
b. Response substitution
c. Counterconditioning
d. Pavlovian conditioning
(EASY)

45. The capacity to see the world of another by assuming the internal frame of reference of that person is called_____.
a. Sympathy
b. Transcendence
c. Empathy
d. Introjection
(EASY)

46. The therapy which provides a safe climate wherein clients can explore the full range of their feelings to develop openness, honesty ad spontaneity is called_____.
a. Person-centered therapy
b. Psychoanalysis therapy
c. Cognitive-behaviour therapy
d. Adlerian psychotherapy
(EASY)

47. _____is a short-directive treatment method that is used in helping people who have undergone a traumatic situation.
a. In vitro exposure
b. Response appraisal
c. Debriefing
d. Stress inoculation
(EASY)

48. Which one of the following therapies largely focuses on issues of freedom, with their accompanying feelings of exhilaration and anxiety?
a. Existential therapy
b. Rational emotive therapy
c. Psychodynamic therapy
d. Reality therapy
(EASY)

49. Classical psychoanalysts treated hysteria as a case of_____ sexuality.
a. Repressed
b. Regressed
c. Retrofexed
d. Introjected
(EASY)

50. Research where pre-existing and non-manipulated variables among people are measured for difference or correlation is called _____.
a. Experimental research
b. Quasi experimental research
c. Field experiment research
d. Post facto research
(MODERATE)

51. _____ is a measure of scale reliability, using the variance of respondents' scores on each item in relation to overall variance on the scale.
a. Split half reliability
b. Cronbach's alpha
c. Test-retest reliability
d. Alternate form reliability
(EASY)

52. A philosophical approach that concentrates on the study of consciousness and the objects of direct experience is called_____.
a. Realisim

b. Relativism
c. Phenomenology
d. Constructivism
(EASY)

53. Use of purposive sampling to find data that might support or contradict an emergent explanatory framework is called_____.
a. Snowball sampling
b. Theoretical sampling
c. Area sampling
d. Cluster sampling
(CHALLENGING)

54. Academic positions such as Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate are examples of scale of _____ measurement.
a. Nominal
b. Ordinal
c. Interval
d. Ratio
(MODERATE)

55. _____ is determined by the degree to which, the questions, tasks, or items on a test are representative of the universe of behavior the test was designed to sample.
a. Content validity
b. Criterion related validity
c. Construct validity
d. Predictive validity
(EASY)

56. _____ Reliability is derived by administering both forms to the same group and correlating the two sets of score.
a. Split half
b. Alternate forms
c. inter-rater
d. Spearman-Brown reliability
(EASY)

57. _____ presents the examinee with responses ordered on an agree/disagree or approve/disapprove continuum.
a. Guttman Scale
b. Likert scale
c. Osgood scale
d. Nominal scale
(MODERATE)

58. A test design to minimize irrelevant influence of cultural learning and social climate and thereby produce a cleaner separation of natural ability from specific learning is called_____
a. Culture free test
b. Culture fair test
c. Verbal test
d. Non-verbal test
(EASY)

59. The purpose of _____ Statistics is to draw a conclusion about conditions that exist in a population from study of a sample drawn from the population.
a. Descriptive
b. Inferential
c. Inductive
d. Predictive
(EASY)

60. A key procedure for any experiment is of _____ participants to groups. The experimenter uses a chance procedure, such as drawing names out of a hat, to make sure that all participants have the same probability of being a part of a given group.
a. Snowball sampling
b. Random assignment
c. Stratified Sampling
d. Systematic sampling
(EASY)

61. _____ uses magnetic detectors outside the head to compare the amounts of hemoglobin with and without oxygen in different brain areas.
a. fMRI
b. PET
c.CAT
d.EEG
(EASY)

62. Gradual improvement in the ability to see in-dim light is called_____.
a. Cones activation
b. Dark adaptation
c. Rods deactivation
d. Light adaptation
(EASY)

63. Experience of one color after the removal of another is called_____.
a. Shadow
b. Autokinetic effect
c. Negative afterimage
d. Colour blindness
(EASY)

64. A nearby object interrupts cur view of a more distant object. This depth cue is called_____.
a. Detail
b. Texture gradient
c. Shadows
d. Interposition
(EASY)

65. The model of memory derived from work in Artificial Intelligence is_____.
a. Cybernetic Modal

b. Neuronal Model
c. Parallel distributed processing Model
d. Biochemical Memory
(MODERATE)

66. Gambling activities are maintained by_____.
a. Fixed Ratio Schedule
b. Variable Ratio Schedule
c. Fixed Interval Schedule
d. Variable Interval Schedule
(MODERATE)

67. Instinctive Drift in animals occurs due to
a. Use of operant conditioning
b. Use of Classical Conditioning
c. Biological constraints in conditioning
d. Imprinting
(MODERATE)

68. The Factor Analytic approach to Intelligence _____.
a. Statistically reduces large number of measures to smaller clusters
b. Statistically expands and compares certain factors in cognitive tests
c. Statistically creates norms for Intelligence and its deviations
d. Statistically creates a regression model of intelligence
(EASY)

69. According to Triarchic Theory, types of intellectual competence are-
a. Analytical, Spatial, Creative
b. Analytical, non-verbal, Spatial
c. Verbal, Creative, Practical
d. Analytical, Creative, Practical
(EASY)

70. Coming up with multiple uses of one object is an example of_____.
a. Divergent thinking
b. Mental Set
c. Functional fixedness
d. Convergent thinking
(EASY)

71. According to the _____ approach the emotions, stimulus results in cognitive appraisal and autonomic nervous system arousal.
a. Lazarus' Cognitive mediational Theory
b. Facial Feedback Theory
c. Schachter Singer theory
d. James Lange theory
(EASY)

72. The smallest unit of meaning in a language is_____.
a. Morpheme
b. Phoneme
c. Syntax
d. prototype
(EASY)

73. The concept of Language Acquisition Device was given by_____
a. Piaget
b. Vygotsky
c. Chomsky
d. Rogers
(EASY)

74. The Gate Control Theory explains how_____
a. Sensation of pain works
b. Attention works
c. The Somesthetic senses works:
d. None of the above
(MODERATE)

75. Partial report method was developed to measure the capacity of_____.
a. Iconic Memory
b. Working memory
c. Echoic: Memory
d. Short term memory
(MODERATE)

76. One of the important role managers is to transmit information received from outsiders or from other employees to the members of the organization, the role is called_____.
a. Disseminator
b. Figurehead
c. Resource allocator
d. Leader
(MODERATE)

77. In a _____ team, employees from about the same hierarchical level, but from different work areas come together to accomplish a task.
a. Problem-solving teams
b. Self-managed work teams
c. Virtual teams
d. Cross-functional teams
(EASY)

78. Which of the following concept best describes, a situation in which an in which an individual is confronted by divergent role expectations?
a. Role perception
b. Role expectations
c. Role conflict
d. Psychological contracts
(MODERATE)

79. Which of the following is NOT a job characteristic in the Hackman and Oldham model of job characteristics?
a. Skill variety
b. Job creativity

c. Task significance
d. Task Identity
(EASY)

80. Rational persuasion, Inspirational appeals, and Legitimacy are typically_____.
a. Leadership styles
b. Influence tactics
c. OD Intervention techniques
d. Assertiveness tactics
(EASY)

81. In Fiedler's model of Leadership, the three contingency or situational dimensions are_____.
a. Least preferred co-worker; Task structure: Position power
b. Leadership style; Leader-member relations; Position power
c. Leader-member relations; Task structure; Position power
d. Leader-member relations; Group dynamics; Position power
(EASY)

82. _____ refers to a method of changing behavior through unstructured group interaction.
a. Appreciative inquiry
b. Process consultation
c. Team Building
d. Sensitivity Training
(MODERATE)

83. Which of the below given studies was conducted to examine the relationship between the physical environment and productivity and lead to an understanding of group norms?
a. Hawthorne studies
b. Zimbardo's prison experiments
c. Time and motion studies
d. Conformity experiments
(MODERATE)

84. Expressing organizationally desired emotions during interpersonal transactions at work is called_____.
a. Emotional dissonance
b. Emotional contagion
c. Affective Intensity
d. Emotional Labor
(MODERATE)

85. The informal communication network in a group or organization is called_____.
a. Downward communication
b. Lateral communication
c. Upward Communication
d. Grapevine communication
(EASY)

86. Differences in easily perceived characteristics, such as gender, race, ethnicity, age etc., that do not necessarily reflect the ways people think or feel but that may activate certain stereotypes is_____.
a. Discrimination at Workplace
b. Deep-level diversity
c. Surface-level diversity
d. Token diversity
(MODERATE)

87. ___is a leadership theory that states that followers make attributions of heroic or extraordinary leadership abilities when they observe certain behaviors.
a. Transactional
b. Charismatic
c. Transformational
d. Situational
(EASY)

88. A model that suggests that workplace events cause emotional reactions on the part of employees, which then influence workplace attitudes and behaviors is_____.
a. Emotion labor
b. Displayed emotions
c. Emotional intelligence
d. Affective events theory
(MODERATE)

89. A national culture attribute that emphasizes on the future, thrift, and persistence is known as_____.
a. Long-term orientation
b. Masculinity
c. Indulgence
d. Collectivism
(EASY)

90. In a _____ research design, several different age groups of participants are studied at one time.
a. Longitudinal
b. Cross-sequential
c. Cross-longitudinal
d. Cross-sectional
(EASY)

91. In which of Piaget's stages would be able to conserve?
a. Sensorimotor
b. Concrete operational
c. Preoperational
d. Formal operational
(MODERATE)

92. The mind-body connection developed by Hippocrates was referred to as
a. Dasist philosephy.
b. Cardiacian theory
c. Physiological theory

d. Humoral theory
(EASY)

93. According to the Law of_____ , there is a tendency for events that are experienced together to be remembered together.
a. Resemblance
b. Constructive similarity
c. Continuity
d. Convergence
Ans. Question has been dropped.

94. The contention that science should study only that which can be directly observed is called_____.
a. Constructivism
b. Positivism
c. Critical perspective
d. Post-modernism
(EASY)

95. A system of input, hidden, and output units that is capable of learning if the mathematical weights among the units are systematically modified either according to Hebb's rule or by back-propagation is called_____.
a. Neural Network
b. Cognition
c. Information processing model
d. Intelligence
(MODERATE)

96. Jung referred to each inherited predisposition contained in the collective unconscious as_____.
a. Anima
b. Animus:
c. Archetype
d. Libido
(EASY)

97. _____ states that instead of being governed by abstract, universal Laws or principles, human behavior can be understood only within the cultural, group, or personal contexts within which it occurs.
a. Pre-modernism
b. Modernism
c. Post-modernism
d. Post- colonialism
(MODERATE)

98. Rogers's term for the person whose organismic valuing process is placed by conditions of worth as a guide for living is an/a_____.
a. Inauthentic person
b. Incongruent person
c. Congruent person
d. Authentic person
(MODERATE)

99. The axon emerges from the soma as a single fiber, usually much longer than any dendrite, the point in the axon nearest the soma is called the _____?
a. Axon collaterals
b. Axon hillock
c. Terminal buttons
d. Dendrite spines
(MODERATE)

100. At the anterior most part of the spinal cord, the CNS suddenly widens and enlarges into the first of the three major divisions of the brain called_____.
a. Forebrain
b. Midbrain
c. Hindbrain
d. Diencephalon
(MODERATE)

Answers & Explanations – DU 2022

1. Ans. a
Sol. An irrational fear is really a symptom of an underlying, repressed conflict called Phobia. It is an uncontrollable, irrational, and lasting fear of a certain object, situation, or activity. This fear can be so overwhelming that a person may go to great lengths to avoid the source of this fear.

2. Ans. b
Sol. Biomedical therapy includes the use of drugs, surgical methods, electric shock treatments, and non-invasive stimulation techniques.
Eclectic therapy is an approach that draws on multiple theoretical orientations and techniques. It is a flexible and multifaceted approach.
Insight therapy involves a therapist helping patients identify how issues, behaviors, and mindsets of their past impact the same elements in their present lives.
Aversion therapy is a type of behavioral therapy that involves repeat pairing an unwanted behavior with discomfort.

3. Ans. a
Sol. The manifest content of the dream was the actual dream and its events, but the latent content is the hidden, symbolic meaning of those events that would, if correctly interpreted, reveal the unconscious conflicts.

4. Ans. a
Sol. Trypanophobia is the intense fear of injections or hypodermic needles.

5. Ans. d
Sol. Free association refers to a technique therapists use to allow clients to continue to talk and have insights without the interference of the therapist's interpretations and possible biases. In this practice, a therapist asks a person in therapy to freely share thoughts, words, and anything else that comes to mind. The thoughts need not be coherent.

A reflection is a counselor's subjective statement that the client has made nonverbally in counseling.
Transference is when someone redirects their feelings about one person onto someone else. During a therapy session, it usually refers to a person transferring their feelings about someone else onto their therapist.
Paraphrasing (coined by Carl R. Rogers in Client-Centered-Therapy) is a form of responding empathically to the emotions of another person by repeating in other words what this person said while focusing on the essence of what they feel and what is important to them.

