

PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

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Practice Set-IV

1. (c) Hunger levels are affected by the amount of food molecules in the blood.

Explanation: Peripheral influences on hunger involve signals from various parts of the body that communicate hunger or satiety to the brain. One such influence is the level of food molecules, such as glucose and hormones like ghrelin and leptin, in the blood. When blood glucose levels drop, signaling low energy availability, hunger signals are triggered. Additionally, hormones such as ghrelin stimulate hunger, while hormones like leptin signal satiety.

2. (c) behavior is psychology's only proper object of study because it alone is observable.

Explanation: Behaviorism, as a psychological perspective, emphasizes the study of observable behavior rather than internal mental processes. Its central belief is that behavior is psychology's proper object of study because it is directly observable and measurable. Behaviorists argue that focusing on observable behavior allows for scientific investigation and objective analysis, unlike the study of subjective mental processes which cannot be directly observed or measured.

3. (b) Gestalt psychology

Explanation: Gestalt psychology was an early psychological approach that focused on the special nature of organized wholes. Gestalt psychologists emphasized that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, meaning that our perception of objects and experiences is influenced by the way they are structured or organized as a whole. Gestalt psychology sought to understand how we perceive patterns, shapes, and forms, and how we organize sensory information into meaningful wholes.

4. (a) independent variable.

Explanation: In an experiment, the independent variable is the variable that is manipulated or controlled by the experimenter. It is the variable that is hypothesized to have an effect on the dependent variable. In this study, the experimenter is interested in investigating the effect of caffeine on the ability to concentrate on a visual task. Therefore, caffeine is the variable that is being manipulated (by administering different doses or levels) to observe its effect on concentration.

5. (a) will fail to restore the sex drive in men who have been castrated or who produce abnormally low levels of the hormone.

Explanation: Testosterone is a hormone primarily associated with male sexual development and function, although it is also present in smaller amounts in females. Injections of testosterone can indeed increase sex drive in men who have low levels of the hormone or who have conditions that affect testosterone production. However, if a man has been castrated (surgically or chemically) or has extremely low testosterone levels due to other medical conditions, simply injecting testosterone may not fully restore his sex drive.

6. (c) dissonance.

Explanation: Cognitive dissonance occurs when there is a contradiction between one's actions and attitudes, leading to psychological distress. To resolve this dissonance, an individual might change their private opinions to match their publicly expressed ones.

7. (b) implicit

Explanation: Priming is a phenomenon in which exposure to a stimulus influences a response to a subsequent stimulus, often without conscious awareness. It is a form of implicit memory, which refers to memory that is not consciously recollected but influences behavior or thought. In priming, the previous exposure to a stimulus (the prime) influences the processing of a subsequent stimulus (the target), typically by making it easier or faster to recognize or respond to the target stimulus. This effect occurs implicitly, meaning that individuals may not be consciously aware of the influence of the prime on their behavior.

8. (c) introversion-extroversion

Explanation: Hans Eysenck proposed that differences in the arousability of the central nervous system contribute to observed differences in introversion-extroversion, which he considered one of the two basic dimensions of personality. According to Eysenck's theory, introverts have higher levels of cortical arousal and are more easily stimulated, leading them to seek out less stimulating environments. In contrast, extroverts have lower levels of cortical arousal and seek out more stimulating environments to increase arousal levels.

9. (b) a delusion.

Explanation: Katrina's belief that she has been sent from a parallel universe to study the people of Earth is an example of a delusion. A delusion is a fixed, false belief that is not consistent with the individual's cultural or religious background and is not amenable to reasoning or evidence to the contrary. In this case, Katrina's belief about being sent from a parallel universe is not based on reality and is not shared by others in her cultural or social context, making it a delusion.

Answer Key

10. (b) stable and global.

Explanation: According to the hopelessness theory of depression, individuals who attribute their negative experiences to stable and global causes are most prone to depression. In this context, “stable” refers to causes that are perceived as unlikely to change over time, while “global” refers to causes that are perceived as affecting many aspects of life. For example, if someone believes that their failures are due to inherent personal shortcomings (stable cause) that affect all areas of their life (global cause), they may be more prone to experiencing hopelessness and depression.

