

# PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

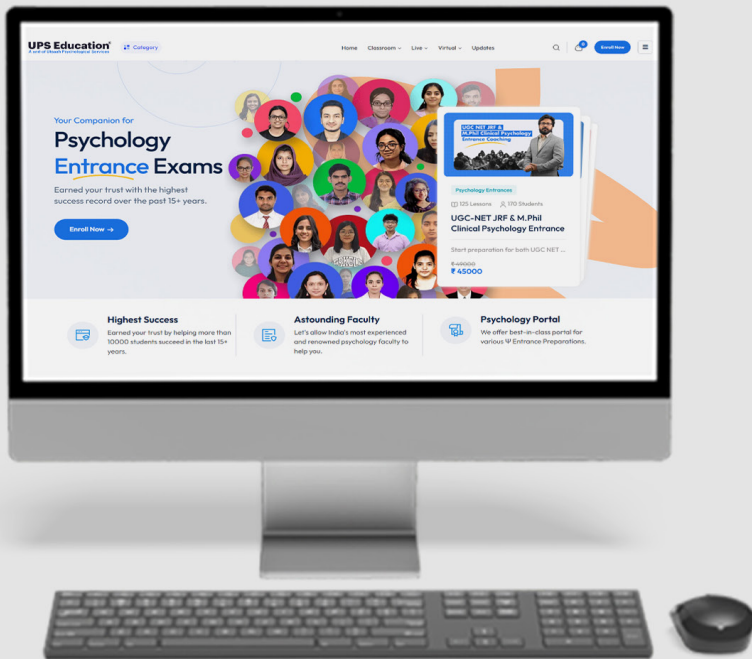
Useful for CUET-PG Psychology, GATE & Other M.A/ M.Sc  
Psychology Entrances

**Arvind Otta**



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# University of Delhi-2018

## MA Applied Psychology, South Campus

1. If one part of the lobe is destroyed, the person will not be able to see half of the object.
  - a) Frontal
  - b) Parietal
  - c) Occipital
  - d) Temporal
2. One feature of the streaming of consciousness that received substantial attention by researcher is
  - a) Gender differences
  - b) Daydreaming
  - c) Brain wave patterns
  - d) Eye movement
3. When an experimenter lies to a subjects about the true nature of an experiment or creates a false impression through his or her actions or the setting it is
  - a) Deception
  - b) Experimental design
  - c) Quasi experimental design
  - d) Classical experimental design
4. A scale often used in survey method research in which people express attitudes or other persons responses in terms of ordinal level categories ranked along a continuum
  - a) Likert scale
  - b) Bogardus social distance scale
  - c) Guttman scaling index
  - d) Semantic differential
5. Research question such as ascertaining what percentage of voters prefer a particular candidate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Research hypothesis can be formulated
  - b) No hypothesis will be formulated
  - c) Null hypothesis can be formulated
  - d) Alternative hypothesis can be formulated
6. Research that proceeds in a cyclical, iterative or back and forth pattern and is often used in qualitative research is
  - a) Counterbalancing
  - b) Integrity
  - c) Nonlinear research path
  - d) Linear research path
7. The electromagnetic spectrum different wavelength of light produced sensations of different colors is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Hue
  - b) Saturation
  - c) Lightness
  - d) None of these
8. Any environment agent that causes damage during prenatal period is

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- a) Allele
  - b) Marasmus
  - c) Growth faltering
  - d) Teratogen
9. Under schizophrenic thought disorder seems to be an abnormal style of information processing brought about by
- a) Auditory impairments
  - b) Hyperactivity
  - c) An absence of sensory information
  - d) Extreme distractibility
10. People having difficulty in focusing on distant objects have \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) Astigmatism
  - b) None of these
  - c) Myopia
  - d) Hypermetropia
11. Talking with subjects after an experiment to give them true explanation of the experiment if deception has been used or to learn from their perception is
- a) Probing
  - b) Interaction effect
  - c) Debriefing
  - d) Rapport formation
12. Physical attractiveness of a person or any other trait can influence multiple judgments or lead to a more favourable view of the whole personality. This tendency is called:
- a) Primacy effect
  - b) Pygmalion effect
  - c) Halo effect
  - d) Non- common effect
13. A form of social interaction in which children orient towards a common goals by resolving differences of opinions, sharing responsibilities and providing one another with sufficient explanations to correct misunderstanding is
- a) Creativity
  - b) Cooperative play
  - c) Cooperative learning
  - d) Social learning theory
14. Interpretations from the point of the people being studied is
- a) Second order interpretation
  - b) Third order interpretation
  - c) Attributes
  - d) First order interpretation
15. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups, including all of the following except
- a) Love
  - b) Esteem
  - c) Avoidance
  - d) Self-actualization
16. Reductions in motivation and effort when individuals work in a group compared to when they work alone is called-
- a) Hooliganism
  - b) De-individuation
  - c) Social facilitation
  - d) Social-loafing
17. Presence of two or more disorders in same person is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) Distortions  
b) Mortality  
c) Co-morbidity  
d) Labeling
18. The defense mechanism involving an intellectual reason to justify a certain action connected only in the mind of the person after the behavior is completed is  
a) Denial  
b) Repression  
c) Rationalization  
d) Projection
19. The component of personality that is a vast reservoir of basic biological urges is the  
a) Libido  
b) Id  
c) Ego  
d) Superego
20. The combined memory of a group that is more efficient than the memory of the individual members is  
a) Group think  
b) False memory syndrome  
c) Transactive memory  
d) Collective memory
21. Non-parametric equivalent of 1 sample t-test is-  
a) Mann-Whitney U test  
b) Spearman  $\rho$   
c) Wilcoxon signed rank  
d) Chi-Square
22. A sudden and extreme disturbance of memory in which individuals wander off, adopt a new identity, and are unable to recall their own past is  
a) Retrograde amnesia  
b) Dissociative Fugue  
c) Dissociative amnesia  
d) Dissociative identity disorder
23. Classification of self on the basis of perceptually distinct attributes and behaviors such as age, physical characteristics, sex, goodness and badness developing between 18 and 30 months is  
a) Enduring self  
b) Inner self  
c) Categorical self  
d) Remembered self
24. The suggestions that depressed people have unrealistic perceptions and that they act in a manner consistent with hopelessness theory are consistent with the .....viewpoint  
a) Socioacultural  
b) Learning  
c) Cognitive  
d) Psychoanalytic
25. Area transformations like percentile ranks do not change the \_\_\_\_\_ of scores, but they do change the \_\_\_\_\_ between scores.  
a) Difference, distance  
b) Intervals, rank order  
c) Rank order, intervals  
d) Distance, difference
26. A language structure located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in comprehending word meaning is  
a) Agrammatism

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- b) Broca's area
  - c) Nucleus Cingulate
  - d) Wernicke's area
27. The correct order of the Ossicles (middle ear bone) is-
- a) Incus, Malleus, Stapes
  - b) Stapes, Incus, Malleus
  - c) Malleus, Incus, Stapes
  - d) Malleus, Stapes, Incus
28. A neurological disorder characterized by sleep at inappropriate times is called-
- a) Insomnia
  - b) Sleep Apnea
  - c) Narcolepsy
  - d) Hypersomnia
29. The theory that frustration –the perception that you are being prevented from attaining a goal– increases the probability of an aggressive response
- a) Instrumental Aggression
  - b) Fundamental attribution error
  - c) Frustration Aggression Theory
  - d) Misattribution of Arousal
30. The theory that holds that self esteem serves to buffer, protecting people from terrifying thoughts about their own mortality is
- a) Story Model
  - b) Two Factor theory of Emotion
  - c) Terror Management Theory
  - d) Upward Social Comparison
31. A large 'standard error' is reflective of
- a) Sample not representative of the population
  - b) Sample representative of the population
  - c) Negative correlation coefficient obtained
  - d) Incorrect calculation of population Mean value
32. If there is sudden impairment of consciousness (without an aura) lasting only a few seconds, during which the patient may simply stare vacantly, without speaking or apparently hearing nothing is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Absence seizure
  - b) Complex partial seizure
  - c) Tonic-clonic seizure
  - d) Amnesia
33. EEG recording of the REM sleep is characterized by
- a) Theta waves only
  - b) Alpha and Beta waves
  - c) Delta waves only
  - d) Theta and Beta waves
34. The reversal to +40 mV strongly implicates the action of \_\_\_\_\_ as the basis for action potential.
- a) Na<sup>+</sup> ions
  - b) Glucose
  - c) Nitrogen ions
  - d) K<sup>+</sup> ions
35. \_\_\_\_\_ method of analysis helps to study of mental disorders capitalize on several currently known locations on chromosomes of genes for other inherited physical characteristics or