6. Ans. a
Sol. Gestalt therapists do not talk about the unconscious mind. They believe everything is conscious but that it is possible for some people to simply refuse to "own up" to having certain feelings or to deal with past issues. It is a form of psychotherapy which emphasizes personal responsibility and focuses on the individual's experience in the present moment and the present context.

7. Ans. a
Sol. Contingency contract is a formal agreement between therapist and client in which both parties' responsibilities and goals are clearly stated. It is a type of intervention that is used to increase desirable behaviors or decrease undesirable ones.

8. Ans. b
Sol. The term "masked depression" is used to describe a condition where a person with depression experienced physical symptoms, called somatic or somatoform symptoms, without feeling the psychological or mood symptoms typically associated with it. Thus, masked depression' refers to expression of depression in acting-out.

9. Ans. b
Sol. When person is sexually aroused only by wearing clothing of the opposite sex, the condition is diagnosed as fetishism. It is a form of sexual deviance involving erotic attachment to an inanimate object or an ordinarily asexual part of the human body.
Voyeurism is the practice of getting sexual pleasure by secretly watching other people having sex or taking their clothes off.
Sexual masochism is intentional participation in an activity that involves being humiliated, beaten, bound, or otherwise abused to experience sexual excitement.
Sexual sadism is infliction of physical or psychological suffering (E.g. - humiliation, terror) on another person to stimulate sexual excitement and orgasm.

10. Ans. b
Sol. Bipolar disorder in children most resembles rapid cycling in adults. Rapid cycling means that someone diagnosed with bipolar disorder (or depression) experiences four or more episodes of depression and/or mania in one year.

11. Ans. c
Sol. Flooding is a technique, in which the individual is exposed in real life to situation that provokes anxiety, in order to diminish it. It is based on classical conditioning.
Guided imagery involves external instructional guidance to allow the internal generation of images (Hart, 2008), which invoke visual, auditory, haptic and taste-smell experiences as well triggering behavioral and physiological responses.
Systematic desensitization is an evidence-based therapy approach that combines relaxation techniques with gradual exposure to help you slowly overcome a phobia.
In covert conditioning, developed by American psychologist Joseph Cautela, images of undesirable behaviour are paired with images of aversive stimuli in a systematic sequence designed to reduce the positive cues that had been associated with the behaviour.

12. Ans. c
Sol. Individuals, who recognize that OCD thoughts and behaviors are ego dystonic believe that their thoughts and behaviors are illogical but are the results -of their own doing. OCD is considered to be egodystonic as the thoughts and compulsions experienced or expressed are not consistent with the individual's self-perception, meaning the thoughts are unwanted, distressing, and reflect the opposite of their values, desires, and self-construct.

13. Ans. c
Sol. The client's over all conduct (i.e. emotional and behavioral response) towards the therapist, which conveys information about their unconscious internal life is termed as Transference. Transference is when someone redirects their feelings about one person onto someone else. During a therapy session, it usually refers to a person transferring their feelings about someone else onto their therapist.
Projection is the process of displacing one's feelings onto a different person, animal, or object.
Catharsis is a concept in psychoanalytic theory wherein the emotions associated with traumatic events come to the surface.
The dynamic unconscious contains thoughts, feelings, and desires that are denied to conscious awareness because of a psychological force, i.e., repression, arrayed against them.

14. Ans. a
Sol. Factitious disorder is characterized by simulating symptoms or physical signs that are subjective, and/or patient has manufactured mental symptoms.
Somatic symptom disorder is characterized by an extreme and exaggerated focus on physical symptoms such as pain or fatigue that causes major emotional distress and problems functioning.
Dissociative/identity disorder is characterized by alternating between multiple identities.
Conversion disorder is a mental condition in which a person has blindness, paralysis, or other nervous system (neurologic) symptoms that cannot be explained by medical evaluation.

15. Ans. a
Sol. In DSM-5 Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity is placed under Neuro-developmental Disorder. Neuro-developmental disorders (NDDs) are

multifaceted conditions characterized by impairments in cognition, communication, behavior and/or motor skills resulting from abnormal brain development. ADHD is a neuro-developmental disorder, meaning a condition that is due to differences in the development and function of the nervous system. People with ADHD have trouble paying attention and controlling their impulses.

16. Ans. a
Sol. When Mitu asked Ria to take care of her plants for a day followed by the request to also keep an eye on her pet dog, is known as Foot in the door technique. Foot-in-the-door (FITD) technique is a compliance tactic that aims at getting a person to agree to a large request (keeping an eye on pet dog) by having them agree to a modest request first (taking care of her plants for a day).

17. Ans. a
Sol. Stereotype vulnerability refers to the effect that a person's knowledge of another's stereotyped opinions can have on that person's behavior.
Stereotype threat is defined as a "socially premised psychological threat that arises when one is in a situation or doing something for which a negative stereotype about one's group applies"
Marginalization is the social process of being confined to a lower social standing. Marginalization involves people being denied their fundamental rights which results in lowering their economic and social status.
Self-fulfilling prophecy refers to the phenomenon whereby a person's or a group's expectation for the behavior of another person or group serves actually to bring about the prophesied or expected behavior.

18. Ans. d
Sol. Prejudice is about attitudes while discrimination is about behaviour. Prejudice is an attitude toward a social group and its members that can be expressed as either a negative or positive (e.g., paternalistic) evaluation and creates or maintains hierarchical status relations between groups. Discrimination is the behavior or actions, usually negative, towards an individual or group of people, especially on the basis of sex/race/social class etc.

19. Ans. a
Sol. Genetic preparedness suggests that acquisition of particular behaviors via learning occurs 'in fairly efficient ways to facilitate our adaptations with the environment. It is the idea that people and animals are inherently inclined to form associations between certain stimuli and responses.

20. Ans. a
Sol. The Chronosystem is a system of Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory that encompasses the concept of time. It involves events in the individual's life course, and socio-historical circumstances of that time.
The microsystem involves the things that have direct contact with the child in their immediate environment, such as parents, siblings, teachers and school peers.
Exosystem incorporates other formal and informal social structures, which do not themselves contain the child, but indirectly influence them as they affect one of the microsystems.
The macrosystem focuses on how cultural elements affect a child's development, such as socioeconomic status, wealth, poverty, and ethnicity.

21. Ans. a
Sol. The belief system that convinces the person that she/he will continue to remain poor, and the belief is carried over from one generation of the poor to the next is called Culture of poverty.
A cycle of poverty is caused by self-reinforcing mechanisms that cause poverty, once it exists, to persist unless there is outside intervention.
Relative deprivation is the lack of resources to sustain the diet, lifestyle, activities and amenities that an individual or group are accustomed to or that are widely encouraged or approved in the society to which they belong.

22. Ans. a
Sol. Sometimes people may continue to hold stereotypes because they think that, after all, there must be some truth in what everyone says about the other group is, known as Kernel of truth.
Group polarization refers to the tendency for a group to make decisions that are more extreme than the initial inclination of its members.
Scapegoating is the act of blaming an out-group when the in-group experiences frustration or is blocked from obtaining a goal.
Self-fulfilling prophecy refers to the phenomenon whereby a person's or a group's expectation for the behavior of another person or group serves actually to bring about the prophesied or expected behavior.

23. Ans. a
Sol. Obedience is a form of most direct social influence in which one person orders one or more others to do something, and they do so. It is behavior change produced by the commands of authority.
Compliance is a type of social influence where an individual does what someone else wants them to do, following his or her request or suggestion.
Conformity is the act of matching attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to group norms, politics or being like-minded.
Social loafing is the phenomenon of a person exerting less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when working alone.

24. Ans. a
Sol. A barrier that provides women as a group in positions that are more prone to encounter failure /risk, in the workplace is known as Glass cliff effect.
Note- The glass cliff is a relative of the "glass ceiling", a metaphor for the invisible, societal barrier that keeps women from achieving the highest positions in business, politics, and organizations. The glass cliff is a twist on that as women are elevated to positions of power but when things are going poorly so they can be blamed.

25. Ans. c

Sol. According to Social identity theory, prejudice is derived from 'our tendency to divide the world into us and them and to view our own group more favorably than various out groups. Social identity theory explains that people derive esteem from a group that they positively identify with, therefore they favor it. They allocate more resources to the in-group to maximize the difference between their in-group and out-groups in order to achieve such identifications.

26. Ans. c
Sol. Diffusion of responsibility helps explain both social loafing and deindividuation. Diffusion of responsibility is a direct cause of social loafing, as when diffusion of responsibility is occurring within a group, group members do not feel as responsible for their actions (or lack of action) and are much more likely to engage in social loafing. Deindividuation leads to diffused responsibility by removing individual discretion.

27. Ans. a
Sol. A cognitive bias by which we tend to assume that an individual with-one positive characteristic also possesses other (even unrelated) positive characteristics is Halo effect.
The primacy effect is the tendency for individuals without neurological impairment to show enhanced memory for items presented at the beginning of a list relative to items presented in the middle of the list.
Reciprocal liking describes an effect where a person who is liked by another will tend to return that liking.
Heuristics are mental shortcuts that allow people to solve problems and make judgments quickly and efficiently.

28. Ans. b/d
Sol. People who develop a fearful avoidant attachment style often desire closeness. They seek intimacy from partners. However, they may be unable to achieve the deep connection they long for. That's because their attachment experiences have taught them to be fearful of intimacy.

29. Ans. b
Sol. Studies of the risky shift eventually led to formulation of group polarization hypothesis. Group polarization is defined as a phenomenon when "members of a deliberating group move toward a more extreme point in whatever direction is indicted by the members' predeliberation tendency."

30. Ans. b
Sol. Moscovici and his associates found that if a minority Judges blue slides to be green, members of the majority will occasionally agree but only if the minority is consistent. Moscovici (1969. stated that the most important aspect of behavioral style is the consistency with which people hold their position. Being consistent and unchanging in a view is more likely to influence the majority than if a minority is inconsistent and chops and changes their mind.

31. Ans. b
Sol. Conformity is first systematically studied by Solomon Asch. The Asch conformity experiments were a series of psychological experiments conducted by Solomon Asch in the 1950s. The experiments revealed the degree to which a person's own opinions are influenced by those of a group. Asch found that people were willing to ignore reality and give an incorrect answer in order to conform to the rest of the group.

32. Ans. b
Sol. According to social-exchange theory an individual will help when the benefits are greater than the costs. It is a concept based on the notion that a relationship between two people is created through a process of cost-benefit analysis.

33. Ans. b
Sol. Groupthink occurs when group members desire harmony. Groupthink is a phenomenon that occurs when the desire for group consensus overrides people's common sense desire to present alternatives, critique a position, or express an unpopular opinion. Here, the desire for group cohesion/harmony effectively drives out good decision-making and problem solving.

34. Ans. a
Sol. People are mere likely to attribute that others' behavior reflects their stable traits, when that behavior is freely chosen, low on social desirability and is distinctive as per the Correspondent Inference Theory.

35. Ans. b
Sol. "You fell, I was pushed" is an example of Actor-observer effect. According to the actor-observer bias, people explain their own behavior with situational causes (being pushed by someone) and other people's behavior with internal causes (falling due to one's fault).

36. Ans. a
Sol. Modeling is the procedure wherein the client learns to behave in a certain way by observing the behaviour of a role model or the therapist who initially acts as the role model. It is a kind of vicarious learning in which direct instruction need not occur.
A token economy is a form of behavior modification designed to increase desirable behavior and decrease undesirable behavior with the use of tokens.
Insight therapy is a type of therapy that helps clients understand how events in their past are negatively influencing their current thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. It can be quite empowering for clients because it is identifying the source of their problems.
Role-playing allows clients to identify their own feelings surrounding a given situation while simultaneously learning how others may feel.

37. Ans. a
Sol. Logo therapy emphasizes on process of finding meaning even in life-threatening circumstances as the process of meaning making. Logo therapy was developed by neurologist and psychiatrist Viktor Frankl and is based on the premise that the primary motivational force of an individual is to find a meaning in life.

38. Ans. b
Sol. Empty chair technique is related with Gestalt Approach. Here client conducts an emotional dialogue with some aspect of himself or herself or some significant person (e.g., a parent), who is imagined to be sitting in an empty chair during the session.

39. Ans. d
Sol. The technique of Flooding is based on the principles of Classical Conditioning. Instead of associating the feared object with a negative outcome, the patient begins to associate the object of their phobia as being benign. The more they are exposed to the object of their phobia without negative outcomes, the more likely they are to overcome their phobia.

40. Ans. a,d
Sol. Transactional Analysis school of therapy, helps patients see more quickly their own role in their personal difficulties. Dr. Eric Berne developed transactional analysis in the last 1950s.It is a method of therapy wherein social interactions are analyzed to determine the ego state of the communicator as a basis for understanding behavior. In transactional analysis, the communicator is taught to alter the ego state as a way to solve emotional problems.
Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT therapy) is a type of psychotherapy that helps to stay focused on the present moment and accept thoughts and feelings without judgment. It aims to help people move forward through difficult emotions so they can put their energy into healing instead of dwelling on the negative.

