

PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

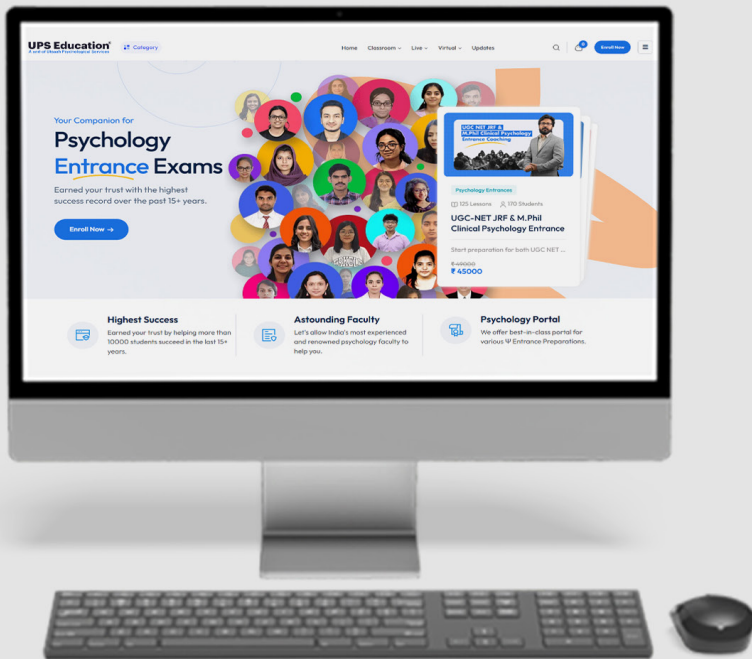
Useful for CUET-PG Psychology, GATE & Other M.A/ M.Sc
Psychology Entrances

Arvind Otta



UPS Education

How to crack Psychology Entrances?



Everything a psychology entrance aspirants need is

Here!

Previous year question paper-2020 (I) North Campus

1. c) It is sometimes referred to as Wilcoxon Rank-sum test

Explanation: The Mann-Whitney U Test is a non-parametric test used to compare the distributions of two independent samples. It does not rely on assumptions about the distribution of the data, making it robust against violations of normality. The test ranks all the observations from both groups together, then compares the sums of ranks for the two groups. It is also commonly known as the Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test.

2. (b) "Behaviourism"

Explanation: The statement describes the fundamental principle of behaviorism, which focuses on observable behaviors and their relationship to stimuli in the environment. Behaviorists seek to understand behavior through the processes of stimulus-response associations and reinforcement. The aim is to predict behavior based on environmental stimuli and understand how responses are influenced by past experiences and reinforcement contingencies.

3. (b) "Collins and Quillian"

Explanation: Collins and Quillian proposed the semantic network theory, which suggests that semantic memory is organized as an interconnected network of nodes and links representing concepts and their relationships. According to this theory, concepts are stored in the form of nodes, and the connections between nodes represent relationships between concepts. This model provides a framework for understanding how information is stored and retrieved in semantic memory.

4. (b) "Alfred Adler"

Explanation: Alfred Adler, an Austrian psychiatrist and psychotherapist, proposed the theory that birth order influences personality development. He suggested that the order in which children are born into a family (whether they are firstborn, middle child, youngest, etc.) affects their personality traits and behavior due to differences in parental treatment, expectations, and sibling relationships. Adler's theory of birth order has been influential in understanding individual differences in personality.

5. (a) "Extinction"

Explanation: In operant conditioning, extinction occurs when a previously reinforced behavior no longer results in reinforcement, leading to a decrease or cessation of that behavior over time. When a behavior is no longer followed by the expected consequence (reinforcement), it gradually diminishes in frequency until it eventually stops altogether. Extinction is an important concept in behavior modification and learning theory.

6. (c) "Obedience to authority"

Explanation: Milgram's experiment demonstrated the powerful influence of authority figures on individuals' behavior. Participants in the study administered what they believed to be increasingly severe electric shocks to another person simply because they were instructed to do so by an authority figure (the experimenter). The subjects rationalized their actions by deferring responsibility to the authority figure, highlighting the extent to which people may obey orders even if it goes against their moral beliefs. This raises profound questions about obedience to authority and the potential for individuals to commit inhumane acts under such circumstances.

7. (b) "Neuromodulator"

Explanation: Neuromodulators are chemicals that can alter the effects of neurotransmitters. Unlike neurotransmitters, which directly transmit signals between neurons, neuromodulators indirectly influence synaptic transmission by modifying the activity of neurotransmitters or the responsiveness of postsynaptic receptors. Neuromodulators can have widespread effects on neural circuits and can regulate various brain functions, including mood, arousal, and behavior.

8. (a) "Hysteria"

Explanation: Conversion disorder, characterized by the presence of neurological symptoms that cannot be explained by any underlying organic cause, was formerly referred to as hysteria. Historically, hysteria was a term used to describe a range of unexplained physical symptoms, particularly those affecting women, which were believed to stem from disturbances in the uterus (hystera in Greek).

9. d) Pragnanz

Explanation: According to Gestalt psychology, the Law of Pragnanz, also known as the Law of Good Figure or the Law of Simplicity, states that people perceive and interpret ambiguous or complex images as the simplest form(s) possible. This principle suggests that our perceptual system tends to organize visual elements into cohesive and simple shapes

Answer Key

or patterns.

