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

Signature of Invigilators

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1817

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-III

Question Booklet No.

(Identical with OMR Answer Sheet Number)

Subject Code : 18

PSYCHOLOGY

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 150

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
- At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
 - Faulty booklet, if detected, should be 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.
 - Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set to be replaced.
 - After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
- This paper consists of seventy-five (75) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
- Each Question has four alternative responses marked: (A) (B) (C) (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.
Example: (A) (B) (●) (D), where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
- Use only Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or mobile phone etc. is strictly prohibited.**
- There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

[Please Turn Over]

PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER III

1. A condition under which a person experiences the Gestalt phenomenon called 'closure' involves
 - (A) circle with approximately one-eighth of its line omitted
 - (B) parallel lines
 - (C) intersecting lines
 - (D) a triangle with a dot in the middle

2. Perception of distance, as one views a two-dimensional picture of a railroad track heading away from the viewer is due primarily to
 - (A) Phi phenomenon
 - (B) motion parellax
 - (C) texture gradient
 - (D) linear perspective

3. The Phi phenomenon
 - (A) occurs in response to sequentially flashing lights.
 - (B) relates to electrical stimulation in the brain.
 - (C) deals with experience common to the state of alpha-wave relaxation.
 - (D) concerns with a spot of light in a darkened room.

4. In Signal-detection research when no stimulus is presented and the subject reports seeing one, it is called a
 - (A) Hit
 - (B) Miss
 - (C) False alarm
 - (D) Hallucination

5. In 1915, Rubin introduced the idea of
 - (A) Figure and Ground
 - (B) Phi Phenomenon
 - (C) Illusion
 - (D) Hallucination

6. If you do not like milk, you may not like other milk products too, like—cheese, butter, ghee and curd. This is due to
 - (A) Generalization gradient
 - (B) Avoidance learning
 - (C) Transfer of training
 - (D) Biological constraints

7. What term Bandura used to refer to the overall process of social learning?
 - (A) Modelling
 - (B) Conditioning
 - (C) Self-efficacy
 - (D) Vicarious reinforcement

8. What concept did Tolman propose to explain how cognitions from different learning environments may be combined to create generalized beliefs?
 - (A) Associated perception
 - (B) Strivings
 - (C) Valence
 - (D) Cognitive maps

9. Who propounded the expectancy theory of learning?

- (A) Guthrie
- (B) Hull
- (C) Tolman
- (D) Thorndike

10. What did Hull include in his theory of Learning to better explain behaviour?

- (A) Reinforcement schedule
- (B) Intervening variables
- (C) Personal constructs
- (D) Abstract concrete goals

11. The Information processing model has given birth to the concept of

- (A) Artificial Intelligence
- (B) Abstract Intelligence
- (C) Crystallized Intelligence
- (D) Fluid Intelligence

12. At the neural level, memory is thought to represent

- (A) strengthening connection between neurons.
- (B) weakening connection between neurons.
- (C) learning neurons unaffected.
- (D) serving the connection between neurons.

13. The structure most greatly implicated in Long Term Potentiation is

- (A) amygdala
- (B) parahippocampus
- (C) hippocampus
- (D) hypothalamus

14. The famous book "origin of species" deals with the theory of

- (A) creativity
- (B) evolution
- (C) intelligence
- (D) libido

15. In ancient psychology of India, transformation and modification of mind is done through

- (A) Dharma
- (B) Abhidharma
- (C) Karma
- (D) Yoga

16. TOT state is an example of

- (A) loss of information
- (B) tongue-dependent forgetting
- (C) cue-dependent forgetting
- (D) None of the above

17. In which of the following methods, the problem solver uses the approach most likely to yield the correct solution, rather than a purely systematic search for all possibilities?

- (A) Heuristic
- (B) Non-heuristic
- (C) Experimental
- (D) None of the above

18. Reasoning from specifics to general involves which kind of reasoning?

- (A) Deductive
- (B) Inductive
- (C) Emotional
- (D) None of the above

19. Heuristics are strategies or approaches to a problem which are usually based on

- (A) future experience
- (B) present experience
- (C) past experience
- (D) temperament

20. An algorithm is a set of rules which if followed correctly, will guarantee

- (A) the formation of a concept
- (B) the emergence of new
- (C) a solution to a problem
- (D) the emergence of peculiar response

21. Creative thinking is said to proceed in five stages. These stages are

- (A) preparation, accomodation, assimilation, centration and ego centricism
- (B) accomodation, centration, ego centricism, incubation, revision
- (C) preparation, incubation, illumination, evaluation and revision
- (D) None of the above

22. According to Maslow, the self actualizing tendency is

- (A) instinct
- (B) imprinting
- (C) growth motivation
- (D) deficiency motivation

23. Need for achievement can be measured by

- (A) Binet's scale
- (B) Thurstone scale
- (C) Thematic Apperception Test
- (D) Semantic Differential Test

24. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that is most common in

- (A) the elderly
- (B) young women
- (C) atheletes
- (D) children

25. Whether achievement behaviour will occur or not, depends on one's need for achievement, fear of failure, and the probabilities and incentive values of success and failure on a specific task. Whose theory does this statement represent?

