

PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

Arvind Otta



Practice Set-I

1. a) psychodynamic.

Explanation: Psychodynamic theories propose that personality is shaped by unconscious, often sexual, motivations and conflicts, as posited by Sigmund Freud and later developed by theorists such as Carl Jung and Erik Erikson. These theories emphasize the role of the unconscious mind and early childhood experiences in shaping personality.

2. b) explanatory style.

Explanation: Bandura and Rotter proposed that a person's expectancies, or beliefs about the outcomes of their actions, become a critical part of their explanatory style. Explanatory style refers to how individuals explain the causes of events that happen to them, which in turn influences their behavior, emotions, and overall well-being. This concept is central to social-cognitive theories of personality, which emphasize the interaction between cognitive processes, behavior, and environmental factors in shaping personality.

3. b) repression.

Explanation: Repression is a defense mechanism identified by Freud, which involves the unconscious blocking of unacceptable thoughts, feelings, and memories to protect oneself from anxiety or distress. When you forget an embarrassing thing you said at work, it's likely that your mind has repressed the memory, preventing it from consciously surfacing to protect your self-esteem and reduce discomfort.

4. b) alarm reaction, resistance, exhaustion.

Explanation: Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) describes the body's response to stress in three stages: alarm reaction, resistance, and exhaustion. In the alarm reaction stage, the body initially reacts to the stressor, mobilizing its resources. Then, in the resistance stage, the body attempts to cope with the stressor and maintain physiological stability. Finally, in the exhaustion stage, if the stress continues and resources are depleted, the body's ability to resist the stress decreases, leading to various health problems.

5. b) learned to balance conformity and nonconformity as well as self-control and spontaneity.

Explanation: Well-adjusted individuals typically exhibit a balance between conformity and

nonconformity, as well as between self-control and spontaneity. They are able to navigate social expectations while also expressing their individuality, and they can regulate their behavior appropriately in different situations. This balance contributes to their overall psychological health and adaptability.

6. d) all of the above.

Explanation: During a panic attack, a person may experience overwhelming anxiety, palpitations (rapid or irregular heartbeat), choking sensations or difficulty breathing, and a range of other symptoms such as sweating, trembling, chest pain, dizziness, and feelings of impending doom or loss of control. Panic attacks can be extremely distressing and debilitating, often leading individuals to seek immediate medical or psychological help.

7. d) cell body.

Explanation: The cell body, also known as the soma or soma cell, is the metabolic center of the neuron. It contains the nucleus and other organelles responsible for various cellular processes, including metabolism, protein synthesis, and energy production. While dendrites receive signals from other neurons and axons transmit signals to other neurons, the cell body integrates these signals and carries out the necessary metabolic functions to maintain the neuron's health and activity.

8. d) endorphins.

Explanation: Morphine and other opiates are able to bind to the receptor sites for endorphins. Endorphins are neurotransmitters that act as natural painkillers and are involved in regulating mood and emotions. When opiates bind to endorphin receptors in the brain, they mimic the effects of endorphins, resulting in pain relief, euphoria, and sedation.

9. d) right.

Explanation: The right hemisphere of the cerebral cortex is usually dominant in spatial tasks. This hemisphere is associated with processing spatial information, such as understanding spatial relationships between objects, navigating in physical space, and interpreting visual-spatial information. Additionally, the right hemisphere tends to be more involved in holistic and intuitive thinking, which can be advantageous in tasks that require spatial reasoning.

10. d) both (A) and (C).

Explanation: REM sleep is also known as paradoxical sleep because, despite the brain being

Answer Key

highly active and exhibiting desynchronized EEG patterns similar to waking states, the body experiences muscle atonia, or paralysis, preventing physical movement. This state is often described as “paradoxical” because the brain is active while the body is effectively immobilized. Additionally, REM sleep is characterized by desynchronized sleep patterns, referring to the irregular and fast-paced activity of the brain during this stage, as opposed to the more synchronized patterns seen in non-REM sleep.

11. b) lens.

Explanation: The lens of the eye is responsible for adjusting its shape in order to focus on objects at different distances. This process, known as accommodation, allows the eye to focus light rays onto the retina, which then sends signals to the brain for visual processing. By changing its shape, the lens can alter the focal point of incoming light to maintain clear vision whether the object is near or far.

12. b) cornea.