11. (a) maladaptive thought patterns with more effective ones.

Explanation: Albert Ellis’s rational-emotive therapy (RET), also known as rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT), focuses most directly on the replacement of maladaptive thought patterns with more effective ones. This therapy approach is based on the premise that irrational beliefs and thoughts lead to emotional distress and dysfunctional behaviors. Through RET, individuals learn to identify, challenge, and replace irrational beliefs with rational and adaptive ones. By changing their thought patterns, individuals can experience improvements in their emotional well-being and behavior.

12. (a) experiments

Explanation: Experiments are the research designs that permit direct cause-and-effect conclusions. This is because experiments involve manipulating an independent variable and observing the effect on a dependent variable while controlling for potential confounding variables. By randomly assigning participants to different conditions and controlling for extraneous variables, researchers can establish a cause-and-effect relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

13. (b) results from an extra chromosome 21.

Explanation: Down syndrome is a chromosomal disorder that occurs when an individual has an extra copy of chromosome 21. This extra genetic material affects the individual’s physical and cognitive development, resulting in characteristic features such as distinctive facial appearance, intellectual disability, and potential health issues such as heart defects and increased susceptibility to certain medical conditions.

14. (d) Why do dogs have such a keen sense of smell?

Explanation: This question aligns with the functionalist perspective because it seeks to understand the purpose or function of a specific trait (the keen sense of smell in dogs) and how it helps them adapt and survive in their environment.

15. (c) operant conditioning.

Explanation: The law of effect, proposed by psychologist Edward Thorndike, states that behaviors followed by favorable consequences are more likely to be repeated, while behaviors followed by unfavorable consequences are less likely to be repeated. This principle lies at the heart of operant conditioning, which is a form of learning in which behavior is strengthened or weakened by the consequences that follow it. In operant conditioning, organisms learn to associate their behaviors with the outcomes they produce, leading to changes in the frequency or likelihood of those behaviors occurring in the future.

16. (c) sodium ions

Explanation: During the depolarization phase of the action potential, sodium ions rush into the neuron through specialized protein channels called sodium channels. These channels open in response to a change in the neuron's membrane potential, allowing sodium ions from the extracellular fluid to move into the neuron's cytoplasm. This influx of positively charged sodium ions causes the interior of the neuron to become more positively charged, shifting the membrane potential towards a more positive value. This rapid depolarization is crucial for generating the action potential, which is the electrical signal that travels along the neuron.

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

Explanation: Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true:

(A) is true because individuals can indeed hold information such as a phone number in their short-term memory for a brief period, typically around 15-30 seconds.

(R) is true because chunking is a memory strategy that involves grouping or organizing information into meaningful units or chunks, which can enhance the capacity of short-term memory. By chunking a phone number into smaller, meaningful groups (e.g., area code, prefix, line number), individuals can more effectively retain and recall the information.

18. (d) reliability.

Explanation: Reliability refers to the consistency or stability of a measure over time and across different conditions. In the scenario described, the psychologist administers test X, which is intended to measure a person's creativity, several times but obtains widely varying results. This inconsistency in the test scores indicates a lack of reliability. A reliable test should yield consistent results when administered to the same individuals under similar conditions.

19. (d) algorithms.

Answer Key

Explanation: A problem, in the context of problem-solving, typically involves the following components:

An initial state: This represents the starting point or the current situation of the problem.

A goal state: This represents the desired outcome or the solution to the problem.

Possible operations: These are the actions or steps that can be taken to move from the initial state towards the goal state.

20. (b) the information-processing approach

Explanation: The information-processing approach attempts to understand specific changes in a child's cognitive abilities in terms of specific changes in the mind's components, such as memory, attention, and problem-solving strategies. This approach views the mind as a complex information-processing system, similar to a computer, and seeks to understand how information is input, processed, stored, and retrieved.

21. (c) object permanence.

Explanation: Piaget used hiding problems, such as the classic "object permanence task," to test the development of object permanence in infants. Object permanence refers to the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they are not directly perceived or sensed. In the object permanence task, Piaget would hide an object (such as a toy) in front of an infant and then observe the infant's behavior to determine if they searched for the hidden object once it was out of sight. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, infants younger than about 8 to 12 months typically fail this task, as they do not yet have a fully developed understanding of object permanence.