41. Ans. a
Sol. In 1969, Elisabeth Kübler-Ross described five common stages of grief, popularly referred to as DABDA. They include:
Denial is a conscious or unconscious refusal to accept facts, information, reality, etc., relating to the situation concerned.
Anger -People dealing with emotional upset can be angry with themselves, and/or with others, especially those close to them.
Bargaining stage for people facing death can involve attempting to bargain with whatever God the person believes in. People facing less serious trauma can bargain or seek to negotiate a compromise
Depression, or an acute sadness, is when the great loss begins more deeply affecting your life. The sadness feels as if it will last forever, or you've withdrawn from life or are wondering if life is worth living alone.
The fifth and final stage is related to acceptance. It involves finally able to accept the reality of what's happened and beginning to look for avenues to move on.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Narrative therapy examines the stories by which people live and understand their lives and, where necessary, encourages the replacement of ineffective stories with effective ones. It relies on the individual's own skills and sense of purpose to guide them through difficult times.

43. Ans. c
Sol. In classical psychoanalysis, interpretation "means to make conscious the unconscious meaning of source, history, mode, or cause of a given psychic event". Freud believed that, "The interpretation of dreams is the royal road to knowledge of the unconscious activities of the mind." He meant that because dreams are such an unconscious activity they give an almost direct insight into the workings of the unconscious mind.

44. Ans. a
Sol. Premack's principle refers to reinforcing a target behavior by awarding some privilege to engage in a more desired behavior afterward. It was developed by psychologist David Premack in 1965. Understanding and utilizing this principle allows arranging contingencies that motivate others. Example- "First finish your homework, then we can go outside".

45. Ans. c
Sol. The capacity to see the world of another by assuming the internal frame of reference of that person is called Empathy. Rogers suggested that empathy is the ability to understand another person's experience in the world, as if you were that person, without ever losing the "as if" sense.

46. Ans. a
Sol. The therapy which provides a safe climate wherein clients can explore the full range of their feelings to develop openness, honesty ad spontaneity is called Person-centered therapy. It was developed by Carl Rogers in the 1940s where the therapist learns to recognize and trust human potential, providing clients with empathy and unconditional positive regard to help facilitate change.

47. Ans. c
Sol. Debriefing is a short-directive treatment method that is used in helping people who have undergone a traumatic situation. It is a 7 phase intervention that includes psychological and educational benefits.
Step 1: Assess the Critical Incident
Step 2: Identify Safety & Security Issues
Step 3: Allow Venting of Thoughts, Feelings, & Emotions
Step 4: Share Emotional Reactions
Step 5: Review Symptoms & the Incident's Impact
Step 6: Teach & Bring Closure to the Incident
Step 7: Assist In Re-Entering the Workplace/Community

48. Ans. a
Sol. Existential therapy largely focuses on issues of freedom, with their accompanying feelings of exhilaration and anxiety. It focuses on concepts that are universally applicable to human existence including death, freedom, responsibility, and the meaning of life.
Rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) is a type of therapy introduced by Albert Ellis in the 1950s. It's an approach that helps you identify irrational beliefs and negative thought patterns that may lead to emotional or behavioral issues.
Psychodynamic therapy focuses on unconscious processes as they are manifested in the client's present behavior. The goals of

psychodynamic therapy are client self-awareness and understanding of the influence of the past on present behavior.
Reality therapy is a client-centered form of cognitive-behavioral therapy that focuses on improving present relationships and circumstances, with less concern and discussion of past events.

49. Ans. a
Sol. Freud's model of hysteria had two parts, the repression of a "traumatic" idea and its conversion into physical symptoms. So, classical psychoanalyst treated hysteria as a case of repressed sexuality.

50. Ans. d
Sol. Research where pre-existing and non-manipulated variables among people are measured for difference or correlation is called Post facto research. Ex post facto design is a quasi-experimental study examining how an independent variable, present prior to the study in the participants, affects a dependent variable. A quasi-experimental study simply means participants are not randomly assigned.
Field experiments are that they are conducted real-world settings and often unobtrusively. This is in contrast to experiments, which enforce scientific control by testing a hypothesis in the artificial and highly controlled setting of a laboratory.

51. Ans. b
Sol. Cronbach's alpha is a measure of scale reliability, using the variance of respondents' scores on each item in relation to overall variance on the scale. It is a measure used to assess the internal consistency.
Split-half reliability is determined by dividing the total set of items (e.g., questions) relating to a construct of interest into halves (e.g., odd-numbered and even-numbered questions) and comparing the results obtained from the two subsets of items thus created.
Test-retest reliability is a measure of reliability obtained by administering the same test twice over a period of time to a group of individuals. The scores from Time 1 and Time 2 can then be correlated in order to evaluate the test for stability over time.
Alternate-form reliability is the consistency of test results between two different – but equivalent – forms of a test.

52. Ans. c
Sol. A philosophical approach that concentrates on the study of consciousness and the objects of direct experience is called Phenomenology. It is a philosophy of experience.
Realism is the viewpoint which accords to things which are known or perceived an existence or nature which is independent of whether anyone is thinking about or perceiving them.
Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their pre-existing knowledge (schemas).
Relativism is a family of philosophical views which deny claims to objectivity within a particular domain and assert that valuations in that domain are relative to the perspective of an observer or the context in which they are assessed.

53. Ans. b
Sol. Use of purposive sampling to find data that might support or contradict an emergent explanatory framework is called Theoretical sampling. It is when a researcher collects data with the primary goal of generating a theory.
Snowball sampling is a recruitment technique in which research participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects.
Area sampling is a method of sampling used when no complete frame of reference is available. The total area under investigation is divided into small sub-areas which are sampled at random or according to a restricted process (stratification of sampling).
Cluster sampling is a probability sampling technique where researchers divide the population into multiple groups (clusters) for research.

54. Ans. b
Sol. Academic positions such as Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate are examples of scale of Ordinal measurement. The ordinal scale is the 2nd level of measurement that reports the ordering and ranking of data without establishing the degree of variation between them. Ordinal represents the "order", in this case the hierarchy of educational positions in university.

55. Ans. a
Sol. Content validity is determined by the degree to which, the questions, tasks, or items on a test are representative of the universe of behavior the test was designed to sample.
Criterion validity (or criterion-related validity) measures how well one measure predicts an outcome for another measure. There are two main types of criterion validity: concurrent validity and predictive validity. Predictive validity is the degree to which test scores accurately predict scores on a criterion measure.
Construct validity defines how well a test or experiment measures up to its claims.

56. Ans. b
Sol. Alternate forms Reliability is derived by administering both forms to the same group and correlating the two sets of score.
Split-half reliability is determined by dividing the total set of items (e.g., questions) relating to a construct of interest into halves (e.g., odd-numbered and even-numbered questions) and comparing the results obtained from the two subsets of items thus created.
Note- split half involves 2 halves of same test but alternate form involves 2 complete equivalent forms of a test.

57. Ans. b
Sol. Likert scale presents the examinee with responses ordered on an agree/disagree or approve/disapprove continuum.
The Guttman scale focuses on the total score of a respondent to predict a perfect response for the statements in the items.

Osgood is a type of semantic rating scale measuring the connotative meaning of concepts like terms, objects, events, activities, ideas, etc. It captures the affective and cognitive components of respondents' attributions to selected concepts on a multidimensional level.
A nominal scale is the 1st level of measurement scale in which the numbers serve as "tags" or "labels" to classify or identify the objects

58. Ans. b
Sol. A test design to minimize irrelevant influence of cultural learning and social climate and thereby produce a cleaner separation of natural ability from specific learning is called Culture fair test. Culture fair test is a test that is equally fair to all cultural groups In a culture fair test, the validity of the interpretation is similar across different cultural groups.

59. Ans. b
Sol. The purpose of Inferential Statistics is to draw a conclusion about conditions that exist in a population from study of a sample drawn from the population.
Note- Descriptive statistics describe, show, and summarize the basic features of a dataset found in a given population.

60. Ans. b
Sol. A key procedure for any experiment is of Random assignment of participants to groups. The experimenter uses a chance procedure, such as drawing names out of a hat, to make sure that all participants have the same probability of being a part of a given group.
In stratified sampling, researchers divide subjects into subgroups called strata based on characteristics that they share (e.g., race, gender, educational attainment). Once divided, each subgroup is randomly sampled using another probability sampling method.
Systematic sampling is a type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point but with a fixed, periodic interval.
Snowball sampling is a recruitment technique in which research participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects.

61. Ans. a
Sol. fMRI uses magnetic detectors outside the head to compare the amounts of hemoglobin with and without oxygen in different brain areas. When an area of the brain is in use, blood flow to that region also increases.

62. Ans. b
Sol. Gradual improvement in the ability to see in-dim light is called Dark adaptation. Photopic vision is completely adapted in about 6 min.

63. Ans. c
Sol. Experience of one color after the removal of another is called Negative afterimage. Negative afterimages occur when the rods and cones, which are part of the retina, are over stimulated and become desensitized. This desensitization is strongest for cells viewing the brightest part of the image, but is weakest for those viewing the darkest.

64. Ans. d
Sol. Interposition is a monocular perceptual cue in which the distances of two separate objects are judged based on the fact that one object partially obscures or overlaps the other object. A nearby object interrupts cur view of a more distant object.

65. Ans. c
Sol. The model of memory derived from work in Artificial Intelligence is Parallel distributed processing Model. The Parallel Distributed Processing (PDP) model of memory is based on the idea that the brain does not function in a series of activities but rather performs a range of activities at the same time, parallel to each other.

66. Ans. b
Sol. Gambling activities are maintained by Variable Ratio Schedule. A variable ratio schedule means that the reinforcer is delivered after an average number of correct responses have occurred.

67. Ans. c
Sol. Instinctive Drift in animals occurs due to Biological constraints in conditioning. A biological or evolutionary constraint on learning is a limitation on classical or instrumental conditioning that is observed despite the use of procedures that would be expected to produce successful learning. Instinctual drift is the tendency of some trained animals to revert back to instinctual behaviors. In other words, they will behave in accordance with evolutionary contingencies, as opposed to the operant contingencies of their training due to their genetic limitation.

68. Ans. a
Sol. The Factor Analytic approach to Intelligence statistically reduces large number of measures to smaller clusters. This technique extracts maximum common variance from all variables and puts them into a common score. As an index of all variables, we can use this score for further analysis.

69. Ans. d
Sol. According to Triarchic Theory, types of intellectual competence are Analytical, Creative, and Practical. Analytical intelligence is having the ability to solve problems effectively. Creative intelligence is the ability to come up with new ideas. With creative intelligence, a person can generate innovative solutions to solve problems. Practical intelligence is common sense and deals mostly with social situations.

70. Ans. a
Sol. Coming up with multiple uses of one object is an example of Divergent thinking. Divergent thinking is a thought process or method used to generate creative ideas by exploring many possible solutions and is cognition that leads in various directions.
Mental set, functional fixedness and convergent thinking are all related to finding only one conventional solution.

71. Ans. c
Sol. According to the Schachter Singer theory approach the emotions, stimulus results in cognitive appraisal and autonomic nervous system

arousal. Also called the two-factor theory of emotion as it focuses on the interaction between physical arousal and how we cognitively label that arousal.

72. Ans. a
Sol. The smallest unit of meaning in a language is Morpheme. It cannot be broken into smaller independent grammatical parts.
A phoneme can be defined as the smallest class of sounds that leads, in a specific language, to differences in meaning.
Syntax is the grammatical structure of sentences.
A prototype is a mental representation that serves as a cognitive reference point for the category.

73. Ans. c
Sol. The concept of Language Acquisition Device was given by Noam Chomsky n the 1960s. The LAD concept is a purported instinctive mental capacity which enables an infant to acquire and produce language. It is a component of the nativist theory of language.

74. Ans. a
Sol. The Gate Control Theory explains how sensation of pain works. It is a mechanism, in the spinal cord, in which pain signals can be sent up to the brain to be processed to accentuate the possible perceived pain, or attenuate it at the spinal cord itself. The 'gate' is the mechanism where pain signals can be let through or restricted.

75. Ans. a
Sol. Partial report method was developed to measure the capacity of Iconic Memory. Partial report is an experimental methodology developed by George Sperling (1960. in the late 1950's. Only some of the total information presented is to be recalled. For example, if several rows of letters are shown to the participant, a cue given afterward may prompt recall of only one particular row.

76. Ans. a
Sol. One of the important roles of managers is to transmit information received from outsiders or from other employees to the members of the organization, the role is called Disseminator. The duties of the disseminator are to portray and communicate information to relevant parties within the business.
The figurehead role is a complex role that involves a manager acting as a representative for a company in all its formal matters like social, ceremonial and legal responsibilities.
Resource Allocator involves being responsible for the optimum allocation of resources like time, equipment, funds, and also human resources.
A leadership role is one where manager is responsible to manage a situation, a team or an entire organization ethically and effectively.