- biological process.
- Case history
  - Case studies
  - Association studies
  - Linkage analysis
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that has at least one independent and one dependent variable and has yet to be empirically tested.
- Causal hypothesis
  - Null hypothesis
  - Alternative hypothesis
  - Double barreled hypothesis
37. \_\_\_\_\_ proposes that the words people use determine how they think about themselves and the world.
- Vygotsky's hypothesis
  - Cognitive universalism
  - Pragmatics
  - Linguistic relativity hypothesis
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of perspective taking that requires the ability to view a situation from at least two perspective, that is to reason simultaneously about what two or more people are thinking
- Referential style
  - Reversibility
  - Recursive thought
  - Reconstruction
39. \_\_\_\_\_ is the size of the difference in a stimulus property (such as the brightness of light) needed for the observer to notice a difference.
- Differential limen
  - None of the above
  - Just noticeable difference
  - Reiz leimen
40. Facilitating entry of new entrants in an organization through orientation programmes are studied under which of the following
- Organization Adaption
  - Organizational Fit
  - Organizational Socialization
  - Organizational Accommodation
41. Method of gathering and analysing data on the , choice communication and interaction patterns of people in groups, is referred to as :
- Informal group method
  - Role playing method
  - Sociometry
  - Focus groups method
42. Writing Disorder in which the person can spell regularly spelled words but not irregularly spelled one is
- Developmental dyslexia
  - Direct dyslexia
  - Orthographic dysgraphia
  - Phonologically dysgraphia
43. T-Groups are known as an organizational intervention technique, known for
- Absence of any structure in interaction
  - Absence of any leadership
  - Absence of verbal communication
  - Absence of politics
44. The process whereby people flatter,

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- praise and generally try to make themselves likeable of the experiment, which has been explained in advance is
- Informational social influence
  - Informed consent
  - Ingratiation
  - Interdependence
45. The tendency to attribute positive outcomes to internal causes but negative ones to external causes is known as-
- Impression Management
  - Actor-Observer Effect
  - Self-serving Bias
  - Kinship Selection Theory
46. The tendency to go along with the group in order to fulfill the group's expectation and gain acceptance is
- Normative conformity
  - Minority Influence
  - Out group homogeneity
  - Social compliance
47. The term 'employee turnover' is related to which of the following issues
- Performance in organization
  - Attrition in organization
  - Absenteeism in organization
  - Employee transfers in organization
48. Relatively rare disorder where accumulation of an abnormal amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranium causing damage to the brain tissue and enlargement of the skull
- phenylketonuria
  - macrocephaly
  - Hydrocephaly
  - Microcephaly
49. When is a person less likely to conform?
- When the group cannot see how the person behaves
  - When the group is unanimous
  - When the person feels incompetent
  - When the person admires the group
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is an alternative to ANOVA (with independent samples) for situations in which measurements are on an ordinal scale or when there are doubts about the distributional assumptions associated with the F test.
- Mann-Whitney U test
  - The Sign test
  - Wilcoxin sign-ranked test
  - Kruskal-Wallis test
51. \_\_\_\_\_ are extraordinarily sensitive to light, but they only allow us to see sets of grey.
- Cones
  - Optic nerve
  - Rods
  - Retina
52. 'Prisoner's dilemma' exercise highlights important issues related to
- Pro-social and antisocial behavior
  - Violence and dehumanization
  - Aggression and destructiveness
  - Cooperation and Competition
53. A threat to internal validity when groups in a experiment are not equivalent at the beginning of the experiment with regard to the dependent variable is

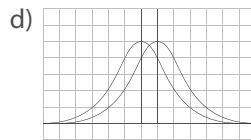
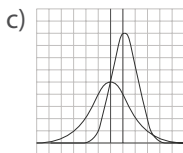
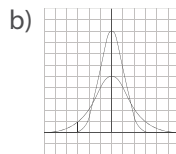
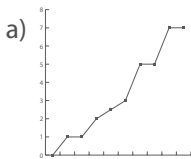




69. Which of the following options is most relevant for understanding 'rumors' at work?
- Absence of Non- verbal communication
  - Absence of communication channel
  - Presence of informal communication
  - Presence of Information overload in communication

70. Which of the following is known as relay station
- Cerebrum
  - Thalamus
  - Hypothalamus
  - Medulla

71. Which of the following represents equal means equal standard deviations?



72. Which of the following is an incorrect assumption regarding Analysis of Variance
- The populations are normally distributed.
  - The variances of the several populations are the same
  - Samples are drawn at random

without replacement

- Selection of elements comprising any particular sample is independent of selection of elements of any other sample.
73. Which of the following is the correct sequence in Behaviour modelling training method?
- Role playing, modelling, social reinforcement, transfer of training,
  - Role playing, modelling, transfer of training, social reinforcement
  - Modelling, role playing, transfer of training, social reinforcement
  - Modelling, role playing, social reinforcement, transfer of training
74. Which of the following is not a part of Histological method of brain lesion?
- Electron microscopy
  - Fixation and Sectioning
  - Cryogenic
  - Staining
75. Which of the following are the core components of the concept of Psychological Capital?
- Hope, Freedom, Creativity, Flow
  - Hope, Freedom, Citizenship, Loyalty
  - Hope Self –Efficacy, Resilience, Optimism
  - Hope, Creativity, Flow, Engagement
76. Which of the following method is not used to estimate internal consistency reliability?
- Coefficient alpha
  - Split half reliability
  - Kuder Richardson Formula 20

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- d) Test retest reliability
77. Which of the below given options is not a model of test scoring
- a) random responding model
  - b) ipsative model
  - c) categorical model
  - d) cumulative model
78. HRM organizational charts indicating positions that may become vacant in the near future and the individuals who may fill the vacancies is known as
- a) Expectancy Charts
  - b) Human Resource Information Charts
  - c) Replacement charts
  - d) Selection charts
79. If three groups of independent sample each having 30 numbers drawn following simple random sampling, then the degrees of freedom (of) for between group is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a)  $k-1$
  - b)  $nk-1$
  - c)  $n-1$
  - d)  $n-k$
80. An employee is greatly valued in an organization owing to the possession of information and knowledge. The employee is said to have \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Legitimate power base
  - b) Referent power base
  - c) Reward power base
  - d) Expert power base
81. Within the cognitive approach the ABC model describes
- a) A= activating event;B= Beliefs about the event;C= Consequences of the belief about the Event
- b) A= Activating event;B=Beliefs about oneself;C= Critical analysis about belief about events
- c) A=activating event; B= Beliefs about event; C= Critical analysis about belief about events
- d) A=anticipatory event;B= Beliefs about event;C=Consequences of the belief about the event
82. Amnesia for events that preceded some disturbances to the brain, such as a head injury or electroconvulsive shock
- a) Anterograde amnesia
  - b) Long term memory
  - c) Korsakoff's syndrome
  - d) Retrograde amnesia
83. Attraction is influenced by which of the following?
- a) How similar people are to each other
  - b) Whether people live or work in the same neighborhood
  - c) Whether liking is reciprocated
  - d) All of these
84. An inflammation of the brain caused by bacteria, viruses or toxic chemicals is
- a) Acute anterior poliomyelitis
  - b) Herpes simplex virus
  - c) Rabies
  - d) Encephalitis
85. A non random sample in which the researcher uses a wide range of methods to locate all possible cases of a highly specific and difficult to reach

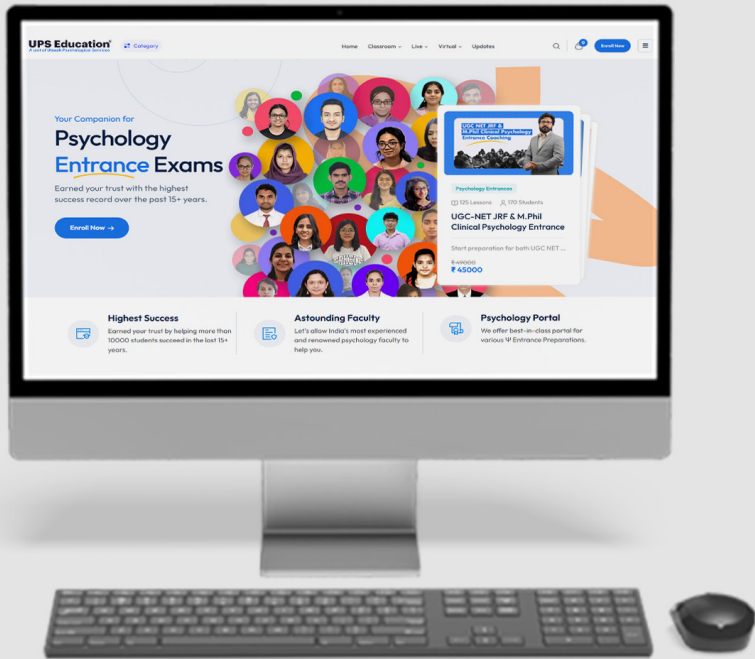
- population is
- Deviant case sampling
  - Purposive sampling
  - Snowball sampling
  - Haphazard sampling
86. Social influence strategy in which getting people to agree first to a small request makes them more likely to agree later to a second larger request is
- Nudging behavior
  - Foot in the door technique
  - Boomerang effect
  - Social facilitation
87. The standard deviation of the random sampling distribution of the mean called the standard error of the mean, depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the population and the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Quartile deviation, sampling error
  - Standard deviation, sample size
  - Mean, sample distribution
  - Range, sampling technique
88. The technique whereby the interior of the body can be accurately imagined; involves the interaction between radio waves and a strong magnetic field is
- Computerized Tomography
  - Scanning electron microscope
  - Stereotaxic Apparatus
  - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
89. Marks that are near one another tend to be grouped together. This tendency is called the law of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Continuity
  - Similarity
  - Closure
  - Proximity
90. A graph that consists of a series of connected dots above the upper real limits of each possible class interval is called
- Frequency polygon
  - Histogram
  - Pie chart
  - Cumulative percentage curve
91. Quantitative research is considered to be situated within:
- Critical paradigm
  - A positivist paradigm
  - Constructivist paradigm
  - Cooperative paradigm
92. An unpleasant state that occurs when we notice that our attitudes and our behavior are -inconsistent
- Cognitive dissonance
  - Induced Compliance
  - Social cognition
  - Social influence
93. In a study by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae where people were given series of personality tests, it was found that people who were most happy were the ones who scored
- Low in both extroversion and neuroticism
  - High in both extroversion and neuroticism
  - High in neuroticism and low in extroversion
  - High in extroversion and low in neuroticism
94. 'Relay assembly room studies', 'bank wiring room study' and 'illumination

