

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

**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2012**

Serial No.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**Code No. 18**



*Time Allowed : Two Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 300*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
  2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
  3. You have to enter your Roll Number on this Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
*DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
- Your Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
  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.
  6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
  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.
  8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
  9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
  10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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**ROUGH WORK**

1. The first school of psychology is known as :  
(A) Behavioural (B) Structural  
(C) Functional (D) Psycho-analytic
2. Young Helmholtz's theory explains :  
(A) Motivation (B) Colour Vision  
(C) Hearing (D) Gustatory sensation
3. Mason disc is used in the experiments of :  
(A) Attention (B) Lie detection  
(C) Instrumental learning (D) Colour mixing
4. Colour blindness can be detected by :  
(A) Snennell's chart (B) Rorschach test  
(C) Ishihara test (D) Block design test
5. If no significant differences emerge between two groups in an experimental method, which hypothesis is upheld :  
(A) One tailed hypothesis (B) Null hypothesis  
(C) Two tailed hypothesis (D) None of the above
6. While collecting data for psychological research, sample is usually drawn from :  
(A) Finite population with replacement (B) Infinite population with replacement  
(C) Finite population without replacement (D) Infinite population without replacement
7. Which school of Psychology proposed the laws of perception ?  
(A) Behaviourism (B) Functionalism  
(C) Gestalt (D) Psychoanalysis
8. In a negatively skewed curve :  
(A) Mean and median have same value  
(B) Mean is greater than median  
(C) Mean is smaller than median  
(D) Depending on sample size any one of the above three may happen

9. Coefficient of variation (cv) is obtained by :
- (A)  $\frac{\sigma}{M} \times 100$  (B)  $\frac{\sigma}{M}$   
(C)  $\frac{M}{\sigma} \times 100$  (D)  $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$
10. When a researcher observes an event and goes retrospectively to search for cause or causes, he wants to carry out a research known as :
- (A) Survey research (B) Field study  
(C) Cross-cultural research (D) Ex-post-facto research
11. The relationship between Z-score and T-score is :
- (A)  $T = 100 + 10Z$  (B)  $T = 50 + 10Z$   
(C)  $T = 100 + Z$  (D)  $T = 50 + Z$
12. In drawing a frequency distribution the steps are :
- (A) Tallies, frequency, range of score, class intervals  
(B) Class intervals, frequency, tallies, range of scores  
(C) Frequency, range of scores, class interval, tallies  
(D) Range of scores, class intervals, tallies, frequency
13. Open-end questions are characteristics of :
- (A) Structured questionnaire (B) Unstructured questionnaire  
(C) Rating scale (D) Constructed test
14. With the help of depth perception, it is possible to determine :
- (A) Absolute distance (B) Relative distance  
(C) Both (D) None of the above
15. Which one of the following methods is most suitable in bringing out one's attitude towards HIV/AIDS ?
- (A) Questionnaire (B) Observation  
(C) Personality test (D) Interview
16. Which of these is the master gland of endocrine system ?
- (A) Pituitary (B) Thyroid  
(C) Adrenal (D) Gonads

17. Fundamental unit of living beings is called :
- (A) Neuron (B) Tissue  
(C) Organ (D) Cell
18. The most important single property of nucleus is :
- (A) Assimilation (B) Reproduction  
(C) Digestion (D) Excretion
19. Which nervous system is concerned with the internal adjustment of the organism ?
- (A) Autonomic (B) Somatic  
(C) Intristic (D) All of them
20. Part of brain concerned with control of heart beat and breathing is called :
- (A) Medulla (B) Cortex  
(C) Cerebellum (D) Olfactory lobe
21. Ability is transmitted in humans by :
- (A) Zygote (B) Chromosome  
(C) Hormone (D) Gene
22. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?
1. Split-brain . . . . . R.W. Sperry
  2. Synapse . . . . . Charles Sherrington
  3. Nerve impulse . . . . . T.H. Huxley
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- (A) 1, 2, and 3 (B) 1 and 3  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 2
23. Following a head injury a victim's performance dropped in a language test but not in spatial test.  
This may be due to injury in :
- (A) Right hemisphere (B) Left Iris  
(C) Broca's area (D) Reticular system
24. According to Piaget's sensory-motor stage of child development is the :
- (A) 1st one (B) 2nd one  
(C) 3rd one (D) 4th one