77. Ans. d
Sol. In a Cross-functional teams team, employees from about the same hierarchical level, but from different work areas come together to accomplish a task. Some of the benefits of cross functional teams include improved coordination across functional areas, increased innovation in product and process, and reduced cycle times for key customer touch points.

78. Ans. c
Sol. Role conflict best describes a situation in which an in which an individual is confronted by divergent role expectations. Role conflict occurs when workers are given different and incompatible roles at the same time, or their role overlaps with another worker or work group. The greater the role conflict, the higher the likelihood of a worker experiencing work-related stress.

79. Ans. b
Sol. Hackman and Oldham's (1974. job characteristics model suggested that five core job dimensions affect certain personal and work-related outcomes, including job satisfaction. The five core job dimensions identified are autonomy, feedback, skill variety, task identity, and task significance. Job creativity is NOT a job characteristic in the Hackman and Oldham model of job characteristics.

80. Ans. b
Sol. Rational persuasion, inspirational appeals, legitimacy are typically Influence tactics. Influence tactics are strategies that leaders can use to change their employees' attitudes, values, or behaviors. The actual tactics that leaders use vary according to the situation and the desired outcomes. There are many approaches to influencing others: rational persuasion, legitimacy, socializing, exchanging, personal appeals, consultation, and inspirational appeals.

81. Ans. c
Sol. In Fiedler's model of Leadership, the three contingency or situational dimensions are:
Leader-member relations - The degree to which the leaders is trusted and liked by the group members, and the willingness of the group members to follow the leader's guidance
Task structure - The degree to which the group's task has been described as structured or unstructured, has been clearly defined and the extent to which it can be carried out by detailed instructions
Position power - The power of the leader by virtue of the organizational position and the degree to which the leader can exercise authority on group members in order to comply with and accept his direction and leadership

82. Ans. d
Sol. Sensitivity Training refers to a method of changing behavior through unstructured group interaction. Sensitivity training is a form of training with the goal of making people more aware of their own goals as well as their prejudice, and more sensitive to others and to the dynamics of group interaction.

83. Ans. a
Sol. Hawthorne studies were conducted to examine the relationship between the physical environment and productivity and lead to an understanding of group norms. The term was coined during experiments that took place at Western Electric's factory in the

Hawthorne suburb of Chicago in the late 1920s and early 1930s by Elton Mayo.

84. Ans. d
Sol. Expressing organizationally desired emotions during interpersonal transactions at work is called Emotional Labor. Morris and Feldman (1996. suggested that emotional labor be best conceptualized in terms of four distinct dimensions: frequency of appropriate emotional display, attentiveness to required display rules, variety of emotions to be displayed, and emotional dissonance.

85. Ans. d
Sol. The informal communication network in a group or organization is called Grapevine communication. To hear something through the grapevine or on the grapevine is to learn about something via an informal source or hearsay, from another person; it may refer to an overheard conversation or anonymous sources of information.
Lateral communication is defined as the exchange, imparting or sharing of information, ideas or feeling between people within a community, peer groups, departments or units of an organization who are at or about the same hierarchical level as each other for the purpose of coordinating activities, efforts or fulfilling a common purpose or goal.
Downward communication is the act of relaying important information in a company or organization from higher levels to lower levels.
Upward Communication is the process of information flowing from the lower levels of a hierarchy to the upper levels.

86. Ans. c
Sol. Differences in easily perceived characteristics, such as gender, race, ethnicity, age etc., that do not necessarily reflect the ways people think or feel but that may activate certain stereotypes is Surface-level diversity.
Deep-level diversity includes non-observing characteristics that is, traits that are not visible. These include attitudes, values, and religious beliefs. They are similar to hidden diversity in that they aren't distinguishable visually.

87. Ans. b
Sol. Charismatic leadership is a leadership theory that states that followers make attributions of heroic or extraordinary leadership abilities when they observe certain behaviors. It is defined by a leader who uses his or her communication skills, persuasiveness, and charm to influence others. Charismatic leaders, given their ability to connect with people on a deep level, are especially valuable within organizations that are facing a crisis or are struggling to move forward.

88. Ans. d
Sol. A model that suggests that workplace events cause emotional reactions on the part of employees, which then influence workplace attitudes and behavior, is Affective events theory. Affective events theory is a model developed by organizational psychologists Howard M. Weiss and Russell Cropanzano to explain how emotions and moods influence job performance and job satisfaction.

89. Ans. a
Sol. A national culture attribute that emphasizes on the future, thrift, and persistence is known as Long-term orientation. Long-term orientation tends to be characterized by a focus on the future, a focus on perseverance, and delays in short-term gratification for future benefit.
Masculinity stands for a society in which social gender roles are clearly distinct: Men are supposed to be assertive, tough, and focused on material success; women are supposed to be more modest, tender, and concerned with the quality of life.
Indulgence represents a society that allows relatively free gratification of basic and natural human drives related to enjoying life and having fun.
Collectivism indicates that there is a greater importance placed on the goals and well-being of the group. A person's self-image in this category is defined as "We."

90. Ans. d
Sol. In a Cross-sectional research design, several different age groups of participants are studied at one time. Researchers can conduct a cross-sectional study to understand the variables that are prevailing in the population or affecting it at any given point. Example- to study prevalence of mental illness among different age groups, cross sectional design can be used.
A longitudinal study is a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables over short or long periods of time.
A cross-sequential design is a research method that combines both a longitudinal design and a cross-sectional design. It aims to correct for some of the problems inherent in the cross-sectional and longitudinal designs.

91. Ans. b
Sol. As per Piaget's theory, conservation, or logical thinking, should be apparent during the concrete operational stage and the maturing age is between the ages of seven and eleven (McLeod, 2010.

92. Ans. d
Sol. The mind-body connection developed by Hippocrates was referred to as Humoral theory. According to Hippocrates (5th century BCE), health was a function of the proper balance of four humors: blood, black bile, yellow bile, and phlegm (the classical humors or cardinal humors).

93. Question has been dropped.

94. Ans. b
Sol. Positivism is a philosophy in which people believe the goal of knowledge is only to describe what people experience, and that science should only study that which is measurable. Anything that is not measurable or experienced is irrelevant. They also believe that knowledge should be obtained through using the scientific method. For example, emotions are not measurable so they are irrelevant. Thus the contention that science should study only that which can be directly observed is called Positivism.

95. Ans. a
Sol. A system of input, hidden, and output units that is capable of learning if the mathematical weights among the units are systematically modified either according to Hebb's rule or by back-propagation is called Neural Network.

96. Ans. c
Sol. Jung referred to each inherited predisposition contained in the collective unconscious as Archetype. Jung claimed to identify a large number of archetypes but paid special attention to four. Jung labeled these archetypes the Self, the Persona, the Shadow and the Anima/Animus.

97. Ans. c
Sol. Post-modernism states that instead of being governed by abstract, universal Jaws or principles, human behavior can be understood only within the cultural, group, or personal contexts within which it occurs. The postmodern outlook is characterized by self-referentiality, epistemological relativism, moral relativism, pluralism, irony, irreverence, and eclecticism and it rejects the "universal validity" of binary oppositions, stable identity, hierarchy, and categorization.

98. Ans. b
Sol. Rogers's term for the person whose organismic valuing process is to placed by conditions of worth as a guide for living is an incongruent person. Conditions of worth are circumstances when "self-experience is avoided (or sought) solely because it is less (or more) worthy of self-regard". These conditions of worth can create incongruity between the real self (how the person is) and the ideal self (how they think they should be).

99. Ans. b
Sol. The point in the axon nearest the soma is called the Axon hillock. The axon hillock is the region of a neuron that controls the initiation of an electrical impulse based on the inputs from other neurons.
Axon collaterals are branches off a main axon that allow a neuron to communicate with even more and different types of cells.
Dendritic spines are the small, protruding, membranous organelles found on the dendritic processes of neurons where the majority of excitatory synaptic signaling occurs in brain.
The Terminal Buttons of a neuron are the small knobs at the end of an axon that release chemicals called neurotransmitters.

100. Ans. c
Sol. At the anterior most part of the spinal cord, the CNS suddenly widens and enlarges into the first of the three major divisions of the brain called Hindbrain. The brainstem connects the brain and the spinal cord. It is made up of the Pons, the medulla, and the midbrain. Medulla is the lowest part of the brain (hindbrain) and the lowest portion of the brainstem thus connecting brain and spinal cord.

Power Within Psychology

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GENERAL APTITUDE:

1. Identify the correct preposition to make a meaningful sentence.
Radha left Amsterdam two days _____.
a. after
b. ago
c. since
d. between
(MODERATE)

2. Identify the meaning of the underlined idiom from the options given.
After his mother's death, Raja was at a loss to know what to do.
a. careful
b. confused
c. unable to decide
d. distracted
(EASY)

3. Yesterday, I _____ to buy clothes from the Spark Mall.
a. go
b. are going
c. gone
d. went
(EASY)

4. Identify antonym for the underlined word in the sentence.
Rohan's heroic act saved many lives.
a. miserly
b. quiet
c. chivalrous
d. coward
(EASY)

5. Find correctly spelt word from the option given.
a. Restorent
b. Tolerent
c. Consistent
d. Excultent
(EASY)

6. Identify the correct passive voice for the sentence given below:
The government has launched the Swachta Abhiyan Programme in India.
a. The Swachta Abhiyan Programme is launched by the Government in India
b. The Swachta Abhiyan Programme was launched by the Government in India
c. The Swachta Abhiyan Programme has been launched by the Government in India
d. The Swachta Abhiyan Programme had been launched by the Government in India
(MODERATE)

7. Identify the correct indirect speech for the sentence given below.
Rhea asked, "Did you watch the movie in theatre last night?"
a. Rhea asked me whether I saw the movie in theatre last night.
b. Rhea asked me whether I had seen the movie in theatre last night.
c. Rhea asked me whether I had seen the movie in theatre earlier night.
d. Rhea asked me did I see the movie in theatre earlier night.
(MODERATE)

8. Match List I with List II

List-I (Word)	List-II (Antonym)
A. Antique	I Approval
B. Antipathy	II. Charge
C. Absolve	III. Native
D. Alien	IV. Vogue

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:
a. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
b. A-IB-II, C-III, D-IV
c. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
d. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
(MODERATE)

9. Choose the correct sentence.
a. Let us get down for business.
b. Let us get down to business.
c. Let us get down at business.
d. Let us get down over business.
(MODERATE)

10. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the following sentence.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
a. Noun
b. Preposition
c. Adjective
d. Verb
(EASY)

11. Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union?
a. Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
b. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
c. Secretary to the Government of India
d. Comptroller and Auditor General

(MODERATE)

12. Which Indian State launched "Mukhyamantri Nibir Matsyachash Prakalpa"?
a. Assam
b. Kerala
c. Tripura
d. Telangana
(MODERATE)
(EASY)

13. Government of which state has planned to conduct a programme , under the banner of 'Rashtriya Ashmita Manch' on April 23, the birth anniversary of freedom fighter Veer Kunwar Singh who played a key role in the mutiny of 1857.
a. Chattisgarh
b. Bihar
c. Rajasthan
d. Uttar Pradesh
(EASY)

14. Which features of rocks undergo changes in the process of Metamorphism?
(A) Structure
(B) Texture
(C) Carbon Content
(D) Actual chemical composition

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. (A), (B) and (D) only
b. (A) and (B) only
c. (A). (B) and (C) only
d. (B) and (C) only
(MODERATE)

15. The headquarters of the Ghadar Party was located in which of the following city?
a. Karachi
b. Lahore
c. Montreal
d. San Francisco
(EASY)

16. Six friends - Amar, Bimal, Chandni, Deep, Eknath and Farid are sitting on a bench facing in the same direction. Chandni is sitting between Amar and Eknath. Deep is not at the end. Bimal is sitting to the immediate right of Eknath. Farid is not at the right end. Who is to the immediate right of Farid?
a. Deep
b. Chandni
c. Amar
d. Eknath
(CHALLENGING)

17. In a row of soldiers facing North, Lal Chand is 8th to the right of Khurshid: Mayank is 16th from the left end: Lal Chand is 16th to the right of Jaikishan, who is 27th from the right end of the row: Khurshid is nearer than Mayank to the right end of the row: there are 5 soldiers between Mayank and Khurshid. How many soldiers are there between Jai Kishan and Mayank?
a. 3
b. 2
c. 1
d. 4
(CHALLENGING)

18. A, B, C, D and E, each are to be taught for one month duration from January to May one after the other though not necessarily in the same order by lecturers P, Q, R. S and T. P teaches course B' but not in the month of April or May. Q teaches course 'A' in the month of March. R teaches in the month of January but does not teach course 'C or 'D'. Which course is taught by S?
a. Either C or D
b. A
c. Either D or E
d. B
(CHALLENGING)

19. Choose the set in which the third statement is a logical conclusion of the first two.
(I) Some Xs are Ps. Some Ps are Ys. Some Xs are Ys.
(II) All Bangles are beautiful. Some beauties are crazy. Some Bangles are crazy.
(III) No belief is strong. Only strong have muscles. No belief has muscles.
(IV) All orangutans are men. Some men are strong. Some orangutans are strong.
a. (III) only
b. (I) and (II) only
c. (IV) only
d. (I) and (IV) only
(MODERATE)