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- studies' are associated with
- a) Scientific Management
  - b) Labour Movement
  - c) Human Relations Movement
  - d) Affirmative Action Movement
95. A \_\_\_\_\_ represents relationship between two variables where each experimental subject in the study is represented by a point in two-dimensional space.
- a) scatter plot
  - b) Ojive
  - c) Q-Q plots
  - d) Box plot
96. Other things being equal, the larger the size of the sample, the smaller the standard error of the mean, the power of the test is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) Moderate
  - b) No effect
  - c) Smaller
  - d) Greater
97. A tendency to answer questions that are most complimentary and flattering to the respondents
- a) Standardization
  - b) Stability reliability
  - c) Equivalence reliability
  - d) Response set
98. Sheetal is doing research on 'Psychological factors of wellbeing in transgenders'. Due to difficulty in finding participants, she interviews the participants as she meets them and, asks them to recommend another participant. This method of selecting participants is known as :
- a) random sampling
  - b) stratified sampling
  - c) quota sampling
  - d) snowball sampling
99. When sight is unimpaired and yet recognition fails, the deficit is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) Auditory agnosia
  - b) Auditory amnesia
  - c) Visual agnosia
  - d) Visual amnesia
100. Representations of one time events that are long lasting because they require no space in working memory and there permit the individuals to focus on other information while simultaneously performing them is
- a) Non declarative memory
  - b) Declarative memory
  - c) Working memory
  - d) Autobiographical memory

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## 1. c) Occipital

Explanation: The occipital lobe is primarily responsible for processing visual information. It contains the primary visual cortex, which is involved in interpreting visual stimuli received from the eyes. Damage to the occipital lobe, particularly in one hemisphere, can lead to visual deficits, including the inability to see objects in one half of the visual field. This condition is known as hemianopia or visual field defect. Depending on the location and extent of the damage, individuals may experience loss of vision in either the right or left visual field. Therefore, if one part of the occipital lobe is destroyed, the person may not be able to see half of the object.

## 2. b) Daydreaming

Explanation: Daydreaming is a prominent feature of the stream of consciousness that has received substantial attention from researchers. Stream of consciousness refers to the continuous flow of thoughts, feelings, and sensations that occur in the human mind. Daydreaming involves the spontaneous and often vivid mental imagery and fantasies that occur when an individual's attention is not focused on the external environment. Researchers have studied daydreaming to understand its cognitive and neural correlates, its functions, and its impact on various aspects of mental health and well-being.

## 3. a) Deception

Explanation: Deception in psychological research occurs when an experimenter deliberately misleads participants about the true nature of the study or creates false impressions through their actions or the experimental setting. This may involve withholding information, providing false information, or manipulating participants' beliefs or perceptions in order to observe their behavior under certain conditions. Deception is sometimes used in research to prevent participants from altering their behavior in response to knowing the true purpose of the study, thus ensuring the validity of the findings. However, ethical guidelines require that researchers minimize the use of deception, provide debriefing to participants afterward, and ensure that participants are not harmed or deceived to an extent beyond what is deemed acceptable for the research.

#### 4. a) Likert scale

Explanation: Likert scale is a commonly used tool in survey research for measuring attitudes, opinions, or other subjective responses. It consists of a series of statements or items to which respondents indicate their level of agreement or disagreement on a scale, typically ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” or similar ordinal level categories along a continuum. Likert scales allow researchers to assess the intensity or direction of respondents’ attitudes or opinions quantitatively. Options (b) Bogardus social distance scale, (c) Guttman scaling index, and (d) Semantic differential are also methods used in survey research, but they have different structures and purposes compared to the Likert scale.

#### 5. b) No hypothesis will be formulated

Explanation: Research questions, such as ascertaining what percentage of voters prefer a particular candidate, typically do not involve formulating a specific hypothesis. Instead, they focus on gathering information or data to address a specific inquiry. In this case, the research question seeks to determine a descriptive statistic (percentage of voters) rather than testing a specific relationship or hypothesis. Hypotheses are statements that propose a specific relationship between variables, which are typically tested using inferential statistical methods. Since the research question does not imply a specific hypothesis or prediction about the relationship between variables, no hypothesis is formulated.

#### 6. c) Nonlinear research path

Explanation: Nonlinear research path describes a research approach that proceeds in a cyclical or iterative pattern, often used in qualitative research methodologies such as grounded theory, phenomenology, or ethnography. In this approach, data collection, analysis, and interpretation occur iteratively, with researchers continually revisiting and refining their research questions, methods, and theoretical frameworks based on emerging insights from the data. This iterative process allows for flexibility and adaptability, enabling researchers to explore complex phenomena in-depth and from multiple perspectives. Nonlinear research paths acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of qualitative inquiry, emphasizing the importance of ongoing reflexivity, dialogue, and engagement with the research context and participants.

#### 7. a) Hue

Explanation: The electromagnetic spectrum refers to the range of wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation, including visible light. Within the visible spectrum, different wavelengths of light correspond to different colors. Hue specifically refers to the attribute

## Answer Key

of color that allows us to distinguish between red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and all the variations in between. Saturation, on the other hand, refers to the intensity or purity of a color, while lightness refers to the brightness or darkness of a color. Therefore, the electromagnetic spectrum differentiates wavelengths of light that produce sensations of different colors, and this attribute is specifically known as hue.

### 8. d) Teratogen

Explanation: A teratogen is any environmental agent that can cause damage or abnormalities during prenatal development. These agents can include drugs, alcohol, infectious diseases, pollutants, and maternal conditions. Exposure to teratogens during critical periods of fetal development can result in structural or functional abnormalities in the developing embryo or fetus. Teratogens can have varying effects depending on factors such as the timing, duration, and intensity of exposure, as well as genetic susceptibility. It's essential for expectant mothers to avoid exposure to known teratogens and to take precautions to ensure a healthy prenatal environment for fetal development.

### 9. d) Extreme distractibility

Explanation: Under schizophrenic thought disorder, extreme distractibility is an abnormal style of information processing. Schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder characterized by disruptions in thought processes, perception, emotions, and behavior. Schizophrenic thought disorder involves disturbances in the organization and flow of thoughts, leading to incoherent speech, fragmented thinking, and difficulty maintaining a coherent train of thought. Extreme distractibility is a prominent feature of this disorder, where individuals have trouble filtering out irrelevant stimuli and maintaining focus on a particular task or topic. This distractibility contributes to the disorganized and fragmented nature of thought and speech observed in schizophrenia.

### 10. c) Myopia

Explanation: People who have difficulty focusing on distant objects have myopia, also known as nearsightedness. Myopia occurs when the eyeball is too long or the cornea is too curved, causing light rays to focus in front of the retina instead of directly on it. As a result, distant objects appear blurry, while close objects can be seen more clearly. Myopia is a common refractive error and can often be corrected with eyeglasses, contact lenses, or refractive surgery.

### 11. c) Debriefing

Explanation: Debriefing involves talking with participants after an experiment to provide

them with the true explanation of the study, especially if deception has been used, or to gather feedback and insights from their perspective. It is an essential ethical practice in research, particularly when deception is employed to prevent participants from being misled or harmed. During debriefing, researchers clarify any misunderstandings, address any concerns or questions participants may have, and ensure that they leave the study feeling informed and respected. Debriefing also offers an opportunity for participants to provide valuable feedback that can inform future research design and procedures.

#### 12. c) Halo effect

Explanation: The halo effect refers to the tendency for an impression created by one positive attribute of a person to influence judgments or evaluations of other unrelated attributes, leading to a more favorable overall perception of the individual. For example, if someone is perceived as physically attractive, there may be a tendency to also perceive them as more intelligent, competent, or likable, even if these traits have not been demonstrated or observed. The halo effect can occur in various contexts, including social interactions, employment evaluations, and consumer behavior.

#### 13. b) Cooperative play

Explanation: Cooperative play is a form of social interaction among children where they work together towards a common goal, resolving differences of opinion, sharing responsibilities, and providing explanations to correct misunderstandings. In cooperative play, children engage in collaborative activities such as building, role-playing, or problemsolving, fostering communication, teamwork, negotiation, and social skills development.

