

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

Subject Code :

2 6

Test Booklet No. :

00299

## TEST BOOKLET

### PSYCHOLOGY

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

#### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ballpoint pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
6. No Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
12. This Test Booklet contains one sheet (two pages) for Rough Work at the end.

SEAL

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[ No. of Questions : 100 ]



1. The first man to define Psychology was

- (A) William James
- (B) Wilhelm Wundt
- (C) Alfred Adler
- (D) William McDougall

2. How is Psychology defined as?

- (A) An investigation of human and animal behaviour
- (B) The science of human behaviour
- (C) The science to control behaviour of an organism
- (D) None of the above

3. Who among the following constructs tests and inventories for the measurement of human capacities and abilities?

- (A) Clinical psychologist
- (B) Psychometrician
- (C) Physiological psychologist
- (D) None of the above

4. In which year was the first Psychology Department established at Calcutta University?

- (A) 1916
- (B) 1909
- (C) 1910
- (D) 1926

5. How did the Greek philosophers define Psychology as?

- (A) Science of soul
- (B) Science of mind
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

6. Who among the following has outstanding contribution to the Psychology of Remembering and Forgetting by inventing nonsense syllables?

- (A) Ebbinghaus
- (B) Eysenck
- (C) Spearman
- (D) Skinner

7. Which of the following methods was developed in Psychology to avoid the limitations and disadvantages of introspective methods?

- (A) Case study method
- (B) Survey method
- (C) Observation method
- (D) None of the above



8. In psychological research, the variable which is usually some measure of the subjects' behaviour is

- (A) dependent variable
- (B) independent variable
- (C) intervening variable
- (D) None of the above

9. In observation method, there is a tendency to read one's own thought and feeling into other's mind. This may be called as

- (A) introspection
- (B) projection
- (C) imagination
- (D) None of the above

10. Which of the following methods is included in case study method?

- (A) Day book method
- (B) Clinical method
- (C) Biographical method
- (D) All of the above

11. 'Control' is a very important characteristic of which of the following methods?

- (A) Experimental method
- (B) Observation method
- (C) Survey method
- (D) Case history

12. Which of the following methods' main purpose is diagnosis and prognosis?

- (A) Survey
- (B) Observation
- (C) Experimental
- (D) Case history

13. Which of the following is considered as a tentative and testable statement of a possible relationship between two or more events being investigated?

- (A) Problem
- (B) Variable
- (C) Hypothesis
- (D) All of the above

14. In psychological studies, variables are specified and measured with the help of

- (A) self-report measures
- (B) behavioural measures
- (C) physiological measures
- (D) All of the above

15. Which of the following experiments are conducted in natural settings to study the real life problems?

- (A) Quasi-experiments
- (B) Field experiments
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above



16. Who among the following was the first man to describe 'null hypothesis'?

- (A) Raymond Dodge
- (B) Ronald Fisher
- (C) Hermann Ebbinghaus
- (D) None of them

17. Which of the following is the procedure of sampling?

- (A) Random
- (B) Stratified random
- (C) Cluster
- (D) All of the above

18. The most widely used measure of central tendency is

- (A) mean
- (B) mode
- (C) median
- (D) None of the above

19. The extent to which the test measures what it purports to measure is called

- (A) reliability
- (B) validity
- (C) standardization
- (D) norms

20. Which of the following is calculated when a quick and tentative measure of central tendency is required?

- (A) Mean
- (B) Mode
- (C) Median
- (D) Frequency

21. What is considered to be the centre for basic life support, breathing, heartbeat, walking and sleeping?

- (A) Brain stem
- (B) Pons
- (C) Neuron
- (D) Skeleton

22. One of the smallest structures in the brain which plays a vital role in our behaviour is

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

23. Which one of the following lobes is involved in motor control and cognitive activities?

- (A) Parietal
- (B) Frontal
- (C) Occipital
- (D) Temporal



24. Which of the following is the part of a neuron?

- (A) Axon
- (B) Dendrite
- (C) Cell body
- (D) All of the above

25. Which one of the following is the largest part of the hindbrain?

- (A) Medulla
- (B) Pons
- (C) Cerebellum
- (D) Cerebrum

26. Which of the following is the example of duct glands?

- (A) Tear gland
- (B) Salivary gland
- (C) Elimination gland
- (D) All of the above