25. Mental handicap with paralysis of one side of the body is known as :
- (A) Monoplegia (B) Paraplegia  
(C) Quadriplegia (D) Hemiplegia
26. Attitudes refer :
- (A) Evaluative statements concerning people, events and objects  
(B) Values  
(C) General statements  
(D) None of the above
27. The correct sequence of passage of light in the visual process is :
- (A) Photoreceptors, ganglion cell, bipolar cells  
(B) Photoreceptors, bipolar cells, ganglion cells  
(C) Bipolar cells, ganglion cells, photoreceptors  
(D) Bipolar cells, photoreceptors, ganglion cells
28. The occurrence of phi-phenomenon is present in :
- (A) Cinema (B) Disco-dance  
(C) Vocal Music (D) Modelling
29. Which one of the following pair is *not* correctly matched ?
- (A) Illusion — Auto kinetic effect (B) Rating Scale — Halo effect  
(C) Perception — Motion parallax (D) Learning — Size constancy
30. The responsiveness shown in form of decreased threshold is known as :
- (A) Perceptual defence (B) Perceptual vigilance  
(C) Subliminal perception (D) False perception
31. Different behaviour of an individual is caused by different motives. Viscerogenic motive leads to :
- (A) Sleep (B) Aggression  
(C) Exploration (D) Eating
32. The common name for scale of summated ratings used for measuring attitude is :
- (A) Thurstone scale (B) Likert scale  
(C) Bogardus scale (D) Scalogram

33. Emotional arousal and its effect on performance depicts :
- (A) U-shaped curve (B) In-verted U-shaped curve  
(C) J-shaped curve (D) Straight line
34. Facial expression of emotion shows :
- (A) Undesired behaviour (B) Substitute behaviour  
(C) Instrumental behaviour (D) Maladaptive behaviour
35. Flight or fight reaction during fear or rage is controlled by :
- (A) Adrenal glands (B) Central nervous system  
(C) Visual sense organs (D) Pituitary glands
36. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of motivational set ?
- (A) Goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, drive, satisfaction  
(B) Drive, satisfaction, attainment of goal, goal directed behaviour  
(C) Drive, goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, satisfaction  
(D) Goal directed behaviour, drive, satisfaction, attainment of goal
37. Which one of the following instruments is *not* used in lie detection ?
- (A) Pneumograph (B) E.C.G  
(C) G.S.R. (D) E.E.G.
38. Incompleted task is better remembered than completed task was advocated by :
- (A) Helmholtz (B) Rosenzweig  
(C) Wundt (D) Zeigarnik
39. In conditioning experiments, the extinction of conditioned response takes place due to :
- (A) Lack of motivation (B) Inhibition  
(C) Absence of unconditioned stimulus (D) Excitation
40. Serial learning is a form of :
- (A) Discrimination learning (B) Conditioning  
(C) Verbal learning (D) Probability learning
41. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of steps involved in classical conditioning ?
- (A) US + CS, CS, US, CR (B) CR, US + CS, US, CS  
(C) US, US + CS, CS, CR (D) CS, US, CR, US + CS

42. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ helps to control for the effect of observer bias.
- (A) A single trained observer                      (B) Blind observer  
(C) Randomly selected observers                  (D) None of the above
43. Principles of motor learning can be easily transferred in the field of :
- (A) Painting    (B) Reading  
(C) Driving    (D) Thinking
44. The concept of 'Chunk' and magical number  $7 \pm 2$  in memory was postulated by :
- (A) Ebbinghaus                                        (B) Miller  
(C) Broadbent                                         (D) Tulving
45. Theory of retrieval based on memory scanning experiment was developed by :
- (A) Neisser    (B) Sperling  
(C) Melton     (D) Sternberg
46. Different areas of brain in relation to explicit and implicit memory was advocated by :
- (A) Schacter    (B) Posner  
(C) Flavell     (D) Brown
47. The theory which attempted to explain both the structure as well the process of LTM is known as :
- (A) TLC theory of Quillion  
(B) Information processing theory of Atkinson and Shiffrin  
(C) Act theory of Anderson  
(D) Dual coding theory of Pavio
48. STM process can be most conveniently explained by :
- (A) Consolidation theory                          (B) Schema theory  
(C) Interference theory                            (D) Decay theory
49. Iconic memory is studied when temporal duration is limited to :
- (A) Milli-seconds                                    (B) Seconds  
(C) Minutes    (D) Hours



