

# PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

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# Previous year question paper-2020 (II)

## South Campus

1. a) Proportions

Explanation: The Chi-square test is a statistical test used to determine whether there is a significant association between categorical variables. It is commonly used to compare observed data with expected data to determine if there are significant differences. It is particularly useful in analyzing proportions or frequencies within categorical data.

2. (b) Alternate-form method.

Explanation: The Alternate-form method is not typically used to estimate internal consistency reliability. Instead, it is primarily utilized to assess the equivalence or stability of different forms of a test over time or across different administrations. This method involves administering two or more different versions of the same test to the same group of individuals and examining the degree of consistency or similarity in their scores across the different forms.

3. (b) Saturation

Saturation sampling is not characterized by drawing all elements or individuals with specific characteristics of interest to the researcher. Instead, saturation sampling is a method used primarily in qualitative research where data collection continues until no new information or themes emerge from the analysis. It aims to achieve data saturation, ensuring comprehensive coverage of relevant information or perspectives within the chosen sample.

4. (a) Emerges from the data

Explanation: Inductive theory emerges from the data through the process of observation and analysis. It involves gathering empirical evidence and then developing theories or generalizations based on patterns and themes found within the data. Inductive reasoning moves from specific observations to broader generalizations or theories.

5. c) Sensory experiences

Explanation: Empiricism is a philosophical stance that emphasizes the role of sensory

experience and observation in the acquisition of knowledge. According to empiricists, knowledge comes primarily from direct sensory experiences and observations of the world around us. Therefore, sensory experiences are considered a primary source of knowledge within empiricism.

6. (c) Convergent validity

Explanation: Convergent validity is the extent to which scores on a test correlate with scores on other tests that measure similar constructs. Therefore, it correlates with the scores on tests with related constructs. This method helps to establish that a test is measuring the same construct as other tests that it should theoretically be related to.

7. (c) Reliability increases whereas validity does not change with increase in length of test

Explanation: The length of the test can affect reliability and validity differently. Increasing the length of a test typically improves its reliability because more items can provide a more stable estimate of the construct being measured. However, validity may not necessarily change with the length of the test. Validity is more about whether the test measures what it claims to measure, and this can be influenced by factors beyond just the number of items. Therefore, while reliability tends to increase with the length of the test, validity may or may not change.

8. a) 180

Explanation: In a randomized group design, the degrees of freedom for error (or within degrees of freedom) can be calculated using the formula:

$$df_{\text{error}} = N - t$$

Where:

- N is the total number of observations.
- T is the total number of treatment conditions.

In this scenario:

- $N = 4 \times 5 \times 10 = 200$  observations (4 groups  $\times$  5 observations per group  $\times$  10 observations in each treatment condition).
- $T = 4 \times 5 = 20$  treatment conditions.

$$df_{\text{error}} = 200 - 20 = 180$$

So, the correct answer is a) 180.

## Answer Key

### 9. b) Gatekeepers

Explanation: Gatekeepers are individuals who control access to a particular group or community and whose approval is crucial to gain access and acceptance in ethnographic studies. They may include community leaders, key informants, or individuals who have authority within the group being studied. Gatekeepers play a significant role in facilitating researchers' entry into the research setting and in building rapport with the community.

### 10. (a) $F=t^2$

Explanation: In the case of two independent samples, the relationship between Student's t-test and the F ratio from analysis of variance (ANOVA) is that the square of the t-statistic is equal to the F-statistic. Mathematically, it can be represented as  $F = t^2$ . This relationship holds when comparing means of two independent samples using the t-test and when conducting ANOVA to compare means across multiple groups.

### 11. (a) Rorschach test

Explanation: The Rorschach test, named after Hermann Rorschach, is a psychological test consisting of ten cards, each containing a symmetrical inkblot print. These inkblots are used to assess a person's personality characteristics, emotional functioning, and thought processes. The test subject is asked to describe what they see in each inkblot, and their responses are analyzed based on various factors such as content, location, determinants, and popular responses. The Rorschach test is widely used in clinical and forensic settings as a projective psychological assessment tool.

