

**Roll No.**

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

**1817**

*Signature of Invigilators*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question Booklet Series**

**X**

**Question Booklet No.**

(Identical with OMR  
Answer Sheet Number)

**PAPER-II**

**Subject Code : 18**

## PSYCHOLOGY

*Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes*

*Maximum Marks: 100*

### *Instructions for the Candidates*

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
2. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
  - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
  - (ii) Faulty booklet, if detected, should be get replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
  - (iii) Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set to be replaced.
  - (iv) After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
3. This paper consists of fifty (50) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
4. Each Question has four alternative responses marked: **(A)** **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**. You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

*Example:* **(A)** **(B)** **●** **(D)**, where **(C)** is the correct response.

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

**[Please Turn Over]**



## PSYCHOLOGY

## PAPER II

**1.** Movement in one part of an image relative to another as can be produced by objects moving at different distances from the observer. Which of the following key term is correct for the above?

- (A) Blurred
- (B) Accomodation
- (C) Motion Parallax
- (D) Hallucination

**2.** The Moon at the horizon looks bigger than the Moon at the Zenith, because perceived distance at the horizon is greater than the Zenith. It supports the

- (A) Cue theory
- (B) Constancy principle
- (C) Distance principle
- (D) Gestalt principle

**3.** Match the following:

*List I*

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| (Phenomenon)   | <i>List II</i>             |
| a. Apparent motion of a small spot of light against a completely dark background in a completely dark room | i. Stroboscopic movement   |
| b. Small Jerky eye movements which occur when a person is fixing eye on an object                          | ii. Cilliary movement      |
| c. A type of apparent movement without a moving stimulus   | iii. Auto kinetic movement |
| d. Movement of eye ball  | iv. Saccadic movement      |

*Codes :*

- |     | a   | b  | c  | d   |
|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| (A) | ii  | iv | i  | iii |
| (B) | ii  | i  | iv | iii |
| (C) | iii | i  | iv | ii  |
| (D) | iii | iv | i  | ii  |

**4.** Parallel lines such as railway tracks appear to converge on distant point called vanishing point. This phenomenon is explained by the principle of

- (A) Parallel lines
- (B) Inter position
- (C) Linear perspecitive
- (D) Aerial perspective

**5.** The ability to see three dimensional space to accuralety judge distance is called

- (A) Size constancy
- (B) Shape constancy
- (C) Depth perception
- (D) Perception organization

**6.** Learning of fear is best explained by

- (A) operant conditioning
- (B) classical conditioning
- (C) observational learning
- (D) latent learning

**7.** Match the following:

*List I**List II*

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Pavlov    | i. Trial and error learning |
| b. Skinner   | ii. Insightful learning     |
| c. Thorndike | iii. Classical conditioning |
| d. Kohler    | iv. Operant conditioning    |

*Codes :*

- |     | a   | b   | c  | d  |
|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| (A) | iii | iv  | ii | i  |
| (B) | iv  | iii | i  | ii |
| (C) | iii | iv  | i  | ii |
| (D) | iv  | iii | ii | i  |

- 8.** Which of the following is correct sequence of explaining higher order conditioning?
- Clap — Bell — Salivation
  - Clap — Salivation
  - Bell — Lemon Juice — Salivation
  - Lemon juice — Salivation
- 9.** Backward conditioning occurs when
- CS and US are presented simultaneously.
  - CS is presented first and US is presented before termination of CS.
  - CS is presented first and US is presented after termination of CS.
  - US is presented first and CS is presented after the termination of US.
- 10.** Depending upon task characteristics, there is gradual transition from simpler form of learning to the level of higher complex one. These different forms are
- Establishment of simple S-R relationship
  - Acquiring motor and verbal skills
  - Concept formation
  - Problem solving
- The correct order of learning sequence is
- i, iv, ii, iii
  - i, ii, iii, iv
  - ii, iv, i, iii
  - ii, iii, iv, i
- 11.** Information in short-term memory is passed along to long-term memory by the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sensory register
  - Vision
  - Rehearsal
  - Recognition
- 12.** Memory for meanings of words and concepts and the rules for using them is known as
- Procedural memory
  - Declarative memory
  - Semantic memory
  - Sensory memory
- 13.** Forgetting that occurs due to the process of repression is called
- Retroactive interference
  - Alcohol induced amnesia
  - Proactive interference
  - Motivated forgetting
- 14.** Putting coded information into memory for future use is called
- Storage
  - Retrieval
  - Encoding
  - Recall
- 15.** The process of grouping or combining several items to increase the storage capacity of short-term memory is called
- Classification
  - Chunking
  - Episodic memory
  - Elaborative rehearsal
- 16.** Sidoharsh uses a “rule of thinks” when solving a maze quickly. He is using
- A mental set
  - An algorithm
  - A shortcut
  - A heuristic

