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COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2010

Serial No.

PSYCHOLOGY

Code No. 18



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
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7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
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Your Roll No.

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ROUGH WORK

1. Contemporary psychology can be defined as the science of :
(A) mind and consciousness (B) behaviour and consciousness
(C) mind and behaviour (D) soul and behaviour

2. Sample values are frequently referred to as _____ and population values are called _____.
(A) Mean, SD (B) statistics, parameters
(C) parameter, statistics (D) sub data, data

3. The true experiments performed under laboratory conditions are characterized by :
(A) maximum internal validity but low external validity
(B) very low internal validity but very high external validity
(C) very high internal validity and very high external validity
(D) poor internal validity and poor external validity

4. Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology laboratory in _____.
(A) Austria (B) America
(C) Germany (D) England

5. In studies following non-experimental methods an investigator can :
(A) draw the subjects randomly
(B) randomly assign the subjects to treatment conditions
(C) control the independent variable
(D) none of the above

6. Best psychological research uses :
(A) case studies (B) correlational studies
(C) experiments (D) none of the above

7. Which of the following approaches to psychology tried to analyze conscious experience into elements ?
(A) Gestalt psychology (B) Psychoanalysis
(C) Structuralism (D) Functionalism

8. In view of the definition of the scientific method, psychology is science because it uses
(A) hypothesis testing (B) quantification
(C) objective and precise methods (D) laboratory research

9. To precisely understand the processes underlying any developmental phenomenon a researcher should use :
- (A) case study approach (B) cross-sectional study
(C) experimental inquiry (D) longitudinal investigation
10. An experiment, including control group, is essential for one to make statements about :
- (A) correlation (B) causality
(C) moderation (D) mediation
11. The early psychological investigations concerned themselves with :
- (A) the behaviour of animals (B) the behaviour of people
(C) conscious experience (D) emotional and mental problems
12. Kohlberg's ideas about moral development are theoretically linked to :
- (A) Eastern religious thought (B) Piaget's cognitive stages
(C) Freud's psychosexual ideas (D) Responsibility and justice
13. The study of healthy people was the basis of the theory developed by :
- (A) Rogers (B) Bandura
(C) Maslow (D) Murray
14. The tendency to attribute behaviour to internal causes to a greater extent is called :
- (A) Correspondence bias (B) Experimenter effect
(C) Self serving bias (D) None of the above
15. The cognitive processes involved in higher level processing are fed back to previous processing stages and influence the processing at these stages are known as processes.
- (A) bottom up (B) top down
(C) parallel (D) correspondent
16. What is the main function of the nervous system ?
- (A) It provides the cells, the nutrients and oxygen
(B) It processes information in the body
(C) It protects the body against disease and infection
(D) It eliminates wastes and creates energy

17. What is the function of the peripheral nervous system ?
(A) It is responsible for spinal reflexes
(B) It regulates emotional expressions
(C) It connects the rest of the body with the brain and spinal cord
(D) It regulates sleep
18. Which of the following takes help of magnetic field in examining brain activity ?
(A) EEG (B) PET
(C) CAT (D) MRI
19. Which part of a nerve cell carries information to other cells ?
(A) soma (B) axon
(C) dendrite (D) nucleus
20. Which one of the following communicates between other neurons ?
(A) sensory neuron (B) motor neuron
(C) inter neuron (D) axillary neuron
21. Gray matter in the nervous system consists of :
(A) glial cells only
(B) myelinated axons
(C) myelinated axons, axon terminals, synapses, dendrites
(D) glial cells, neuron cell bodies, dendrites, unmyelinated axons
22. Blood pressure and heart rate are regulated by :
(A) medulla oblongata (B) thalamus
(C) cerebellum (D) reticular formation
23. Which of the following is primarily responsible for our long and short term stress reactions ?
(A) gonads (B) adrenal
(C) pineal (D) thyroid
24. The substances secreted by glands in the endocrine system are known as :
(A) phonemes (B) endorphins
(C) pheromones (D) hormones