### 12. (c) Coding

Explanation: Coding refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to responses or data so that they can be categorized or classified into a limited number of categories or classes. It involves transforming qualitative data into quantitative data, which can then be analyzed statistically or used for other purposes such as tabulation and analysis. Coding is a crucial step in data processing and analysis in various fields such as research, surveys, and data management.

### 13. (a) Mesokurtic

Explanation: A bell-shaped curve, also known as the normal curve or Gaussian distribution, is referred to as mesokurtic. Mesokurtic distributions have kurtosis equal to zero, indicating that their peak is similar in shape to the standard normal distribution. This means that the distribution has neither unusually peaked (leptokurtic) nor unusually flat (platykurtic) tails compared to the normal distribution.

14. (c) Downsizing

Explanation: Downsizing refers to the process of reducing, usually dramatically, the number of people employed by a firm. It is often undertaken as a cost-cutting measure, restructuring initiative, or in response to changes in market conditions. Downsizing can involve layoffs, early retirements, or other strategies aimed at reducing the workforce size.

15. b) Distributive justice

Explanation: Distributive justice refers to the fairness and justice of the outcomes or results of decisions. It focuses on the perceived fairness of how resources, rewards, or outcomes are distributed among individuals or groups. Distributive justice considers whether the distribution of rewards or outcomes is equitable and based on relevant criteria such as contribution, need, or merit.

16. (c) Cross training

Explanation: Cross training involves training employees to perform tasks or jobs that are different from their own primary roles. This approach facilitates flexibility within the organization and allows employees to gain skills and experience in various areas. Cross training can help improve teamwork, increase employee engagement, and enhance overall organizational effectiveness by enabling employees to cover for one another during absences or fluctuations in workload.

17. d) Performance orientation

Explanation: Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory includes several dimensions that help in understanding cultural differences across countries. These dimensions include power distance, uncertainty avoidance, individualism, and masculinity/femininity. "Performance orientation" is not one of the original cultural dimensions proposed by Hofstede. Instead, it refers to an aspect of organizational culture related to the extent to which individuals and teams are encouraged to strive for excellence and performance improvement within an organization. Hofstede's model focuses more on national cultural differences rather than organizational culture dimensions like performance orientation.

18. b) Transactional leadership

Explanation: Transactional leadership involves setting clear goals and expectations, monitoring performance, and providing rewards or consequences based on the achievement of those goals. This style of leadership focuses on the exchange of rewards and punishments in response to the performance of followers. Leaders using transactional leadership often use contingent rewards, such as bonuses or promotions, to motivate their followers to achieve specific objectives.

## Answer Key

### 19. d) Low task and high person orientation

Explanation: In the Managerial Grid developed by Blake and Mouton, the Country Club leadership style is characterized by low concern for task accomplishment but high concern for interpersonal relationships and the needs of team members. Leaders with this style prioritize the well-being of their team members and strive to create a friendly and supportive work environment, often at the expense of achieving organizational goals or completing tasks efficiently.

### 20. b) Psychological fidelity

Explanation: Psychological fidelity refers to the degree of similarity between the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) learned in training and the KSAs needed to perform the job in the actual work environment. It assesses how closely the training environment and tasks mirror the real-world job context, which is essential for ensuring that the training effectively prepares individuals for their job roles.

### 21. a) Scalar principle

Explanation: The scalar principle refers to the concept that organizations are structured by a chain of command, which grows with increasing levels of authority. This principle emphasizes the hierarchical structure within organizations, where each level of management has authority over the levels below it and is accountable to the levels above it. The scalar principle helps to establish clear lines of communication, decision-making, and accountability within organizations.