Unlike competitive play, which involves winning or outperforming others, cooperative play emphasizes mutual support, shared goals, and collective achievement. Through cooperative play, children learn valuable lessons in cooperation, empathy, and conflict resolution, laying the foundation for positive social interactions and relationships.

#### 14. d) First order interpretation

Explanation: First order interpretation refers to interpretations made from the perspective of the individuals or groups being studied. It involves understanding their experiences, perspectives, meanings, and behaviors as they perceive them. First order interpretations prioritize the voices and perspectives of the participants themselves, allowing researchers to gain insight into their lived experiences and subjective realities. This approach is common in qualitative research methodologies such as phenomenology, ethnography, and grounded theory, where the aim is to understand the social world from the standpoint of those being studied.

## Answer Key

### 15. c) Avoidance

Explanation: Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory identifies five categories of human needs, which are often depicted as a pyramid. From the bottom to the top, these needs are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization. Social motives, as conceptualized by Maslow, encompass the needs for love and belongingness, and esteem. These needs involve the desire for social connection, acceptance, and recognition from others. Self-actualization, the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy, represents the fulfillment of one's potential and the pursuit of personal growth and fulfillment. However, avoidance is not considered a separate category of social motive in Maslow's framework.

### 16. d) Social loafing

Explanation: Social loafing refers to the phenomenon where individuals exert less effort or motivation when working in a group compared to when they work alone. This reduction in effort occurs because individuals feel less personally accountable for the outcome of the group task and believe that their individual contributions will not be noticed or evaluated. As a result, they may exert less effort, contributing to a decrease in overall group performance. Social loafing can occur in various group settings, such as in academic projects, team sports, or workplace collaborations. It is important for group leaders to be aware of social loafing and take measures to mitigate its effects, such as clarifying individual responsibilities, providing feedback on individual performance, and fostering a sense of cohesion and accountability within the group.

### 17. c) Co-morbidity

Explanation: Co-morbidity refers to the presence of two or more disorders or medical conditions occurring simultaneously in the same individual. These disorders can be psychiatric, such as depression and anxiety, or physical, such as diabetes and hypertension. Co-morbidity is common in both mental health and physical health contexts and can have significant implications for diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. For example, individuals with co-morbid mental health disorders may experience more severe symptoms, poorer treatment outcomes, and higher rates of disability compared to those with a single disorder. Understanding co-morbidity is essential for healthcare professionals to provide comprehensive and effective care that addresses all of the individual's health needs.

### 18. c) Rationalization

Explanation: Rationalization is a defense mechanism where individuals provide intellectual explanations or justifications for their actions, beliefs, or feelings to make them appear logical or socially acceptable, even if these explanations are not entirely accurate or

justified. This mechanism allows individuals to avoid confronting uncomfortable truths or taking responsibility for their behavior by creating a plausible rationale after the fact. For example, someone who fails an exam might rationalize their performance by blaming external factors such as the difficulty of the test or the teacher's unfairness, rather than acknowledging their lack of preparation or effort.

19. b) Id

Explanation: The id is the component of personality that operates on the pleasure principle and is the reservoir of basic biological urges and instincts, such as hunger, thirst, and aggression. It is entirely unconscious and seeks immediate gratification of desires without considering the consequences. The id operates based on the pleasure principle, seeking to maximize pleasure and minimize discomfort or pain. It is present from birth and remains an integral part of personality throughout life. Options (a) Libido, (c) Ego, and (d) Superego represent other components of Freud's structural model of personality, each with distinct functions and characteristics.

20. c) Transactive memory

Explanation: Transactive memory refers to the collective memory system created by a group of individuals working together, where each member specializes in specific information or knowledge areas. Through collaboration and communication, group members rely on each other to remember different aspects of information, forming a distributed memory network that is more efficient than the memory of any individual member alone. This concept highlights the idea that groups can function as cognitive systems, leveraging the expertise and knowledge of each member to enhance overall memory performance and problem-solving abilities.

21. c) Wilcoxon signed rank test

Explanation: The Wilcoxon signed rank test is the non-parametric equivalent of the one sample t-test. It is used to determine whether the median of a single sample of scores is significantly different from a specified constant. Like the one-sample t-test, the Wilcoxon signed rank test compares the sample data to a hypothesized population value or constant. However, it does not assume that the data are normally distributed, making it suitable for non-parametric data or when the assumptions of the t-test are violated.

22. b) Dissociative Fugue

Explanation: Dissociative Fugue is a psychological disorder characterized by sudden and unexpected travel away from one's home or usual environment, accompanied by an inability

## Answer Key

to recall one's past, including personal identity and other significant autobiographical information. During a dissociative fugue episode, individuals may wander aimlessly, adopt a new identity, and may exhibit confusion about their identity and past life. This condition is typically triggered by a traumatic event or severe stress and can last for hours, days, weeks, or even longer. Once the fugue episode ends, individuals may regain some or all of their lost memories.

### 23. c) Categorical self

Explanation: The categorical self refers to the classification of oneself based on perceptually distinct attributes and behaviors, such as age, physical characteristics, sex, goodness, and badness. This self-awareness typically begins to develop between 18 and 30 months of age, as children become increasingly aware of their own characteristics and how they compare to others. The categorical self plays a fundamental role in shaping early social and cognitive development by enabling children to understand and navigate social roles, relationships, and expectations based on their perceived attributes and characteristics.

### 24. c) Cognitive

Explanation: The suggestions that depressed individuals have unrealistic perceptions and behave in a manner consistent with hopelessness theory align with the cognitive viewpoint. Cognitive theories of depression propose that distorted thought patterns and negative cognitive biases contribute to the development and maintenance of depressive symptoms. Individuals experiencing depression often have negative beliefs about themselves, the world, and the future, leading to pessimism, hopelessness, and cognitive distortions. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), a widely used treatment for depression, aims to identify and challenge these negative thought patterns, replace them with more balanced and realistic beliefs, and develop effective coping strategies.

### 25. c) Rank order, intervals

Explanation: Area transformations, such as converting raw scores to percentile ranks, do not change the rank order of scores, meaning the relative positions of scores in the distribution remain the same. However, they do alter the intervals between scores, as the transformation redistributes scores across the distribution based on their relative frequencies. For example, converting raw scores to percentile ranks redistributes scores based on the proportion of individuals scoring below each score, thus changing the intervals between scores while preserving their rank order.

### 26. d) Wernicke's area

Explanation: Wernicke's area, located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex, is involved in language comprehension, particularly in understanding the meaning of words and spoken language. Damage to Wernicke's area can result in receptive aphasia, also known as Wernicke's aphasia, where individuals may have fluent speech but poor comprehension of language, often producing sentences that lack meaning or contain nonsensical words (known as "word salad"). Options (a) Agrammatism, (b) Broca's area, and (c) Nucleus Cingulate are not specifically associated with language comprehension in the same way as Wernicke's area. Broca's area, for example, is involved in speech production rather than language comprehension.

#### 27. c) Malleus, Incus, Stapes

Explanation: The ossicles are the three smallest bones in the human body and are located in the middle ear. They play a crucial role in transmitting sound vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear. The correct sequence of the ossicles from the eardrum towards the inner ear is as follows:

Malleus (also known as the hammer): This bone is attached to the eardrum and receives vibrations from it.

Incus (also known as the anvil): The malleus is connected to the incus, which transmits vibrations to the third ossicle.

Stapes (also known as the stirrup): The incus is connected to the stapes, which then transmits vibrations to the inner ear through the oval window.

#### 28. c) Narcolepsy

Explanation: Narcolepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness and sudden attacks of sleep at inappropriate times. People with narcolepsy may experience sudden and uncontrollable urges to sleep during the day, regardless of their circumstances or activities. These episodes of sleepiness can occur during various daily activities, such as working, studying, or driving, and may last from a few seconds to several minutes. In addition to excessive daytime sleepiness, individuals with narcolepsy may also experience other symptoms such as cataplexy (sudden loss of muscle tone), sleep paralysis, and vivid hallucinations upon falling asleep or waking up.

#### 29. c) Frustration Aggression Theory

Explanation: Frustration Aggression Theory posits that frustration, particularly when it occurs due to the perception of being blocked from achieving a goal, increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior. According to this theory, when individuals experience frustration, they become more prone to aggression as a means of releasing or alleviating their frustration. This

## Answer Key

aggression can be directed towards the source of frustration or displaced onto unrelated targets. Frustration can arise from various sources, such as obstacles, failures, or the actions of others, and it can manifest in different forms of aggression, including verbal, physical, or indirect aggression. Frustration Aggression Theory highlights the role of frustration as a precursor to aggression and emphasizes the importance of addressing underlying sources of frustration to prevent aggressive behavior.