20. Which of the following arguments are formally correct?
(I) some bikes are motorbikes. All motorbikes are scooters. Some bikes are scooters.
(II) All children are students. No students are bad. No children are bad.
(III) No pencil is pen. Some pens are markers. Some pencils are markers.
(IV) Every man has a wife. All wives are devoted. No devoted has a husband.
a. (II) and (III) only
b. (I) and (IV) only
c. (I) and (II) only
d. (I) and (III) only
(MODERATE)

21. The numbers of four digits can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, where repetition of digits is not allowed is

a. 30
b. 60
c. 120
d. 240
(CHALLENGING)

22. A and B travel from point P to Q, a distance of 42 km at 6 km/h and 8 km/h, respectively. B reaches Q first and returns immediately and meets A at R. Then the distance from points P to R is
a. 32 km
b. 36km
c. 40 km
d. 46km
(CHALLENGING)

23. If A purchases 10 oranges for Rs 25 and sells 9 oranges for Rs 25, then gain percentage is
a. 121/9
b. 71/9
c. 91/9
d. 111/9
(CHALLENGING)

24. Two natural numbers are in the ratio of 3: 5 and their product is 2160, then the smaller number is
a. -12
b. 12
c. 36
d. 60
(MODERATE)

25. 7/12, 2/3 and 3/8 are given fraction, then the largest fraction is
a. 7/12
b. 3/8
c. 2/3
d. All are equal
(MODERATE)

PSYCHOLOGY

26. Who coined the term 'Psychophysics'?
a. Gustav Fechner
b. Ernst Weber
c. Hermann Von Helmholtz
d. Edward Titchener
(MODERATE)

27. Which of the measures of variability ignores the signs before adding the deviations?
a. Standard deviation
b. Quartile deviation
c. Average deviation
d. Inter-quartile range
(EASY)

28. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A	Ivan Pavlov	I	Latent learning
B	B.F. Skinner	II	Classical conditioning
C	Edward Tolman	III	Observational learning
D	Albert Bandura	IV	Operant conditioning

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
b. (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
c. (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
d. (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(MODERATE)

29. What is the spiral-shaped structure in the inner ear containing mechanoreceptors for hearing?
a. Cochlea
b. Ossicle
c. Organ of corti
d. Oval window
(EASY)

30. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Token economy is based on the principles of insight.
Statement II: Biofeedback is a form of applied behaviour analysis and behaviour
Modification In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
b. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
c. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
d. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(MODERATE)

31. Which of the following are true for the positively skewed distribution?
(A) It is skewed to the right.
(B) Most of the cases pile up on the left hand side.
(C) It is skewed to the left.
(D) Most of the cases pile up on the right hand side.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. (A) and (B) only
b. (A) and (D) only
c. (B) and (C) only
d. (C) and (D) only
(EASY)

32. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Value of product-moment correlation can be more than one (>1. in some exceptional cases.)
Statement II: Even significant correlation does not tell us anything about causal relationship between two variables.

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In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :
a. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
b. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
c. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
d. Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(MODERATE)

33. Name the philosopher who believed that some knowledge was inborn in humans
(A) John Locke
(B) Plato
(C) Reneé Descartes
(D) Franz Josef Gall
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. (A) and (B) only
b. (B) and (C) only
c. (C) only
d. (C) and (D) only
(EASY)

34. Which amongst the following is NOT true about learned helplessness?
a. Learned helplessness is marked by motivational, emotional and cognitive deficits
b. Depressed people often are in a state of learned helplessness
c. Individuals high on learned helplessness often set unrealistically high goals for themselves
d. Martin Seligman pioneered the study of learned helplessness
(EASY)

35. Which of the following is NOT true about Client-Centered Therapy?
a. Carl Rogers developed the Client-Centered Therapy
b. The primary goal of Client-Centered Therapy is to promote the healthy psychological growth of the individual
c. The therapist creates an environment that allows a client to achieve self-enhancement and self-actualization
d. The basic therapeutic strategy is to remove and dispute the irrational feelings experienced by the client
(EASY)

36. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The primary goal of Client-Centered Therapy is to promote the healthy psychological growth of an individual.
Statement II: The goal of psychoanalysis is strengthening of ego functions and to promote insight into unconscious

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
b. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
c. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
d. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(MODERATE)

37. Who among the following has use Level I and Level II to distinguish between types of Intelligence?
a. Cattell
b. Spearman
c. Thurstone
d. Jensen
(EASY)

38. Which of the following is represented by The Greek alphabet 'Rho'?
a. Pearson's product moment correlation
b. Chi square in case of cells having very low frequencies
c. Chi square in case of cells having very high frequencies
d. Spearman's rank order correlation
(EASY)

39. What is the full form of SPSS?
a. Statistical Package for Social Sciences
b. Statistical Package for Social Scientists
c. Scientific Practice for Social Scientists
d. Scientific Practice in Social Sciences
(EASY)

40. Which of the following correlations explains the maximum variance?
a. + .80
b. +.75
c. -.90
d. -.85
(MODERATE)

41. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: As per the law of Parsimony, people prefer complex explanations of a phenomenon than simple explanations
Statement II: The law of parsimony involves the consideration of a variety of explanations.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
b. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
c. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
d. Statement I is false but Statement II is true
(MODERATE)

42. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A	Agoraphobia	I	Strangers
B	Xenophobia	II	Entering public spaces
C	Acrophobia	III	Fire
D	Pyrophobia	IV	Heights

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

a. (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III),
b. (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III),
c. (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
d. (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(MODERATE)

43. Who among the following did research to determine the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected?
a. Fechner
b. Weber
c. Wundt
d. Helmholtz
(EASY)

44. The appearance of the learned response again after extinction in a classical conditioning experiment shows
a. Spontaneous recovery
b. Stimulus generalization
c. Stimulus discrimination
d. Higher order conditioning
(EASY)

45. Given below are two statements: One is labeled as Assertion A and the other is labeled as
Reason R.
Assertion (A): Normal distribution curve, when plotted, never touches the x-axis
Reason (R): The range of normal distribution is from - ~ (Infinity) to + « (Infinity)

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
d. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
(MODERATE)

46. What is that sensation when you feel that you, or the environment around you, are moving or spinning when both are actually stationary?
a. Extra locomotive perception
b. Coriolis effect
c. Vertigo
d. Oculogyral illusion
(MODERATE)

47. What is the full range of human sensitivity to pure tones?
a. 30 Hz to 40,000 Hz
b. 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
c. 50 decibels to 50,000 decibels
d. 120 decibels to 200 decibels
(EASY)

48. Given below are two statements: One is labeled as Assertion A and the other is labeled as
Reason R.
Assertion (A): Arousal refers to the level of activation
Reason (R): Deep sleep and mania are on the extreme ends of the continuous of arousal

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true but (R) is false
d. (A) is false but (R) is true
(MODERATE)

49. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as
Reason R.
Assertion (A): Arousal refers to the level of activation
Reason (R) : Deep sleep and mania are on the extreme ends of the continuity of arousal
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true but (R) is false
d. (A) is false but (R) is true
(MODERATE)

50. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: There are different types of long term memory
Statement II: Sensory memory and working memory are types of long term memory
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
b. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
c. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
d. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(MODERATE)

51. Match List I with List II.

	List I		List II
A	Atkinson and Shiffrin	I	Non-sense syllables
B	George Sperling	II	Three system approach to theory
C	Hermann Ebbinghaus	III	Levels of processing
D	Craik and Lockhart	IV	Existence of sensory memory

a. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
b. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
c. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
d. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(EASY)

52. Which part of the central nervous system controls endocrine functions by regulating the pituitary gland?
a. Amygdala
b. Hippocampus
c. Hypothalamus
d. Medulla
(EASY)

53. Deficiency of emotional responsiveness is called _____
a. Othello error
b. Idiosyncratic error
c. Alexithymia
d. Paralanguage
(EASY)

54. A person striving for excellence in mastery in task is high on which of the following needs?
a. need for affiliation
b. need for power
c. need for achievement
d. need for approval
(EASY)

55. The schedule of reinforcement in which every correct response is reinforced is called_____
a. intermittent reinforcement schedule
b. continuous reinforcement schedule
c. fixed ratio schedule
d. variable ratio schedule
(EASY)

56. Which among the following is NOT a part of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)?
a. Verbal Comprehension Index
b. Working Memory Index
c. Processing Speed Index
d. Episodic Memory Index
(MODERATE)

57. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A): Culture Fair Intelligence Test is a speed cum power test.
Reason (R): There is a time limit for each of the sub-tests included in the Culture Fair Intelligence Test

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is correct but R is not correct
d. A is not correct but R is correct
(MODERATE)

58. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A): The size of the action potential is unaffected by increases in the intensity of stimulation beyond the threshold level.
Reason (R): All-or-none law states that all neurons must fire at the same time for the impulse to be transmitted.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true but R is false.
d. A is false but R is true.
(MODERATE)

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is correct but R is not correct
d. A is not correct but R is correct
(MODERATE)

60. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.
Assertion (A): Adoption studies have demonstrated that schizophrenia is not influenced by genetic factors.
Reason (R): environmental conditions give rise to schizophrenic disorders.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true but R is false.
d. A is false but R is true.
Ans. d
(MODERATE)

Q61. Match List I with List II.

	List I		List II
A	Spearman	I	Tetrad equation
B	Jensen	II	Second order
C	Sternberg	III	Triarchy
D	Cattell	IV	Regression argument

a. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
b. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
c. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
d. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(EASY)

62. The tendency to remember and completed tasks better than completed ones is called _____
a. anterograde amnesia
b. tip of the tongue phenomenon
c. retrograde amnesia
d. zeigarnik effect
(EASY)

63. For a swimmer, the information on ' how to swim' is stored in which of the following memories?
a. Procedural
b. Episodic
c. Semantic
d. Declarative
(MODERATE)

64. The memories of our childhood would form a part of which of the following memory?
a. Short term memory
b. sensory memory
c. autobiographical memory
d. working memory
(MODERATE)

65. Who among the following are Indian psychologists?
A) Girindra Sekhar Bose
B) S. M. Mohsin
C) C. M. Bhatia
D) D. D. Kosambi
E) Yogendra Singh
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A), B) and E) only
b. B), C) and E) only
c. B), C) and D) only
d. A), B) and C) only
(EASY)

66. Match List I with List II.

	List I: Psychologist		List II: Concept
A	Cannon-Bard approach	I	Awareness of bodily response to a situation leads to experience of an emotion.
B	Schacter-Singer approach	II	An opposite reaction automatically follows an emotional response.
C	James-Lange approach	III	felt emotional states are determined partly by the cognitive labelling of feelings of arousal.
D	Opponent-process approach	IV	information about a stimulus producing emotion goes to the thalamus which relays to the cortex and internal organs causing emotional awareness and bodily changes at the same time.

a. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
b. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
c. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
d. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
(EASY)

67. Who proposed that intelligence has three dimensions?
a. Sternberg
b. Guilford
c. Titchener
d. Binet
(EASY)

68. Which of the following is NOT the contribution of Albert bandura?
a. Observational learning
b. Bobo doll experiment
c. Social cognitive approach to learning
d. Premack principle
(EASY)

69. Broca's Arc is located in which of the lobes of the brain?
a. temporal lobe
b. frontal lobe
c. occipital lobe
d. parietal lobe
(EASY)

70. Which among the following is NOT a component of self-experience by William James?
A) Material me
B) Intelligent me
C) social me
D) selfish me
E) spiritual me

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A) only
b. B) and D) only
c. B), C) and D) only
d. A), B) and E) only
(MODERATE)

71. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A): Social factors are important in shaping the personality.
Reason (R): Horney believed that poor relations with parents lead children to develop maladaptive ways of dealing with relationships.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is correct but R is not correct
d. A is not correct but R is correct
(MODERATE)

72. Which of the following terms is used to explain the identification of behaviours to the specific brain areas in which they are carried out?
a. Localisation
b. Hemispheric lateralisation
c. brain plasticity
d. neural specification
(EASY)

73. Which of the following is NOT an archetype?
a. Anima
b. Shadow
c. Animus
d. Womb envy
(EASY)

74. Who among the following is NOT a Neo-Freudian?
a. Allport
b. Erikson
c. Sullivan
d. Horney
(EASY)

75. Which of the following physical changes occur in girls during puberty?
A)development of breasts
B)pubic hair appears
C)larynx enlarges
D)body contours become rounded

a. A) only
b. A), B) and C) only
c. B), C) and D) only
d. A), B) and D) only
(EASY)

76. Who among the following theorists proposed that knowledge is socially constructed by the child and others within the culture?
a. Jean Piaget
b. Lev Vygotsky
c. Erik Erikson
d. Sigmund Freud
(EASY)

77. Match List I with List II.

	List I		List II
A	Split-half	I	One testing session and one form
B	Alternate form (immediate	II	One testing session and two forms
C	Alternate form (delayed)	III	Two testing sessions and one form
D	Test-retest	IV	Two testing sessions and two forms

a. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
b. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
c. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
d. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(EASY)

