SET 2016
PAPER – II
PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No. and the OMR Sheet No. in the spaces provided on top of this page.

2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.

3. This booklet consists of fully (50) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.

4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.

5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.

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6. All entries in the common OMR response sheet for Papers I and II are to be recorded in the original copy only.

7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.

9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.

11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.

12. **There is no negative marking.**

32-16

1. Eidetic imagery is more frequent among _____ .
   - (A) Children
   - (B) Adolescents
   - (C) Adults
   - (D) Old people

2. Which of the following statements is true ?
   - (A) There is no memory before language develops
   - (B) Ordinarily fast learners retain more than slow learners
   - (C) Forgetting necessarily involves obliteration of memory traces
   - (D) The amount of forgetting after inactivity and sleep is more than after interpolation of activities between original learning and tests of retention

3. When we experience _____ and _____ skin temperature may be reduced.
   - (A) Anger, happiness
   - (B) Surprise, anger
   - (C) Fear, disgust
   - (D) Grief, sadness

4. Imagine that a snarling dog runs up to you as you are riding your bicycle. What part(s) of your brain is/are primarily involved in your response ?
   - (A) Hypothalamus
   - (B) Cortex
   - (C) Sympathetic nervous system
   - (D) All of these choices are true

5. Who was the first Indian to have performed a motor learning experiment to compare whole and part methods with the advantage to the former ?
   - (A) Dr. Jha, K. N.
   - (B) Chauhan, S.
   - (C) Gopalswami, M. V.
   - (D) Sinha, D.

6. When previous skill learning interferes with the learning of a new skill :
   - (A) Positive transfer occurs
   - (B) Zero transfer occurs
   - (C) 25% transfer occurs
   - (D) Negative transfer occurs

7. After recovering from a serious bicycle accident, Geeta was afraid to ride a bicycle but not a motorcycle. Geeta's pattern of fear best illustrates :
   - (A) Shaping
   - (B) Secondary reinforcement
   - (C) Spontaneous recovery
   - (D) Discrimination

8. Which of the following statements about spontaneous recovery is true ?
   - (A) It refers to the expression of learning that had occurred earlier but had not been expressed because of lack of incentive
   - (B) It means organism's tendency to respond spontaneously to stimuli similar to the CS as though they were the CS
   - (C) It refers to the return of a response after punishment has been terminated
   - (D) It refers to the reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response

9. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance ?
   - (A) Interposition
   - (B) Convergence
   - (C) Closure
   - (D) Linear perspective

10. Which of the following statements is true about drive ?

(A) A rigidly patterned behavior characteristic of a species and developed without practice

(B) An aroused or activated state that is often triggered by deprivation

(C) Anything that is perceived as having positive or negative value in motivating behavior

(D) A derivation that usually triggers a state of motivational arousal

11. Which theory most clearly emphasizes the importance of learning in motivation ?

(A) Instinct theory

(B) Drive reduction theory

(C) Arousal theory

(D) Incentive theory

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

List - I	List - II
(Psychologist)	(Concept)
p. Adler	1. Basic anxiety
q. Bandura	2. Triadic Reciprocal causation
r. Jung	3. Fictional Finalism
s. Horney	4. Principle of Equivalence

Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	1	3	2	4
(C)	3	2	4	1
(D)	3	4	2	1

13. **Assertion (A):** Computational approach involves a rigorous, mathematically oriented analysis of certain aspects of visual perception derived largely from computer simulation and artificial intelligence.

Reason (R): Neurophysiological approach argues that sensory and perceptual phenomena are best explained by known neural and physiological mechanisms serving sensory structures.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true 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 true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

14. 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

15. What is the correct sequence of events for hunger motivation ? Indicate your answer using the codes given below :

1. Energy level to its set point
2. A bout of eating
3. Presence of an energy deficit
4. Satiation
5. Hunger

Code :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(B) 3, 5, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 5, 4
(D) 5, 4, 3, 1, 2

16. Who among the following has developed a test for personality assessment where the subject has to choose between a pair of jokes ?