Explanation: The cornea is the clear, transparent, protective coating over the front part of the eye. It acts as a barrier to protect the eye from dust, germs, and other harmful particles while also contributing to the eye’s ability to focus light onto the retina. Additionally, the cornea plays a crucial role in vision by refracting light as it enters the eye, helping to create a clear image on the retina.

13. a) unfavorable attitude; unfair act.

Explanation: Prejudice refers to a negative or unfavorable attitude, belief, or judgment held about a particular group of people without sufficient evidence or justification. Discrimination, on the other hand, involves unfair or unjust actions or treatment directed towards individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, religion, or ethnicity. Therefore, prejudice is to an unfavorable attitude as discrimination is to an unfair act.

14. a) Deindividuation.

Explanation: Deindividuation is a process by which individuals lose their sense of identity and feel anonymous in a large group. This can lead to a reduction in self-awareness and inhibition, making individuals more likely to engage in behaviors they might not normally engage in when alone or in smaller groups. Deindividuation can be influenced by factors such as anonymity, group size, and arousal, and it has been associated with behaviors ranging from prosocial actions to antisocial behaviors.

15. a) groupthink.

Explanation: Groupthink refers to a phenomenon where there is so much pressure from the group to conform that individuals do not feel free to express critical ideas or dissenting opinions. In such situations, group members prioritize harmony and consensus over critical thinking and may suppress their own doubts or reservations to maintain group cohesion. Groupthink can lead to flawed decision-making processes and outcomes, as important alternatives or perspectives may not be considered.

16. (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation:

Assertion (A) is true. The computational approach does involve a rigorous, mathematically oriented analysis of certain aspects of visual perception, often derived from computer simulation and artificial intelligence. This approach seeks to understand perception through modeling and simulating cognitive processes using mathematical and computational tools.

Reason (R) is also true. The neurophysiological approach argues that sensory and perceptual phenomena are best explained by known neural and physiological mechanisms serving sensory structures. This approach emphasizes studying the underlying biological and physiological mechanisms involved in perception.

However, (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). These are two different approaches to understanding perception and do not necessarily explain each other. The computational approach focuses on mathematical modeling and simulation, while the neurophysiological approach emphasizes understanding biological mechanisms. Therefore, while both statements are true, they represent distinct perspectives on visual perception.

17. c) ratio

Explanation: In the context of measurement scales, the ratio scale is the one that allows for the comparison of measurements in terms of multiples or ratios. On a ratio scale, measurements have a true zero point, meaning that a value of zero indicates the absence of the measured attribute. With a ratio scale, one measurement can be considered twice as large as another if it is indeed twice the value of the other measurement.

18. c) the frequency of a sound

Explanation: Hertz (Hz) is a unit of measurement used to quantify the frequency of a sound wave. It represents the number of cycles or oscillations per second. The higher the frequency, the higher-pitched the sound.

Answer Key

19. d) REM

Explanation: REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep is often referred to as paradoxical sleep because, despite the brain being highly active, the body's muscles are typically paralyzed. This stage of sleep is characterized by rapid eye movements, increased brain activity, and vivid dreams.

20. a) Tolerance

Explanation: Tolerance is demonstrated when higher doses of a drug are required to achieve the same effect that was initially experienced with lower doses. This phenomenon occurs due to the body adapting to the presence of the drug, leading to decreased sensitivity to its effects over time.

21. a) experimental

Explanation: The experimental research method should be used if the cause of a behavior is to be determined. In experimental research, researchers manipulate variables to observe the effect on behavior, allowing them to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables.

22. d) unconscious desires

Explanation: Freud believed that our behavior is controlled by unconscious desires. According to Freudian psychoanalytic theory, human behavior is heavily influenced by unconscious motivations, desires, and conflicts that are often hidden from conscious awareness.

23. c) experimenter bias

Explanation: Expectations by the experimenter that may have an effect on the results of an experiment are called experimenter bias. This bias occurs when the experimenter's expectations or beliefs about the outcome of the experiment inadvertently influence the results, leading to biased interpretations or conclusions.

24. a) medulla

Explanation: Breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure are controlled by the medulla, which is part of the brainstem. The medulla regulates vital autonomic functions, including respiration, cardiovascular activity, and reflexes such as swallowing and vomiting.