25. Damage to structures in the limbic system produces changes in :
- (A) sensory processing (B) pituitary hormone levels
(C) emotions and memory (D) levels of alertness
26. In majority of the people, language is processed in the :
- (A) frontal lobes (B) occipital region
(C) right hemisphere (D) left hemisphere
27. The ability to see the world in three dimensions is also called :
- (A) monocular vision (B) depth perception
(C) sensory adaptation (D) perceptual inference
28. According to Gestalt law that tells that a group of identically uniformed boys must all be part of the same unit is :
- (A) continuity (B) closure
(C) similarity (D) constancy
29. Only a credible communicator is effective arguing an extreme position.
- (A) moderately (B) highly
(C) male (D) female
30. Which of the following is a binocular cue for perceiving distance ?
- (A) closure (B) convergence
(C) interposition (D) accommodation
31. Perceptual constancy refers to :
- (A) Ability for concentrating on visual inputs even though information is coming from other senses
(B) Information combination from all the sensory inputs to provide consistent picture of the world
(C) Tendency to view things as unchanging even though viewing conditions are changing
(D) None of the above
32. According to Freud the stages of child development are based on :
- (A) cognitive maturity (B) pattern of unfolding of genetic potential
(C) social interactions with peers (D) pleasurable feelings in specific body parts

33. If intelligence consists of several different types of abilities, and if some individuals have more of some abilities and less of others and if different parts of an intelligence test measure each of these abilities, the test would have low :
- (A) Face validity (B) Discriminability
(C) Internal consistency (D) Retest reliability
34. Which of the following is an example of an objective test of personality ?
- (A) WISC (B) Rorschach
(C) MMPI (D) TAT
35. Bina is of six years old. She took an intelligence test and her mental age was found to be nine. This implies that her intelligence score is :
- (A) below normal (B) normal
(C) above normal (D) none of the above
36. in development refers to the capacity of persons raised in difficult environment to rise above and achieve healthy development.
- (A) Adaptation (B) Resilience
(C) Responsivity (D) Generativity
37. The ability to recognize the emotions of others to understand these feelings and to experience them is :
- (A) empathy (B) esympathy
(C) altruism (D) attachment
38. A child possesses adult-quality vision at of age.
- (A) six months (B) one year
(C) two years (D) three years
39. According to Piaget's theory object permanence occurs at stage.
- (A) sensorimotor (B) preoperational
(C) concrete operational (D) formal operational
40. Harlow's study with monkeys showed the significance of during early development.
- (A) environmental stimulation (B) nutrition
(C) physical contact (D) sibling rivalry

41. The emotionally deprived children are more likely to appear as relatively more :
- (A) aggressive (B) pessimistic
(C) fearful (D) dependent
42. Stage theories of development tend to conceptualize human development in terms of the assumption that the stages :
- (A) must be taken in order (B) are associated with specific ages
(C) are based on reflexes (D) can be skipped if the child is very intelligent
43. The tendency of people in conflict to attribute similar virtues to themselves and vices to others is called :
- (A) social comparison (B) mirror images perceptions
(C) equity (D) simplistic perception
44. Which one of the following is not an area of established sex difference ?
- (A) females have greater verbal ability than males
(B) males have greater visual spatial ability than females
(C) males are more aggressive than females
(D) males are more analytic than females
45. Individuals get exactly equal genetic material of his/her :
- (A) brother or sister (B) fraternal twin
(C) mother or father (D) identical twin
46. In order to control the effect of _____ researchers prefer the use of nonsense syllables in the experiments of verbal learning.
- (A) fatigue (B) recency
(C) familiarity (D) primacy
47. The information in terms of sound is maintained in _____ code.
- (A) semantic (B) acoustic
(C) iconic (D) information
48. Development research shows that infant development proceeds :
- (A) unpredictably, depending on environmental stimulation
(B) from the head and body toward the extremities
(C) from the arms to the legs
(D) slowly up the limbs, beginning at the fingers and toes