### 30. c) Terror Management Theory

Explanation: Terror Management Theory (TMT) posits that self-esteem serves as a psychological defense mechanism against the existential anxiety caused by the awareness of one's mortality. According to TMT, individuals have an innate fear of death, but they also possess a strong desire for self-preservation. To manage the anxiety associated with the awareness of mortality, individuals develop various psychological mechanisms, such as cultural worldviews and self-esteem, which serve to provide a sense of meaning, purpose, and value in life. Self-esteem, in particular, acts as a buffer against thoughts of mortality by providing individuals with a sense of worth and significance. When individuals feel good about themselves and perceive themselves as valuable members of society, they are better able to cope with existential concerns and existential anxiety.

### 31. a) Sample not representative of the population

Explanation: A large standard error indicates that the sample mean is likely to vary considerably from the population mean. When the standard error is large, it suggests that the sample data points are widely spread out around the mean, indicating greater variability within the sample. This could occur for various reasons, such as having a small sample size or sampling from a population that exhibits high variability. If the sample is not representative of the population, it means that the characteristics of the sample do not accurately reflect those of the population from which it was drawn. In such cases, the sample may not provide a reliable estimate of the population parameters, leading to a large standard error.

### 32. a) Absence seizure

Explanation: An absence seizure, also known as a petit mal seizure, is characterized by a sudden and temporary impairment of consciousness without an aura. During an absence seizure, the individual may appear to be staring blankly into space, with a vacant expression and reduced responsiveness to external stimuli. The seizure typically lasts only a few seconds, and the person may not speak or respond to their surroundings during this time. Absence seizures are most commonly observed in children and are often mistaken

for daydreaming or inattention due to their brief duration and subtle symptoms. However, repeated absence seizures can interfere with daily activities and may require medical evaluation and treatment.

### 33. d) Theta and Beta waves

Explanation: During REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep, EEG (Electroencephalogram) recordings typically show a combination of theta and beta waves. Theta waves are slower brain waves associated with drowsiness and light sleep, while beta waves are faster brain waves associated with wakefulness and alertness. REM sleep is characterized by a high level of brain activity, similar to wakefulness, despite the body being in a state of muscle paralysis. The brain exhibits patterns of neural activity resembling wakefulness, including beta waves associated with alertness, as well as theta waves, which are characteristic of lighter stages of sleep.

### 34. a) Na<sup>+</sup> ions.

Explanation: The reversal to +40 mV in the context of the action potential strongly implicates the action of sodium ions as the basis for the action potential. This is because the reversal potential for sodium ions is around +40 mV, which means that sodium ions are more likely to flow into the cell at this voltage, contributing to the depolarization and the action potential. During the upstroke of the action potential, sodium channels open, allowing a rapid influx of sodium ions into the cell. This influx of positive charge causes the membrane potential to rapidly depolarize, reaching a peak around +40 mV. The reversal potential for sodium is close to this value, indicating that the driving force for sodium entry is maximal at this potential.

### 35. d) Linkage analysis

Explanation: Linkage analysis is a method used in genetics to study the inheritance patterns of genes and their association with certain traits or diseases, including mental disorders. This method relies on the identification of genetic markers that are located near genes of interest on chromosomes. By analyzing the patterns of inheritance of these markers within families, researchers can infer the likelihood of linkage between specific genetic loci and the trait or disorder under investigation. Linkage analysis is particularly useful for studying complex genetic traits, such as mental disorders, which are likely influenced by multiple genes and environmental factors. Association studies, another method mentioned, focus on identifying associations between genetic variants (such as single nucleotide polymorphisms) and traits or diseases.

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### 36. a) Causal hypothesis

Explanation: A causal hypothesis is a statement that proposes a causal relationship between variables. It typically includes at least one independent variable (the factor being manipulated or controlled) and one dependent variable (the outcome being measured or observed). Causal hypotheses are formulated based on theoretical reasoning or observations and are intended to be empirically tested through research methods such as experiments or observational studies. For example, a causal hypothesis might propose that “increased exercise leads to weight loss.” In this hypothesis, “exercise” is the independent variable, and “weight loss” is the dependent variable. The hypothesis suggests that changes in the independent variable (exercise) cause changes in the dependent variable (weight loss), and this relationship can be tested through empirical research.

### 37. d) Linguistic relativity hypothesis

Explanation: The linguistic relativity hypothesis, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis or Whorfian hypothesis, proposes that the structure and vocabulary of language influence or even determine the way people think about themselves and the world around them. In other words, different languages encode different ways of categorizing and understanding the world, which can shape cognitive processes, perceptions, and behaviors. For example, languages may vary in their grammatical categories, such as tense, aspect, or number, which can influence how speakers conceptualize time, events, or quantities.

### 38. c) Recursive thought

Explanation: Recursive thought refers to the cognitive ability to engage in perspectivetaking by considering multiple viewpoints simultaneously. It involves reasoning about what two or more people are thinking and understanding their perspectives simultaneously. This ability is essential for tasks such as understanding social interactions, interpreting intentions, and predicting behavior based on others’ mental states. For example, when engaging in recursive thought, an individual can imagine themselves in another person’s shoes while also considering their own perspective and the perspectives of others involved in a situation.

### 39. c) Just noticeable difference

Explanation: Just noticeable difference (JND), also known as difference limen, is the smallest change in a stimulus property (such as brightness, loudness, or weight) that can be detected by an observer. It represents the threshold at which a change becomes perceptible to the observer. For example, if you are presented with two lights of slightly different brightness, the just noticeable difference would be the smallest difference in brightness between the two lights that you can detect. Similarly, in other sensory modalities, such as hearing or

touch, the just noticeable difference refers to the smallest detectable change in stimulus intensity.

#### 40. c) Organizational Socialization

Explanation: Organizational socialization refers to the process through which new employees adapt to the organizational culture, norms, roles, and expectations. This process includes activities such as orientation programs, training sessions, mentorship, and informal interactions with colleagues. Orientation programs, which facilitate the entry of new entrants into an organization by providing them with information about the organization's structure, policies, procedures, and culture, are an essential component of organizational socialization. These programs help new employees become familiar with their roles, responsibilities, and the overall work environment, thus aiding in their integration into the organization.

#### 41. c) Sociometry

Explanation: Sociometry is the method of gathering and analyzing data on the choice, communication, and interaction patterns of people within groups. It was developed by Jacob L. Moreno and is often used in the field of sociology and social psychology to study interpersonal relationships, group dynamics, and social networks. Sociometry typically involves the use of surveys, questionnaires, interviews, and observational techniques to collect data on social interactions within a group. This data can then be analyzed to identify patterns of communication, friendship networks, leadership dynamics, and other social phenomena within the group.

#### 42. c) Orthographic dysgraphia

Explanation: Orthographic dysgraphia is a writing disorder characterized by the inability to spell irregularly spelled words while being able to spell regularly spelled words. Individuals with orthographic dysgraphia may have difficulty with words that do not follow typical spelling patterns or rules. Orthographic dysgraphia specifically pertains to difficulties with the orthographic (spelling) aspect of writing. Individuals with this disorder may struggle with words that do not follow regular spelling patterns or that require memorization of specific letter sequences. They may demonstrate errors such as substitutions, omissions, or additions of letters in irregularly spelled words.

#### 43. a) Absence of any structure in interaction

Explanation: T-Groups, or sensitivity training groups, are a type of organizational intervention technique designed to improve interpersonal skills, communication, and group dynamics

## Answer Key

within organizations. One of the key characteristics of T-Groups is the intentional removal or minimization of formal structure during group interactions. In T-Groups, participants engage in unstructured discussions and activities without predefined roles or hierarchies. This absence of structure encourages open communication, self-disclosure, and the exploration of interpersonal dynamics within the group.

### 44. c) Ingratiation

Explanation: Ingratiation is the process of attempting to make oneself more attractive or likeable to others by using flattery, praise, or other forms of positive reinforcement. In the context of psychological experiments where participants are aware of the research objectives, ingratiation behaviors may occur as individuals seek to portray themselves in a favorable light or to gain approval from the experimenter or other participants. Ingratiation can influence social interactions and perceptions within the experimental setting, potentially affecting participants' responses or behaviors. Participants may engage in ingratiation behaviors to enhance their perceived competence, reliability, or social desirability, particularly when they are aware of being observed or evaluated.

### 45. c) Self-serving Bias

Explanation: Self-serving bias is the tendency for individuals to attribute positive outcomes or successes to internal factors such as their own abilities, efforts, or traits, while attributing negative outcomes or failures to external factors such as luck, situational factors, or the actions of others. This bias serves to protect individuals' self-esteem and maintain a positive self-image. By attributing successes to internal factors, individuals enhance their sense of competence and self-worth. Conversely, attributing failures to external factors allows individuals to preserve their self-esteem by avoiding personal responsibility for unfavorable outcomes.

### 46. a) Normative conformity

Explanation: Normative conformity refers to the tendency for individuals to conform to group norms or expectations in order to gain acceptance, approval, or avoid rejection from the group. This type of conformity is driven by the desire to fit in and be liked by others, rather than a genuine belief in the correctness or accuracy of the group's opinions or behaviors. When individuals engage in normative conformity, they may publicly conform to the group's norms or behaviors while privately maintaining their own beliefs or opinions. This can occur even when the individual disagrees with the group's views or perceives them as incorrect.