27. Which of the following is usually known as 'relay station'?

- (A) Thalamus
- (B) Hypothalamus
- (C) Cerebrum
- (D) Occipital

28. Which of the following hormones controls metabolic rate or the ability of the body to adjust to temperature changes?

- (A) Somatotropic
- (B) Adrenocorticotrophic
- (C) Thyrotropin
- (D) Vasopressin

29. A record of the slowly changing electrical activity of millions of nerve cells, all functioning at the same time, in the brain is

- (A) CT scanning
- (B) ECG
- (C) EEG or Electroencephalogram
- (D) MRI or Magnetic Resonance Imaging

30. How many pairs of chromosome do most of the cells in our body contain?

- (A) 21
- (B) 23
- (C) 25
- (D) 28

31. The number of stages of psychosocial development, as described by Erikson, is

- (A) five
- (B) eight
- (C) seven
- (D) nine

32. The course of development in man as in other organisms is shaped by

- (A) maturation
- (B) learning
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

33. Which of the following is a stage of psychosocial development?

- (A) Anal
- (B) Talent
- (C) Sensorimotor
- (D) Trust and mistrust

34. Our gene is composed of

- (A) DNA
- (B) RNA
- (C) chromosome
- (D) sperm cell

35. Which of the following is the relationship of genes to chromosomes?

- (A) They are the same thing
- (B) There are about 46 genes per chromosome
- (C) There are about 20000 genes per chromosome
- (D) There are billions of chromosome per gene

36. Which of the following activities prepares the child for walking, which occurs in the same order in most children?

- (A) Rolling over
- (B) Crawling
- (C) Pulling up to standing position
- (D) All of the above

37. The study of the inheritance of physical and psychological characteristics from ancestors is referred to as

- (A) genetics
- (B) biopsychology
- (C) chromosome
- (D) None of the above



38. Most body cells are reproduced by a process, called

- (A) meiosis
- (B) mitosis
- (C) nucleic
- (D) None of the above

39. Which of the following refers to the environmental influence on a developing individual?

- (A) Nature
- (B) Nurture
- (C) Evolution
- (D) None of the above

40. The qualitative change that begins at conception and continue through the life span is called

- (A) growth
- (B) maturation
- (C) development
- (D) evolution

41. We come in contact with the physical world outside through our

- (A) sensations
- (B) sense organs
- (C) photoreceptors
- (D) attention process

42. Developmental changes that occur across all stages of life is emphasized by

- (A) life span approach
- (B) cognitive approach
- (C) genetics
- (D) ecology

43. One of the most important structure in the human eye is

- (A) retina
- (B) cornea
- (C) lens
- (D) fovea

44. The phenomenon of constancy is found in the perception of

- (A) size
- (B) shape
- (C) colour
- (D) All of the above

45. Misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are known as

- (A) delusion
- (B) hallucination
- (C) illusion
- (D) None of the above

46. Who among the following defined perception as a complex of sensory and imaginal elements?

- (A) Titchener
- (B) Bruner
- (C) Kimbell
- (D) Schafer

47. Which of the following personal variables influences our perception?

- (A) Need
- (B) Value
- (C) Emotion
- (D) All of the above

48. One type of perceptual error which is experienced by mentally disturbed and abnormal person is

- (A) illusion
- (B) hallucination
- (C) delusion
- (D) olfaction

49. A person with normal vision is called as

- (A) monochromat
- (B) dichromat
- (C) trichromat
- (D) None of the above

50. Hallucinations which are more commonly experienced by people include

- (A) visual
- (B) auditory
- (C) olfactory
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