49. Baby Ramesh is making faces at the mirror. This probably means that :
- (A) he is in the process of developing conservation
 - (B) he has yet not decentered
 - (C) he has attained object permanence
 - (D) he recognizes his own image as being himself
50. The attachment theory of Bowlby maintains that an infant's need to have a caregiver in the first few months of life is :
- (A) less significant in an extended family setting
 - (B) socially determined
 - (C) genetically determined
 - (D) unimportant for later development
51. The following style of parenting fosters competence in adolescents :
- (A) neglecting
 - (B) authoritarian
 - (C) authoritative
 - (D) permissive
52. The value conflict during closing decades of life involves :
- (A) Generativity vs. self-absorption
 - (B) Initiative vs. guilt
 - (C) Industry vs. inferiority
 - (D) Integrity vs. despair
53. An elderly adult's physical health can often be predicted by the person's :
- (A) job status
 - (B) income
 - (C) social life
 - (D) IQ
54. Levenson describes the progression of adult stages as cycles of :
- (A) happiness and pain
 - (B) completeness and incompleteness
 - (C) depression and mania
 - (D) building up and tearing down
55. The onset of menstruation is earlier among some children today because of :
- (A) increased education and reporting
 - (B) evolution of stronger and more early maturing people
 - (C) improvement in health and nutrition
 - (D) stronger hormonal influences

56. As children grow older, aggression becomes :
- (A) more environmentally induced (B) more verbal
(C) less frequent (D) more physical
57. The kind of cognitive change that happens as the child moves from pre-conventional to conventional moral thinking is :
- (A) reduced egocentrism (B) improved fluidity in thinking
(C) greater ability for conservation (D) increased capacity for representation
58. When the delivery of reinforcement is made after a fixed number of responses, it is termed as _____ schedule.
- (A) fixed-ratio (B) fixed-interval
(C) fixed-trial (D) intermittent-interval
59. Semantic memory stores memory for :
- (A) Events and happenings (B) Names and biographies
(C) Grammar and events (D) Basic meaning of words and concepts
60. The learning situation in classical conditioning is characterized as :
- (A) S-R learning (B) S-S learning
(C) S-O-R learning (D) R-S learning
61. The principle which states that a fixed amount of time is necessary to learn a fixed amount of material is known as :
- (A) One errorless principle (B) Fixed Trial principle
(C) Fixed Time and Fixed Trial principle (D) Total time principle
62. In instrumental conditioning the reinforcement is contingent on :
- (A) The experimenter's will (B) Fixed time
(C) Subject's efforts (D) Right response
63. The process by which a stimulus or an event strengthens or increases the probability of a behaviour is known as :
- (A) Conditioning (B) Counter conditioning
(C) Reinforcement (D) All of the above

64. The theory of forgetting which holds that passing of time causes forgetting is known as :
- (A) Time lag theory (B) Trace decay theory
(C) Chemical change theory (D) Structural theory
65. Bartlett started research on the study of remembering of :
- (A) nonsense syllables (B) words
(C) stories (D) skills
66. The two-factor theory of forgetting proposes that one of the factors of forgetting is unlearning of first list responses and the other factor is :
- (A) Decay of the traces
(B) Spontaneous recovery
(C) Failure of decoding
(D) Interference of the first test responses with the second test responses
67. Thinking includes :
- (A) Memory (B) Awareness of the information
(C) Making decisions (D) All of the above
68. The term that represents a class or category of objects, events, or activities are known as :
- (A) Concepts (B) Mental image
(C) Cognition (D) Prototypes
69. Which one of the following describes natural concepts ?
- (A) they are not based on precise attributes
(B) they are not based on clear cut boundaries
(C) they are based on prototypes
(D) none of the above
70. often yield much more efficiently the same answer as do
- (A) algorithms, heuristics (B) heuristics, algorithms
(C) engrams, reasoning (D) logic, expert system
71. The solution of a problem that comes in the form of “aha!” moment is marked by :
- (A) Trial and error (B) Conditioning
(C) Insight (D) Imitation