10. a) Behavior Therapy

Explanation: Flooding is a behavioral therapy technique used to treat phobias and anxiety disorders. It involves exposing the individual to the feared object or situation in a prolonged and intense manner until the anxiety response diminishes through habituation. Flooding is based on the principles of classical conditioning and aims to extinguish the fear response by repeatedly exposing the individual to the feared stimulus without any avoidance behaviors.

11. b) Gender dysphoria

Explanation: Gender dysphoria refers to a persistent discomfort or distress experienced by an individual due to a misalignment between their biological sex and their gender identity or the gender role associated with that sex. It involves a strong desire to be of another gender or the persistent identification as another gender, along with significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.

12. d) Avoidant

Explanation: According to Mary Ainsworth's research on attachment theory, children with an avoidant attachment pattern in the Strange Situation task often do not seek proximity to the mother after she has left, and they typically do not seem to be distressed at all. This behavior is characteristic of children with avoidant attachment, who may have learned to suppress their attachment needs due to inconsistent caregiving or other factors.

13. d) L.L. Thurstone

Explanation: L.L. Thurstone is associated with the development of differential or attitude scales using the consensus (equal-appearing intervals) approach. In this method, a large set of statements about an attitude object is rated by judges for their degree of favorableness or unfavorableness. Based on the level of agreement among judges, items are selected that are evenly spaced along an attitudinal continuum.

This technique became known as the Thurstone Scale or Equal-Appearing Interval Scale, one of the earliest systematic methods of measuring attitudes in psychology.

14. b) Freudian slips

Explanation: Freudian slips, also known as parapraxes, are unintentional errors in speech, memory, or action that are believed to reveal unconscious thoughts, desires, or conflicts. According to Sigmund Freud, these slips occur when repressed ideas or impulses momentarily break through the barrier of conscious control. For example, accidentally

calling your teacher “mom” might reflect hidden emotional associations or dependencies. Freudian slips differ from normal mistakes or speech disorders because they carry psychological meaning rather than being due to linguistic or neurological errors.

15. d) Coaching

Explanation: Coaching is an on-the-job method of employee training where a more experienced individual, such as a supervisor or mentor, provides guidance, feedback, and support to the employee to improve their performance and develop their skills. This training method occurs in real work situations and focuses on addressing specific performance goals or challenges faced by the employee.

16. b) Neurotransmitters

Explanation: Neurotransmitters are the chemicals released by the terminal buttons (also known as synaptic knobs or axon terminals) located at the endings of an axon. These neurotransmitters are released into the synaptic gap (synaptic cleft) and are responsible for transmitting signals across the synapse to the dendrites or cell body of the neighboring neuron or target cell. This process is fundamental to the communication between neurons in the nervous system.

17. d) Anima

Explanation: According to Carl Jung’s analytical psychology, the archetype representing the feminine side of males is called the “anima.” Similarly, the archetype representing the masculine side of females is called the “animus.” Jung believed that these archetypes represent the unconscious feminine and masculine qualities within individuals, regardless of gender, and play a significant role in psychological development and individuation.

18. a) It uses comprehension as data

Explanation: Episodic memory does not primarily rely on comprehension as data. Instead, it involves the encoding, storage, and retrieval of personal experiences or events, often with a temporal or spatial context. This type of memory focuses on remembering specific episodes or events from one’s own past.

19. a) Id

Explanation: In psychoanalytic theory, the terms “gratification,” “irrational,” and “impulsive” are associated with the id. The id operates on the pleasure principle, seeking immediate gratification of basic needs and desires without consideration for consequences or morality. It is the primitive, instinctual part of the psyche.

Answer Key

20. d) Surface bargaining

Explanation: Surface bargaining refers to the practice of going through the motions of bargaining without any real intention of reaching an agreement. It typically involves superficial or insincere negotiations aimed at maintaining appearances rather than genuinely seeking compromise or resolution. This tactic may be employed by parties involved in labor disputes or other negotiations to delay or avoid reaching a settlement.

21. b) It is carried out in Naturalistic settings

Explanation: Field experiments are conducted in naturalistic settings rather than in controlled laboratory environments. This allows researchers to study behavior and phenomena in real-world contexts, which can increase the ecological validity of the findings. Unlike laboratory experiments, field experiments often involve manipulating variables while maintaining the natural setting, allowing researchers to observe how changes in variables affect behavior or outcomes in more realistic conditions.

22. b) Fixed-Ratio

Explanation: In a fixed-ratio schedule, rewards or reinforcements are delivered after a constant number of responses. This means that the subject must exhibit a predetermined number of responses before receiving reinforcement. This schedule often leads to a high rate of responding, as the subject learns that a certain number of responses will reliably result in reinforcement.

23. c) Spontaneous Recovery

Explanation: Spontaneous recovery refers to the temporary return of a previously extinguished response after a period of rest or without any intervening reinforcement. This phenomenon occurs because the association between the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus has not been completely erased during extinction.

24. d) Schachter and Singer

Explanation: The Two-Factor Theory of Emotion was proposed by Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer. This theory suggests that emotional experiences are the result of a combination of physiological arousal and cognitive interpretation of that arousal. According to Schachter and Singer, emotions are labeled based on the individual's cognitive appraisal of the situation that caused the arousal.