50. Primary memory deals with :
- (A) STM and LTM (B) Sensory memory and STM  
(C) Working memory and LTM (D) STM and working memory
51. Which one of the following provide the correct explanation of retro-active inhibition ?
1. Disuse of responses
  2. Competition of responses
  3. Unlearning of responses
- Select the correct answer :
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
52. Which one of the following is an example of a secondary reinforcer ?
- (A) A Chocolate bar (B) Drink of water  
(C) Petting a dog (D) Praising the child
53. Important tools of thinking are :
- (A) Objects, concepts and symbols (B) Objects, perception and imagination  
(C) Concepts, memory and emotion (D) Symbols, perception and concepts
54. Training designed to improve problem solving ability emphasises :
- (A) Putting two and two together (B) Categorizing  
(C) Solution of multiple choice problem (D) Ideational flexibility
55. Which one of the following is not an example of incorrect thinking ?
- (A) Fallacies (B) Divergent thinking  
(C) Wishful thinking (D) Hunches
56. The procedure which frequently used in concept learning experiments in children involves :
- (A) Card-sorting task (B) Raven's progressive matrices  
(C) Children's apperception test (D) Differential aptitude test
57. The theory of problem solving based on computer simulation is known as :
- (A) Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)  
(B) General Problem Solves (GPS)  
(C) Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)  
(D) World Wide Web (WWW)

58. Which one of the following errors is *not* considered an error in free recall experiment ?
- (A) Transposition (B) Omission  
(C) Substitution (D) Intrusion
59. The most convenient method for memory test is :
- (A) Anticipation (B) Recall  
(C) Re-learning (D) Recognition
60. In memory experiments when errors are plotted against each serial position, the graph is a :
- (A) Positively skewed curve (B) Negatively skewed curve  
(C) U-shaped curve (D) Inverted U-shaped curve
61. Which one of the following intelligence tests can be applied to an illiterate person ?
- (A) Weschler's full scale (B) Terman-Merril test  
(C) Standard progressive matrices (D) Mill-Hill vocabulary
62. In Stanford-Binet test of intelligence an individual of 30 years chronological age has mental age of 15 years. His I.Q. is :
- (A) Average (B) Below average  
(C) Above average (D) Fifty
63. The theory of Level I and Level II of intelligence was postulated by :
- (A) Spearman (B) Jensen  
(C) Cattell (D) Thomson
64. Guilford's model of intelligence includes three basic elements. These are :
- (A) Operation, products, contents (B) Concept, memory, thought  
(C) Cognition, affection, products (D) Thought, language, concept
65. The norm used in Advanced progressive matrices for measuring intelligence :
- (A) Grade norm (B) Gender norm  
(C) Percentile (D) Stanine
66. Verbal creativity depends on :
- (A) Intelligence, Fluency, Flexibility (B) Originality, Flexibility, Fluency  
(C) Sensibility, Originality, Flexibility (D) Integrity, Intelligence, Language

67. Arun while participating in a T-group training programme, produced a large number of solutions to a given problem. Arun is high on :
- (A) Practical intelligence (B) Convergent thinking  
(C) Global intelligence (D) Divergent thinking
68. Self actualization is at the top of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Which one of the following is at bottom ?
- (A) Safety and security (B) Physiological  
(C) Love and belongingness (D) Self-esteem
69. When motives become independent of their origin the phenomenon is known as :
- (A) Extinction (B) Maturation  
(C) Functional autonomy (D) Deprivation
70. Who gave the concept of 'Self Efficacy' ?
- (A) Watson (B) Bandura  
(C) Skinner (D) Thorndike
71. The concept of psychological 'Life-space' is given by :
- (A) Developmental Psychology (B) Topological Psychology  
(C) Ecological Psychology (D) Yoga psychology
72. Endomorphous type of persons are :
- (A) Tall and slim (B) Average built  
(C) Mentally challenged (D) Fat and short
73. The technique of assessing personality through handwriting is known as :
- (A) Phrenology (B) Palmistry  
(C) Graphology (D) Astrology
74. Leptin is a \_\_\_\_\_ involved in appetite control.
- (A) Hormone (B) Organ  
(C) Fatty tissue (D) Neurotransmitter
75. Mc Clelland measured need for achievement ( $N_{ach}$ ) by asking subjects to :
- (A) Complete a questionnaire (B) Observe and interpret a set of ink blots  
(C) Draw human figure (D) Make stories about a set of pictures