### 22. c) Job design

Explanation: Job design refers to the way that the position and the tasks within that position are organized. It involves determining how tasks are structured, how and when they are performed, and any factors that may affect the work. Job design aims to create jobs that are meaningful, efficient, and effective by considering factors such as task variety, autonomy, feedback, and the physical and social context of the work environment. Job design can impact employee satisfaction, motivation, and performance.

### 23. b) Establishment stage

Explanation: The establishment stage of a career is characterized by individuals beginning to search for work and finding their first job. It marks the transition from education or training to entry-level employment. During this stage, individuals focus on learning and adapting to the demands of their new roles, establishing themselves in their chosen field or profession, and building a foundation for their future career development.

24. c) Self-regulation

Explanation: Self-regulation refers to the ability to control one's impulsive judgment and reactions, managing emotions, thoughts, and behaviors in various situations. It involves monitoring and adjusting one's actions in line with personal standards, values, or goals. Self-regulation enables individuals to resist immediate temptations, manage stress effectively, and maintain focus and resilience in pursuit of long-term objectives. It is a critical component of emotional intelligence and plays a significant role in personal and professional success.

25. (a) Need for Affiliation

Explanation: The need for affiliation is defined as a desire to establish and maintain friendly and warm relations with other people. Individuals with a high need for affiliation seek out social interactions, enjoy being part of groups, and prioritize harmonious relationships with others. This need motivates behaviors such as seeking approval, cooperating with others, and avoiding conflict.

26. (a) Pragmatics

Explanation: Pragmatics refers to the rules for engaging in appropriate and effective communication within a particular context. It involves understanding the social and cultural aspects of language use, including how language is used to achieve specific communicative goals, express politeness, and interpret meaning beyond the literal words spoken. Pragmatics encompasses aspects such as turn-taking, conversational implicature, and the interpretation of non-literal language (e.g., sarcasm, irony).

27. (a) Phonology

Explanation: Phonology refers to the rules governing the structure and sequence of speech sounds within a particular language. It involves the study of phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound that can distinguish meaning in a language, as well as the rules for combining these phonemes to form words. Phonology also includes aspects such as intonation, stress, and rhythm, which contribute to the prosody or melody of speech.

28. b) Constructive Play

Explanation: Constructive play is a type of play in which children use materials to make things, not for utilitarian purposes, but rather for the enjoyment they derive from making them. During constructive play, children engage in activities such as building with blocks, creating structures with LEGO bricks, or constructing objects with clay or other materials. This type of play fosters creativity, problem-solving skills, spatial awareness, and fine motor skills development.

## Answer Key

### 29. b) Authoritarian

Explanation: The authoritarian child-rearing style is characterized by low acceptance and involvement, high coercive behavioral control, and low autonomy granting. Parents who adopt this style tend to have strict rules and expectations, enforce obedience through punishment, and prioritize discipline over nurturing or communication. They may use authoritarian methods such as threats, punishments, and strict regulations to control their children's behavior, often without considering their children's feelings or opinions. This parenting style is associated with children who may be obedient but may also exhibit lower self-esteem, social competence, and independence.

### 30. a) Pleasure principle

Explanation: According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id operates on the pleasure principle. The id is the primitive and instinctual part of the personality that seeks immediate gratification of basic needs and desires, regardless of consequences or moral considerations. It operates at the unconscious level and is driven by the need to maximize pleasure and minimize pain.

### 31. b) Microsystem

Explanation: In Ecological Systems Theory, the microsystem refers to the immediate environments and settings in which a person engages in direct, face-to-face interactions. This includes interactions within the family, school, peer groups, neighborhood, and other close social environments. The microsystem plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's development and experiences, as it represents the most immediate and influential context in which the person lives.

### 32. c) Dominant genes

Explanation: Genes that are usually expressed in the phenotype, meaning they determine a particular trait, are known as dominant genes. Dominant genes mask the expression of recessive genes when present in a heterozygous genotype. In a heterozygous genotype (one dominant allele and one recessive allele), the dominant allele will determine the phenotype. However, in a homozygous dominant genotype (two dominant alleles) or a heterozygous genotype, the dominant allele will be expressed phenotypically.