- (A) McClelland
- (B) Atkinson
- (C) Cannon
- (D) Murray

26. Harish just lost a race. When asked how he could have lost, he commented, "the other runners were just better than I was today". Which explanatory style did Harish use?

- (A) Optimistic
- (B) Pessimistic
- (C) Type A
- (D) Unrealistic

27. During which stage of Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, the sympathetic nervous system is activated?

- (A) Alarm reaction
- (B) Exhaustion
- (C) Denial
- (D) Endorphin

28. Stressors are more likely to affect health, if they are which of the following:

- (A) Long lasting
- (B) Highly disruptive
- (C) Difficult to control
- (D) All of the above

29. Which of the following is a primary drive?

- (A) Hunger
- (B) Self esteem
- (C) Social approval
- (D) All of the above

30. Which of the following pertains to theories of attitude change?

- (A) Heider's theory of balance
- (B) Newcomb's theory
- (C) Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance
- (D) All of the above

31. Reaction to stress can be affected by person variables including

- (A) cognitive factors
- (B) emotional characteristics
- (C) personality factors
- (D) All of the above

32. The view of stress proposed by Richard Lazarus emphasizes the role of which factor in determining stress.

- (A) Behaviour
- (B) Emotion
- (C) Cognition
- (D) Genetics

33. 'Reinforcement will have positive effect on performance'. Which type of hypothesis is this?

- (A) Null and Directional
- (B) Alternate and Directional
- (C) Null and Non-directional
- (D) Alternate and Non-directional

34. Which one of the following is a product in Guilford's model?

- (A) Evaluation
- (B) Cognition
- (C) Transformation
- (D) Symbols

35. The 'game analysis' and 'stroke analysis' are the essential parts of

- (A) play therapy
- (B) transactional therapy
- (C) client centred therapy
- (D) existential therapy

36. The stages in moral development were formulated by

- (A) Erikson
- (B) Piaget
- (C) Kohlberg
- (D) Terkel

37. Which of the following attitude scaling method has been proposed by L. L. Thurstone?

- (A) Paired comparison
- (B) Summated ratings
- (C) Scalogram
- (D) Equal appearing intervals

38. A psychologist wants to determine whether one group of 15 year old girl's IQ scores differ significantly from that of a second group of 15 year old girls. He would use

- (A) a t-test for two independent means
- (B) a t-test for sample and population means
- (C) chi-square
- (D) a factorial design

39. The frustration-aggression hypothesis was proposed by

- (A) Festinger
- (B) Aizen
- (C) Hull
- (D) Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mower and Sears

40. The solution to arithmetic problems requires

- (A) mechanical solutions
- (B) convergent thinking
- (C) insight
- (D) brainstorming

41. The correlation between IQ and creativity is

- (A) very high
- (B) very low
- (C) zero
- (D) None of the above

42. Which of the following is the factor that researchers manipulate so that it is the only factor allowed to vary systematically in an experiment?

- (A) Independent variable
- (B) Internal validity
- (C) External validity
- (D) Dependent variable

43. What is the general rule for balancing practice effect in repeated measure design experiments?

- (A) Each condition of the experiment must appear in only one ordinal position.
- (B) Each condition of the experiment must appear in each ordinal position equally often.
- (C) Each condition of the experiment must appear in each ordinal position exactly once.
- (D) Each condition must appear only in the first ordinal position.

44. The book 'Childhood and Society' was written by

- (A) Sigmund Freud (1912)
- (B) Alfred Adler (1908)
- (C) Erick Erikson (1963)
- (D) Otto Rank (1910)

45. Who has designed an experiment to demonstrate the formation of norms in the laboratory?

- (A) Richards
- (B) Rogers
- (C) Miller
- (D) Sherif

46. The system of 'Transactional analysis' was first developed by

- (A) Henry and Helson
- (B) Hebb and Heither
- (C) Kelley and Kelman
- (D) Berne and Harris

47. The concept of manic depressive psychoses was developed by

- (A) Kraepelin
- (B) Page
- (C) McFarland
- (D) Pallock

48. Which theorist believes that individuals have an innate tendency to move toward growth, maturity and positive change?

- (A) Rogers
- (B) Jung
- (C) Horney
- (D) Freud

49. A positively skewed distribution is

- (A) a distribution that has a few extremely high values.
- (B) a distribution that has a few extremely low values.
- (C) a flat distribution with a wide dispersion of values.
- (D) a distribution that is very peaked.