## 47. b) Attrition in organization

Explanation: Employee turnover refers to the rate at which employees leave an organization and need to be replaced. It is a measure of the proportion of employees who leave a company over a certain period of time. This includes voluntary departures, such as resignations or retirements, as well as involuntary departures, such as terminations or layoffs. Attrition in organization accurately captures the concept of employee turnover. Attrition refers to the natural reduction in the size of a workforce due to voluntary departures, retirements, or other factors, and employee turnover is one of the key components of attrition.

## 48. c) Hydrocephaly

Explanation: Hydrocephalus is a condition characterized by the accumulation of an abnormal amount of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the brain, leading to increased pressure on the brain tissue. This accumulation can cause damage to the brain tissue and enlargement of the skull. Symptoms of hydrocephalus can vary depending on the age of onset and severity of the condition but may include headaches, vomiting, seizures, irritability, and developmental delays.

## 49. a) When the group cannot see how the person behaves

Explanation: Conformity refers to the tendency for individuals to adjust their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to align with those of a group. However, there are factors that can decrease the likelihood of conformity. States that a person is less likely to conform when the group cannot see how the person behaves. This is because conformity often involves social pressure to fit in with the group, and if the group members cannot observe the individual's behavior, there may be less pressure to conform.

## 50. d) Kruskal–Wallis test

Explanation: The Kruskal–Wallis test is a non-parametric alternative to the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for comparing the medians of three or more independent groups when the assumption of normality or equal variances is not met, or when the data are on an ordinal scale. It is used to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between the groups. Option (a) Mann-Whitney U test and option (b) The Sign test are both non-parametric tests, but they are used for comparing two independent groups and for comparing matched pairs, respectively. Option (c) Wilcoxon sign-ranked test is also a non-parametric test, but it is used for comparing matched pairs or repeated measures.

## 51. c) Rods

Explanation: Rods are photoreceptor cells in the retina of the eye that are highly sensitive to

## Answer Key

light, particularly in low-light conditions. However, rods are not responsible for color vision; instead, they only allow us to perceive shades of gray. This makes them crucial for vision in dimly lit environments or at night. Cones, on the other hand, are responsible for color vision and function best in bright light conditions. The optic nerve is responsible for transmitting visual information from the retina to the brain. The retina is the layer of tissue at the back of the eye that contains the photoreceptor cells (rods and cones) and other neurons necessary for vision.

### 52. d) Cooperation and Competition

Explanation: The “Prisoner’s Dilemma” is a classic game theory scenario that illustrates the tension between cooperation and self-interest. In this exercise, two individuals must decide whether to cooperate with each other or act in their own self-interest. The outcomes depend on the choices made by both parties. Option (a) Pro-social and antisocial behavior, (c) Aggression and destructiveness, and (b) Violence and dehumanization, while related to social behavior, are not specifically highlighted in the Prisoner’s Dilemma. The dilemma primarily focuses on the interplay between cooperation and competition, as individuals must weigh the potential benefits of cooperation against the risk of exploitation by the other party.

### 53. d) Selection bias

Explanation: Selection bias refers to a threat to internal validity in an experiment where groups are not equivalent at the beginning of the study with respect to the dependent variable. This can occur if there is a systematic difference between the groups being compared, such as differences in characteristics or attributes that affect the outcome of the study. It can undermine the ability to draw accurate conclusions about the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

### 54. c) Most people believe they perceive things accurately

Explanation: Naïve realism refers to the tendency for individuals to believe that their perception of reality is accurate and objective, and that others who see things differently are biased or mistaken. This cognitive bias leads people to assume that their own perspective is the “correct” one and to attribute differences in perception to the biases or shortcomings of others. Essentially, individuals assume that they see the world as it truly is, without recognizing the influence of their own subjective interpretations and biases. This can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, and difficulties in communication, as people may be unaware of their own biases and may struggle to understand alternative viewpoints.

55. b) 16.5

Explanation: To find the median of a set of numbers, you arrange them in ascending order and then identify the middle value.

For the given set of scores: 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20

Arranging them in ascending order: 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20

Since there are 6 numbers, the median will be the average of the two middle numbers (when there is an even number of values).

The two middle numbers are 15 and 18.

So, the median =  $(15 + 18) / 2 = 33 / 2 = 16.5$

56. c) The tendency for a dominant point of view in a group to be strengthened to a more extreme position after a group discussion

Explanation: Group polarization refers to the phenomenon where the initial tendencies of individual group members become more extreme following group discussion or interaction. Essentially, if group members initially lean towards a certain viewpoint or attitude, discussion within the group tends to reinforce and amplify those initial inclinations, leading to a shift towards more extreme positions. This occurs because during group discussions, individuals are exposed to additional arguments and perspectives that support their initial beliefs, leading them to become more confident and entrenched in their opinions. As a result, group polarization can lead to the adoption of riskier or more extreme decisions or behaviors than those made by individuals acting alone.

57. a) Tokenism

Explanation: Tokenism refers to the practice of making only a symbolic effort to include members of minority groups, usually by including a small number of individuals in an otherwise homogeneous group. In the context of reverse discrimination policies or programs, tokenism may occur when individuals from majority groups perceive that they are being treated unfairly due to affirmative action or diversity initiatives. As a result, there might be overt compliance with diversity policies, such as hiring a few individuals from underrepresented groups, without addressing deeper issues of inequality or systemic discrimination. This can lead to resentment or a sense of tokenism among both majority and minority group members, as genuine efforts toward diversity and inclusion may be lacking.

58. d) Double bind experiment

Explanation: In a double bind experiment, neither the subjects nor the individuals interacting with them on behalf of the experimenter are aware of the specifics of the experiment. This

## Answer Key

design helps minimize biases and expectations that could influence the results. It ensures that both the participants and the experimenters are blind to certain conditions or variables being manipulated, thus reducing the potential for bias or expectancy effects. Double blind experiments are commonly used in clinical trials and psychological research to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

### 59. d) Temporal summation

Explanation: Temporal summation is the method of combination in neural processing that relies on the successive accumulation of neurotransmitter signals over time. In this process, multiple impulses from the same presynaptic neuron are rapidly transmitted, causing the postsynaptic neuron to generate an action potential. This mechanism allows for the integration of multiple signals arriving at the synapse close together in time, effectively increasing the likelihood of reaching the threshold for firing an action potential. Temporal summation contrasts with spatial summation, which involves the simultaneous activation of multiple presynaptic neurons converging onto a single postsynaptic neuron.

### 60. d) Sexual and aggressive instinctual urges

Explanation: According to Psychoanalytic theory, developed by Sigmund Freud, a person's behavior is primarily motivated by unconscious sexual and aggressive instinctual urges. Freud believed that human behavior is largely driven by the interactions between the id, ego, and superego. The id operates on the pleasure principle, seeking immediate gratification of basic needs and desires, including those related to sex and aggression. These instinctual urges are often repressed or redirected by the ego and superego, which represent the reality principle and societal norms, respectively. Freud argued that understanding and addressing these unconscious drives is crucial for understanding human behavior and treating psychological disorders.

### 61. b) Achievement-oriented leader

Explanation: According to the Path-Goal Leadership Theory, the leader who sets challenging goals for associates and shows confidence that they will attain these goals and perform well is called an Achievement-oriented leader. This type of leader emphasizes high performance and sets ambitious but achievable goals for their team members. They provide clear expectations, guidance, and feedback to support their followers in reaching these objectives. By fostering a results-driven environment and instilling a sense of accomplishment, achievement-oriented leaders motivate their team members to excel and overcome obstacles.

62. d) (1,9)

Explanation: According to The Managerial Grid, also known as the Leadership Grid, is a framework developed by Robert Blake and Jane Mouton to assess leadership styles based on two primary dimensions: Concern for Production: This represents the leader's focus on achieving organizational goals and completing tasks efficiently. Concern for People: This represents the leader's emphasis on employee well-being, relationships, and creating a positive work environment.

63. c) Task identity

Explanation: In the Hackman and Oldham Job Characteristics Model, "task identity" refers to the extent to which a job involves completing a whole and identifiable piece of work, from beginning to end. It relates to whether the job allows employees to see the results of their efforts and contributes to a sense of accomplishment and meaningfulness in their work. So, in the context of the question, task identity reflects how complete a module of work the employee performs, as it involves understanding the entirety of a task and seeing it through to completion.

64. d) High intimacy, low passion, high commitment

Explanation: Sternberg's Theory of Love identifies three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment. Companionate love is characterized by high levels of intimacy and commitment but low levels of passion. This means that individuals in companionate relationships feel emotionally close to each other, share deep bonds, and are committed to each other's well-being and the relationship's longevity. However, they may not experience the intense physical or romantic attraction associated with passionate love. Instead, their connection is based on mutual understanding, respect, and shared experiences, fostering a stable and enduring partnership over time.

65. a) Modern

Explanation: The characteristics described—knowledge based on logic, reason, and a singular, knowable reality—are emblematic of the modern era. During the modern period, which roughly spans from the 17th to the late 20th century, there was a strong emphasis on rationality, scientific inquiry, and the belief in objective truths that could be uncovered through systematic observation and analysis. This era saw significant advancements in various fields, including science, philosophy, and technology, leading to the Enlightenment and the Age of Reason. In contrast, postmodernism emerged as a critical response to modernist ideas, questioning the notion of absolute truths and embracing subjectivity, relativism, and skepticism toward grand narratives.