22. (c) 3 4 1 2

Explanation:

(A) Dialectical humanism - (III) Erich Fromm: Erich Fromm is known for his theory of dialectical humanism, which integrates elements of humanistic and psychoanalytic theory.

(B) Operant Conditioning - (IV) B.F. Skinner: B.F. Skinner is famous for his work on operant conditioning, which involves learning through reinforcement and punishment.

(C) Behaviorism - (I) J.B. Watson: J.B. Watson is one of the key figures in the development of behaviorism, which emphasizes the study of observable behavior.

(D) Functional Autonomy - (II) Gordon Allport: Gordon Allport proposed the concept of functional autonomy, which suggests that motives in adults may become independent of their origins in childhood.

23. (b) social drives.

Explanation: Erikson emphasizes the role of social drives in personality development. Unlike Freud, who focused on biological drives such as sex and aggression, Erikson's theory highlights the influence of social interactions and relationships throughout the lifespan. His psychosocial stages of development each involve resolving conflicts that are inherently social in nature, underscoring the importance of societal and interpersonal factors in shaping an individual's growth and identity.

24. (b) biological factors arising through natural selection.

Explanation: John Bowlby proposed that infant attachment is primarily based on biological factors that have evolved through natural selection. He believed that attachment behaviors are innate and have an evolutionary function, helping to ensure the survival of the infant by keeping them close to their caregiver for protection and care. This attachment system is designed to increase the likelihood of survival and, consequently, the passing on of genes to future generations.

25. (a) those rods and/or cones from which it receives input.

Explanation: A ganglion cell's receptive field is defined by the specific rods and/or cones in the retina from which it receives input. These photoreceptor cells (rods and cones) detect light and send signals to bipolar cells, which in turn synapse onto ganglion cells. The ganglion cell integrates these signals to form a response based on the pattern of light stimulation in its receptive field. The organization of these receptive fields is crucial for processing visual information and detecting various aspects of the visual scene, such as edges, contrast, and motion.

26. (c) in the fovea; everywhere in the retina except the fovea.

Explanation: Cones, which are responsible for color vision and visual acuity, are concentrated in the fovea, a small central area of the retina. This concentration allows for detailed and sharp vision in the center of the visual field. In contrast, rods, which are more sensitive to low light levels and are important for peripheral and night vision, are distributed throughout the retina but are absent in the fovea. This distribution allows rods to contribute to vision in dim lighting and to detect motion and provide peripheral vision.

27. (a) bars of light or dark at specific orientations.

Explanation: Hubel and Wiesel discovered that certain cells in the visual cortex, known as simple cells, are maximally responsive to bars of light or dark at specific orientations. These cells are tuned to respond to particular angles and edges, making them crucial for detecting the orientation and boundaries of objects in the visual field. Their groundbreaking work

Answer Key

demonstrated how complex visual processing begins with these simple, orientation-specific responses in the cortex.

28. (b) Ponzo

Explanation: The depth-processing theory most easily explains the Ponzo illusion. This illusion occurs when two parallel lines appear to converge in the distance, leading to a misperception of the size of objects placed within those lines. The depth-processing theory suggests that our brain interprets the converging lines as a cue for depth and distance, causing us to perceive the upper line as longer than the lower one even though they are the same length. This is due to our brain's use of depth cues to interpret the size of objects in a three-dimensional context.

29. (b) can affect the judgment of some majority subjects through informational influence.

Explanation: Serge Moscovici's studies on minority influence demonstrated that a consistent and confident incorrect minority can affect the judgment of some majority subjects through informational influence. This type of influence occurs when individuals in the majority adopt the minority's viewpoint because they come to believe that the minority has a valid point or possesses more accurate information.

30. (a) groupthink.

Explanation: Groupthink is a psychological phenomenon that occurs within a cohesive ingroup, where the desire for unanimity and harmony overrides realistic appraisal of alternatives. Members of the group prioritize consensus over critical thinking and consider dissenting opinions as a threat to group cohesion. This can lead to poor decision-making, as the group may overlook potential risks, fail to consider alternative solutions, and ignore outside opinions. Groupthink often results in irrational and dysfunctional outcomes because the group's desire for agreement suppresses critical evaluation and dissent.