50. The 'Interpretation of Dreams' was written by

- (A) Carl Jung
- (B) Sigmund Freud
- (C) Ernest Jones
- (D) Alfred Adler

51. Kohler believed that the solution of a multiple stick problem in chimpanzees revealed

- (A) how reinforcement guides behaviour.
- (B) an ability for versatile and appropriate behaviour to changing circumstances.
- (C) capacity for insight.
- (D) the same problem solving abilities in chimpanzees as in gorillas.

52. According to Chomsky, we are able to express ideas in a variety of ways by applying which rules?

- (A) Functional
- (B) Generative
- (C) Disjunctive
- (D) Transformation

53. Which psychologist is best known for his research on conformity?

- (A) Asch
- (B) Rubin
- (C) Zimbardo
- (D) Koffka

54. Based on recent research, one can safely conclude that

- (A) an individual's environment is shaped primarily by environment.
- (B) the only genetic contribution to temperament is one of limits.
- (C) identical twins do not differ from fraternal twins in temperament.
- (D) heredity contributes substantially to personality and temperament.

55. All of the following are true of positive psychology except

- (A) it is the study and affirmation of positive feelings.
- (B) it undergirds traits such as wisdom.
- (C) it begins from the standing point of personality 'deficit needs'.
- (D) it takes the approach of preventing mental illness.

56. A change in behaviour or belief as a result of real or imagined group pressure is

- (A) compliance
- (B) conformity
- (C) obedience
- (D) acceptance

57. According to Jones and Davis, we learn the most from behaviour of others that lead to

- (A) non-common effects
- (B) self-attributions
- (C) personal attributions
- (D) unchosen action

58. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is caused due to

- (A) Brain injury
- (B) Genetic error
- (C) Endocrine defects
- (D) Motor incoordination

59. The concept 'social distance' was first developed by

- (A) Heider
- (B) Hamilton
- (C) Harlow
- (D) Bogardus

60. The Somatogenic hypothesis advocated that the causes of psychological disorders are found in

- (A) analysis of dreams
- (B) biological impairment
- (C) traumatic life events
- (D) family dynamics

61. In DSM IV

- (A) classification is based on cause.
- (B) classification is based on behaviour.
- (C) classification is based on cognition.
- (D) classification is based on emotion.

62. Who is the author of the book 'Beyond Freedom and Dignity'?

- (A) B. F. Skinner
- (B) E. L. Thorndike
- (C) W. Kohler
- (D) M. Wertheimer

63. Mongolians have IQ between

- (A) 40 to 54
- (B) 30 to 35
- (C) 120 to 140
- (D) 90 to 100

64. Which of the following is/are the content theories of work motivation?

- (1) Alderfer's ERG theory
- (2) Herzberg two-factor theory
- (3) Maslow's theory of need hierarchy
- (4) Porter and Lawler's performance satisfaction theory

- (A) (2) only
- (B) (2) and (3) only
- (C) (1), (2) and (3) only
- (D) (2), (3) and (4) only

65. PET, MRI and CT are all examples of

- (A) neuropsychological patients
- (B) neuro imaging techniques
- (C) behavioural genetics
- (D) laboratory experiments

66. What is the primary difference between the physiological psychology and psychophysiology?

- (A) Participants and analysis
- (B) Participants and invasiveness of techniques
- (C) Epistemology and topics
- (D) None of the above

67. What does an fMRI produce?

- (A) A 2D image produced through radio frequent waves in the magnetic field.
- (B) A 3D computer generated image of the brain reflecting blood and oxygen flow produced during cerebral activity.
- (C) An image similar to black and white X-ray.
- (D) A computational image of the magnetic field surrounding the brain.

68. What does ANOVA calculate?

- (A) F-ratio
- (B) R-ratio
- (C) Z-ratio
- (D) T-ratio

69. What would you use to determine whether significant differences were observed between all levels of independent variables?

- (A) Post-hoc test
- (B) Histogram
- (C) Confidence intervals
- (D) F-statistics

70. Which of the following assumptions must be met to use ANOVA?

- (A) There is homogeneity of variance.
- (B) The dependent variable is assessed on interval or ratio scale.
- (C) There is only one dependent variable.
- (D) All of the above

71. Expectancy theory is based upon relationships involving which variables?

- (A) Effect
- (B) Performance
- (C) Reward
- (D) All of the above

72. What is true of Alderfer's ERG theory?

- (A) It is an extension of Maslow's work.
- (B) It is concerned more directly with task-oriented behaviours in organization than was Maslow's theory.
- (C) It has been better supported by subsequent research on Maslow's theory.
- (D) All of the above

73. First management principle was developed by

- (A) Taylor
- (B) Hardy
- (C) Fayol
- (D) Meldren

74. 'Kitty Genovese' case led to researches in the area of

- (A) Altruism
- (B) Attraction
- (C) Attribution
- (D) Ingratiation

75. How many interactions can be studied in a $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2$ factorial design?

- (A) 64
 - (B) 65
 - (C) 69
 - (D) 60
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X-12

ROUGH WORK