78. What is the corresponding z-score to 50th percentile?
a.50
b.0 (Zero)
c.1
d.100
(MODERATE)

79. Which among the following is NOT the component of Big Five Factor Model of Personality?
a. Conscientiousness
b. Neuroticism
c. Openness
d. Conservatism
(EASY)

80. Spearman-Brown formula explains which of the following?
a. Relationship between reliability and validity
b. internal consistency reliability
c. item total correlations
d. relationship between reliability and length of the test
(EASY)

81. Which of the following is an example of a primary reinforcer?
A) Food
B) Money
C) Water
D) Token

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A) only
b. A) and B) only
c. A) and C) only
d. A), C) and D) only
(MODERATE)

82. Which of the following are the functions of sympathetic nervous system?
A) Heartbeat accelerates
B) digestion slows
C) pupils widen
D) Lungs constrict
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A) and B) only
b. A) and C) only
c. A) B) and C) only
d. B), C) and D) only

(EASY)

8c. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	I	Uses magnetic field, radio waves and blood flow to detect areas of activity within specific brain structures.
B	Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging	II	uses magnetic fields and radio waves to create detailed brain images.
C	Computerized Axial Tomography	III	involves the injection of radioactive material to create dynamic brain images.
D	Positron Emission Tomography	IV	uses X rays to create static three-dimensional images of the brain.

a. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
b. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
c. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
d. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(EASY)

84. Which of the following influence the speed of nerve impulse?
a. Myelin sheath
b. cell body
c. Axon
d. Dendrite
(EASY)

85. Arrange the following levels of moral development in the right order as suggested by kohlberg:
A) Universal ethical principles
B) heteronomous morality
C) social system and conscience
D) individualism, instrumental purpose and exchange
E) social contract or utility and individual rights
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. E), C), B) , D), A)
b. A), C), B), D) E)
c. B), D), C), A), E)
d. B), D), C), E), A)
(EASY)

86. Which of the following is NOT an instrument to evaluate newborn's physical well being?
a. Apgar scale
b. Brazelton neonatal behavioral assessment scale
c. Neo scientific assessment of the full term newborn infant
d. Neurological examination of the full-term newborn infant
(MODERATE)

87. Which of the following is a sub-stage of Pre conventional level of moral development as described by Kohlberg?
a. social contract
b. heteronomous morality
c. mutual interpersonal Expectations and interpersonal conformity
d. Universal ethical principles
(EASY)

88. Who proposed the first scientific theory of colour vision?
A) David Hubel
B) Hermann Von Helmholtz
C) Sir Thomas Young
D) Ewald Hering
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. B) only
b. C) only
c. C) and D) only
d. A) and B) only
(EASY)

89. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: in top-down processing, perception consists of the progression of recognising and processing information from individual components of a stimuli and moving to the perception of the whole.
Statement II: in bottom-up processing, perception is guided by higher-level knowledge, experience, Expectations and motivations.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. both statement I and statement II are true
b. both statement I and statement II is false
c. statement I is true but statement II is false
d. statement I is false but statement II is true
(EASY)

90. What is the sequence of the structure of human ear?
A) oval window
B) Anvil
C) temporal bone
D) Hammer
E) Stirrup
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. E), D), A), B), C)
b. D), A), B), E), C)
c. A), C), B), E), D)
d. C), D), B), E), A)
(MODERATE)

91. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Preoperational thinking is inflexible, illogical, fragmented and perceptually based thinking found typically in preschoolers.
Statement II: Conservation is the understanding that we are arranging materials does not alter the quantity.

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In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. both statement I and statement II are true
b. both statement I and statement II is false
c. statement I is true but statement II is false
d. statement I is false but statement II is true
(EASY)

92. A psychologist wants to determine whether listening to music while studying affects test performance. What treatment is the experimental and the control group likely to receive in this experiment?
a. Both groups will listen to music while studying
b. the experimental group will listen to music while studying but the control group will not
c. the control group will listen to music while studying but experimental group will not
d. both groups will be presented with music but the control group will be asked not to listen to it
(MODERATE)

93. Match List I with List II.

	List I		List II
A	Structuralism	I	introspection
B	Functionalism	II	Pragnaz
C	Gestalt	III	overt behaviour
D	Behaviourism	IV	Stream of consciousness

a. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
b. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
c. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
d. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
(EASY)

94. According to Freud, which part of the personality includes the perception of an individual about the kind of person he/ she aims to become _____
a. Id
b. Ego
c. Ego ideal
d. Conscience
(EASY)

95. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Reliability refers to the consistency of the scores.
Statement II: when a test is reliable, it has to be valid.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

a. both statement I and statement II are true
b. both statement I and statement II is false
c. statement I is true but statement II is false
d. statement I is false but statement II is true
(EASY)

96. Match List I with List II:

	List I		List II
A	Nominal scale	I	presume to have absolute zero
B	ordinal scale	II	presumed to have reference zero
C	interval scale	III	difference in successive units of measurement is presumably unequal
D	ratio scale	IV	can be used to identify persons/ object

a. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
b. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
c. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
d. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(EASY)

97. The quality of a self-actualized person is _____
A) Creativity
B) Insecure
C) Autonomous
D) Unprejudiced
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
a. A) only
b. A) and B) only
c. A), B) and D) only
d. A), C) and D) only
(MODERATE)

98. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.
Assertion (A): Insight can be attained through trial and error learning alone.
Reason (R): Insight learning involves the understanding of relationships.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true but R is false.
d. A is false but R is true.
(EASY)

99. Which of the following scores is NOT a part of the "determinants" category of scores in Rorschach test?
a. Form
b. Movement
c. Whole
d. Colour
(EASY)

100. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Antidepressant drugs work by decreasing the activity of the neurotransmitters norepinephrine and serotonin

Statement II: Decreasing the activity of neurotransmitters GABA decreases generalised anxiety responses.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

a. both statement I and statement II are true
b. both statement I and statement II are false
c. statement I is true but statement II is false
d. statement I is false but statement II is true
(MODERATE)

Answers & Explanations – CUET 2022

GENERAL APTITUDE:

1. Ans. b
Sol. Radha left Amsterdam two days ago. The adverb ago refers to a period of time that is completed and goes from a point in the past up to now. Ago follows expressions of time, here the expressions of time is "two days".

2. Ans. d
Sol. The meaning of the underlined idiom, "at a loss" from the options given is distracted. It implies that Raja was puzzled or uncertain what to think, say, or do after his mother's death.

3. Ans. d
Sol. Yesterday, I went to buy clothes from the Spark Mall. Since the question mentions yesterday, it indicates that the event has taken place in the past. Gone is the past participle of go. "Went" is the simple past tense-aspect of the verb "go." The simple past is used for completed actions in the past, especially when the speaker wants to indicate that the event/state is over and done with as implied in the question.

4. Ans. d
Sol. Heroic means having the qualities of a hero, such as bravery. The antonym of heroic is coward. A coward is someone who's afraid of doing something daring or dangerous as they lack bravery.

5. Ans. c
Sol. Consistent is the correctly spelt word from the option given. The meaning of CONSISTENT is marked by harmony, regularity, or steady continuity. The correct spelling of other words is r restaurant, tolerant and exultant.

6. Ans. c
Sol. The correct passive voice for the sentence given is "The Swachta Abhiyan Programme is launched by the Government in India." The passive voice is used when we want to emphasize the action (the verb) and the object of a sentence rather than subject. The tense of the verb to be in the passive voice is always the same as the tense of the main verb in the active voice. So "has" gets converted to "has been".

7. Ans. c
Sol. The correct indirect speech for the sentence given is "Rhea asked me whether I had seen the movie in theatre earlier night." Indirect speech is a grammatical mechanism for reporting the content of another utterance without directly quoting it. When the reporting verb is in the past and the direct speech is in the past indefinite tense, then the indirect (reported) speech will change into the past perfect tense. Past Indefinite Tense (did watch) => Past Perfect Tense (had seen). Last night is changed to earlier or previous night.

8. Ans. d
Sol. The antonym of Antique (belonging to ancient times) is Vogue (up-to-date). Approval (an act of accepting) is the antonym of Antipathy (a strong feeling of dislike). The antonym of Absolve (to set free from an obligation) is Charge (formally accuse of something/ responsibility). The antonym of Alien (belonging to a foreign country) is Native (of indigenous origin or growth.).

9. Ans. b
Sol. The correct sentence is "Let us get down to business." which means to start doing what needs to be done. The other sentences are incorrect.

10. Ans. b
Sol. Wears is the preposition in the above sentence. A preposition is a short word that is employed in sentences to show the relationship nouns, pronouns or phrases have with other parts within the respective sentences. Prepositions are normally found positioned in the latter part of the sentence, but before a noun or pronoun. Here crown is the noun before the preposition wears.

11. Ans. a
Sol. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, appointed by the cabinet enjoys the rank of the cabinet minister.

12. Ans. c
Sol. Tripura government has launched "Mukhyamantri Nibir Matsyachash Prakalpa", a new fisheries scheme to boost the state's economy.
(EASY)

13. Ans. b
Sol. Government Bihar has planned to conduct a programme , under the banner of 'Rashtriya Ashmita Manch' on April 23, the birth anniversary of freedom fighter Veer Kunwar Singh who played a key role in the mutiny of 1857.

14. Ans. b
Sol. The changes brought about in the process of Metamorphism include the formation of new minerals, increase in grain size, and modification of rock structure or texture. (option b)

15. Ans. d
Sol. The headquarters of the Ghadar Party was located in San Francisco, USA. The Ghadar Party was a coalition of Punjabi migrant workers and Bengali and Punjabi intellectuals and students that

emphasized secularism and unity despite linguistic, religious, and regional differences. It was founded in 1913 by Sohan Singh Bhakna.

16. Ans. a
Sol. The order of the 6 friends from left to right is
Farid –Deep- Amar- Chandni -Eknath -Bimal
Deep is to the immediate right of Farid.

17. Ans. c
Sol. Let's assume Khurshid to be the middle person, so Lal Chand is 8th to the right of Khurshid and 16th to the right of Jai Kishan, which means that Jai Kishan is 8th to the left of Khurshid. Since Mayank is farther to the right end of the row than Khurshid, that means he is on Khurshid's left side. Mayank and Khurshid have 5 soldiers between them, which means that only one person is between Jai Kishan and Mayank.

18. Ans. a
Sol. Given
P teaches course B (option d is wrong)
Q teaches course A (option b is wrong)
R doesn't teach 'C or 'D' so she definitely teaches course E as A, B are already taught (option c is wrong)
Only 2 options are left for S- course C or D (option a is correct)

19. Question has been officially dropped.

20. Ans. c
Sol. In first option (I), motorbikes= scooters, so replacing scooters in statement 3 gives statement 1 so it logically follows.
In second option (II), all children=students, no students are bad so no children are bad.
Pen and pencils do not overlap. Some pens are markers but this doesn't imply that some pencils are markers. Some pens may/may not be markers.
Every man has a wife and all wives are devoted, so every man has devoted wife. No devoted has a husband No devoted has a husband is incorrect because some devoted people who are wives have husbands.
Thus only option I and II are correct, thus C is correct.

21. Ans. c
Sol. Total number of 4 digit numbers are= Splitting it in two steps
(Step i) Choosing 4 digits out of the set of 5 which can be done in 5C4 ways .
5C4= 5!/((4!)(5-4.!)
=5!/4!
=(5 x 4!)/4! = 5
(Step ii) Now arrange these 4 chosen digits to form new number as there are no restriction on how to arrange them the total ways will be equal to 4!.
4! = 4x3x2x1
=24

Hence the total number of 4 digit numbers are = 5C4 × 4! (Substituting values obtained in step i and ii)
5 x 24 = 120

22. Ans. b
Sol. Let the time taken be t hours.
In t hours A will cover 12x t km
In t hours B will cover 16x t km
The total distance covered by A and B is 42+42 km
The total distance covered 12xt+16xt= 84 km
28xt = 84 km
t= 3 hours
The distance from P to R = 12x3 = 36 km

23. Ans. d
Sol. Given
Cost price for 1= 25
Selling price for 1= 250/9
Gain= 250/9 – 25
= (250-245./9
=25/9
Gain % = gain/cp x 100
(25/9 x 100./25 =100/9
= 111/9 (option d)

24. Ans. c
Sol. Let the numbers be 3x and 5x
So,
= 3x × 5x = 2160
⇒ 15x2 = 2160
⇒ $x^2 = 144$
⇒ x = 12
∴ Smaller number = 3x = 3 × 12 = 36 (option c)

25. Ans. c
Sol. 7/12 = .5833
2/3= .6667
3/8= .375
Thus, 2/3 is the largest fraction in the options given.

PSYCHOLOGY

26. Ans. a
Sol. The term "psychophysics" was coined by Gustav Theodor Fechner, a physicist and philosopher, when he published "Elemente der Psychophysik" in 1860. He developed the fundamental methods, conducted elaborate psychophysical experiments, and began a line of investigation that still persists in experimental psychology.