## Answer Key

### 66. d) Group Polarization

#### 67. d) If they like the person sending the message

Explanation: People are more likely to be persuaded by a message if they have a favorable attitude toward the communicator. This liking can be based on various factors such as attractiveness, similarity, or perceived expertise of the communicator. When individuals like the person sending the message, they tend to be more receptive and open to considering the message content. Other factors like forewarning about the message or the communicator's vested interest may also influence persuasion but may not necessarily override the impact of liking the communicator.

#### 68. d) Most people in industrialized societies get more sleep than they feel they need.

Explanation: The statement suggests that most people in industrialized societies get more sleep than they feel they need, which is not supported by the provided sources. In fact, the sources indicate that sleep deprivation is a common issue in industrialized societies, particularly among adolescents. For example, the study mentioned in the sources found that over 75% of adolescents in both rural agricultural settings and urban societies slept less than 9 hours a day, which is below the recommended sleep quota.

#### 69. c) Presence of informal communication

Explanation: Rumors often thrive in environments where informal communication channels are prevalent. In workplaces, informal communication networks, such as watercooler conversations or social gatherings, can spread rumors rapidly. These channels may not always convey accurate information, leading to the proliferation of rumors. Moreover, informal communication often lacks the checks and balances present in formal communication channels, making it easier for misinformation to spread unchecked. Therefore, understanding rumors in the workplace requires recognizing the significance of informal communication channels and their role in shaping organizational dynamics and perceptions.

#### 70. b) Thalamus

Explanation: The thalamus serves as a relay station for sensory information, playing a crucial role in directing sensory signals to the appropriate areas of the cerebral cortex for further processing. It receives sensory input from various parts of the body and routes this information to the corresponding areas of the brain for interpretation and response. Additionally, the thalamus is involved in regulating consciousness, sleep, and alertness.

Overall, it acts as a central hub for sensory and motor signals, facilitating communication between different regions of the brain.

71. d) Two overlapping bell-shaped curves.

Explanation: Equal means imply that the average values of two distributions are the same. Equal standard deviations mean that the spread or variability of the scores around the mean is the same for both distributions. The two overlapping bell-shaped curves represent two normal distributions with the same mean and the same standard deviation, which is why they overlap perfectly. This indicates that not only are their central tendencies (means) identical, but their spreads (standard deviations) are also equal.

72. c) Samples are drawn at random without replacement

Explanation: In Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), the assumption is that samples are drawn randomly from their respective populations. However, the samples are typically drawn with replacement, meaning that each individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample each time it is drawn. This is different from drawing samples without replacement, where once an individual is selected for a sample, they cannot be selected again for subsequent samples.

73. (d) Modelling, role playing, social reinforcement, transfer of training.

Explanation:

Modelling: This is the initial step where a trainer demonstrates the desired behavior or skill to the trainees.

Role playing: Trainees then engage in role-playing exercises where they practice the behavior they observed during the modelling phase.

Social reinforcement: Feedback and reinforcement are provided to trainees during and after the role-playing exercises to reinforce correct behaviors and address any areas needing improvement.

Transfer of training: Finally, trainees apply the learned behavior or skill to their actual job or real-life situations, ensuring that the training has been effectively transferred and implemented.

74. c) Cryogenic

Explanation: The histological method of brain lesion typically involves:

Fixation and sectioning: Brain tissue is fixed to preserve its structure and then sliced into thin sections for examination.

Staining: The sections are stained to enhance the contrast and visibility of cellular structures.

## Answer Key

Electron microscopy: This technique allows for detailed examination of cellular ultrastructure, often at the level of individual organelles.

Cryogenic techniques, which involve freezing tissue for preservation, are not typically part of standard histological methods for brain lesions.

### 75. c) Hope Self-Efficacy, Resilience, Optimism

Explanation: Psychological Capital, often abbreviated as PsyCap, consists of four core components:

Hope: Having a positive outlook toward achieving goals and persevering through obstacles.

Self-Efficacy: Belief in one's ability to successfully accomplish tasks and overcome challenges.

Resilience: The capacity to bounce back from adversity, setbacks, and stressors.

Optimism: A positive mindset characterized by expecting favorable outcomes and seeing opportunities in difficult situations.

### 76. d) Test-retest reliability

Explanation: Test-retest reliability is not used to estimate internal consistency reliability. Instead, it assesses the consistency of scores over time by administering the same test to the same group of individuals on two separate occasions and then correlating the scores obtained. On the other hand, coefficient alpha (Cronbach's alpha), split-half reliability, and Kuder Richardson Formula 20 are all methods used to estimate internal consistency reliability.

Coefficient alpha assesses the average correlation among items within a scale, indicating how closely related items are to each other. Split-half reliability involves splitting the test into two halves and correlating the scores between the two halves.

Kuder Richardson Formula 20 is specifically used for assessing the internal consistency of tests with dichotomous (yes/no) items, providing an estimate of reliability similar to coefficient alpha.

### 77. a) Random responding model

Explanation: The random responding model is not a model of test scoring. Ipsative model: This model compares an individual's responses within the same test, focusing on relative strengths and weaknesses rather than absolute scores. Categorical model: This model categorizes responses into predefined categories or levels, often used in rating scales or Likert-type items. Cumulative model: In this model, respondents accumulate points or scores across different sections or items of the test, leading to a total cumulative score.

### 78. c) Replacement charts.

Explanation: Replacement charts are essential tools in human resource management (HRM) that help organizations anticipate future vacancies in key positions and identify potential candidates to fill those roles. These charts typically outline the current incumbents in various positions along with potential successors or candidates who could step into those roles in the event of a vacancy. By maintaining replacement charts, organizations can ensure continuity of operations, plan for succession, and develop talent pipelines. These charts provide valuable insights into the readiness of individuals to take on new responsibilities, allowing HR departments to proactively address staffing needs and minimize disruptions in organizational functioning.

79. a)  $k-1$ .

Explanation: In the context of analysis of variance (ANOVA), where  $k$  represents the number of groups, the degrees of freedom (df) for between groups is calculated as  $k-1$ . This represents the number of independent pieces of information available from the group means. Each group contributes one degree of freedom, but the overall variation among the means is constrained by the mean of all the groups. Therefore, for three groups, the degrees of freedom for between groups is  $3-1=2$ .

80. d) Expert power base.

Explanation: Expert power base refers to the influence a person has due to their expertise, knowledge, or skills in a particular area. In the scenario described, the employee's value in the organization stems from their possession of valuable information and knowledge, indicating that their influence is derived from their expertise. This type of power can be significant in decision-making processes, problem-solving, and guiding others due to the trust and respect earned through demonstrated competence.

81. a) A= activating event; B= Beliefs about the event; C= Consequences of the belief about the Event.

Explanation: The ABC model within the cognitive approach refers to the sequence of events that occur in cognitive therapy. It stands for Activating event, Beliefs about the event, and Consequences of the belief about the event. This model highlights how our interpretations (beliefs) about an event influence our emotional and behavioral responses (consequences). It is a fundamental concept in cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and helps individuals recognize and challenge irrational or unhelpful beliefs to promote more adaptive responses.

82. d) Retrograde amnesia.

Explanation: Retrograde amnesia refers to the loss of memory for events that occurred

## Answer Key

before a brain injury or trauma. It is characterized by the inability to recall past memories or previously learned information. This type of amnesia contrasts with anterograde amnesia, which involves the inability to form new memories after the onset of amnesia. Retrograde amnesia can result from various causes, such as head injuries, strokes, or electroconvulsive therapy. It may affect memories of recent events or those from further in the past, depending on the extent and location of the brain damage.

83. d) All of these.

Explanation: Attraction is influenced by various factors, including: a) How similar people are to each other: Similarity in attitudes, values, interests, and personality traits often leads to attraction between individuals. People are generally more attracted to others who share commonalities with them. b) Whether people live or work in the same neighborhood: Proximity or geographical closeness can facilitate interaction and increase the likelihood of attraction. People who live or work in the same neighborhood may have more opportunities to meet and develop relationships. c) Whether liking is reciprocated: Reciprocal liking, where feelings of attraction are mutual between individuals, plays a significant role in the development of relationships.

84. d) Encephalitis.

Explanation: Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain, typically caused by viral infections, although it can also result from bacterial infections or exposure to toxic chemicals. It can lead to symptoms such as fever, headache, confusion, seizures, and in severe cases, coma or death. Viral causes of encephalitis include herpes simplex virus, West Nile virus, and enteroviruses, among others. Treatment usually involves supportive care and antiviral medications if the cause is viral.

85. c) Snowball sampling.

Explanation: Snowball sampling is a non-random sampling method used when studying populations that are difficult to reach or locate. In this method, the researcher starts with a small number of known cases and then asks those individuals to refer other potential participants. This process continues, with new participants referring more participants, creating a "snowball" effect. Snowball sampling is particularly useful when studying populations that are rare, hidden, or stigmatized, such as drug users, homeless individuals, or victims of a particular crime. It allows researchers to access a wider range of participants than they might through traditional sampling methods.