31. (a) incongruence between their self-concept and their actual thoughts or behavior.

Explanation: Carl Rogers, a prominent figure in humanistic psychology, believed that incongruence between an individual's self-concept (their beliefs about themselves) and their actual thoughts or behavior leads to feelings of unease and dissatisfaction. According to Rogers, psychological distress arises when there is a discrepancy between how individuals perceive themselves and their actual experiences or actions. This incongruence creates inner conflict and a sense of not being true to oneself. Rogers emphasized the importance of congruence, or alignment between the self-concept and actual experiences, for psychological well-being and personal growth.

32. (b) phenothiazines.

Explanation: Schizophrenia is often treated with a class of drugs known as phenothiazines. These medications, also called antipsychotics, are effective in managing the symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking. Phenothiazines work by blocking dopamine receptors in the brain, thereby reducing the activity of dopamine, a neurotransmitter implicated in psychosis. By regulating dopamine levels, phenothiazines help alleviate psychotic symptoms and improve the overall functioning of individuals with schizophrenia.

33. (b) maximize negative experiences; awfulizing

Explanation: Aaron Beck, a pioneering figure in cognitive therapy, noted that individuals suffering from depression often have a cognitive pattern where they tend to maximize negative experiences, focusing disproportionately on the negative aspects of situations while minimizing or disregarding positive experiences. This negative bias in thinking can exacerbate feelings of depression.

Albert Ellis, the founder of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT), described a similar cognitive pattern which he termed “awfulizing.” Awfulizing refers to the tendency to perceive events as much worse than they are, often leading to intense feelings of despair or anxiety.

34. (d) structures of the mind

Explanation: Structuralists aimed to understand the structures of the mind. Structuralism was a school of psychology founded by Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener in the late 19th century. They believed that the mind could be broken down into basic components or structures, similar to how a chemist might break down a substance into its elemental components. Structuralists sought to analyze the conscious experience into its basic elements and understand the underlying mental structures through introspection, the process of looking inward and reporting one’s conscious thoughts and experiences.

35. (c) test-retest reliability.

Explanation: Test-retest reliability refers to the consistency of scores obtained from the same test when administered to the same individuals on two different occasions. In this scenario, since the individual received a high score on Monday and a low score on Tuesday when taking the same intelligence test, it indicates a lack of consistency or reliability in the test results over time. This inconsistency suggests that the test lacks test-retest reliability, as the scores obtained from the repeated administrations of the test are not consistent.

Answer Key

36. (a) Genes, the basic unit of heredity, are located on chromosomes, which consist of strands of DNA. Genes consist of small segments of DNA molecules.

Explanation: Genes are indeed the basic units of heredity, containing the instructions for specific traits and functions. They are located on chromosomes, which are thread-like structures found within the nucleus of cells. Chromosomes are composed of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which is a molecule that carries genetic information in the form of a code. Genes consist of specific segments of DNA molecules that encode the instructions for producing proteins or regulating cellular processes.

37. (b) endorphin levels.

Explanation: During a dangerous situation or in response to stress, the body often releases endorphins, which are natural painkillers produced by the brain. Endorphins are neurotransmitters that bind to the same receptors as pain-relieving medications like morphine, inhibiting the transmission of pain signals and reducing the perception of pain. This mechanism serves as a protective response, allowing individuals to endure or escape from potentially harmful situations without being incapacitated by pain.

38. (b) the brain is extremely active but the body is devoid of muscle tone.

Explanation: REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep is often referred to as paradoxical sleep because during this stage of sleep, the brain exhibits high levels of activity similar to wakefulness, characterized by rapid eye movements, vivid dreams, and increased brain activity. However, the body experiences a state of muscle atonia or paralysis, where skeletal muscles are virtually paralyzed, except for minor twitches. This state of muscle atonia prevents individuals from physically acting out their dreams, despite the heightened brain activity. The contrast between the active brain and the relaxed muscles gives rise to the term “paradoxical sleep.”

39. (b) only cones.