27. Ans. c
Sol. The average deviation of a data set is also called mean absolute deviation (MAD) or average absolute deviation. Mean deviation is the arithmetic average of the deviations of the observed values from an average of the observed values. While calculating mean deviation, mod function is used this makes all the deviations positive. Therefore, it ignores the negative signs of the deviations.

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28. Ans. c
Sol. Classical conditioning is learning through association and was first demonstrated by Ivan Pavlov. This learning process creates a conditioned response through associations between an unconditioned stimulus and a neutral stimulus.
Operant conditioning was first extensively studied by B.F. Skinner. Operant conditioning is a type of associative learning process through which the strength of a behavior is modified by reinforcement or punishment.
Albert Bandura, was one of the first psychologists to recognize the phenomenon of observational learning. Observational learning occurs through observing negative and positive behaviors.
Latent learning is a type of learning which is not apparent in the learner's behavior at the time of learning, but which manifests later when a suitable motivation and circumstances appear. Tolman expanded on this theory and proposed that humans and animals are information processors rather than passive learners working purely on response to stimuli.

29. Ans. a
Sol. The cochlea is a hollow, spiral-shaped bone found in the inner ear that plays a key role in the sense of hearing as it contains mechanoreceptors and participates in the process of auditory transduction.

30. Ans. d
Sol. Token economies are based on the principles of applied behavior analysis (ABA) and it emphasizes the use of positive reinforcement to target behavior change so statement I is incorrect. Biofeedback is a process that enables an individual to learn how to change physiological activity for the purposes of improving health and performance. It is a form of applied behaviour analysis and behaviour so Statement II is correct.

31. Ans. a
Sol. A positively skewed (or right-skewed) distribution is a type of distribution in which most values are clustered around the left tail of the distribution while the right tail of the distribution is longer.
Left skewed and cases piling up on the right hand side are characteristics of negatively skewed distribution.

32. Ans. d
Sol. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is a measure of the linear relationship between two questions/measures/variables, X and Y. The correlation value can range only from +1 to -1 (Statement I is false). A correlation of -a.0 indicates a perfect negative correlation, and a correlation of a.0 indicates a perfect positive correlation. "Correlation is not causation" means that just because two things are correlated, it does not necessarily mean that one causes the other (Statement II is true). Two correlated variables may be caused by each other, maybe caused by a third variable or multiple variables.

33. Ans. b
Sol. Plato and René Descartes believed that some knowledge was inborn in humans (option b). John Locke believed in the concept of Tabula Rasa i.e. mind being a blank slate.

34. Ans. c
Sol. Learned helplessness occurs when an individual continuously faces a negative, uncontrollable situation and stops trying to change their circumstances, even when they have the ability to do so. Martin Seligman pioneered the study of learned helplessness. Learned helplessness is linked with depression, PTSD, and other health problems so depressed people often are in a state of learned helplessness. It is also marked by motivational, emotional and cognitive deficits. Individuals high on learned helplessness do not set unrealistically high goals for themselves due to the above mentioned deficits.

35. Ans. d
Sol. Client centered therapy, or person centered therapy, is a non-directive approach to talk therapy where therapist creates an environment that allows a client to achieve self-enhancement and self-actualization. It was developed by Carl Rogers in the early 1940s with primary goal to promote the healthy psychological growth of the individual. The only method that is universally employed in Client Centered Therapy is that of active, non-judgmental listening. This is the type of communication that expresses unconditional positive regard, empathy, and therapist congruence
In REBT, the basic therapeutic strategy is to remove and dispute the irrational feelings experienced by the client. Option d is NOT true about Client-Centered Therapy.

36. Ans. a
Sol. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct:
Client-Centered Therapy was developed by Carl Rogers in the early 1940s. According to Rogers, an orderly process of client self-discovery and actualization occurs in response to the therapist's consistent empathic understanding of, acceptance of, and respect for the client's frame. The therapist sets the stage for personality growth by reflecting and clarifying the ideas of the client, who is able to see himself or herself more clearly and come into closer touch with his or her real self. As therapy progresses, the client resolves conflicts, reorganizes values and approaches to life, and learns how to interpret his or her thoughts and feelings, consequently changing behaviour that he or she considers problematic.
Psychoanalysis was developed in the late nineteenth century both as a theory and a form of therapy by Sigmund Freud. The main goal of psychoanalytic therapy is to bring unconscious material into consciousness and enhance the functioning of the ego, helping the individual become less controlled by biological drives or demands of the superego.

37. Ans. d
Sol. Arthur Jensen proposed a hierarchical model of intelligence consisting of abilities operating at two levels, called Level I and Level II. Level I is the associative learning in which output is more or less similar to the input (e.g., rote learning and memory). Level II, called

cognitive competence, involves higher-order skills as they transform the input to produce an effective output.

38. Ans. d
Sol. Spearman's rank order correlation is represented by The Greek alphabet 'Rho'. It measures the strength and direction of association between two ranked variables.
Note- the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of a linear association between two variables and is denoted by r.

39. Ans. a
Sol. The full form of SPSS is Statistical Package for Social Sciences. SPSS Statistics is a statistical software suite developed by IBM for data management, advanced analytics, multivariate analysis, business intelligence, and criminal investigation.

40. Ans. c
Sol. The maximum variance can be seen in option c, -.90. The sign of the correlation coefficient indicates the direction of the association. The magnitude of the correlation coefficient indicates the strength of the association. Since the question asks about the magnitude, the sign doesn't play a role only the absolute value does.

41. Ans. b
Sol. The law of parsimony says that you should choose the explanation that uses the fewest assumptions. It suggests that when all things are equal, you should prefer the simplest possible explanation for a phenomenon. It gives precedence to simplicity of two competing theories, the simpler explanation of an entity is to be preferred so it doesn't involves the consideration of a variety of explanations. Thus, both Statement I and Statement II are false.

42. Ans. a
Sol. Agoraphobia is an anxiety disorder that causes excessive fear of certain situations like Entering public spaces. Xenophobia is fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign. Acrophobia involves an intense fear of heights. Pyrophobia is an extreme fear of fire.

43. Ans. b
Sol. Weber did research to determine the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected. According to Weber, the just noticeable difference (or the difference threshold) is the minimum difference a person is able to notice between two stimuli.

44. Ans. a
Sol. The appearance of the learned response again after extinction in a classical conditioning experiment shows Spontaneous recovery. It can be defined as the reappearance of the conditioned response after a rest period or period of lessened response. Example- Dogs are conditioned to salivate to bell as it was followed by food. Pavlov then notices that his dogs would stop salivating when they heard the bell when the food was no longer presented (thus, the behavior is considered extinct). But after a rest period of a couple of hours, the dogs would once again salivate when the bell was rung.

45. Ans. a
Sol. Normal distribution curve, when plotted, never touches the x-axis because the range of normal distribution is from - ~ (Infinity) to + « (Infinity), so Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

46. Ans. c
Sol. Vertigo is the sudden sensation that one is spinning or the environment around you, are moving or spinning when both are actually stationary. It is usually triggered by specific changes in your head's position.

47. Ans. b
Sol. A normal human ear is able to hear sounds with frequencies from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. The response of the ear is governed, in part, by the mass and elasticity of the eardrum, muscles and ligaments, bones, and fluid and structures in the inner ear. Elasticity opposes low frequency sounds, while mass opposition increases as frequency increases. So both mass and elasticity set limits for frequency range.

48. Ans. b
Sol. Arousal is the physiological and psychological state of being awoken or of sense organs stimulated to a point of perception; it is the level of activation (A is true). Deep sleep (very low arousal and relaxed body) and mania (high arousal extremely energetic) are on the extreme ends of the continuous of arousal is also true however(R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

49. Question has been dropped

50. Ans. c
Sol. There are two types of long-term memory: declarative or explicit memory and non-declarative or implied memory. Implicit memory encompasses all unconscious memories, as well as certain abilities or skills. There are four types of implicit memory: procedural, associative, non-associative, and priming. Explicit memory refers to information that can be consciously evoked. There are two types of declarative memory: episodic memory and semantic memory. So there are different types of long term memories (statement I is correct). Sensory memory and working memory are different types of memory as per the Atkinson Shiffrin model, they are not types of long term memory (Statement II is incorrect).

51. Ans. b
Sol. Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968. are responsible for three system approach to memory which consists of sensory memory, working memory and long-term memory (Multi-store model of memory). George Sperling conducted an experiment in which participants stared at a screen and rows of letters flashed for 1/20th of a second, after which the screen went blank. Then, participants repeated as many letters as they could remember seeing, thus showing the presence of sensory memory. Ebbinghaus is known for his research on forgetting

and his famous experiment included lists of sense and non-sense syllables, the latter being easily forgettable because of their non-familiarity. Craik and Lockhart (1972. gave the Levels of processing model which entails that the deeper information is processed, the longer it stays in the memory.

52. Ans. c
Sol. The pituitary gland controls the function of other endocrine glands and thus is also called the master gland. However, the pituitary gland is controlled by the hypothalamus and is connected to it by a stalk. The other options are not correct because the hippocampus is located in the temporal lobe and is involved in learning and memory. The amygdala is involved in the processing of emotions and memories associated with fear. The medulla is situated in the hindbrain and is involved in the coordination of movement and balance.

53. Ans. c
Sol. Alexithymia is a broad term used to describe problems with feeling emotions. Psychodynamic theories use this word which loosely translates to "no words for emotion." Other options are not correct because Othello's error refers to the failure to recognize people telling the truth may show the same emotions as a liar due to the display of fear emotions. The idiosyncratic error refers to how an individual reacts, perceives or experiences a common situation and allots personal meaning to it. For instance, a visit to the temple may make one nostalgic but at the same time not feel religious. Paralanguage is nonverbal communication that refers to the conveyance of meaning through non-lexical tokens (or non-words, such as "huh," "hmm," or "well") such as qualities of prosody (or the rhythm, stress, and sound of speech).

54. Ans. c
Sol. The need for achievement, power, and affiliation are three primary types of motives that influence a broad spectrum of behavior. Need for achievement refers to a continuous strive for excellence, improvement in performance and innovation, this someone who wishes to master a task is high on this need. Other options are incorrect because the need for power is the desire to influence another person or situation. People high on this are concerned with activities that ensure prestige and good reputation. The need for affiliation is the desire to establish, maintain, and/or restore positive affective relationships. People high on this interact well with others and are readily able to form social networks. The Need for approval is a personality trait in which a person has a habitual tendency to seek, and to be motivated by the social approval of others.

55. Ans. b
Sol. In continuous reinforcement, the desired behaviour i.e the correct response is reinforced every single time it occurs. For example, if a child is asked to clean his table after eating food, he will be treated with a dessert. Each time he does so, he is rewarded.
Other options are incorrect because an intermittent schedule of reinforcement is a contingency of reinforcement in which some, but not all, occurrences of the behaviour produce reinforcement. Fixed-ratio schedules are those in which a response is reinforced only after a specified number of responses. Variable-ratio schedules occur when a response is reinforced after an unpredictable number of responses.

56. Ans. d
Sol. There are four index scores representing major components of intelligence: Verbal Comprehension Index, Perceptual Reasoning Index, Working Memory Index and Processing Speed Index, thus Episodic Memory Index is not a part of WAIS.

57. Ans. b
Sol. Speed tests are designed to assess how quickly a test taker is able to complete the items within a set time period.
Power test is a type of test intended to calculate the participant's level of mastery of a particular topic under conditions of little or no time pressure. Thus, Culture Fair Intelligence Test is both a speed and power test. Each of its subtests has time limits (90-240 seconds respectively). These two are respective true statements but are not related to one another in terms of the explanation.

58. Ans. c
Sol. Action potentials do not vary in amplitude or intensity. They follow the "all or none" phenomenon i.e if the intensity of a stimulus falls below the neuron's excitation threshold, nothing happens. But if the intensity of this stimulus exceeds this threshold, it does not matter whether it does so by a small or a large amount.
Hence, their size remains unaffected with respect to the intensity of stimulation and all-or-none law does not mean that all neurons must fire at the same time for transmission.

59. Ans. a
Sol. Freud's theory of repression describes how sexual impulses are repressed into consciousness. These repressed thoughts manifest themselves into the individual's body in terms of various nervous disorders such as hysteria. Thus, both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

60. Ans. d
Sol. Both genetics and environmental factors play a role in schizophrenia. Family, twin and adoption studies suggest that schizophrenia has a significant genetic component. Relatives of schizophrenic patients have a higher risk for developing the illness. The risk is positively correlated with the degree of genetic relatedness.

61. Ans. c
Sol. Spearman used the 'tetrad difference' method to analyze intelligence. It is used in various psychological investigation and it is the difference between cross products of 2 opposite coefficients of any 4 correlation coefficients in a square block. It is represented by F. Arthur Jensen proposed a hierarchical model of intelligence consisting of abilities operating at two levels using regression. Level I abilities account for memory functions and simple associative learning, and Level II abilities comprise abstract reasoning and conceptual thought. Robert Sternberg developed the triarchic theory of intelligence because it sees intelligence as comprised of three parts: practical,

creative, and analytical intelligence. Cattell is responsible for 16 PF questionnaires which yields scores on primary and second-order traits.