51. Which of the following is the principle of perceptual organization?

- (A) Closure
- (B) Grouping
- (C) Contrast
- (D) All of the above

52. The tendency to see an object's shape as unchanging regardless of the viewing angle is called

- (A) location constancy
- (B) colour constancy
- (C) shape constancy
- (D) size constancy

53. Illusions are

- (A) distractions of existing stimuli
- (B) the same as hallucinations
- (C) the result of innate mechanisms
- (D) not based on external reality



54. Figure and ground can be suited in

- (A) shape perception
- (B) reversible figures
- (C) depth perception
- (D) nonlinear figures

55. The term 'cognition' refers to

- (A) predicting the future
- (B) analysis and synthesis
- (C) thinking and knowing
- (D) introspection

56. Conditional stimulus is also known as

- (A) natural stimulus
- (B) neutral stimulus
- (C) positive stimulus
- (D) discriminating stimulus

57. The process of memory that involves converting the information into a form that human memory accepts is known as

- (A) encoding
- (B) mnemonics
- (C) storage
- (D) retrieval

58. Which of the following is the idea behind Maslow's famous pyramid?

- (A) To preserve Maslow's theory forever
- (B) As one takes care of the basic needs the higher needs become more relevant
- (C) The road to enlightenment consists of climbing the pyramid
- (D) It shows the three factors underlying self-actualization, one in each corner

59. A mental as well as physiological state which arouses an organism to act for fulfilling the current need is

- (A) learning
- (B) motivation
- (C) emotion
- (D) memory

60. After conditioning the dog, salivation started to occur in the presence of the sound of bell. The bell becomes a/an

- (A) unconditioned stimulus
- (B) conditioned stimulus
- (C) neutral stimulus
- (D) None of the above



61. Who among the following carried out a number of insight experiments on chimpanzees?

- (A) Wolfgang Köhler
- (B) Edward Tolman
- (C) Kurt Koffka
- (D) Ivan Pavlov

62. The acquisition of new behaviour or the strengthening or weakening of old behaviour as a result of experience is called

- (A) learning
- (B) maturation
- (C) memory
- (D) emotion

63. Which of the following is a major theory or cause of forgetting?

- (A) Theory of disuse
- (B) Memory trace theory
- (C) Interference theory
- (D) All of the above

64. Which of the following types of memory helps an individual to recall something a split second after having perceived?

- (A) Immediate or sensory memory
- (B) Short-term memory
- (C) Long-term memory
- (D) None of the above

65. The apparent loss of information already encoded and stored in long-term memory is termed as

- (A) amnesia
- (B) forgetting
- (C) retrieval
- (D) confabulation

66. Who among the following conducted the experiments on himself using 2300 nonsense syllables which were prepared by mechanical process?

- (A) Underwood
- (B) Wundt
- (C) Ebbinghaus
- (D) Bartlett

67. The desire to be in-charge, to have status and prestige, and influence others refers to which of the following motives?

- (A) Power
- (B) Primary
- (C) Affiliation
- (D) Achievement

68. Which of the following theories of motivation might be described as 'rush theory' of motivation?

- (A) Incentive theory
- (B) Drive theory
- (C) Opponent process theory
- (D) Social learning theory



69. The projective technique commonly used to assess social motives is

- (A) TAT (Thematic Apperception Test)
- (B) Rorschach inkblot test
- (C) picture completion test
- (D) None of the above

70. The complex motive states or needs, that are the wellsprings of many human actions, are

- (A) biological motives
- (B) social motives
- (C) psychological motives
- (D) physiological motives