### 33. c) Level three: post-conventional

Explanation: According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, individuals progress through three levels of moral reasoning: pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional. In the post-conventional level (level three), individuals move beyond

conventional rules and laws and base their moral judgments on abstract principles of justice, equality, and individual rights. In the scenario described, the child believes that saving a life is more important than following the law, demonstrating an understanding of moral principles beyond societal norms or rules, which aligns with the post-conventional level of moral development.

34. c) Accommodation

Explanation: Accommodation refers to the process by which the lens of the eye changes its shape to focus on objects at different distances. As objects approach near the eye, the lens thickens to a more spherical shape through the contraction of the ciliary body muscles. This adjustment allows the eye to focus the incoming light rays onto the retina, enabling clear vision of nearby objects. Accommodation is essential for maintaining clear and sharp vision across various distances.

35. b) Debriefing

Explanation: Debriefing is the procedure where research participants are given information about the nature and purposes of the study after they have participated in it. It allows researchers to explain the true nature of the study, including any deception that may have been involved, and to address any questions or concerns that participants may have. Debriefing ensures that participants fully understand their involvement in the research and helps to maintain trust and ethical standards in research practices.

36. c) Forming, Storming, Norming, Performing, Adjourning

Explanation: The correct order of group development stages, often referred to as Tuckman's stages of group development, is as follows:

Forming: The initial stage where group members get acquainted, establish roles, and gather information about the group's purpose and goals.

Storming: The stage characterized by conflict, competition, and the emergence of group dynamics as members start to assert themselves and challenge the group's norms and leadership.

Norming: The stage where group cohesion increases, conflicts are resolved, and norms and rules are established to guide group behavior.

Performing: The stage where the group functions effectively, collaborates towards achieving its goals, and demonstrates high productivity.

Adjourning: The final stage where the group disbands, either because its task has been completed or because members move on to other projects.

## Answer Key

### 37. a) Glass ceiling

Explanation: The term “glass ceiling” refers to barriers based on organizational bias that prevent females, as well as other underrepresented groups, from advancing to top-level positions within organizations. It represents an invisible barrier that impedes the career progression of qualified individuals based on their gender, race, ethnicity, or other characteristics, despite their skills, qualifications, and aspirations. The glass ceiling concept highlights systemic inequalities and discriminatory practices within organizations that limit the opportunities for certain groups to reach the highest levels of leadership and decision-making roles.

### 38. a) Stereotypes

Explanation: Stereotypes are beliefs about social groups in terms of traits or characteristics that provide a cognitive framework for processing information about those groups. Stereotypes can be positive or negative and may influence perceptions, judgments, and behaviors towards individuals based on their group membership. While stereotypes may contain elements of truth or accuracy, they often oversimplify and generalize the characteristics of group members, leading to biased or discriminatory attitudes and behaviors.

### 39. a) cognitive dissonance

### 40. c) Illusions

Explanation: Illusions are misperceptions resulting from the misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs. They occur when sensory stimuli are distorted or misinterpreted by the brain, leading to perceptions that differ from objective reality. Illusions can occur in various sensory modalities, including vision, hearing, touch, and proprioception. Unlike hallucinations, which involve perceiving stimuli that are not present, illusions involve misperceiving or misinterpreting stimuli that are actually present.

### 41. b) Learning

Explanation: Learning refers to any relatively permanent change in behavior, knowledge, or capability that results from experience or practice. It involves acquiring new information, skills, or behaviors through observation, instruction, or direct experience with the environment. Learning can occur consciously or unconsciously and can be influenced by various factors such as motivation, reinforcement, and cognitive processes.