25. a) Corpus Callosum

Explanation: The corpus callosum is a large bundle of nerve fibers that connects the two cerebral hemispheres of the brain. It facilitates communication and coordination between the left and right hemispheres, allowing for the integration of sensory, motor, and cognitive functions across both sides of the brain.

26. d) It ranges between -1 to +1

Explanation: The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (often referred to as Pearson correlation or Pearson's r) ranges between -1 and +1, indicating the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. A value of +1 indicates a perfect positive linear relationship, a value of -1 indicates a perfect negative linear relationship, and a value of 0 indicates no linear relationship between the variables. Pearson correlation does not establish causation; it only measures the degree of association between variables.

27. c) Accommodation

Explanation: Accommodation, in the context of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, refers to the process by which individuals create new cognitive schemas or adjust existing ones to better fit new information or experiences that cannot be assimilated into existing schemas. It involves modifying one's cognitive structures to adapt to new environmental stimuli or challenges.

28. c) Open mouth and turn head when touched on the cheek

Explanation: The rooting reflex is an infant's automatic response to touch on the cheek or around the mouth. When the cheek or mouth area is touched, the infant will turn their head toward the stimulus and open their mouth in preparation for feeding. This reflex is important for the newborn's ability to find and latch onto the mother's breast or a bottle for feeding.

29. c) The sample has been drawn by replacement sampling plan

Explanation: Inference about the sample mean from the population typically assumes that a random sample has been drawn from the population, that the standard deviation of the population of scores is not known, and that the sampling distribution of the mean follows a normal curve. However, it does not assume that the sample has been drawn by replacement sampling plan.

30. c) Self efficacy

Explanation: Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their own ability to successfully perform a specific behavior or task in order to achieve desired outcomes. It is a key concept

Answer Key

in social cognitive theory, proposed by psychologist Albert Bandura. Self-efficacy beliefs can influence motivation, effort, persistence, and ultimately, performance outcomes.

31. d) Contact

Explanation: Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys and surrogate mothers emphasized the importance of contact comfort in attachment formation. Harlow conducted a series of experiments in which infant monkeys were given the choice between two surrogate mothers: one made of wire with a feeding bottle and the other covered in soft cloth but without a feeding bottle. Despite the wire mother providing food, the infant monkeys consistently preferred and spent more time with the cloth mother, highlighting the significance of tactile comfort and emotional bonding in attachment relationships.

32. d) Synapse

Explanation: A synapse is a specialized junction where the axon of one neuron comes into close proximity to either the dendrite or soma (cell body) of another neuron. At the synapse, electrical impulses in the form of action potentials are converted into chemical signals in the form of neurotransmitters, which are released from the axon terminal of the presynaptic neuron and received by receptors on the postsynaptic neuron's dendrites or soma. This synaptic transmission allows for communication and signal transmission between neurons in the nervous system.

33. a) Systemic Desensitization

Explanation: In systematic desensitization, clients are taught relaxation techniques and then gradually exposed to fear-inducing stimuli while maintaining relaxation. This process helps them replace their previous learned harmful responses (such as fear or anxiety) with relaxation and a more adaptive response to the feared stimuli. It is commonly used in behavior therapy to treat phobias and anxiety disorders.

34. c) Minnesota Clinical Multiphasic Inventory

Explanation: MCMI stands for the Minnesota Clinical Multiphasic Inventory. It is a psychological assessment tool designed to assess personality disorders and clinical syndromes in adults. The MCMI provides information about an individual's personality traits, psychological symptoms, and clinical syndromes based on their responses to a set of self-report items.

35. d) Cluster sampling

Explanation: Cluster sampling is a method of probability sampling where the population

is divided into clusters or groups, and then a random sample of clusters is selected. Within each selected cluster, all individuals or a random sample of individuals are included in the study. Cluster sampling is often used when it is impractical or costly to obtain a complete list of the population elements, making it a convenient and efficient sampling method for large and geographically dispersed populations.

36. c) Hypo secretion; Hyper secretion

Explanation: According to bio-etiological theories, depression is often linked to hypo secretion or reduced levels of serotonin, a neurotransmitter that influences mood regulation. When serotonin levels are low, it can lead to depressive symptoms. Conversely, schizophrenia is associated with hyper secretion or excessive levels of dopamine, a neurotransmitter involved in various cognitive and emotional functions. Excess dopamine activity is thought to contribute to the development of psychotic symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations and delusions.

37. a) Behavior potential

Explanation: Rotter defined behavior potential as “the potentiality of any behavior occurring in any given situation as calculated in relation to any single reinforcement or set of reinforcements.” behavior potential refers to the likelihood or probability of a particular behavior occurring in a specific situation, based on the perceived reinforcement associated with that behavior. It takes into account the individual’s expectancy of achieving a desired outcome and the value or attractiveness of that outcome, as determined by the reinforcement value. Behavior potential is a central concept in Rotter’s social learning theory, which emphasizes the role of cognitive processes, such as expectancy and reinforcement value, in shaping behavior.