71. The unpleasant emotional state that results from blocked goal-seeking, rather than the event itself, is termed as

- (A) frustration
- (B) regression
- (C) aggression
- (D) conflict

72. The return to more primitive modes of behaviour characterizing a younger age is

- (A) repression
- (B) regression
- (C) projection
- (D) reaction formation

73. Two or more persons who interact with one another, are interdependent and share common goals. This is called

- (A) group
- (B) leader
- (C) attraction
- (D) attention

74. Leaders who exert profound effects on their followers are called

- (A) charismatic
- (B) democratic
- (C) autocratic
- (D) None of the above

75. The term 'theory of mind' refers to which of the following abilities?

- (A) To have telepathic abilities
- (B) To understand one's own and other people's mental states
- (C) Lack of metacognition
- (D) None of the above

76. Family is a/an

- (A) artificial group
- (B) social group
- (C) natural group
- (D) psychological group



77. The term 'intelligence' refers to individual's ability to

- (A) understand complex ideas
- (B) adapt to new environment
- (C) problem-solving and reasoning
- (D) All of the above

78. The study of attitudes and behavioural patterns of a group is called

- (A) group dynamics
- (B) group analysis
- (C) group synthesis
- (D) None of the above

79. What is Skinner's ABC of behaviourism?

- (A) Antecedents-behaviour-consequences
- (B) Attitude-behaviour-conclusion
- (C) Attitude-behaviour-consequences
- (D) Antecedents-behaviour-conditioning

80. What do you mean by kleptomania?

- (A) Strong desire to steal things
- (B) To dress like opposite sex
- (C) Strong desire to drink
- (D) Desire to set fire

81. Alcohol is a

- (A) stimulant
- (B) tranquilizer
- (C) sedative
- (D) memory booster

82. The technique of systematic desensitization is based upon which of the following forms of learning?

- (A) Operant conditioning
- (B) Classical conditioning
- (C) Observational learning
- (D) Insight learning

83. Reinforcers may be

- (A) positive
- (B) negative
- (C) neutral
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

84. A general term for overall capacity for learning and problem-solving is

- (A) intelligence
- (B) decision-making
- (C) IQ
- (D) EQ



85. Affect stands for

- (A) emotional state
- (B) impact
- (C) compact
- (D) All of the above

86. Letting others do the work even when one is a member of the group is

- (A) social facilitation
- (B) social loafing
- (C) social influence
- (D) social unfairness

87. A form of social influence involving direct requests from one person to another is

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

88. Behaviour in which groups work together to attain shared goals is

- (A) consensus
- (B) consideration
- (C) cooperation
- (D) communal behaviour

89. Ethology studies

- (A) human genetic behaviour
- (B) critical periods
- (C) species-specific behaviour
- (D) comparative behaviour

90. An emotion characterized by crying, withdrawal from others and feelings of inadequacy is termed as

- (A) grief
- (B) guilt
- (C) depression
- (D) apprehension

91. PTSD or post-traumatic stress disorder is the result of

- (A) head injury
- (B) minor stress
- (C) major life-threatening events
- (D) vascular accidents

92. The chief characteristic of neuroses is

- (A) depression
- (B) anxiety
- (C) tension
- (D) worry



93. The third dimension of space is

- (A) length
- (B) breadth
- (C) depth
- (D) solidity

94. Mental development is essentially a development of

- (A) mind
- (B) intellect
- (C) intelligence
- (D) brain

95. Which of the following is a primary desire?

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

96. The method of successive approximations is the same as

- (A) conditioning
- (B) learning
- (C) discrimination
- (D) shaping

97. The sympathetic nervous system is a branch of

- (A) CNS
- (B) PNS
- (C) brain
- (D) ANS

98. Motivational behaviour is mostly under the control of

- (A) physiological factors
- (B) cognitive factors
- (C) physiological and cognitive factors
- (D) rewards

99. The average duration of sensory memory is

- (A) about 2 sec
- (B) less than 1 sec
- (C) about 3 sec
- (D) more than 3 sec

100. Fantasy in the waking state is

- (A) daydreaming
- (B) imaging
- (C) illusion
- (D) perception