25. c) 3 2 4 1

Explanation:

- (A) Adler - (III) Fictional Finalisms
- (B) Bandura - (II) Triadic Reciprocal causation
- (C) Jung - (IV) Principle of Equivalence
- (D) Horney - (I) Basic anxiety

26. d) melatonin

Explanation: People may be able to adjust their biological clocks to prevent jet lag by taking small amounts of the hormone melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles, and supplementing with it can help reset the body's internal clock when traveling across time zones, thereby reducing symptoms of jet lag.

27. b) opiates

Explanation: Drugs such as heroin that dull the senses and induce feelings of euphoria and relaxation are classified as opiates. Opiates are a class of drugs derived from the opium poppy plant, and they are known for their pain-relieving and sedative effects.

28. c) the loud noise

Explanation: In the experiment with Little Albert, the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) was the loud noise. This loud noise was paired with the unconditioned response (UCR) of fear in Little Albert.

29. b) primary reinforcer

Explanation: Food and water are considered primary reinforcers because they are innately satisfying and do not require any learning to become reinforcing. They satisfy basic physiological needs such as hunger and thirst.

30. d) punisher

Explanation: Any stimulus that follows a behavior and decreases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated is called a punisher. Punishers are used in operant conditioning to decrease the frequency of undesirable behaviors.

31. d) photographic memory

Explanation: Photographic memory, also known as eidetic memory, refers to the ability to vividly recall images, sounds, or objects with great detail after only a short exposure to them. This term is often used to describe individuals who can recall visual information in a manner similar to looking at a photograph. However, it's essential to note that true photographic memory, where one can recall detailed images with perfect accuracy, is rare

Answer Key

and not fully understood by scientists.

32. d) intelligence

Explanation: The abilities involved in learning and adaptive behavior are typically categorized under the label of intelligence. Intelligence encompasses various cognitive abilities such as problem-solving, reasoning, memory, comprehension, and creativity, which are essential for adapting to new situations and environments. It's a broad construct that can be assessed through various measures, including standardized tests and observations of behavior.

33. a) heuristics

Explanation: Heuristics are rules of thumb or strategies that may not guarantee a solution but can assist in reaching one more efficiently or bringing it within reach. These strategies are often used in problem-solving and decision-making, allowing individuals to make educated guesses or approximations when faced with complex or uncertain situations. Heuristics help in narrowing down possibilities and guiding the search for solutions, even though they may not always lead to the optimal outcome.

34. b) the unique abilities of each individual

Explanation: Gardner's approach to intelligence, known as the theory of multiple intelligences, emphasizes that intelligence is not a single, fixed entity but rather a diverse set of abilities and talents that vary among individuals. According to Gardner, there are multiple forms of intelligence, including linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic intelligence. This approach highlights the importance of recognizing and nurturing the unique strengths and talents of each person, rather than focusing solely on traditional measures of intelligence or academic skills.

35. c) Egocentrism

Explanation: Egocentrism refers to an individual's tendency to perceive and interpret everything from their own perspective, often having difficulty understanding or considering other viewpoints. This concept is particularly significant in developmental psychology, where it is commonly observed in young children who are not yet able to see things from another person's perspective.

36. c) sensory-motor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operation

Explanation:

Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development outlines four stages that children go through as they develop cognitive abilities. The correct order of these stages is:

Sensory-motor stage (birth to 2 years): Infants learn about the world through their senses and actions.

Preoperational stage (2 to 7 years): Children begin to use language and think symbolically, but their thinking is still intuitive and egocentric.

Concrete operational stage (7 to 11 years): Children start to think logically about concrete events and understand the concepts of conservation, reversibility, and cause and effect.

Formal operational stage (12 years and up): Adolescents develop the ability to think abstractly, logically, and systematically.

37. d) distrustful; dependent

Explanation: Authoritarian parents are characterized by strict rules and high expectations, often leading to children who may be distrustful and less socially adept. Permissive parents, on the other hand, are lenient and indulgent, which can result in children who are dependent and lack self-discipline.

38. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: Assertion (A) states that solving a problem typically involves reasoning from a long-term goal to short-term goals, breaking down the process into manageable steps. Reason (R) supports this by explaining that generating short-term goals is essential for finding the most suitable solution to the problem, as it provides a structured approach to tackling complex issues. Therefore, (R) correctly explains (A), and both statements are true.