38. (c) Severe

Explanation: According to the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10), an IQ range of 20-34 is categorized as severe mental retardation. Mental retardation, now commonly referred to as intellectual disability, is classified into several levels based on IQ scores and adaptive functioning. In the ICD-10, the classification includes mild, moderate, severe, and profound levels of intellectual disability, with IQ ranges corresponding to each level. In this case, the IQ range of 20-34 falls within the severe category.

39. c) Conducting job analysis

Explanation: Position analysis, Questionnaire, and Physical Abilities Requirement Survey are tools and methods commonly used in the process of conducting job analysis. Job analysis

Answer Key

involves systematically gathering, documenting, and analyzing information about the various aspects of a job, including its tasks, duties, responsibilities, skills, and qualifications required. These tools are utilized to collect data from job incumbents, supervisors, or subject matter experts to obtain comprehensive information about the nature and requirements of the job. Position analysis involves directly observing and documenting job behaviors and requirements. Questionnaires are used to collect self-report data from employees about their job tasks and responsibilities. Physical Abilities Requirement Survey (PARS) is specifically designed to assess the physical demands and requirements of a job.

40. (a) Mirror neurons

Explanation: Mirror neurons are specialized neurons that fire both when an individual performs an action and when they observe the same action being performed by another individual. These neurons play a crucial role in understanding and imitating the actions of others, contributing to processes such as empathy, social learning, and understanding intentions.

41. (a) Repulsion hypothesis

Explanation: Rosenbaum's proposal, known as the repulsion hypothesis, suggests that attractiveness is not increased by similar attitudes but is simply decreased by dissimilar attitudes. In other words, people are not necessarily more attracted to those with similar attitudes, but they may be less attracted to those with dissimilar attitudes. This hypothesis highlights the role of attitude dissimilarity in interpersonal attraction.

42. a) Type D

Explanation: People with Type D personality have a tendency to experience distress, negative emotions, and feelings of insecurity and anxiety. Type D personality is characterized by the combination of high levels of negative affectivity (tendency to experience negative emotions) and social inhibition (tendency to inhibit self-expression in social interactions). Individuals with Type D personality may struggle with managing stress and may have an increased risk of developing psychological and physical health problems.

43. (b) Fearful avoidant attachment style

Explanation: A person who is low in self-esteem and low in interpersonal trust is likely to exhibit a fearful avoidant attachment style. Fearful avoidant individuals tend to have a negative view of themselves and others, leading to difficulties in forming close and trusting relationships. They often oscillate between a desire for closeness and intimacy and a fear of rejection or abandonment, resulting in ambivalence and avoidance in their relationships.

44. b) A -I, B -II, C - III, D - IV

Explanation:

- A. Social Learning Theory - I. Bandura
- B. Repeated Exposure Effect - II. Triplett
- C. Social Facilitation - III. Zajonc
- D. Theory of Causal Attribution - IV. Kelley

45. a) Mean

Explanation: The mean is most affected by the presence of extreme scores in the distribution because it takes into account every score in the dataset. Even a single extreme score can significantly influence the mean, pulling it towards the extreme end of the distribution. In contrast, the median and mode are less affected by extreme scores because they are based on the middle value and the most frequently occurring value, respectively. The range is simply the difference between the highest and lowest scores and is not directly influenced by the presence of extreme scores.

46. b) Cognitive dissonance

Explanation: Cognitive dissonance refers to the uncomfortable psychological state that arises when there is a discrepancy between attitudes or between attitudes and behaviors. This inconsistency causes psychological discomfort, prompting individuals to seek ways to reduce or resolve the dissonance. This can involve changing attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors to align with one another, or rationalizing and justifying the inconsistency in some way.

47. a) General adaptation syndrome

Explanation: Hans Selye termed the process of the body's response to stressors as the "general adaptation syndrome" (GAS). This concept describes the body's typical response to stress in three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. During the alarm stage, the body mobilizes its resources to respond to the stressor. In the resistance stage, the body attempts to cope with the stressor and maintain homeostasis. Finally, in the exhaustion stage, the body's resources become depleted, leading to decreased ability to cope with the stressor and increased vulnerability to illness or exhaustion.

48. c) Galvanic Skin Response

Explanation: Galvanic Skin Response (GSR), also known as skin conductance or electrodermal activity, measures the electrical resistance of the skin. This physiological response is influenced by the activity of the sweat glands, which are controlled by the sympathetic nervous system. GSR is often used in psychological research and biofeedback applications

Answer Key

to assess emotional arousal, stress levels, and physiological responses to stimuli.

49. c) Concurrent and predictive validity

Explanation: Criterion-related validity of a test refers to the extent to which the test scores correlate with a criterion measure. There are two types of criterion-related validity: concurrent validity and predictive validity. Concurrent validity is established when the test scores correlate with a criterion measure that is measured at the same time. Predictive validity is established when the test scores predict future performance on a criterion measure. These types of validity assess the extent to which a test accurately predicts or correlates with an external criterion.

50. a) Reaction time

Explanation: Reaction time refers to the elapsed time between the presentation of a stimulus and the subsequent response to it. It is a measure of the speed of processing information and generating a response. Reaction time can vary depending on factors such as the complexity of the stimulus, the individual's level of attention, and their motor skills. It is commonly used in psychological research to assess cognitive processing speed and performance.

51. b) Citations

Explanation: Citations are summons informing employers and employees of the regulations and standards that have been violated in the workplace. They typically detail the specific violations observed during inspections or investigations by regulatory authorities. Citations serve as official notices of non-compliance and often include instructions for corrective actions that need to be taken to address the violations.