**17.** The claim that language can actually determine the thoughts is called

- (A) Directed thinking hypothesis
- (B) Mediational hypothesis
- (C) Autistic thinking hypothesis
- (D) Linguistic relativity hypothesis

**18.** Using speech to have an intended impact on others is called

- (A) Linguistics
- (B) Pragmatics
- (C) Syntax
- (D) Semantics

**19.** A particular kind of set or habit to use objects for solving a problem, when a different use might solve a problem, is called

- (A) Associationism
- (B) Functional fixedness
- (C) State-dependent strategy
- (D) Subjective probability

**20.** Emotional and evaluative meaning of a word or a concept is called

- (A) Transformational grammar
- (B) Semantic differential
- (C) Connotational meaning
- (D) Denotational meaning

**21.** Secondary motives are

- (A) needs that are learned, such as the needs for power or for achievement.
- (B) innate, but not necessary for survival.
- (C) not innate, but necessary for survival.
- (D) innate and necessary for survival.

**22.** Which of the following is a true statement about biological regulation of thirst in brain?

- (A) The brain has a ‘drink system’, but does not have a ‘stop drinking system’.
- (B) The brain has ‘stop drinking system’ but does not have a ‘drink system’.
- (C) The brain has both a ‘drink system’ and a ‘stop drinking system’ and these control centres use the same neurotransmitters as the control centres for hunger.
- (D) The brain has both a ‘drink system’ and a ‘stop drinking system’, but these control centres use different neurotransmitters as the control centres for hunger.

**23.** Which theory claims that emotions are organised in the brain and that emotional feelings and bodily expression occur simultaneously?

- (A) Common sense theory
- (B) Cannon–Bard theory
- (C) Attribution theory
- (D) Facial feedback

**24.** According to James–Lange theory of emotions, felt emotion depends upon the

- (A) activity of lower brain areas.
- (B) perception of bodily changes.
- (C) activity of higher brain processes.
- (D) interpretation of bodily arousal.

**25.** Given below are some steps of motivational cycle. Which one is the correct sequence of a typical motivational cycle?

- (A) Goal, driving force, goal directed activity and relief
- (B) Goal directed activity, driving force, goal and relief
- (C) Driving force, goal, goal directed activity and relief
- (D) Driving force, goal directed activity, goal and relief

**26.** Which one of the following theoretical foundations considers intelligence to be a genetic potentiality?

- (A) Intelligence B of Hebb
- (B) Crystallised intelligence of Cattell
- (C) Fluid intelligence of Cattell
- (D) 'g' factor of Spearman

**27.** Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) Group factor theory of intelligence is associated with Thurstone.
- (B) Multifactor theory of intelligence was profounded by Thorndike.
- (C) Multi-dimensional structures of intellect was developed by Guilford.
- (D) Two factor theory of intelligence was proposed by Vernon.

**28.** Intelligence has been defined as "The aggregate or global capacity of individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment," by

- (A) Alfred Binet
- (B) D. Weschler
- (C) T. Simon
- (D) L. L. Thurstone

**29.** The heredity component of intelligence was established by experimental studies of identical twins by

- (A) Guilford
- (B) Thorndike
- (C) Thurstone
- (D) Cyril Burt

**30.** Which one of the following tests is also used for diagnostic clinical purpose?

- (A) Standford-Binet intelligence scales
- (B) Wechsler's intelligence scales
- (C) Thurstone's Primary mental ability test
- (D) Differential Aptitude Test of Bennett Seashore and Wesman

**31.** Ego is the executive or problem-solving dimension of personality as it follows:

- (A) death Principle
- (B) pleasure Principle
- (C) ideal Principle
- (D) reality Principle

**32.** Finding out a unique set of persistent tendency to denote an individual's personality refers to

- (A) Cognitive approach
- (B) Social learning approach
- (C) Psychoanalytic approach
- (D) Trait approach