86. b) Foot in the door technique.

Explanation: The foot-in-the-door technique is a social influence strategy based on the principle of commitment and consistency. It involves making a small initial request that a person is likely to agree to, then following it up with a larger request. Once a person has agreed to the small request, they are more likely to comply with the larger request due to the desire to maintain consistency with their past behavior and self-perception. For example, a charity might start by asking someone to sign a petition for a cause they care about (small request), and then later ask them to make a donation to the same cause (larger request).

87. b) Standard deviation, sample size.

Explanation: The standard error of the mean (SEM) is a measure of how much the sample mean is likely to vary from the population mean. It is calculated as the standard deviation of the population divided by the square root of the sample size. Therefore, the standard error of the mean depends on two factors: the standard deviation of the population (which reflects the variability within the population) and the sample size (larger samples tend to produce more reliable estimates of the population mean, resulting in a smaller standard error).

88. d) Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

Explanation: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a technique used in radiology to visualize internal structures of the body in detail. It utilizes a strong magnetic field and radio waves to generate images of organs and tissues. Unlike other imaging techniques such as Computerized Tomography (CT), which use X-rays, MRI does not involve ionizing radiation, making it safer for repeated use. MRI provides high-resolution images and is particularly useful for imaging soft tissues such as the brain, muscles, and organs.

89. d) Proximity.

Explanation: The law of proximity, a principle in Gestalt psychology, states that objects or marks that are close to one another are perceived as belonging to the same group or pattern. This tendency to perceive nearby elements as related is fundamental to how we organize visual information. For example, in a series of dots or marks, those that are physically closer together are perceived as forming a cohesive group or pattern. This principle illustrates how our perceptual system organizes stimuli based on their spatial relationships, helping us make sense of the visual world around us.

90. a) Frequency polygon

Explanation: A frequency polygon is a graph that represents the frequencies of different categories or intervals by connecting the midpoints of the tops of the bars in a histogram

## Answer Key

with straight lines. This creates a polygon shape, with the points representing the frequencies plotted at their respective class intervals. Frequency polygons are useful for displaying the distribution of data and for comparing different datasets visually. They are particularly effective when you want to show changes in data over time or across different groups.

91. b) A positivist paradigm.

Explanation: Quantitative research is typically associated with a positivist paradigm, which emphasizes objectivity, measurement, and the use of statistical analysis to study phenomena. In positivist research, the goal is to identify causal relationships between variables through systematic observation and experimentation. This approach often involves collecting numerical data and analyzing it using statistical methods to test hypotheses and make predictions about the population being studied.

92. a) Cognitive dissonance.

Explanation: Cognitive dissonance theory, proposed by Leon Festinger, suggests that when individuals hold conflicting beliefs or attitudes, they experience psychological discomfort or dissonance. In the context described, cognitive dissonance occurs when there's a misalignment between one's attitudes and behavior. For example, if someone believes strongly in the importance of environmental conservation but regularly engages in activities that harm the environment, they may experience cognitive dissonance. This discomfort motivates individuals to reduce the dissonance by either changing their behavior (e.g., becoming more environmentally friendly) or their attitudes (e.g., downplaying the importance of environmental conservation).

93. d) High in extroversion and low in neuroticism.

Explanation: Costa and McCrae's research, based on the Five Factor Model of personality, suggests that individuals who score high in extroversion tend to be sociable, outgoing, and energetic. They enjoy social interactions and derive energy from being around others. On the other hand, individuals who score low in neuroticism are emotionally stable, calm, and less prone to experiencing negative emotions such as anxiety and depression. Therefore, individuals who score high in extroversion and low in neuroticism are likely to have a more positive and stable emotional disposition, which may contribute to their overall happiness and well-being.

94. c) Human Relations Movement.

Explanation: The 'Relay assembly room studies', 'bank wiring room study', and 'illumination

studies' are associated with the Human Relations Movement, which emerged as a reaction to the Scientific Management approach pioneered by Frederick Taylor. The Hawthorne studies, conducted at the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company in the late 1920s and early 1930s, were a series of experiments that aimed to investigate the effects of various factors on worker productivity.

95. a) scatter plot.

Explanation: A scatter plot is a graphical representation that displays the relationship between two variables. In a scatter plot, each data point represents an experimental subject in the study, and the position of the point in the two-dimensional space corresponds to the values of the two variables being studied. Scatter plots are particularly useful for visualizing the relationship between two continuous variables and for identifying patterns or trends in the data. They are commonly used in exploratory data analysis and in scientific research to understand the nature and strength of the relationship between variables.

96. d) Greater.

Explanation: The power of a statistical test refers to its ability to detect a true effect or difference when it exists in the population. A larger sample size typically leads to a smaller standard error of the mean, which in turn increases the precision of the estimate of the population parameter. With a smaller standard error, the sample mean becomes a more accurate estimate of the population mean. When the standard error of the mean decreases due to a larger sample size, the distribution of sample means becomes narrower. This means that the sampling distribution of the mean becomes more concentrated around the true population mean.

97. d) Response set.

Explanation: Response set refers to a tendency or bias in respondents to answer questions in a consistent pattern that is not necessarily reflective of their true feelings or beliefs. This bias can manifest in various ways, including social desirability bias, which leads respondents to provide answers that they believe are socially acceptable or desirable rather than expressing their true opinions. In the context described in the question, the tendency to answer questions in a way that is most complimentary and flattering to the respondents reflects a form of response set related to social desirability bias. Respondents may feel inclined to provide responses that present themselves in a positive light, even if those responses do not accurately reflect their actual thoughts, feelings, or behaviors.

98. d) snowball sampling.

## Answer Key

Explanation: Snowball sampling, also known as chain referral sampling, is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. This method is often used when the population of interest is hard to reach or locate, as in the case of marginalized or hidden populations like transgenders. In the scenario described, Sheetal interviews participants as she meets them and asks them to recommend another participant. This process continues, with each participant potentially referring additional participants, creating a “snowball” effect.

99. c) Visual agnosia.

Explanation: Visual agnosia is a neurological disorder characterized by the inability to recognize and identify objects or people despite having intact vision. It is caused by damage to the brain, particularly the visual association areas. Individuals with visual agnosia can see objects clearly but cannot interpret or understand what they are seeing. This condition can occur following brain injury, stroke, or other neurological conditions affecting the visual processing areas.

100. a) Non-declarative memory.

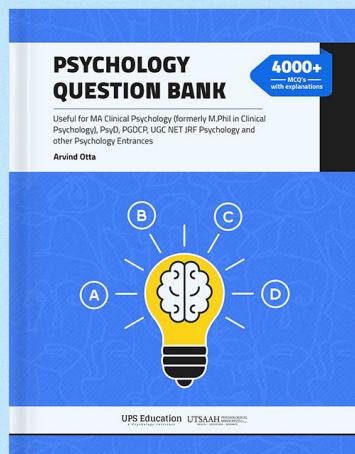
Explanation: Non-declarative memory, also known as implicit or procedural memory, refers to the memory for skills and procedures that are performed automatically without conscious awareness. These memories are formed through repeated practice and experience and do not require conscious effort to recall. Examples include riding a bicycle, tying shoelaces, or playing a musical instrument. Unlike declarative memory, which involves conscious recall of facts and events, non-declarative memory involves unconscious learning and retention of skills and habits. These memories are often long-lasting and can be retrieved without conscious effort, allowing individuals to focus on other tasks simultaneously.

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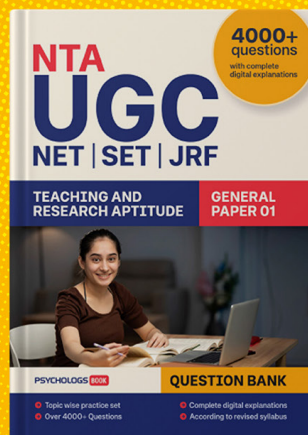


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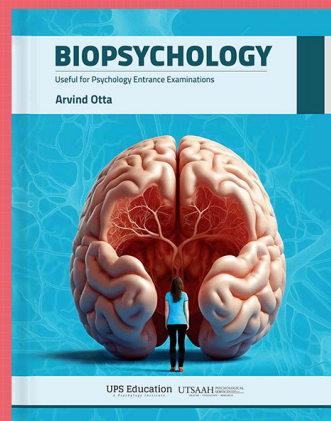


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## About the author

Arvind Otta is a prevalent name who has been working continuously for many years toward human rights and equality for persons suffering from mental health issues and playing a vital role in reducing stigma and taboos related to mental health. He has been awarded the Gold medal by the contemporary Lok Sabha Speaker in 2003 and Asia's Youngest Best Mental Health Professional in 2018.

Arvind Otta currently serves as the editor-in-chief of Psychologs magazine, India's only print mental health magazine.

Arvind Otta has been teaching Psychology for the past 15 years and has helped over 10000 students crack various psychology entrance exams. He has authored 8 books on mental health and psychology, wrote 120+ articles & editorials on mental health, and delivered more than 11000 hours of lectures on various platforms, and this process is continuing.

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