39. c) socialization

Explanation: The socialization process teaches children what behaviors and attitudes are appropriate in their family, among their friends, and within their culture. Socialization involves learning and internalizing the norms, values, and customs of society, which helps individuals function effectively within their social environment. This process occurs through interactions with parents, peers, teachers, and other influential figures throughout a child's development.

40. c) schedule of reinforcement

Explanation: In partial reinforcement, the plan for when to reinforce correct behaviors is called a schedule of reinforcement. This schedule determines the specific conditions under which reinforcement is delivered, such as after a certain number of responses (ratio schedules) or after a specific amount of time has passed (interval schedules). Different

Answer Key

schedules of reinforcement can impact the strength and rate of the learned behavior.

41. d) Chunking

Explanation: Chunking results in more material being stored in short-term memory because the information is grouped together. This process involves organizing individual pieces of information into larger, more manageable units (chunks), making it easier to remember and recall them. For example, breaking down a long string of numbers into smaller groups can help improve retention and recall.

42. c) the setting in which you learned information can serve as a retrieval cue to help you later recall that material

Explanation: Research on implicit and explicit memory suggests that the environment or context in which information is initially learned can act as a powerful retrieval cue, aiding in the recall of that material later. This is known as context-dependent memory. The other statements are inaccurate: people with amnesia are more likely to lose explicit memory (conscious recall of facts and events) than implicit memory (unconscious skills and procedures), and anesthesia typically affects explicit memory more than implicit memory.

43. a) interference

Explanation: According to the interference theory, information in short-term memory can get pushed aside or confused by other information. This theory suggests that new information can interfere with the retention of previously learned information (retroactive interference), and previously learned information can interfere with the retention of new information (proactive interference).

44. c) aggressive

Explanation:

Purposefully inflicting harm on others is known as aggressive behavior. This behavior can manifest in various forms, including physical aggression (e.g., hitting, pushing), verbal aggression (e.g., yelling, insulting), or relational aggression (e.g., spreading rumors, excluding others). Aggressive behavior can be motivated by factors such as anger, frustration, or the desire to dominate or control others.

45. a) drives

Explanation: Hunger or thirst are examples of a state of tension, known as drives. Drives are internal states that push individuals to take action to reduce or satisfy physiological needs. These needs are essential for survival and are regulated by the body's internal balance,

known as homeostasis.

46. a) oral

Explanation: According to Freud's psychosexual stages of development, the oral stage occurs from birth to 1 year. During this stage, the primary focus of pleasure and gratification is on the mouth, through activities such as sucking, biting, and feeding. If an individual becomes fixated at this stage, it can result in personality traits or behaviors associated with unresolved conflicts during this developmental period. Someone who is argumentative, hostile, and lacks self-confidence might be viewed by Freud as fixated in the oral stage. Fixation in this stage can lead to issues such as dependency, aggression, or oral fixation (e.g., excessive eating, smoking).

47. a) borderline

Explanation: A personality disorder characterized by marked instability in self-image, mood, and interpersonal relationships is borderline personality disorder. Individuals with borderline personality disorder often struggle with intense and unstable emotions, have difficulty maintaining stable relationships, and may engage in impulsive or self-destructive behaviors. This disorder can significantly impact various areas of life, including work, social relationships, and overall functioning.

48. c) dopamine

Explanation: Excessive amounts of the neurotransmitter dopamine may increase a person's predisposition to schizophrenia. This hypothesis is supported by research suggesting that elevated levels of dopamine activity in certain brain regions are associated with the symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking. Antipsychotic medications that block dopamine receptors are often used to alleviate these symptoms in individuals with schizophrenia, further supporting the role of dopamine in the disorder.

49. a) active; directive

Explanation: In Gestalt therapy, the therapist is typically active and directive. Gestalt therapy emphasizes the importance of the therapist engaging directly with the client and guiding them through various experiential exercises and techniques to promote self-awareness, insight, and personal growth. The therapist may actively challenge the client's beliefs and behaviors, encourage experimentation, and provide direct feedback to facilitate the therapeutic process.

Answer Key

50. d) All of the above

Explanation: All of the options listed are advantages of group therapy: a) The client has the experience of interacting with other people in a therapeutic setting, which can provide social support, reduce feelings of isolation, and offer opportunities for learning from others' experiences. b) Group therapy often reveals a client's problems more quickly than individual therapy because interactions with peers can stimulate insight and self-awareness, leading to faster identification and resolution of issues. c) Group therapy can be cheaper than individual therapy because the cost is shared among group members, making it a more affordable option for some individuals.