76. Who among the following personality theorists does *not* stress upon the person's own history ?  
(A) Sheldon (B) Erickson  
(C) Maslow (D) Jung
77. Which one of the following is *not* a dimension in the five-factor model of personality ?  
(A) Openness to experience (B) Psychoticism  
(C) Conscientiousness (D) Neuroticism
78. 'Location' in Rorschach test is concerned with :  
(A) Whole/Part (B) Figure/Landscapes  
(C) Fantasy/Emotion (D) Colour/Movement
79. According to Adler, the master motive underlying human behaviour is :  
(A) Sex (B) Aggression  
(C) Superiority (D) Power
80. Physical exercises :  
(A) Increase one's resistance to stress (B) Lower one's resistance to stress  
(C) Cause more stress (D) Do not have any effect on reaction to stress
81. Holmes and Rahe gave the theory of :  
(A) Daily hassles (B) Life event stress  
(C) Mid Life crisis (D) Acute stress disorder
82. Who gave the 2 stage theory of appraisal in handling stress ?  
(A) Folkman (B) Lazarus  
(C) Folkman and Lazarus (D) None of the above
83. The tendency of some communications to produce more attitude change after a time gap is called :  
(A) Delayed effect (B) Sleeper effect  
(C) Communication gap (D) Reminiscence
84. The amount of positive attitude change produced by persuasive communication minus the amount of negative change produced, is called:  
(A) Resultant attitude (B) Differential attitude  
(C) Net attitude change (D) Residual attitude

85. Which of the following sub-tests are included Wechsler's Adult intelligence scale ?
1. Cube construction
  2. Object assembly
  3. Form board
  4. Digit symbol
  5. Picture arrangement
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- (A) 1, 2 and 4   (B) 2, 4 and 5  
(C) 2, 3 and 4   (D) 1 and 5
86. When individuals notice inconsistency between their own behaviour and attitude, they are experiencing :
- (A) Behavioural inconsistency                                 (B) Cognitive dissonance  
(C) Behavioural vulnerability                                 (D) Insincerity
87. Which one of the following psychological principles would *not* be applicable in management of intergroup conflict ?
- (A) Principle of norm violation                             (B) Minimal group paradigm  
(C) Principle of relative deprivation                     (D) Social inhibition paradigm
88. In every community people express emotions with the same facial gestures. This is because gestures are :
- (A) Copied   (B) Learned  
(C) Achieved   (D) Innate
89. Psychosomatic disorders are outcome of which one of the following ?
- (A) Acute stress   (B) Chronic stress  
(C) Post-traumatic stress                                     (D) None of the above
90. The attitude scale developed by Bogardus is known as :
- (A) Rating scale tool   (B) Paired-comparison scale  
(C) Social distance scale                                     (D) Equal appearing interval scale
91. When positive attitude and efforts are met with enough opposition, the individual may switch over to negative attitude and behaviour. This phenomenon is known as :
- (A) Reaction formation   (B) Learned helplessness  
(C) Negative conditioning                                     (D) Implicit conflict

92. Which one of the following areas in industry is increasing in importance in the present era of globalization ?  
(A) Inter-culture communication (B) Job analysis  
(C) Personnel selection (D) Time and motion study
93. The inability to see new application and uses of familiar educational system can be explained by individual's :  
(A) Non-flexible thinking (B) Functional fixedness  
(C) Interference from others (D) Proactive inhibition
94. Children with Down's syndrome are always :  
(A) Autistic (B) Violent  
(C) Mentally handicap (D) Physically handicap
95. Which structure of personality as said by Freud operates on pleasure principle ?  
(A) Libido (B) Id  
(C) Ego (D) Super-ego
96. A conditioned response is established by a series of pairings of CS and US. This is referred to as :  
(A) Practice (B) Generalization  
(C) Acquisition (D) Spontaneous recovery
97. Match List I with list II and select the correct answers using the codes given below :

**List I**

- (a) Two factor theory of intelligence  
(b) Group factor theory of intelligence  
(c) Structure of intellect  
(d) Fluid intelligence

**List II**

- (i) Guilford  
(ii) Catell  
(iii) Spearman  
(iv) Thomson

**Codes :**

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

98. 'Uncle' belongs to the type of concept which is known as :  
(A) Conjunctive (B) Disjunctive  
(C) Relational (D) Symbolic
99. Which one of the following instruments was used by Craik and Tulving to present visual stimuli very briefly ?  
(A) Tachistoscope (B) Kaleidoscope  
(C) Telescope (D) Endoscope
100. James-Lange theory of emotion is explained by :  
(A) Cognitive approach (B) Neurological approach  
(C) Humanistic approach (D) Psycho-physiological approach
101. Developmental psychologists concern themselves in their study from :  
(A) Birth to death (B) Infancy to childhood  
(C) Conception to death (D) Childhood to adulthood
102. Match List I with List II and select the correct answers using the codes given below :
- | <b>List I</b> |            |  |  | <b>List II</b> |                  |  |  |
|---------------|------------|--|--|----------------|------------------|--|--|
| (a)           | Alpha wave |  |  | (1)            | Deep sleep       |  |  |
| (b)           | Beta wave  |  |  | (2)            | Alert state      |  |  |
| (c)           | Delta wave |  |  | (3)            | Emotional state  |  |  |
| (d)           | Theta wave |  |  | (4)            | Relaxation state |  |  |
- Codes :**
- |     |     |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |   |
| (A) | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4 |
| (B) | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3 |
| (C) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4 |
| (D) | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3 |
103. Which one of the following pairs of colour is known as complimentary colours ?  
(A) Red—Blue (B) Blue—Green  
(C) Green—Red (D) Red—Yellow
104. Which one of the following correlations has the strongest relationship ?  
(A)  $-0.82$  (B)  $+0.75$   
(C)  $0.00$  (D)  $+0.79$

