

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper – II

1. Four important steps involved in conducting psychological experiment are listed below :

1. Manipulation of the dependent variable
2. Hypothesis testing
3. Recording of the dependent variable
4. Hypothesis formulation.

State the correct sequence in which these steps are carried out in a typical psychological experiment :

- (A) 4 1 3 2
(B) 4 2 1 3
(C) 1 3 4 2
(D) 2 4 1 3.

Which school of thought emphasized the role of insightful learning in solving a problem ?

- (A) Behaviourism (B) Gestalt
(C) Cognitive (D) Information processing.

3. The region where an axon makes a functional connection with a dendrite or cell body of the next neuron, is called a/an

- (A) Neurotransmitter
(B) Synaptic space
(C) Synapse
(D) Axon terminal.

4. 'Purkinje phenomenon' is observed in the study of

- (A) audition (B) vision
(C) olfaction (D) thought process.

5. All of the following are true about the perceptual constancy *except*
- (A) Perceptual constancy increases with the increased difference between the standard object and comparison object
 - (B) Perceptual constancy increases with age
 - (C) Perceptual constancy is determined by innate neural organisation
 - (D) Perceptual constancy is an artifact of experimental variety.
6. An emotion is best defined as
- (A) an individual's response to situation
 - (B) reaction to emotional stimulus
 - (C) an excited state arising in response to stimuli for which the individual does not have adequate readymade reactions
 - (D) display of excessive or irrational behaviour as a result of unexpected or intense stimuli.
7. What is meant by 'reminiscence' ?
- (A) Recalling something learned in the past long back
 - (B) Recognizing something which was not learned well
 - (C) Recalling something intuitively
 - (D) A tendency for memory to persist without practice.
8. Thinking differs from imagination in all of the following *except*
- (A) thinking is goal directed, problem-based but imagination is not
 - (B) thinking is linked with reality but imagination is not
 - (C) thinking is systematic and involves reasoning, imagination is not so
 - (D) thinking calls for high level mental ability, imagination does not require high intelligence or mental ability.
9. Psychologists usually consider 'numerical aptitude' as
- i. qualitative variable
 - ii. continuous variable
 - iii. discrete variable
 - iv. organismic variable.

Indicate your answer using the following options :

- (A) ii only
- (B) i and iv
- (C) ii and iv
- (D) i and iii.

10. The number of questions in a test is more directly related to
(A) validity (B) reliability
(C) homogeneity (D) objectivity.
11. Incorrectly rejecting a true hypothesis is referred to as
(A) type I error (B) type II error
(C) experimenter bias (D) constant error.
12. The term 'zero-order correlation coefficient' refers to a correlation
(A) between two variables
(B) that correlation coefficient is close to 0.00
(C) that has yet to be tested
(D) that does not achieve statistical significance.
13. The pigment in the rods which is known as *visual purple* is
(A) rhodopsin (B) iodopsin
(C) royal jelly (D) eclairage.
14. Match the following :
- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| (A) Bandura | — | Anima |
| (B) Adler | — | Proprium |
| (C) Jung | — | Reciprocal determination |
| (D) Allport | — | Striving for superiority. |
15. Deductive reasoning is moving from
(A) general to individual
(B) general to general
(C) individual to individual
(D) both general and individual.
16. Match the items in the list given below :
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| (A) Aptitude test | — | WAIS-R |
| (B) Semi-projective test | — | MMPI |
| (C) Questionnaire | — | D.A.T. |
| (D) Intelligence test | — | D.A.P. |

17. The Yerkes-Dodson law is updated in modern
- (A) signal-detection theory (B) arousal theory
(C) field theory (D) human factors theory.
18. The facility to generate new, creative and different ideas or hypotheses is called
- (A) convergent thinking (B) divergent thinking
(C) insight thinking (D) abstraction.
19. In the information-processing model of human being, the term which is synonymous with 'long-term memory' is
- (A) sensory registrar (B) retrieval pool
(C) knowledge base (D) working memory
20. Köhler's chimp, who learned to get his food by using sticks, was displaying
- (A) insight learning (B) accommodation
(C) the Zeigarnick effect (D) a gestalt.
21. Which of the following does not involve movement perception ?
- (A) Sensory saltation (B) Phantom effect
(C) Convergence (D) Phi phenomenon.
22. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I

- a) Murray need theory
b) Horney theory
c) McClelland theory

List II

1. Fear of failure
2. Self respect
3. Equality in traits
4. Security.

Codes :

- | | a | b | c |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 1. |

23. The intelligence of a person
- (A) does not change with age
(B) grows continuously
(C) grows up to a certain level and then decreases
(D) grows up to a certain level and then remains constant.

24. Humanistic approaches to assessment of personality include techniques for measuring one's
- (A) self-concept
 - (B) degree of self-disclosure
 - (C) self-concept and degree of self-disclosure
 - (D) social desirability.
25. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I		List II	
(Research Method)		(Strengths)	
p)	Experimental method	1.	Allows in-depth study of one or a few individuals
q)	Case study	2.	Allows to collect information on a large number of individuals
r)	Surveys	3.	Allows to control extraneous variables
s)	Quasi-experimental method	4.	Suitable for policy and program evaluation.