### 42. c) Morphemes

Explanation: Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in the structure of language. They can be words or parts of words that carry meaning. For example, in the word “unhappiness,” “un-” and “-ness” are morphemes. Morphemes can be further classified into free morphemes, which can stand alone as words (e.g., “happy”), and bound morphemes, which must be attached to other morphemes to convey meaning (e.g., “-ness” in “happiness”). Phonemes are the smallest units of sound in language, abstraction refers to the process of forming concepts or generalizations from specific instances, and syntax refers to the rules governing the structure of sentences in a language.

43. c) Selective mutism

Explanation: Selective mutism is a condition characterized by the persistent failure to speak in specific situations, such as school or social gatherings, where there is an expectation to speak. This failure to speak is not due to a lack of knowledge or ability to speak, but rather results from anxiety or discomfort in certain social situations. Selective mutism can significantly interfere with educational and social adjustment, as individuals with this condition may struggle to communicate effectively in settings where verbal communication is expected. It is important for individuals with selective mutism to receive appropriate support and interventions to help them overcome their difficulties with speaking in specific situations.

44. d) Encopresis

Explanation: Encopresis is a disorder characterized by the repeated passage of feces into inappropriate places (e.g., clothing, floor) by children who have not learned appropriate toileting for bowel movements after the age of 4. It is typically associated with constipation and fecal impaction, which can lead to involuntary soiling or leakage of stool. Encopresis can result from various factors, including physical issues such as chronic constipation, psychological factors such as stress or anxiety, or environmental factors such as disruptions in toilet training. Treatment for encopresis may involve addressing underlying medical issues, behavioral interventions, and support for the child and family.

45. b) Autonomic Nervous system

Explanation: Most of the physiological changes that occur during intense emotion result from activation of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. The autonomic nervous system regulates involuntary bodily functions, including heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, digestion, and glandular secretion. During intense emotional experiences, the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system triggers the “fight or flight” response, leading to physiological changes such as increased heart rate, dilated

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pupils, heightened arousal, and increased blood flow to muscles. These changes prepare the body to respond to perceived threats or challenges.

### 46. b) Pituitary gland

Explanation: Osmoreceptors are specialized cells that detect changes in the concentration of solutes in the blood, particularly changes in the concentration of sodium and water. These osmoreceptors are located in the hypothalamus, a region of the brain that regulates various physiological processes, including thirst, hunger, body temperature, and hormone secretion. The hypothalamus communicates with the pituitary gland, which is located just above it, to regulate the release of hormones involved in maintaining fluid balance, such as antidiuretic hormone (ADH), also known as vasopressin.

### 47. a) Optimistic bias

Explanation: The tendency for people to perceive the world in a more positive light than is warranted by objective reality is termed as optimistic bias. This bias leads individuals to expect positive outcomes for themselves and to underestimate their likelihood of experiencing negative events. Optimistic bias can influence various aspects of decision-making, risk perception, and behavior, often leading individuals to take greater risks or to be less prepared for potential negative outcomes than they should be.

### 48. d) Having a high-paying job

Explanation: Happiness includes feeling a positive emotion, being satisfied with your life, and not experiencing a negative emotion. However, having a high-paying job is not a necessary component of happiness. While financial stability and job satisfaction can contribute to overall well-being, happiness is a complex and multifaceted construct that encompasses various aspects of life satisfaction, fulfillment, and emotional well-being.

### 49. a) Conformity

Explanation: Solomon Asch is well-known for his research on conformity, particularly his experiments investigating the extent to which individuals conform to the judgments or behaviors of others in a group setting. In his famous line judgment experiments, participants were asked to match the length of lines, and Asch found that many participants would conform to the incorrect judgments of the majority of the group, even when they knew the correct answer. Asch's research contributed significantly to our understanding of social influence, group dynamics, and the factors that shape individual behavior in social contexts.

### 50. b) Self-serving bias

Explanation: The phenomenon where individuals tend to attribute their successes to internal characteristics, such as their abilities or efforts, but attribute their failures to external factors, such as luck or situational factors, is known as self-serving bias. This bias allows individuals to protect their self-esteem and maintain a positive self-image by enhancing their perceived competence and attributing successes to themselves while minimizing responsibility for failures.