Explanation: The fovea is a small, central pit within the retina of the eye that is responsible for sharp central vision. It contains a high density of cone cells, which are photoreceptor cells responsible for color vision and visual acuity in bright light conditions. Cones are specialized for detecting fine details and color, making them crucial for tasks such as reading, driving, and recognizing faces. In contrast, rods, which are more sensitive to dim light and motion, are less concentrated in the fovea and are more abundant in the peripheral regions of the retina.

40. (d) concrete operational stage

Explanation: According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the concrete operational stage typically occurs between the ages of 7 to 11 years old. During this stage, children become more capable of logical reasoning and understanding concrete operations, such as conservation, classification, and seriation. They can grasp the concept of rules and engage in organized, rule-based games like Monopoly. However, they may struggle with abstract or hypothetical thinking, as described in the scenario involving transactions dealing with mortgages, loans, and special pacts. These types of hypothetical transactions typically involve formal operational thinking, which emerges in Piaget's theory during adolescence.

41. (c) Traditional; recent

Explanation: In classical conditioning, the traditional view posits that a conditioned response (CR) is learned simply because the conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (US) occur close together in time. This association forms the basis of classical conditioning, where the CS elicits a CR due to its temporal contiguity with the US. On the other hand, recent views on classical conditioning suggest that information is conveyed by one stimulus about another. This perspective emphasizes the role of cognitive processes and the importance of stimulus relationships in conditioning, rather than solely focusing on temporal contiguity.

42. (a) learning can occur even though it may not be immediately expressed.

Explanation: Tolman's experiments on latent learning involved rats navigating through mazes. He found that rats who were allowed to explore mazes without any reinforcement or motivation initially did not demonstrate learned behaviors. However, when a reward was introduced later, these rats quickly exhibited the learned behavior, indicating that they had learned the maze layout despite not receiving reinforcement during initial exploration. This phenomenon demonstrated latent learning, which suggests that learning can occur even in the absence of immediate reinforcement or motivation.

43. (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Explanation:

Assertion (A) states that much behavior is caused by unconscious motivation and that personality is determined by sex and aggression. This aligns with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which emphasizes the influence of unconscious drives, including the libido (sex) and Thanatos (aggression), on behavior and personality development. Reason (R) suggests that personality differences result from variations in learning experiences. While learning experiences can certainly influence personality development,

Answer Key

this statement does not fully capture Freud's perspective, which emphasizes unconscious drives as primary determinants of personality.

44. (c) altruism.

Explanation: Altruism refers to the willingness to take selfless or potentially risky actions to benefit others, often without expecting anything in return. It involves acts of kindness, generosity, and self-sacrifice for the well-being of others or for the greater good of society. Interdependence, on the other hand, refers to the mutual reliance and interconnectedness between individuals or groups, where each party depends on the other for support, resources, or cooperation.

Individuation is a psychological process described by Jung, emphasizing the development of individual identity and self-awareness, often through differentiation from societal or cultural norms.

45. (c) availability heuristic

Explanation: The availability heuristic is a cognitive bias where people make decisions based on how easily they can recall examples or instances of something happening. If people can easily think of recent news stories about lottery winners or devastating earthquakes, these events become more salient in their minds. This can lead to an overestimation of the likelihood of such events occurring.

Lotteries: People frequently hear about big lottery winners, which makes these rare events seem more common and attainable than they actually are.

Earthquake Insurance: Media coverage of earthquakes and their aftermath can make the risk seem more immediate and pressing, prompting people to buy insurance.

Thus, the availability heuristic helps explain why people participate in lotteries and purchase earthquake insurance by influencing their perception of the probability and impact of these events.

46. (c) experiential

Explanation: Experiential intelligence involves the ability to learn from and apply past experiences to new situations. In the scenario provided, Shalini's successful coping and adaptation to new situations during her trip to Europe suggest that she is drawing upon her experiential intelligence. Even though she has never traveled overseas before, she is likely utilizing her previous experiences in navigating and problem-solving to effectively handle the challenges she encounters during her trip.

47. (a) Unlike computers, the brain does not process information sequentially.