    (A) McCafe   (B) McCall

    (C) J. M. Cattell   (D) R. B.Cattell

17. Telegraphic speech is typical of the _____ stage.

    (A) Babbling

    (B) One-word

    (C) Two-word

    (D) Three-word

18. 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

19. Which part of the brain is responsible for skilled movements ?

    (A) Thalamus

    (B) Prefrontal cortex

    (C) Pons

    (D) Cerebellum

20. Which approach used in assessment of intelligence is the oldest one ?

    (A) Psychometric approach

    (B) Biological approach

    (C) Culture Fair

    (D) Chronometric analysis

21. Which of the following concepts are related to Cattell's theory of personality ?

    1. Orthogonal rotation

    2. Ergs

    3. Specification equation

    4. Dynamic Lattice

    Code :

    (A) 2 & 4

    (B) 1 & 3

    (C) 2, 3 & 4

    (D) 1,3 & 4

22. Which one of the following sub-tests is not part of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale ?

    (A) Information

    (B) Vocabulary

    (C) Creativity

    (D) Digit symbol

23. Match List–I with List–II and indicate your answer with the help of codes given below.

List–I (Methods)	List –II (Basic Problems)
p. Correlation research	1. Respondents may distort the answers in a socially desirable way.
q. Case Study	2. Shows only the association but not the cause and effect relationship.
r. Observation	3. Problems in generalizing to the population at large.
s. Survey	4. Behaviour may change if the Persons know that they are being watched.

Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	2	3	4	1
(B)	3	2	4	1
(C)	2	3	1	4
(D)	3	2	1	4

24. In which of the following parts of the brain would a lesion most likely result in aphasia ?

(A) Corpus callosum

(B) Sensory cortex

(C) Hypothalamus

(D) Wernicke's area

25. Research on left-handedness indicates that _____.

(A) Twice as many women as men are left-handed

(B) Left-handers typically have a smaller corpus callosum than right-handers

(C) Left-handers are less likely to process speech in their left hemisphere than right-handers

(D) Left-handers generally demonstrate less mathematical competence than right-handers

26. Rita expected all college professors to be old, bearded males. She found it difficult to accept young Faculty as a legitimate professor due to her own restrictive _____.

(A) Temperament
(B) Egocentrism
(C) Maturation
(D) Schema

27. We can cope with stress by becoming aware of our irrational, upsetting thoughts and replacing them with rational, calming thoughts. This view represents :

(A) Cognitive Behavioural Approach

(B) Psychoanalytical approach

(C) Socio-cultural approach

(D) Biosocial approach

28. Which of the following statements are true ?

(A) The larger the sample size, the greater the sampling error

(B) The more categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed

(C) The fewer categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed

(D) As sample size decreases, so does the size of the confidence interval

29. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size ?

(A) Cluster sampling

(B) Simple random sampling

(C) Systematic sampling

(D) Proportional stratified sampling

30. Match List-I with List-II :

	List-I		List-II
p.	Carl Rogers	1.	Token economy
q.	Albert Ellis	2.	Phenomenological reality
r.	Eric Berne	3.	Disputing
s.	Albert Bandura	4.	Rackets and games

Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	4	2	3	1

31. TOT (Tip of the tongue) phenomenon is an example of :

(A) Loss of information

(B) Trace-depending forgetting

(C) Loss of cue

(D) Cue dependent forgetting

32. Studies of people attempting to identify emotional reactions in photographs of individuals from other cultures have shown that :

(A) It is difficult to judge the emotions of people from a different culture

(B) Certain facial expressions have a universal meaning

(C) Emotional expression within cultural groups varies as much as between groups

(D) There are wide cultural variations in expressions of the same emotion

33. **Assertion (A):** Type A personalities are more prone to heart disease.

Reasoning (R): Stress and health are related.