52. a) Schemas

Explanation: Schemas are mental frameworks that we develop through our experiences. They help us to organize and interpret social information, allowing us to understand and predict the behavior of others. By using schemas, we can quickly process complex social environments and make informed decisions based on past experiences.

53. c) It is responsive to the exact position of every score in the distribution

Explanation: Standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion or spread of a set of scores within a distribution. It is responsive to the exact position of every score in the distribution, meaning that every individual score influences the calculation of the standard deviation. This sensitivity allows standard deviation to provide a precise measure of variability within

the data set.

54. c) In-basket technique

Explanation: The in-basket technique is a hands-on simulation used in training and assessment where employees are presented with a variety of tasks, messages, and problems that they might encounter in their job. Participants are required to prioritize and handle these tasks as they would in a real work environment, providing a realistic and practical evaluation of their problem-solving and decision-making skills.

55. c) Unconditional positive regard

Explanation: In Carl Rogers' theory, unconditional positive regard refers to a therapeutic atmosphere where a person is accepted and valued without any conditions or judgments, regardless of what they say or do. This acceptance helps individuals to feel safe and understood, facilitating personal growth and self-acceptance.

56. c) Neuroticism

Explanation: Emotional instability is often labeled as neuroticism. It is one of the five major personality traits in the Five Factor Model and is characterized by tendencies towards anxiety, depression, mood swings, and emotional vulnerability. High levels of neuroticism indicate greater emotional instability and negative emotionality.

57. b) Ideal self and real self

Explanation: According to Carl Rogers, personality is determined by measuring the difference between the ideal self (how individuals would like to be) and the real self (how they actually are). The greater the congruence between these two selves, the healthier and more well-adjusted the personality. Conversely, a significant discrepancy between the ideal self and the real self can lead to feelings of dissatisfaction and psychological distress.

58. c) Unfreezing

Explanation: According to Lewin's change model, communication is crucial during the unfreezing stage. This stage involves preparing the organization and its employees for change by creating awareness about the need for change and explaining how it will benefit them. Effective communication during this stage helps to reduce resistance and gain support for the upcoming changes.

59. d) Social urges

Explanation: Alfred Adler proposed that humans are motivated by social urges. He believed

Answer Key

that the primary driving force in human behavior is the desire to overcome feelings of inferiority and to strive for superiority, which often manifests through social connections and contributions to the community. This focus on social interest and community feeling is central to Adler's theory of individual psychology.

60. c) A-B-A-B

Explanation: The A-B-A-B intervention design involves the reintroduction of the intervention after a withdrawal phase. This design includes an initial baseline phase (A), an intervention phase (B), a withdrawal of the intervention (A), and then a reintroduction of the intervention (B). This pattern helps in determining the effectiveness of the intervention by observing changes in behavior with and without the intervention.

61. b) Personal factors

Explanation: When making the "attribution error," specifically the fundamental attribution error, we tend to overestimate the importance of personal factors (such as personality traits or dispositions) and underestimate the influence of situational factors when judging the behaviors of others. This cognitive bias leads us to attribute others' actions more to their character rather than to external circumstances.

62. b) Motor Neuron

Explanation: A neuron that sends signals to muscles to control movement is called a motor neuron. These neurons transmit signals from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles, causing them to contract or relax, thus producing movement.

63. c) The number of other bystanders at the scene

Explanation: According to the diffusion of responsibility theory, the biggest factor in predicting whether or not a bystander will help someone in need is the number of other bystanders at the scene. As the number of bystanders increases, individuals may feel a diffusion of responsibility, believing that someone else will take action, leading to a decreased likelihood of any single individual providing help. This phenomenon is known as the bystander effect.

64. d) Max Wertheimer

Explanation: Max Wertheimer is associated with the Gestalt school of psychology. Along with Kurt Koffka and Wolfgang Köhler, Wertheimer pioneered the Gestalt psychology movement, which focused on the idea that the whole of experience is different from the sum of its parts. Gestalt psychology emphasizes the importance of perception and the

organization of sensory information in understanding human behaviour and cognition.

65. c) Dependent sample t-test

Explanation: The dependent sample t-test would be the most appropriate test to use in this scenario. This test is used when comparing the means of two related groups or when measuring the same group under two different conditions. In this case, the researcher wants to compare the achievement scores of the same group of 8th-grade students in Mathematics before and after two months of instruction, which makes it a dependent (or paired) sample. Therefore, the dependent sample t-test is the most suitable statistical test for assessing if there is a significant difference in achievement scores before and after the instruction period.

66. b) Parasympathetic system

Explanation: The parasympathetic nervous system is involved in the regulation of activities like salivation, gastric and intestinal mobility, and secretion of gastric juices. It is responsible for the “rest and digest” response, promoting relaxation and conservation of energy after periods of stress or activity.

67. d) Task oriented leader

Explanation: Fiedler’s contingency theory of leadership proposes that task-oriented leaders perform better in situations that are either very favorable or very unfavorable to them. According to this theory, task-oriented leaders are most effective in situations where they have a high degree of control and structure, regardless of whether the situation is favorable or unfavorable.