72. The tendency to notice and remember primary information that lends supports to our views is called :
- (A) confirmation bias (B) meta cognitive processing
(C) hindsight effect (D) state dependent retrieval
73. Negative reinforcement is a process by which the probability of behaviour :
- (A) is increased (B) is decreased
(C) remains same (D) none of the above
74. The convergent and divergent thinking in Guilford's Structure-of-Intellect Model belongs to :
- (A) Contents (B) Operations
(C) Products (D) All of the above
75. Creativity tests are usually :
- (A) Close-ended (B) Fixed answered
(C) Open-ended (D) Yes-no type
76. The triarchic theory of intelligence was proposed by :
- (A) Thurstone (B) Gardner
(C) JP DAS (D) Sternberg
77. The psychological tests that are language-free and eliminate skills and feelings are called :
- (A) Culture-sensitive tests (B) Culture-bias tests
(C) Culture-fair tests (D) Performance tests
78. _____ are formal strategies for organizing material in ways that make it more likely to be remembered.
- (A) Mnemonics (B) Schema
(C) Perceptions (D) Heuristics
79. Linguistic relativity hypothesis assumes that :
- (A) people speaking different languages may perceive the world differently
(B) people's thought is independent of language
(C) language is dependent on thought
(D) none of the above

80. The phenomenon that the last items of a list are found easier to memorize than the items in the middle of the list is explained by the law of
- (A) frequency (B) primary
(C) recency (D) contrast
81. Meta cognition refers to a higher order process through which :
- (A) episodes are learned
(B) knowledge about objects are gained
(C) knowledge about one's mental processes is obtained
(D) procedure knowledge is acquired
82. The memory of an unfinished task is related to condition(s).
- (A) task-obstructed (B) ego-oriented
(C) both the above (D) motivation-oriented
83. Available internal or external stimuli which help in recalling (recovering) the information from memory are called :
- (A) Mnemonics (B) Encoding cues
(C) Retrieval cues (D) Responsible cues
84. According to Piaget conservation develops at stage.
- (A) sensorimotor (B) preoperational
(C) concrete operations (D) formal operations
85. is the ability of the brain to be modifiable by the environment.
- (A) Summation (B) Accommodation
(C) Synaptic pruning (D) Plasticity
86. Who are most vulnerable to death, damage, and/or defect during development ?
- (A) females at all ages (B) younger males and older females
(C) younger females, older males (D) males at all ages
87. Erikson believes that stages of development are defined by :
- (A) source of sexual gratification (B) available cognitive operations
(C) social conflict to be resolved (D) characteristic defense mechanisms

88. Harlow's research with monkeys points to the importance of
- (A) environmental stimulation (B) nutrition
(C) physical contact (D) sibling rivalry
89. Children are probabilistic in thinking during stage.
- (A) sensorimotor (B) preoperational
(C) concrete operations (D) formal operations
90. One of the central concepts in Maslow's theory of motivation deals with :
- (A) genetic survival
(B) the balancing of critical biological functions
(C) relative importance of various human needs
(D) significance of biology
91. Which of the following statements holds true about the experience of stress ?
- (A) it is a property of the environment
(B) it is something we do in response to the environment
(C) it is a purely psychological phenomenon
(D) it is a purely automatic biological reaction
92. A person who possesses a sense of competence, or the belief that she is in charge of what she does, is said to be high in :
- (A) the need for achievement (B) Type B characteristics
(C) self-efficacy (D) intrinsic motivation
93. Emotion-focused coping techniques are most often used when :
- (A) problem-focused techniques are impractical
(B) the individual has little feeling of self-efficacy
(C) the person is most optimistic
(D) medical approaches have not proved effective
94. Which statement is most true ?
- (A) frustration always results in anger (B) frustration usually leads to anger
(C) anger always causes frustration (D) anger usually causes frustration
95. When a crowd becomes anonymous and irresponsible, it is said to be :
- (A) deindividuated (B) misdirected
(C) consolidated (D) none of the above