105. In a normal distribution curve the percentage lying between  $-1$  s.d. and  $+1$  s.d. is :
- (A) 50% (B) 68%  
(C) 95% (D) 99%
106. Simultaneous liking and disliking of a person is called :
- (A) Empathy (B) Apathy  
(C) Ambivalence (D) Duality
107. Which one of the following dimensions of personality was not part of Eysenck's theory of personality ?
- (A) Neuroticism (B) Extraversion-Introversion  
(C) Social desirability (D) Conscientiousness
108. From a frequency distribution table Mode can be calculated by :
- (A)  $\text{Mode} = 2 \text{ Mean} - 3 \text{ Median}$  (B)  $\text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Mean} - 2 \text{ Median}$   
(C)  $\text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \text{ Mean}$  (D)  $\text{Mode} = (\text{Mean} + \text{Median})$  divided by 2
109. Natural colour of Neuron is :
- (A) Grey (B) White  
(C) Green (D) Red
110. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Smell — olf faction | 2. Motion — vestibular  |
| 3. Touch — Gustation   | 4. Pressure — Cutaneous |
- Correct answer is :
- (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2, 3 and 4  
(C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) All of them
111. Persons who are competitive, achievement oriented, impatient relatively hostile/angry are said to have :
- (A) Type A personality (B) Type B personality  
(C) Type C personality (D) Authoritarian personality



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

**List I**

- (a) Pavlov
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Thorndike
- (d) Köhler

**List II**

- (1) Trial and error learning
- (2) Insightful learning
- (3) Classical conditioning
- (4) Operant conditioning

**Codes :**

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

113. Consider the following factors :

1. Body temperature and metabolic rate
2. GSR and general muscle tone
3. Heart rate and blood pressure

Physiological indicators of stress levels would include :

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) 1 only  | (B) 3 only      |
| (C) 2 and 3 | (D) All of them |

114. A child reads most of the time 69 as 96. This is due to :

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Mental Retardation | (B) Dyslexia          |
| (C) Autism             | (D) Attention deficit |

115. Which one of the following is used for expressing perceptual constancies ?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Fechner's Ratio       | (B) Brunswik ratio |
| (C) Constancy coefficient | (D) Weber's ratio  |

**Directions :** The following 5 questions (Q. 116 to Q. 120) consist of two statements, one labelled as 'Assertion ( $A_n$ )' and the other labelled as 'Reason ( $R_n$ )'. You are to examine these two statements carefully, and decide if the Assertion ( $A_n$ ) and the Reason ( $R_n$ ) are individually true and if so, whether the Reason ( $R_n$ ) is a correct explanation of the Assertion ( $A_n$ ) select your answers to these 5 questions using the codes given below and mark your answer sheet accordingly.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both ' $A_n$ ' and ' $R_n$ ' are true and ' $R_n$ ' is the correct explanation of ' $A_n$ '
- (B) Both ' $A_n$ ' and ' $R_n$ ' are true but ' $R_n$ ' is *not* a correct explanation of ' $A_n$ '
- (C) ' $A_n$ ' is true but ' $R_n$ ' is false
- (D) ' $A_n$ ' is false but ' $R_n$ ' is true

116. Assertion ( $A_n$ ) : Random assignment of subjects into two or more groups in an experiment is suitable for creating equivalent groups.

Reason ( $R_n$ ) : Randomization acts as control for individual differences.

117. Assertion ( $A_n$ ) : Intelligence increases rapidly through one's life span.

Reason ( $R_n$ ) : Life expectancy depends basically on heredity factor and quality of life.

118. Assertion ( $A_n$ ) : Thinking is a necessary element of creativity.

Reason ( $R_n$ ) : Thinking helps an individual to indulge in fantasy.

119. Assertion ( $A_n$ ) : Language development is dependent on certain cognitive information.

Reason ( $R_n$ ) : Language is also acquired through imitation of models.

120. Assertion ( $A_n$ ) : Behaviourists viewed psychology as a science of behaviour.

Reason ( $R_n$ ) : Behaviour can not be described objectively in terms of stimuli and responses.

**ROUGH WORK**

**ROUGH WORK**