Code :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are false

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) (R) is true but (A) is false

34. Match List-I with List-II :

	List-I (Scientist)		List-II (Name of Test)
p.	Cattell	1.	Pass - along Test
q.	Raven	2.	Reaction time
r.	Alexander	3.	Culture free test
s.	Galton	4.	Coloured Progressive Matrices

Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	4	2	3	1
(C)	1	4	2	3
(D)	3	4	2	1

35. How many variables should be changed at a time when conducting a single-case design ?
   (A) 4   (B) 3
   (C) 2   (D) 1

36. Research hypotheses are _____.
   (A) Formulated prior to a review of the literature
   (B) Statements of predicted relationships between variables
   (C) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
   (D) (B) and (C)

37. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I		List-II	
(Types of Memory)		(Researchers)	
p.	Procedural memory	1.	Craik
q.	Levels of processing	2.	Loftus
r.	Reconstructive memory	3.	Tulving
s.	Eyewitness memory	4.	Bartlett

   Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	1	3	2	4
(B)	3	1	4	2
(C)	2	3	1	4
(D)	4	3	2	1

38. Which research method did Sigmund Freud use extensively in the process of developing his well-known theory of personality ?
   (A) Survey
   (B) Naturalistic Observation
   (C) Case study
   (D) Experimentation

39. A design consisting of an experimental and a control group but participants are not randomly assigned to the groups is which of the following ?
   (A) Interrupted time-series design
   (B) Nonequivalent comparison-group design
   (C) Single case design
   (D) A-B-A-B design

40. Which one of the following concepts is not part of Behaviouristic theories of personality ?
   (A) Reciprocal Determinism
   (B) Self-Efficacy
   (C) Collective Unconscious
   (D) Reinforcement/Punishment

41. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I		List-II	
(Tests)		(Functions Measured)	
p.	Army Beta	1.	Motivation
q.	Digit Span	2.	Personality
r.	Q- sort	3.	Intelligence
s.	MAT	4.	Immediate memory

   Code :

	p	q	r	s
(A)	1	4	2	3
(B)	4	1	3	2
(C)	2	3	1	4
(D)	3	4	2	1

42. **Assertion (A):** Learning refers to the modification of behavior as a result of past experience.

   Reason (R): Experience is achieved through observation.

   (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   (B) (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
   (D) (R) is true, but (A) is false

Which of the following is true about phi-phenomenon ?

(A) It refers to the tendency for visual information to dominate other types of sensory information

(B) It refers to the ability to adjust to an artificially displaced visual field

(C) It refers to the perception of movement created by the successive blinking of adjacent lights

(D) It means the tendency to fill in gaps so as to perceive disconnected parts as a whole object

44. Who viewed that human behaviour can be easily understood as a function of reciprocal interaction of behavioural, cognitive and environmental determinants ?

(A) Albert Bandura

(B) Mc Dougall

(C) C. G. Jung

(D) J. B. Watson

45. Amnesia may be an extreme case of :

(A) Senile dementia

(B) Retroactive inhibition

(C) Proactive inhibition

(D) Repression

46. Moon is to sky as _____ is to _____ .

(A) Relative brightness, relative height

(B) Closure, relative clarity

(C) Figure, ground

(D) Proximity, Similarity

47. Our tendency to perceive a fork as an eating utensil rather than as a lethal weapon illustrates the importance of _____ .

(A) The cocktail party effect

(B) Figure - ground relationships

(C) Perceptual set

(D) Perceptual adaptation

48. Which brain structure has been found to be especially important in learning to fear specific objects ?

(A) Amygdala

(B) Hypothalamus

(C) Corpus Callosum

(D) Hippocampus

49. The level of arousal typically associated with optimal performance tends to be _____ on tasks that are _____ .

(A) Lower, frequently practiced

(B) Higher, relatively difficult

(C) Lower, relatively easy

(D) Lower, relatively difficult

50. A 3-D movie enhances one's sense of depth perception by stimulating the effects of _____ .

(A) Interposition

(B) Retinal disparity

(C) Linear perspective

(D) Convergence