Explanation: The parallel distributed processing (PDP) model, also known as connectionism, rejects the computer metaphor primarily because the brain processes information in a fundamentally different manner than traditional computers. Computers typically process information sequentially, meaning they execute one instruction at a time in a predetermined order. In contrast, the brain processes information in parallel, with multiple neural processing units working simultaneously to analyze and interpret data. This parallel processing allows for the brain's remarkable efficiency and ability to handle complex tasks in real-time.

48. (b) it is not uncommon to forget an event from yesterday while remembering what happened years ago.

Explanation: Decay theory suggests that forgetting occurs because memories fade or decay over time if they are not accessed or reinforced. However, the fact that individuals often forget events from yesterday while remembering events from years ago contradicts the predictions of decay theory. This phenomenon suggests that factors other than mere passage of time play a significant role in forgetting, such as interference from other memories, retrieval failure, or changes in context or environment.

49. (a) universal; culture-specific

Explanation: Primary emotions are considered to be universal across cultures, meaning that they are experienced and recognized similarly by people regardless of cultural background. Examples of primary emotions include happiness, sadness, fear, anger, surprise, and disgust. These emotions are believed to have evolutionary significance and serve adaptive functions in human behavior. Secondary emotions, on the other hand, are often considered to be culturally influenced or culture-specific. These emotions may vary in their expression, intensity, and interpretation depending on cultural norms, values, and socialization practices.

50. (d) all of the above

Explanation: Each statement in the options suggests a factor that contributes to the complexity of understanding the heritability of personality traits:

a) Not all traits are equally heritable or unaffected by shared environment, implying that heritability estimates can vary depending on the specific trait being examined and the extent to which environmental factors play a role in its development.

b) Even highly heritable traits are not rigidly fixed, indicating that genetic predispositions interact with environmental influences to shape personality. This suggests that heritability does not equate to determinism, and environmental factors still play a crucial role in shaping personality outcomes.

Answer Key

c) The relative influence of genes versus environment can change over time, suggesting that the interplay between genetic and environmental factors in shaping personality may vary across different developmental stages or life circumstances.

51. (c) False consensus effect

Explanation: The false consensus effect refers to the tendency for individuals to overestimate the extent to which others share their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. This cognitive bias leads people to believe that their own opinions, preferences, or actions are more common or typical than they actually are. It can contribute to misunderstandings in social interactions and influence decision-making processes.

52. (b) Primacy effect

Explanation: The primacy effect is the tendency for individuals to better remember items presented at the beginning of a list. This phenomenon occurs because items presented first are more likely to be transferred into long-term memory due to factors such as increased attention and rehearsal. It contrasts with the recency effect, where items presented at the end of a list are more readily recalled due to their presence in short-term memory. The serial position effect encompasses both the primacy and recency effects, illustrating how the position of items in a list influences memory recall.

53. (b) Accommodation

Explanation: Accommodation, in the context of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, refers to the process of modifying one's existing cognitive schemas or beliefs in response to new information or experiences. When individuals encounter new information that doesn't fit into their existing schemas (assimilation), they must adjust or change those schemas to incorporate the new information. This process of accommodation allows individuals to adapt their understanding of the world and develop more accurate cognitive representations.

54. (c) Acoustic encoding

Explanation: Acoustic encoding involves encoding information based on its sound. This means that information is stored in memory based on how it sounds, such as through verbal repetition or mentally rehearsing information phonetically. Semantic encoding, on the other hand, involves encoding information based on its meaning, while visual encoding involves encoding information based on its visual characteristics. Procedural encoding pertains to encoding information about how to do something, such as a motor skill or a procedure.

55. (c) Memory gaps or amnesia

Explanation: One of the common symptoms of Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) is memory gaps or amnesia, where individuals experience periods of time for which they cannot recall important personal information or events. This can occur when an alternate identity or personality state takes control, and the person may not remember what happened during that time. Hallucinations are not typically associated with DID, although they may occur in some cases. Distorted body image is more commonly associated with body dysmorphic disorder, and an intense fear of social situations is characteristic of social anxiety disorder.