68. a) Repression

Explanation: Sigmund Freud considered repression to be the key to all forgetting. Repression is a defense mechanism that involves pushing unpleasant or threatening thoughts, memories, or impulses into the unconscious mind to prevent conscious awareness of them. According to Freudian theory, forgetting occurs when these repressed thoughts are buried in the unconscious and inaccessible to conscious recall.

69. a) Threshold of response

Explanation: The point at which a stimulus becomes strong enough to trigger a response only 50% of the time is known as the threshold of response. This threshold represents the minimum level of stimulation required for a sensory system to detect and respond to a stimulus. Below this threshold, the stimulus may not be perceived or may not elicit a

Answer Key

response reliably.

70. b) Posterior pituitary - Luteinizing Hormone

Explanation: The posterior pituitary gland does not directly produce luteinizing hormone (LH). Instead, the posterior pituitary stores and releases hormones produced by the hypothalamus, such as oxytocin and vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone). Luteinizing hormone (LH) is produced and released by the anterior pituitary gland.

71. a) Hypochondriasis

Explanation: Sweta's preoccupation with fears of having a serious illness without any medical evidence or reason is characteristic of hypochondriasis, also known as illness anxiety disorder. Individuals with hypochondriasis excessively worry about having a serious medical condition based on their misinterpretation of bodily symptoms and sensations. This excessive health anxiety and fear of illness significantly impair their daily functioning and quality of life.

72. d) Seriation

Explanation: The child's ability to order items along a quantitative dimension, such as length or weight, is called seriation. Seriation is an important cognitive skill in Piaget's theory of cognitive development, specifically in the concrete operational stage (ages 7 to 11 years). It involves the ability to arrange objects or concepts in a logical order based on a specific criterion, such as size, length, weight, or volume.

73. b) Perseverance effects

Explanation: The tendency for beliefs and schemas to remain unchanged even in the face of counter-factual information is called perseverance effects. This cognitive bias occurs when individuals maintain their initial beliefs or schemas despite being presented with evidence that contradicts those beliefs. Perseverance effects can lead to the persistence of misconceptions, stereotypes, or inaccurate beliefs even when they have been discredited by factual information.

74. c) Hostile attributional bias

Explanation: Hostile attributional bias is the tendency to perceive others' actions as stemming from aversive intent even when this is not clearly the case. Individuals with this bias often interpret ambiguous or neutral behaviors of others as hostile or aggressive, leading to heightened sensitivity to perceived threats and increased likelihood of aggressive responses. This bias can contribute to misunderstandings, conflicts, and aggression in social

interactions.

75. c) Normative

Explanations: Normative commitment refers to the commitment of an employee towards his/her organization when they feel that they “ought” to continue working there. This form of commitment is driven by a sense of obligation or duty towards the organization rather than a deep emotional attachment or perceived personal gain. Employees with normative commitment may stay with the organization because they feel morally obligated to do so, often due to factors such as loyalty, perceived obligations, or a sense of indebtedness. This type of commitment can influence employee retention and turnover intentions, as individuals may remain with the organization despite experiencing dissatisfaction or alternative opportunities.

76. b) Schizoid personality disorder

Explanation: Individuals with schizoid personality disorder are typically unable to form social relationships and lack interest in doing so. They often prefer solitary activities and have limited emotional expression and social interaction. This personality disorder is characterized by a pattern of detachment from social relationships and a restricted range of emotional expression, leading to difficulties in forming and maintaining close interpersonal connections.

77. b) Stratified

Explanation: If a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group, the stratified sampling technique is most applicable. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups or strata based on certain characteristics (such as age, gender, income, etc.) and then randomly selecting samples from each stratum. This ensures that the sample is representative of the population's diversity and helps to minimize sampling bias.

78. d) Fetishism

Explanation: In fetishism, the individual has recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, urges, and behaviors involving the use of some inanimate object to obtain sexual gratification. This object, known as a fetish, is typically required or preferred for sexual arousal and may be necessary for sexual satisfaction. Examples of fetishes include articles of clothing (such as underwear or shoes), specific body parts, or nonliving objects (such as leather, rubber, or silk).

Answer Key

79. c) Uncovering our unconscious fears and desires

Explanation: Uncovering our unconscious fears and desires is not a major construct of existential theory. Existential theory focuses more on conscious experiences and existential themes such as coming to terms with anxiety, confronting the universal fears of death, and understanding our ultimate isolation. Unlike psychoanalytic theory, which emphasizes the unconscious mind, existential theory emphasizes subjective human experiences, freedom of choice, and the search for meaning in life.

80. a) Token Economy

Explanation: The use of coupons or tokens to reinforce desired behaviors, which can later be exchanged for rewards or privileges, describes the use of a token economy. In a token economy system, individuals receive tokens as immediate rewards for engaging in target behaviors. These tokens can then be exchanged for various reinforcers, such as food, privileges, or other desired items. Token economies are commonly used in behavioral interventions, particularly in settings such as rehabilitation programs, schools, and psychiatric hospitals, to promote positive behavior change.

81. b) Missing the wider social and cultural contexts that influence experiences and identities

Explanation: Humanistic and phenomenological approaches have been criticized for missing the wider social and cultural contexts that influence experiences and identities. While these approaches emphasize the subjective experiences and perceptions of individuals, they sometimes neglect the broader social, cultural, and environmental factors that shape human behaviour and identity. Critics argue that focusing solely on the individual experience may overlook the influence of societal structures, norms, and cultural values on human development and identity formation.