51. a) Neuroticism

Explanation: Eysenck used the term neuroticism to describe the tendency to experience negative emotions such as anxiety, fear, and irritability. Neuroticism is one of the primary dimensions of personality in Eysenck's model, along with extraversion and psychoticism.

52. a) Schema

Explanation: Schema describes the mental representation of a category of objects, events, or ideas that share common features. Schemas help individuals organize and interpret information about the world, guiding their perception, memory, and decision-making processes.

53. b) Using a rule of thumb to make a quick decision

Explanation: Heuristic refers to a mental shortcut or rule of thumb that allows individuals to make quick decisions or solve problems efficiently, even though it may not always lead to the optimal solution. Option (b) best represents the concept of a heuristic, as it involves using a rule of thumb to make a quick decision without necessarily considering all available information or exploring all possible alternatives.

54. a) Luck or fate

Explanation: Individuals with an external locus of control are more likely to attribute their successes and failures to external factors such as luck or fate rather than their own abilities and efforts. This belief suggests that they perceive outcomes as being determined by forces outside of their control, such as other people or circumstances, rather than by their own actions or choices.

55. a) Confirmation bias

Explanation: Confirmation bias refers to the tendency to search for, interpret, or

remember information in a way that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs or hypotheses while disregarding or underweighting contradictory evidence. This cognitive bias can lead individuals to reinforce their existing beliefs rather than critically evaluating new information, potentially leading to flawed decision-making and inaccurate judgments.

56. b) Conscientiousness

Explanation: In the Big Five Factor Model, the factor associated with traits such as dependability, organization, and self-discipline is conscientiousness. Conscientiousness reflects the degree to which individuals are responsible, dependable, organized, and self-disciplined in their behavior. It encompasses characteristics such as diligence, perseverance, and attention to detail.

57. b) Stage 2

Explanation: During Stage 2 of sleep, sleep spindles and K-complexes are most prominent on an EEG (electroencephalogram). Sleep spindles are bursts of rapid brain activity, while K-complexes are sudden, sharp waves. These neural patterns play a role in maintaining the stability of sleep and protecting against disturbances from the environment.

58. d) Extinction

Explanation: Extinction is the term for the process of extinguishing a conditioned response by presenting the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus. In other words, when the conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus, the conditioned response gradually weakens and eventually diminishes. Extinction is a fundamental concept in classical conditioning, where it involves the gradual weakening and disappearance of a learned response.

59. a) Central executive

Explanation: The central executive component of the working memory model is responsible for coordinating the activities of the other subsystems (the visuospatial sketchpad and the phonological loop) and directing attention to specific tasks. It acts as the control center of working memory, allocating cognitive resources, switching attention between tasks, and integrating information from various sources.

60. c) Children understand that the quantity remains the same even when its shape changes.

Explanation: Piaget's concept of conservation refers to the understanding that certain properties of objects, such as quantity, mass, volume, and number, remain constant

Answer Key

despite changes in their physical appearance or arrangement. For example, a child who understands conservation of quantity recognizes that the amount of liquid in a tall, narrow glass is the same as the amount of liquid in a short, wide glass, even though the shapes differ. This demonstrates an understanding of conservation, as the quantity of liquid remains constant despite changes in the shape of the containers.

61. c) Semi-circular canals

Explanation: The semi-circular canals are a component of the inner ear involved in detecting changes in head position and movement. They are responsible for detecting rotational movements of the head in three dimensions. The semi-circular canals contain fluid and hair cells that detect the movement of this fluid as the head rotates, sending signals to the brain to help maintain balance and equilibrium.

62. c) Understanding perception as the whole is greater than the sum of its parts

Explanation: Gestalt psychology focuses on the idea that the mind perceives objects and patterns as whole structures, rather than as a collection of individual elements. This means that the perception of an object involves understanding the relationships and organization of its parts, rather than simply analysing each part separately.

63. (c) +0.20.

Explanation: A correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables. The value ranges from -1 to +1. A value of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, a value of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, and a value of 0 indicates no correlation. The closer the value is to 0, the weaker the relationship. Therefore, among the given options, +0.20 represents the weakest relationship between two variables.

64. a) Fixed ratio

Explanation: In a fixed ratio reinforcement schedule, reinforcement is delivered after a specific number of responses. For example, a rat might receive food after pressing a lever five times. This schedule typically leads to high response rates and resistance to extinction.