56. (b) Conformity

Explanation: Creative thinking involves various characteristics such as flexibility, originality, and fluency. Flexibility refers to the ability to generate a wide range of ideas or solutions, originality involves producing ideas that are novel or unique, and fluency relates to the quantity of ideas generated. However, conformity, which implies adherence to established norms or standards, is not typically associated with creative thinking. In fact, creative individuals often challenge conventional thinking and seek innovative approaches.

57. (c) Mental set

Explanation: A mental set is a tendency to approach problems in a certain way based on past experiences or preconceptions. It involves relying on existing knowledge and strategies rather than considering new alternatives. This can sometimes lead to difficulties in problem-solving, especially when the familiar approach is not effective for the current situation. Mental sets can limit creativity and hinder the ability to find innovative solutions to problems.

58. (a) Deep processing leads to better memory recall than shallow processing

Explanation: According to the levels of processing theory proposed by Craik and Lockhart, the depth of processing affects how well information is encoded into memory. Deep processing involves meaningful analysis and elaboration of the information, such as relating it to personal experiences or thinking about its semantic meaning. This type of processing leads to better memory recall compared to shallow processing, which involves superficial or surface-level processing of the information, such as focusing on its physical characteristics or appearance.

59. (b) William James

Explanation: William James, an American philosopher and psychologist, is associated with

Answer Key

the concept of “stream of consciousness.” He introduced this concept in his influential work “The Principles of Psychology” published in 1890. James described consciousness as a continuous flow of thoughts, feelings, and sensations, rather than discrete and isolated mental events. He emphasized the dynamic and continuous nature of consciousness, suggesting that it is characterized by a constant and ever-changing stream of experiences and perceptions.

60. (c) Longitudinal survey

Explanation: A longitudinal survey design would be most appropriate for studying how personality traits change over time in a group of individuals. Longitudinal surveys involve collecting data from the same individuals repeatedly over an extended period. This design allows researchers to track changes in variables of interest, such as personality traits, within the same individuals over time. It provides insights into the patterns and trajectories of change, allowing for the examination of individual differences in development and the identification of factors that may influence changes in personality over time.

61. (c) -0.80

Explanation:

The correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. It ranges from -1 to +1, where:

-1 indicates a perfect negative correlation (as one variable increases, the other decreases), 0 indicates no correlation, and

+1 indicates a perfect positive correlation (as one variable increases, the other also increases).

Therefore, a correlation coefficient of -0.80 represents a strong negative correlation between the variables.

62. (c) Optic nerve exiting the retina

Explanation: The blind spot in the human eye is caused by the optic nerve exiting the retina. This area, known as the optic disc, is where the optic nerve connects to the retina and carries visual information to the brain. Since there are no photoreceptor cells (rods or cones) in this region, it creates a small gap in our visual field where we cannot perceive light or images.

63. (b) Short-term memory

Explanation: Short-term memory is involved in the temporary storage and manipulation of information needed for cognitive tasks. It has limited capacity and duration, typically

holding information for a few seconds to a minute unless rehearsed or actively maintained. This type of memory allows us to retain and work with information needed for immediate tasks, such as remembering a phone number long enough to dial it or solving a mental math problem.

64. (b) Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false

Explanation: In hypothesis testing, a Type II error occurs when the null hypothesis is false, but we fail to reject it based on the sample data. In other words, it's the failure to detect a true effect or difference when one actually exists. This can happen due to factors such as small sample sizes, low statistical power, or variability in the data.

65. (a) Language shapes the way we think and perceive the world

Explanation: The linguistic relativity hypothesis, also known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, suggests that the structure and vocabulary of a language can shape the way its speakers perceive and think about the world. In other words, different languages may lead speakers to view and interpret the world differently due to linguistic differences in how concepts are expressed. This hypothesis proposes that language influences cognition and perception, rather than being solely influenced by them.

66. (d) Interpersonal

Explanation: Interpersonal intelligence refers to the ability to understand and interact effectively with others. It involves skills such as empathy, communication, conflict resolution, and collaboration. People with high interpersonal intelligence are often good at understanding the emotions, motivations, and intentions of others, and they excel in social situations. This type of intelligence is one of the multiple intelligences proposed by Howard Gardner in his theory of multiple intelligences.