82. c) Deduction

Explanation: Deduction is the process which starts with certain premises or propositions and attempts to draw valid conclusions from them. In deductive reasoning, if the premises are true and the logic is valid, then the conclusion necessarily follows. This process involves moving from general principles to specific instances.

83. d) Determinism

Explanation: Determinism is the assumption that everything that happens in the universe can be accounted for by definite laws of causation. According to determinism, every event or phenomenon, including human behavior, is ultimately determined by preceding events

or causes. This perspective suggests that there is a cause-and-effect relationship governing all natural and human phenomena, implying that events occur predictably and inevitably based on these underlying causes.

84. d) Self observation

Explanation: According to Titchener, introspection is a highly specialized form of self-observation in which the psychologist attempts to study his own consciousness scientifically. Introspection involves observing and reporting one's own thoughts, feelings, and sensations in a controlled and systematic manner, with the goal of understanding the structure and elements of consciousness.

85. b) Mind, Organism

Explanation: The aim of Functionalism was to study the mind as it functions in adapting the organism to its environment. Functionalism is a school of psychology that focuses on the purpose of consciousness and behavior, emphasizing the individual's interaction with their environment. It suggests that our minds are shaped and adapted based on our surroundings and experiences. This approach was largely developed as a response to structuralism, which focused more on the structure of the mind rather than its functions. Functionalism is often associated with the work of William James and John Dewey.

86. a) Carl Jung

Explanation: The first clinician to attempt to legitimize a spiritual approach to counseling was Carl Jung. Carl Jung was a Swiss psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who founded analytical psychology. His work has been influential in various fields, including psychiatry, anthropology, archaeology, literature, philosophy, and religious studies. Jung introduced several psychological concepts, such as synchronicity, archetypal phenomena, the collective unconscious, the psychological complex, and extraversion and introversion. He emphasized understanding the psyche through exploring dreams, art, mythology, religion, and philosophy. Jung's contributions also extended to the field of transpersonal psychology, which integrates spiritual experiences into the framework of modern psychology.

87. b) Secondary reinforcement

Explanation: Secondary reinforcement refers to a stimulus that becomes reinforcing by being associated with a primary reinforcer or a reinforcing stimulus. Unlike primary reinforcement, which inherently satisfies a biological or physiological need (such as food, water, or shelter), secondary reinforcement gains its reinforcing properties through learned associations with primary reinforcers or other reinforcing stimuli. For example, money is a

Answer Key

common secondary reinforcer because it has no inherent value but becomes reinforcing through its association with primary reinforcers such as food, clothing, or entertainment. In operant conditioning, secondary reinforcers are often used to shape and maintain desired behaviors by providing rewards or incentives that motivate individuals to engage in certain actions or activities.

88. b) The normal curve doesn't touch the x-axis

Explanation: The normal curve, also known as the bell curve or Gaussian distribution, does not touch the x-axis. It is a continuous probability distribution that is symmetrical and bell-shaped, with the highest point (the peak) occurring at the mean. The normal curve is unimodal, meaning it has only one mode, and it is a symmetrical distribution where the mean, mode, and median all fall at the same point.

89. a) Extraversion

Explanation: Extraversion is the personality factor described by both Costa and McCrae in the Five Factor Model (FFM) of personality and by Eysenck in his theory of personality. Eysenck's theory includes extraversion as one of the three major dimensions of personality, along with neuroticism and psychoticism. Similarly, extraversion is one of the five factors of personality in the FFM, which also includes openness to experience, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism. Both theories recognize extraversion as a fundamental dimension of personality related to sociability, assertiveness, and positive emotionality.

90. b) Means-end Analysis

Explanation: Means-end analysis is a problem-solving technique in which the overall problem is divided into smaller parts, and efforts are made to solve each part in turn. This involves breaking down the problem into more manageable sub-goals or steps and identifying the means or actions necessary to achieve each sub-goal. By systematically working through each sub-goal and addressing obstacles or discrepancies between the current state and the desired state, individuals can progress towards finding a solution to the larger problem. Means-end analysis is a structured approach that helps individuals organize their problem-solving efforts and make progress towards achieving their ultimate goal.

91. c) Convergence

Explanation: Convergence is not a monocular cue of depth perception. Monocular cues are depth cues that can be perceived with just one eye, and they include linear perspective, motion parallax, and size constancy. Convergence, on the other hand, is a binocular cue of

depth perception. It involves the use of both eyes and refers to the inward movement of the eyes when focusing on nearby objects. As objects move closer to us, our eyes converge or move towards each other to maintain single binocular vision and keep the object in focus. Therefore, convergence is not considered a monocular cue but rather a binocular cue of depth perception.

92. a) Approach-avoidance conflict

Explanation: The approach-avoidance conflict is likely to be extremely disruptive since the individual is both drawn to and repelled by the same situation at the same time. In an approach-avoidance conflict, a single goal or situation has both appealing (approach) and unappealing (avoidance) aspects, causing the individual to experience conflicting motivations. This conflict can lead to indecision, ambivalence, and inner turmoil as the individual grapples with competing desires to approach and avoid the same goal or situation.