**33.** The observer gaining satisfaction through imagined participation in someone else's experience is called

- (A) Modelling
- (B) Intermittent reinforcement
- (C) Vicarious reinforcement
- (D) Situationism

**34.** The deposit of ancestral experiences in everyone from million of years refers to

- (A) Conscience
- (B) Identification
- (C) Collective unconscious
- (D) Unconscious motivation

**35.** A person's inner feelings, desires and fears as revealed in description of ambiguous stimuli is assessed by

- (A) Interview
- (B) Projective technique
- (C) Psychometric test
- (D) Observation

**36.** A tentative assumption made about the research problem before it is put to test is called

- (A) hypothesis
- (B) proposition
- (C) variable
- (D) axiom

**37.** Quasi-experimental research fails to demonstrate cause and effect relationship because it lacks

- (A) observation of subjects
- (B) sampling method
- (C) hypothesis testing
- (D) direct manipulation of independent variable

**38.** If a consistent increase in the magnitude of one variable causes a consistent decrease in that of another variable, the correlation between the two variables is

- (A) negative
- (B) positive
- (C) partial
- (D) neutral

**39.** The number of books in a library is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- (A) continuous
- (B) discrete
- (C) nominal
- (D) qualitative

**40.** The \_\_\_\_\_ test is calculated by ranking all of the participants' scores from lowest to highest and adding up the ranks separately for each condition.

- (A) Friedman's ANOVA
- (B) Spearman's rho
- (C) Pearson's r
- (D) Mann-Whitney U

**41.** Which one of the following methods of reliability stresses intercorrelations of the items and correlations of items with the test as a whole?

- (A) Test-retest
- (B) Alternate or parallel forms
- (C) Split half technique
- (D) Rational equivalence

**42.** Which of the following characteristics applies to measurement that consistently discriminates between high and low scores?

- (A) Validity
- (B) Reliability
- (C) Precision
- (D) Accuracy

**43.** Match the following:

	<i>List I</i>	<i>List II</i>
a.	Divergent Production ability test	i. J. M. Ojha
b.	Differential aptitude test	ii. M. C. Joshi
c.	Test of general mental ability	iii. K. N. Sharma
d.	Verbal test of scientific creativity	iv. V. P. Sharma

*Codes :*

- |     |          |           |           |          |
|-----|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (A) | a<br>ii  | b<br>iv   | c<br>iii  | d<br>i   |
| (B) | iv<br>ii | ii<br>iii | iii<br>ii | i<br>iv  |
| (C) | i<br>iii | iii<br>ii | ii<br>i   | iv<br>ii |
| (D) | iii<br>i | i<br>ii   | ii<br>iv  | iv<br>i  |

- 44.** When observers classify events according to mutually exclusive categories, inter-observer reliability is usually assessed using a
- (A) Spearman correlation coefficient
  - (B) Percentage agreement measure
  - (C) Pearson correlation coefficient
  - (D) Percent reliability measure
- 45.** Which one of the following would most likely lead to error in attitude survey?
- (A) Social desirability bias
  - (B) Lieniency error
  - (C) Tester's personal stereotypes
  - (D) Naive subject selection
- 46.** As Soma walked toward the stage to give her speech, her heartbeat accelerated, her blood pressure rose, and she began to sweat. Her state of arousal was activated by what part of the nervous system?
- (A) Central
  - (B) Sympathetic
  - (C) Cerebral
  - (D) Parasympathetic
- 47.** In some neurons, the axon is insulated by the
- (A) Ganglion
  - (B) Nerve fiber
  - (C) Myelin sheath
  - (D) Sylvia sheath
- 48.** Humans have approximately 70,000 genes that are arranged on how many pairs of chromosomes?
- (A) 10
  - (B) 23
  - (C) 27
  - (D) 46
- 49.** Piyush uses which cells in the eye to get a good look at stars in night time?
- (A) Cones
  - (B) Fovea
  - (C) Retina
  - (D) Rods
- 50.** The \_\_\_\_ is the major sensory organ of hearing within the inner ear that performs the transduction of sound waves.
- (A) Anvil
  - (B) Ear Canal
  - (C) Cochlea
  - (D) Eardrum

**X-9**

***1817-II***

**ROUGH WORK**

*1817-II*

**X-10**

**ROUGH WORK**

**X-11**

***1817-II***

**ROUGH WORK**

*1817-II*

**X-12**

**ROUGH WORK**