96. Which form of punishment creates high anxiety in children ?
- (A) hitting (B) love withdrawal
(C) yelling (D) punishment is unrelated to anxiety
97. Charisma is the property of :
- (A) authoritarian leaders (B) situational leaders
(C) transformational leaders (D) all three equally share
98. Which pair is incorrect ?
1. Competence - Sheldon White
2. Needs hierarchy - Maslow
3. Achievement Motivation-McClelland
- (A) 1 is correct (B) 1 and 3 are correct
(C) 2 and 3 are correct (D) all are correct
99. In Freud's theory the stage that follows resolution of the Oedipus complex is :
- (A) genital stage (B) latency stage
(C) oral stage (D) anal stage
100. Stress is best understood as :
- (A) unpleasant characteristic of the environment
(B) physical situations demanding emotional response
(C) response to events that disrupt or threaten to disrupt psychological functioning
(D) hardships that interfere with normal life
101. People with Type A personalities seem to lack :
- (A) awareness of other's behaviour (B) awareness of own bodily states
(C) sense of time (D) concentration on a task
102. Problem-focused coping strategies attempt to manage stress by :
- (A) changing the way we think about our difficulties
(B) changing the psychological responses we make to stressors
(C) eliminating the stressor in the environment
(D) calming the emotional feelings that result from stress
103. Primary motives are to acquired motives as :
- (A) biological is to learned (B) constant is to variable
(C) adaptive is to non adaptive (D) simple is to complex

104. Henry Murray developed the Thematic Apperception Test with whom ?
- (A) J. Bruner (B) C.L. Hull
(C) B.F. Skinner (D) C. Morgan
105. Studies indicate that attitudes do not consistently predict behaviour because :
- (A) as measured attitudes are often very general and behaviour is specific
(B) attitudes are evaluative and behaviour is not
(C) specific aspects of situations may prevent attitudes from being expressed
(D) none of the above
106. The peripheral routes to persuasion involve :
- (A) heuristics
(B) dissonance
(C) paying more attention to events in periphery
(D) displaying greater cognitive consistency
107. Perception of objects and people are similar in the following respect :
- (A) both are fixed in their nature by first impressions
(B) both rely on vision
(C) both involve the construction of stable or invariant characteristics
(D) both involve the resolution of cognitive dissonance
108. Stereotypes :
- (A) are like heuristics (B) may be accurate
(C) may be distorted (D) (B) and (C)
109. The decision by a person that another person's behaviour was internally caused is an example of :
- (A) situational factors (B) impression management
(C) attribution (D) illusory correlation
110. The self serving bias is proposed to explain :
- (A) the actor-observer difference
(B) the greater inclination to make dispositional attributions about the self in cases of success
(C) the fundamental attribution error
(D) (A) and (B)

111. The idea of social exchange reflects :
- (A) the slavery system (B) tit-for-tat
(C) the money economy (D) forced compliance
112. Diffusion of responsibility demonstrates :
- (A) pluralistic ignorance
(B) social exchange
(C) cost of intervention
(D) decreased responsibility in the presence of fewer observers
113. Anonymity promotes :
- (A) social facilitation (B) social loafing
(C) social exchange (D) deindividuation
114. The major critique of Milgram's experiment is :
- (A) whether findings should be made public
(B) the administration of shocks to the subjects
(C) whether subjects should be exposed to high levels of distress
(D) the non representative type of sample
115. Which one of the following best expresses the main conclusion of Zimbardo's prison experiment ?
- (A) Responsibility leads to maturity (B) Familiarity breeds contempt
(C) Power corrupts (D) Authority elicits obedience
116. As compared to individuals decision in a group often results in :
- (A) more erroneous (B) more extreme
(C) more conservative (D) more clear
117. The state experienced by people when they discover inconsistency between two attitudes they hold or between their attitudes and their behaviour is called :
- (A) trivialization (B) compliance
(C) dissonance (D) hypocrisy
118. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Prejudice will not exist where all people have equal status
(B) There are no effective ways to change prejudice
(C) Prejudice perpetuates itself
(D) Prejudice seems to be a natural process

119. Which one of the following is consistent with self-perception theory ?
- (A) People unconsciously observe themselves behaving and infer attitudes from behaviour
 - (B) People unconsciously use techniques of persuasion on themselves to justify their actions
 - (C) When people look at themselves, they ignore situational factors
 - (D) People discover themselves as they resolve cognitive dissonance
120. Anisha is intrinsically motivated to do a work, the provision of reward will :
- (A) Facilitate her performance
 - (B) Interfere her performance
 - (C) Interfere as well as facilitate her performance
 - (D) Neither facilitate nor interfere her performance

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