93. (c) Effective Thought

Explanation: Apologies for the confusion. In the A-B-C-D-E model of REBT, the correct answer is indeed (c) Effective Thought.

In Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT), the E in the A-B-C-D-E model stands for Effective Thought. This represents the rational and logical thoughts that individuals aim to cultivate through the process of disputing irrational beliefs (D). By disputing irrational beliefs and replacing them with rational and effective thoughts, individuals can change their emotional and behavioral responses to activating events (A).

94. b) Deferred Imitation, Mental Representation

Explanation: Deferred imitation refers to the ability to imitate or mimic behavior after a delay, even when the model of that behavior is no longer present. This ability demonstrates the formation of mental representations or internalized models of behavior, allowing individuals, especially children, to reproduce actions they have observed in the past. This process is crucial for learning and social development.

95. a) Content

Explanation: Content validity refers to the extent to which a measuring instrument, such as a test or questionnaire, adequately covers the topic or content domain it is intended to measure. It assesses whether the items in the instrument represent the entire range of content relevant to the construct being measured. This type of validity is important for ensuring that the instrument accurately assesses the intended construct or topic of interest.

Answer Key

96. d) Conversion

Explanation: Conversion disorder involves a pattern in which symptoms or deficits affecting sensory or voluntary motor functions lead one to believe that a patient has a medical or neurological condition. However, these symptoms cannot be explained by any medical or neurological condition. This disorder is characterized by the presence of neurological symptoms, such as paralysis, blindness, or seizures, without a clear organic cause. It is believed to be related to psychological factors and is often associated with stress or trauma.

97. b) The difference between the groups can be attributed to the treatment

Explanation: In an experimental study, when inferential statistics indicate that the experimental group's score differs significantly from the control group's score, it suggests that the difference between the groups is likely due to the treatment administered to the experimental group. This finding supports the hypothesis that the treatment had an effect on the outcome variable being measured. It indicates that there is a meaningful difference between the groups that cannot be attributed solely to chance.

98. d) Source

Explanation: The 16 basic traits which could describe all differences among personalities are termed as Source traits by Raymond Cattell. These source traits are seen as the underlying factors that drive observable behaviors and characteristics. They are more fundamental and comprehensive than surface traits, which are specific behaviors or characteristics that can be observed directly.

99. c) Null hypothesis is rejected when it is true

Explanation: Type II Error, also known as a false negative, occurs when the null hypothesis is incorrectly rejected when it is actually true. In other words, it happens when the researcher concludes that there is no effect or no difference when, in reality, there is one. This error is related to failing to detect a real effect or difference in the population being studied.

100. d) Responses are elicited

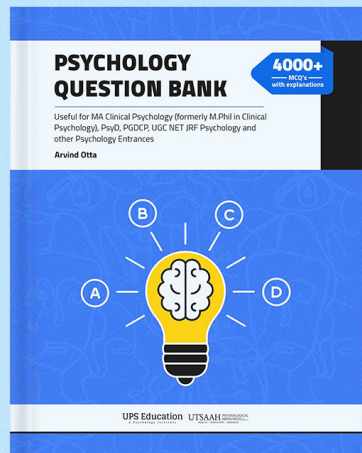
Explanation: Operant conditioning is a form of learning in which behaviors are strengthened or weakened by the consequences that follow them. Unlike classical conditioning, where responses are elicited by stimuli, in operant conditioning, responses are emitted voluntarily by the organism. The other options, generalization, avoidance learning, and spontaneous recovery, are all characteristics of operant conditioning.

PSYCHOLOGY QUESTION BANK

Buy now



Available at:
www.upseducation.in

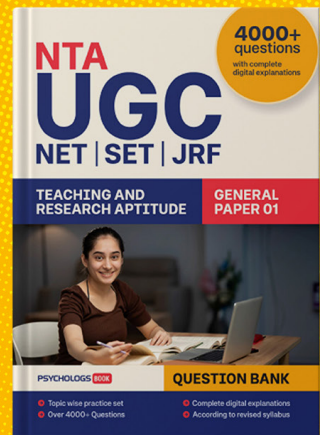


UGC NET JRF PAPER-1 | TEACHING AND | RESEARCH APTITUDE | PRACTICE SET

Buy now



Available at:
www.upseducation.in

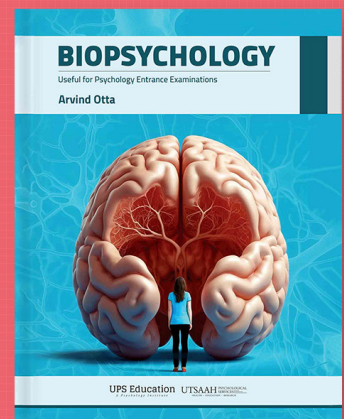


BIOPSYCHOLOGY

Buy now



Available at:
 www.upseducation.in



PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

Arvind Otta

Features

- ▶ As per as latest syllabus of CUET-PG Psychology, GATE & Other M.A/ M.Sc Psychology Entrances.
- ▶ Last 10 years question papers were analyzed to write this book for better results.
- ▶ Various strategies are used to make your understanding more accessible.
- ▶ Updated source of multiple choice questions with supportive contents.

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.

    /arvindotta

 www.upseducation.in

    /upseducation