62. Ans. d
Sol. The Zeigarnik effect is a psychological phenomenon describing a tendency to remember interrupted or incomplete tasks or events more easily than tasks that have been completed. For example, while giving an exam, we tend to remember the questions we haven't attempted or completed more efficiently than questions that we have completed. Other options are incorrect because anterograde amnesia is a type of memory loss that occurs when you can't form new memories whereas retrograde amnesia refers to the memory loss of experiences that occurred before the amnesia-causing event. The tip of the tongue phenomenon refers to the espericne of feeling confident that one knows an answer, yet is unable to produce the word.

63. Ans. a
Sol. Procedural memory is a part of the long-term memory that is responsible for knowing how to do things, also known as motor skills. Other options are incorrect because episodic memory is part of long-term explicit memory, and comprises a person's unique recollection of experiences, events, and situations. Semantic memory is a category of long-term memory that involves the recollection of ideas, concepts and facts commonly regarded as general knowledge, such as grammar and algebra. Declarative memory, also known as explicit memory, is a division of long-term memory. It stores facts (semantic), and events we have personally experienced (episodic). Recalling information from declarative memory involves some degree of conscious effort, as information must be consciously brought to mind and "declared".

64. Ans. c
Sol. Autobiographical memory consists of specific, genuine events that are personally experienced and when compiled, they form a long-lasting personal narrative.

65. Ans. d
Sol. D. D. Kosambi is an Indian mathematician, whereas Yogendra Singh is an Indian Sociologist. The rest are Indian psychologists.

66. Ans. c
Sol. Cannon-Bard theory of emotion states that information about a stimulus producing emotion goes to the thalamus which relays to the cortex and internal organs causing emotional awareness and bodily changes at the same time. Schacter-Singer theory of emotion states that emotional states that are felt are determined partly by the cognitive labelling of feelings of arousal. James-Lange theory of emotion states that the awareness of bodily response to a situation leads to experience of an emotion. Opponent-process approach states that an opposite reaction automatically follows an emotional response. Thus, the order that follows should be A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II.

67. Ans. b
Sol. Guilford proposed that there are 180 different intellectual abilities organized along three dimensions: operations, content, and products. Other options are not correct because Sternberg processed three types of intelligence: practical (the ability to get along in different contexts), creative (the ability to come up with new ideas), and analytical (the ability to evaluate information and solve problems). Titchener worked on conscious experience and concluded that 3 components constitute it (sensations, images and affections). Binet's work constitutes measurement of intelligence.

68. Ans. d
Sol. Albert Bandura has been influential in the field of psychology as he introduced the social cognitive approach to learning and observational learning through his Bobo doll experiment. However, the Premack principle is given by David Premack, which states that a higher probability behavior will reinforce a less probable behavior.

69. Ans. b
Sol. Broca's area is responsible for speech production and language comprehension. It is located in the frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain. Frontal lobes are located behind the forehead.

70. Ans. b
Sol. According to William James, self comprises of 3 components: material self (consisting of one's body, family relations, and possessions), social self (essentially oneself as viewed by others) and spiritual self (consisting of one's emotions and drives), thus Intelligent me and selfish me are not components of self.

71. Ans. b
Sol. Neo-Freudians, like Horney, have emphasised the importance of social factors in shaping the personality of an individual. Horney focused more on the interactions and relationships between child and parents that shape the personality of the child. Poor relationships can foster maladaptive ways of dealing with relationships in their adult life.

72. Ans. a
Sol. Localisation of function is the idea that certain functions (e.g. language, memory, etc.) have certain locations or areas within the brain. Other options are incorrect because hemispheric lateralization is the idea that both hemispheres are functionally different and that certain mental processes and behaviors are mainly controlled by one hemisphere rather than the other. Brain plasticity, also known as neuroplasticity, is the biological, chemical, and physical capacity for the brain to reorganize its structure and function.

73. Ans. d
Sol. Jung suggested that archetypes are archaic forms of innate human knowledge passed down from our ancestors. There are 5 primary archetype, anima (feminine aspect in men), animus (masculine aspect in women), shadow (consists of the sex and life instincts), persona (how we present ourselves to the world) and self (unified unconsciousness and consciousness of an individual).
Womb envy is a concept introduced by Karen Horney which refers to the envy felt by men regarding the reproductive capacity of women.

74. Ans. a

Sol. Allport gave a trait theory of personality and he is not a Neo-Freudian. Neo-Freudians expanded Freudian perspective by broadening the focus from just the unconscious to social and cultural factors. Erikson, Sullivan and Horney each gave a different theory emphasizing role of society and culture on personality development.

75. Ans. d
Sol. Girls undergo various changes throughout puberty, primarily the development of breasts, appearance of pubic hair and rounding of body to make it appear curvier. The larynx only enlarges in males to make their voice deeper, whereas girls don't experience this change.

76. Ans. b
Sol. Lev Vygotsky, in his sociocultural theory of cognitive development argued that cognitive abilities of a child are socially guided and constructed. Other options are incorrect because Piaget's theory of cognitive development emphasises intellectual development of children based on their interaction with the world around them. Erikson's theory of psychosocial development talks about personality development over the years in 8 distinct stages, which emphasised the importance of society and culture. Freud's theory of psychosexual development is a theory of personality and emphasises unconscious motives responsible in personality development.

77. Ans. a
Sol. Split-half reliability measures consistency of scores by splitting the test into two parts, administered at the same time. Alternate form reliability measures consistency of scores between two different forms of the same test. Immediate is administered close together on one occasion while delayed involves a time gap between administration of the two forms, so two separate occasions. Test-retest reliability is a measure of reliability obtained by administering the same test twice over a period of time to a group of individuals i.e one form and two testing sessions.

78. Ans. b
Sol. z-score is a type of standard score which gives one an idea of how far from the mean a data point is. The mean of z-score is 0 and standard deviation is a. 50th percentile means the mean, therefore, the corresponding score is zero.

79. Ans. d
Sol. Big Five factor Model of Personality consists of 5 factors OCEAN-namely, Openness to experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism, thus Conservatism is not a component.

80. Ans. d
Sol. The Spearman-Brown Formula is a measure of test reliability. It's usually used when the length of a test is changed and one wishes to see if reliability has increased. The formula is $r_{kk} = k(r11. / [1 + (k - 1.* r11]$

81. Ans. c
Sol. A primary reinforcer is a stimulus that is biologically important to an organism, such as food, water, sleep, shelter, safety, pleasure, and sex. A secondary reinforcer is a stimulus that reinforces a behavior after it has been associated with a primary reinforcer. Examples include money, grades and tokens earned for good behaviour.

82. Ans. c
Sol. The sympathetic nervous system is involved in preparing the body for stress-related activities, and it slows bodily processes that are less important in emergencies such as digestion. It has the following functions: increased heart rate, pupil dilation, sweat secretion, dilated muscles, increased alertness and bladder relaxation. Thus, lungs do not get constricted since breathing rate also increases.

83. Ans. b
Sol. MRI uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to create detailed images of the organs and tissues within the body. fMRI uses magnetic field, radio waves and blood flow to detect areas of activity within specific brain structures. CAT scan uses x-ray imaging to create 3-D images of the brain and PET scan uses radioactive material to create detailed images of the brain.

84. Ans. a
Sol. Myelin sheath surrounding the neurons acts as a good electrical insulator. Thus, the action potential can jump large distances from node to node which contain voltage-gated ion channels (saltatory propagation). Thus, myelin sheath increases speed of nerve impulse.

85. Ans. d
Sol. Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of morality consists of 2 substages, namely, 'Heteronomous Morality' and 'Instrumental Purpose Orientation.' Mutual interpersonal expectations and interpersonal conformity fall under the category of Conventional stage. The post-conventional stage consists of 2 substages, namely 'Social Contract Orientation' and 'Universal Ethical Principle Orientation,' thus cancelling out the two options. Thus, the correct order would be Heteronomous Morality, social contract or utility and individual rights, social system and conscience, social contract or utility and individual rights, Universal ethical principles, so option D is correct.

86. Ans. c
Sol. Only the Neo Scientific assessment of the full term newborn infant is not an instrument to evaluate newborn's physical well-being. Other options are incorrect because they measure various aspects of a newborn's physical well-being. The Apgar score helps find breathing problems and other health issues while the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale developed by Brazelton is a neurobehavioral assessment scale, designed to describe the newborn's responses to his/her new extrauterine environment and to document the contribution of the newborn infant to the development of the emerging parent-child relationship.

87. Ans. b

Sol. Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of morality consists of 2 substages, namely, 'Heteronomous Morality' and 'Instrumental Purpose Orientation.' Heteronomous morality refers to sticking to the rules and morally right decision is the one that avoids punishment. The post-conventional stage consists of 2 substages, namely 'Social Contract Orientation' and 'Universal Ethical Principle Orientation,' thus cancelling out the two options. Mutual interpersonal expectations and interpersonal conformity fall under the category of Conventional stage.

88. Ans. b
Sol. The trichromatic theory was given by Thomas Young and Hermann von Helmholtz to explain how the visual system gives rise to the phenomenological experience of color. In 1802, Young postulated the existence of three types of photoreceptors (now known as cone cells) in the eye, with different but overlapping response to different wavelengths of visible light.

89. Ans. b
Sol. In top-down processing, perceptions move from general toward specific. These perceptions are heavily influenced by our expectations and prior knowledge. Bottom-up processing involves perceiving an incoming stimulus and working upwards until a representation of the object is formed in our minds. Hence, both statements stated in the question are false.

90. Ans. d
Sol. The correct sequence of the structure of the human ear is "pinna - auditory canal - tympanic membrane - malleus (hammer-shaped bone) - incus (anvil-shaped bone) - stapes (Stirrup) - cochlea - auditory nerve". Temporal bone highlights the beginning of the middle ear followed by malleus, incus and stapes. The oval window is a membrane-covered opening from the middle ear to the cochlea of the inner ear.

91. Ans. a
Sol. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, Children undergo 4 stages, namely sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational and formal operational. Preoperational stage lasts from 2-7 years of age i.e during preschoooling. Children at this stage think in an egocentric manner and it doesn't change easily. Conservation is the logical thinking ability that allows a person to determine that a certain quantity will remain the same despite adjustment of the container, shape, or apparent size. This thinking evolves in the concrete operational stage, which lasts from 7-11 years. Thus, both statements I and II are true.

92. Ans. b
Sol. An experimental group, also known as a treatment group, receives the treatment whose effect researchers wish to study, whereas a control group does not. So in this case, the experimental group will listen to music to see its effect on test performance and the control group will not to see the difference.

93. Ans. a
Sol. Structuralism involves introspection of one's own experiences to understand the structure of the mind. The stream of consciousness is a metaphor describing how thoughts seem to flow through the conscious mind, which is the primary focus of functionalism school of thought. Pragnanz refers to perception; hence laws of perception are related to gestalt school while behaviourism deals with the study of overt behaviour.

94. Ans. c
Sol. Freudian psychoanalysis highlights ego ideal as the part of the ego aligns with parental goals and values that the individual genuinely admires and wishes to emulate.
Other options are incorrect because id refers to the instinctual part of the mind which contains sexual and aggressive drives. Ego evolves from id to mediate between raw id and the external world. Conscience refers to an individual's sense of moral right or wrong.

95. Ans. c
Sol. Reliability refers to the consistency of scores across various situations while validity is how well a test measures what it aims to measure. A reliable measurement is not always valid: the results might be reproducible, but they're not necessarily correct. A valid measurement is generally reliable: if a test produces accurate results, it should be reproducible.

96. Ans. c
Sol. Nominal scales are composed of sets of categories in which objects are classified. Ordinal scales indicate the order of the data according to some criterion and difference between two ranks is unequal. Interval scales have equal distances between scale units and permit statements to be made about those units as compared to other units but they do not allow conclusions that one unit is a particular multiple of another because on interval scales there is no zero. That is, the scale does not allow for the complete absence of the phenomenon being measured. Ratio scales have equal distances between scale units as well as an absolute zero.

97. Ans. d
Sol. According to Maslow, self-actualised individuals possess various qualities, such as creativity, acceptance, realistic thinking, autonomy, non-prejudiced attitude and secure in themselves and their relationships, hence they don't possess the quality of insecurity.

98. Ans. d
Sol. According to Tolman, all learning requires some intelligence as the learner actively participates in the act of getting new experience, thus insight is not solely learnt through trial and error, and however insight learning does involve understanding relationships between various perceptions, observations and experiences.

99. Ans. c
Sol. Determinant scoring is used to understand reasons about why you see what you do in Rorschach inkblots. It consists of the following categories: colour, form, movement, pairs and reflections and shading, thus option c is not a category.

100. Ans. b
Sol. Antidepressant drugs work by increasing activity of neurotransmitters norepinephrine and serotonin as levels of these neurotransmitters is decreased during depression or anxiety so such drugs are used to balance out the same. Similarly, GABA produces a calming effect, thus helping in controlling anxiety. Reducing its levels would result in increased anxiety responses.
Hence, both statements are incorrect.

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