Codes :

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

26. In a 3×2 contingency table, in a particular cell the obtained frequency is 25 and the expected frequency is 20. What would be the contribution of this cell towards the total chi-square ?
- (A) 1.00
 - (B) 1.25
 - (C) 5.00
 - (D) 25.00.
27. In a study on voters' behaviour, each eligible voter was required to name his most preferred candidate in the election and justify his choice in not more than fifty words. This item is an example of
- (A) open-end item
 - (B) fixed-alternative item
 - (C) scale item
 - (D) objective test item.

28. Consider the following three types of psychological investigations :

- i. Field experiment
- ii. Laboratory experiment
- iii. Ex post facto field study.

If the above three types of investigations are arranged in descending order in terms of the researcher's ability to control the secondary variance, the typical sequence would be

- (A) i, ii, iii (B) ii, i, iii
 (C) iii, i, ii (D) iii, ii, i.

29. Which of the following are examples of operational definition ?

- i. Sociability is defined in terms of the number of friends the person reports to have
- ii. Intelligence is defined in terms of rating by a psychologist
- iii. Intelligence is defined as a score on Cattell's culture-fair intelligence test
- iv. Intelligence is defined as a capacity to think critically, rationally and in abstract way.

Of the statements :

- (A) i only (B) iv only
 (C) ii, iii and iv (D) i, ii and iii.

30. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- (A) Equal-appearing intervals — Tannenbaum
 (B) The semantic-differential — Guttman
 (C) Cumulative scaling — Osgood
 (D) Summated rating — Likert.

31. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I
(Research Methods)

- a) Case study
- b) Correlational research
- c) Observation
- d) Survey research

List II
(Basic problems)

1. Respondents may distort their responses to make them socially acceptable
2. Difficulties in generalizing to the population at large
3. The behaviour of the persons may change, when they are aware of the process of data collection
4. The findings show the nature of association but not cause-and-effect relationship.

Codes :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (C) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1. |

32. In a business management institute, the students were evaluated twice a week to assess their progress. This is an example of
- (A) summative evaluation
 - (B) follow-up evaluation
 - (C) normative evaluation
 - (D) formative evaluation.
33. Nine attitude items were scaled by method of paired comparison. What would be the number of pairs of attitude statements ?
- (A) 9
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 72
 - (D) 81.

34. Consider the following statements :

Assertion (A) : Edward's personality preference schedule used forced-choice format.

Reason (R) : Forced-choice format was presumed to control social desirability response set.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme 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.
35. Consider the following statements :
- Assertion (A)* : Other things being equal, Cronbach alpha increases with increase in test length.
- Reason (R)* : Cronbach alpha depends up on average inter-item correlation.
- Now select your answer according to the coding scheme 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.

36. Two hundred subjects received a draft version of an achievement test. Two groups, high scoring group and low scoring group on the test, with 54 subjects in each group were formed. Forty-eight subjects in the high scoring group and 28 subjects in the low scoring group passed item 1.

What would be the discrimination index for item 1 ?

- (A) 0.70 (B) 0.54
(C) 0.37 (D) 0.27.

37. Match **List I** with **List II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
(Parts of the brain)	(Functions)
a) Frontal lobe	1. Short-term memory
b) Hippocampus	2. Planning and goal-directed behaviour
c) Hypothalamus	3. Brain activation to regulate arousal
d) Reticular formation	4. Emotional expression.

Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	1	2	4	3
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	2	1	3	4.

38. The most commonly used and exclusive method for personality measurement is
- (A) psychometric (B) sociometric
(C) projective (D) ethnographic.
39. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements :

Assertion (A) : Neither trait nor type theory can explain total personality.

Reason (R) : Personality is interactive product of individuality and environment.

Codes :

- (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.

40. Which one of the following factors is not included in big five dimension of personality ?
- (A) Extraversion (B) Neuroticism
(C) Agreeableness (D) Dominance.
41. Psychologists use a wide variety of research methods. Which one is the best ?
- (A) Experimental study (B) Correlational study
(C) Case study (D) There is no single best method.
42. "Tall people tend to weigh more than short people." State which type of correlation it is :
- (A) Negative (B) Positive
(C) Zero (D) No correlation.
43. Which one of the following statements about type of 'A' individuals is not correct ?
- (A) They are aggressive (B) They are impatient
(C) They are sociable (D) They worry about deadlines.
44. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements :
- Assertion (A) :* Any psychological or physiological imbalance motivates behaviour.
Reason (R) : The body tends to maintain internal balance.
- Codes :*
- (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.
45. Mental retardation can occur due to
- i. Genetic abnormalities
 - ii. Injury to brain
 - iii. Familial conflict
 - iv. Poor nutrition.

Which one of the following combinations is correct ?

- (A) i, ii and iii (B) ii, iii and iv
(C) i, ii and iv (D) all of these.

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46. The actual power to perform mental or physical task, which is gained by training is known as
- (A) Achievement (B) Ability
(C) Aptitude (D) Intelligence.
47. The concept of mental age in calculating IQ was given by
- (A) Cattell (B) Galton
(C) Binet (D) Spearman.
48. Colourblindness is detected by a standard test known as
- (A) Rorschach test (B) Colour pyramid test
(C) Snennell's visual chart (D) Ishihara test.
49. Which one is a non-parametric test ?
- (A) F -test (B) t -test
(C) chi-square test (D) Pearson's ' r ' test.
50. Sometimes children face trouble in reading. This is known as
- (A) Minimal brain dysfunction (B) Hyperactivity
(C) Dyslexia (D) Specific organic disability