67. (a) Analytical, creative, and practical

Explanation:

Robert Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence proposes that intelligence is composed of three distinct components:

Analytical Intelligence: This component involves the ability to analyze, evaluate, judge, compare, and contrast information. It's typically measured by traditional IQ tests and reflects problem-solving abilities in academic contexts.

Creative Intelligence: This component involves the ability to generate novel and innovative ideas, approaches, and solutions to problems. It emphasizes creativity, originality, and the ability to think outside the box.

Answer Key

Practical Intelligence: This component involves the ability to adapt to real-world environments, apply knowledge effectively in everyday situations, and understand and navigate social contexts. It emphasizes street smarts, common sense, and the ability to solve real-life problems.

68. (d) Binocular disparity

Explanation: Binocular disparity is a binocular depth cue that arises from the slightly different perspectives provided by each eye. Because each eye is in a slightly different position, they receive slightly different images of the same object. The brain combines these two images to perceive depth, allowing us to perceive objects in three dimensions. Binocular disparity is particularly effective for objects that are relatively close to us.

69. (a) Discrimination

Explanation: Discrimination, in the context of psychology, refers to the ability to respond differently to similar stimuli. In operant conditioning, discrimination occurs when an individual responds to the specific stimulus that was originally reinforced but not to other similar stimuli that were not reinforced. This ability to distinguish between similar stimuli is an important aspect of learning and behavior.

70. (a) Behaviors that are followed by positive consequences are more likely to be repeated

Explanation: The Law of Effect, proposed by psychologist Edward Thorndike, states that behaviors that are followed by positive consequences (rewards) are more likely to be repeated in the future, while behaviors that are followed by negative consequences (punishments) are less likely to be repeated. This principle forms the basis of operant conditioning, which is a type of learning in which behavior is strengthened or weakened by its consequences.

71. (b) Temporal lobe

Explanation: Damage to the temporal lobe, particularly the areas surrounding Wernicke's area in the left hemisphere, is most likely to affect language comprehension and production. Wernicke's area is associated with language comprehension, and damage to this area can result in receptive aphasia, where individuals have difficulty understanding language. Additionally, damage to adjacent areas can affect language production, leading to expressive aphasia, also known as Broca's aphasia.

72. (a) Hypothalamus

Explanation: The hypothalamus plays a crucial role in releasing hormones that control

various functions in the body, including growth, metabolism, and reproduction. It acts as a link between the endocrine system and the nervous system, regulating the secretion of hormones from the pituitary gland, which in turn influences other glands in the body to release hormones responsible for these functions.

73. (a) Dopamine

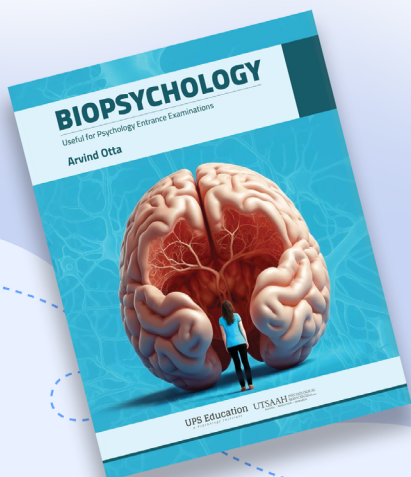
Explanation: Dopamine is the neurotransmitter primarily associated with the brain's reward system. It plays a significant role in motivation, pleasure, and reinforcement of rewarding behaviors. Dopamine release is involved in addiction and substance abuse because drugs such as cocaine, amphetamines, and opioids can increase dopamine levels in the brain, leading to feelings of euphoria and reinforcing the behavior of drug use.

74. (c) Sleep apnea

Explanation: Sleep apnea is a sleep disorder characterized by pauses in breathing or periods of shallow breathing during sleep. These pauses can last for a few seconds to minutes and may occur multiple times per hour. Sleep apnea can lead to fragmented sleep, daytime sleepiness, fatigue, and other health problems if left untreated.

75. (a) Three types of cones, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths

Explanation: According to the trichromatic theory of color vision, there are three types of cones in the human retina, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths of light. These cones are primarily sensitive to short (blue), medium (green), and long (red) wavelengths of light. By combining the signals from these cones, the brain can perceive a wide range of colors.



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