65. b) Narcolepsy

Explanation: Narcolepsy is characterized by sudden and uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep during the day, often at inappropriate times. This condition can cause disruptions to daily life and activities due to the overwhelming urge to sleep.

66. a) Emotions are the result of physiological responses to stimuli

Explanation: According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, emotions arise as a result of physiological responses to external stimuli. In other words, we feel emotions because of the specific physiological changes that occur in response to a stimulus. For example, feeling afraid because of trembling hands and a racing heart after encountering a threatening situation.

67. a) Independent variable

Explanation: The independent variable is the variable that the researcher deliberately manipulates or changes in an experiment to observe its effect on the dependent variable. It is called “independent” because its variation is not influenced by other variables in the experiment.

68. a) Participants have an equal chance of being selected for the study

Explanation: Random assignment is used in experiments to ensure that participants have an equal chance of being assigned to different experimental conditions. This helps to control for potential biases and ensures that any differences observed between groups are due to the manipulation of the independent variable, rather than pre-existing differences between participants.

69. c) 1 and 4

Explanation: The trichromatic theory of color vision was proposed independently by both Hermann von Helmholtz and Thomas Young. This theory suggests that the human eye has three types of receptors, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths, which combine to create the perception of color.

70. b) A child learns to fear dogs after being bitten by one

Explanation: Classical conditioning involves learning associations between stimuli, where a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus and produces a similar response. In this example, the neutral stimulus (dogs) becomes associated with the unconditioned stimulus (being bitten) and elicits a fear response, demonstrating classical conditioning.

71. (d) it overlooks the role of cognitive appraisal in emotional experiences

Explanation: The James-Lange theory of emotion emphasizes the role of physiological responses in generating emotional experiences. However, it has been criticized for overlooking the role of cognitive appraisal, which refers to the individual’s interpretation and evaluation of a situation. Cognitive appraisal can significantly influence the type and

Answer Key

intensity of emotions experienced, which the James-Lange theory does not adequately address.

72. b) The results are statistically significant

Explanation: A p-value of 0.001 indicates that there is a very low probability (less than 0.1%) that the observed results are due to chance alone. In statistical hypothesis testing, a p-value below a predetermined threshold (often 0.05) is typically considered statistically significant, suggesting that the observed results are unlikely to have occurred by random variability alone.

73. d) Parietal lobe

Explanation: The parietal lobe is primarily responsible for processing somatosensory information, including touch, pressure, temperature, and proprioception (the sense of body position and movement). This region integrates and interprets sensory information from various parts of the body.

74. a) Protanopia

Explanation: Protanopia is a type of color vision deficiency where individuals lack functioning red cones in the retina. These red cones are responsible for perceiving red light wavelengths. Without functioning red cones, individuals with protanopia have difficulty distinguishing between red and green colors. This is because their perception of the red component of these colors is impaired. As a result, they may see reds as darker or more muted and may confuse reds with greens or browns. Protanopia is more common in males than females and is typically inherited as a genetic trait. It can impact various aspects of daily life, such as driving (difficulty interpreting traffic signals) and selecting clothing or food items based on color. While there is no cure for protanopia, certain assistive technologies and color correction tools can help affected individuals navigate color-dependent tasks more effectively.

75. c) Enhancing memory and learning

Explanation: Glutamate is the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. It plays a crucial role in synaptic transmission and is involved in various functions, including enhancing memory and learning. Glutamate facilitates the strengthening of synaptic connections, which is essential for forming and storing memories and acquiring new information. It is not typically involved in inhibiting neural activity, decreasing heart rate, or inducing relaxation.

Psychology Entrance Coaching

- M.phil/ PDCP
- Psy.D Clinical Psychology
- CUET PG / MA Cl. psychology
- UGC NET JRF Psychology
- GATE / GRE Psychology



 Offline Batch

 Live Batch

 Online Batch



Classes by:
Arvind Otta



Access to AI
based e-Learning
portal



Online Mock
Tests/Self-
Assessments



Sophisticated
(Printed) Study
Materials



Doubt session &
Interview Tips




Practice sets/
Previous year
question paper


Get Upto 10% off

Use Coupon Code

UPSSPL7

Contact For More Details

 +91 9990 717 772

 www.upseducation.in