51. b) Foot-in-the-door effect

Explanation: The foot-in-the-door effect describes the phenomenon where a person who agrees to a small request initially is more likely to comply with a larger demand later. This effect is based on the principle of consistency, where individuals tend to align their behaviors with their previous actions or commitments. By initially agreeing to a small request, individuals establish a self-perception of being helpful or cooperative, making them more likely to comply with a larger request that is consistent with their established self-image.

52. c) Hyperalgesia

Explanation: Hyperalgesia refers to increased sensitivity to painful stimuli, leading to an exaggerated response to pain. It can occur in various medical conditions, such as inflammatory disorders, neuropathic pain conditions, and central sensitization syndromes. Hyperalgesia can manifest as heightened pain perception in response to stimuli that would typically be perceived as mildly uncomfortable or non-painful. This increased sensitivity can significantly impact an individual's quality of life and may require medical intervention for pain management.

53. b) Nocebo effect

Explanation: The nocebo effect refers to the negative effects experienced by a patient as a result of their belief that a treatment or inactive substance will cause harm. This phenomenon is the counterpart to the placebo effect, where positive effects are experienced due to the patient's belief in the efficacy of a treatment. In the case of the nocebo effect, negative symptoms or side effects may be perceived or intensified due to the patient's negative expectations or beliefs about the treatment. The nocebo effect highlights the significant role of patient expectations and beliefs in influencing treatment outcomes and experiences.

54. a) Ascending reticular activating system

Explanation: The ascending reticular activating system (ARAS) serves to arouse the

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forebrain and initiate various behavioral signs. It is a network of neurons located in the brainstem that plays a critical role in regulating consciousness, attention, and arousal. The ARAS receives sensory input from the environment and relays it to higher brain regions, stimulating wakefulness and alertness. Dysfunction of the ARAS can lead to alterations in consciousness, such as coma or sleep disorders. The descending reticular activating system (DRAS) is not typically associated with arousal but rather with motor control and regulation of sensory information. There is no such thing as a “neutral” reticular activating system.

### 55. c) Slow-wave sleep

Explanation: The first sleep state, termed slow-wave sleep (SWS) or non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, normally develops fully within 30 minutes after drifting off to sleep. During slow-wave sleep, brain activity slows down, and the sleeper enters a deep and restorative sleep stage characterized by slow, synchronized brain waves known as delta waves. This stage is crucial for physical and mental restoration, memory consolidation, and overall well-being.

### 56. b) Vestibular stimulation

Explanation: Vestibular stimulation refers to the activation of the vestibular system, which is responsible for balance and spatial orientation. Distressing physiological effects such as nausea, vomiting, body weakness, drowsiness, and pallor can be produced by vestibular stimulation, particularly when there is an imbalance or disruption in the vestibular system. This can occur due to various factors, including motion sickness, inner ear disorders, or disturbances in the body’s sense of balance.

### 57. a) Procedural memory

Explanation: Procedural memory is concerned with the skills and underlying abilities that we have acquired through practice and repetition during our lives. It involves the unconscious memory of how to perform various tasks, such as riding a bicycle, typing on a keyboard, or playing a musical instrument. Procedural memory is often characterized by gradual improvement with practice and is relatively resistant to forgetting. It is one of the two main types of long-term memory, along with declarative memory, which involves the conscious recollection of facts and events.

### 58. b) Schemata

Explanation: Schemata refers to mental frameworks or structures that help us organize and interpret information. When we encounter new information, we often assimilate it into our existing schemata, adjusting our memories to fit with our pre-existing expectations. This

process allows us to make sense of the world around us and aids in memory recall and comprehension.

59. a) Tolman (1948)

Explanation: Edward Tolman proposed the cognitive map theory in 1948. According to Tolman, animals, including humans, have the ability to form mental representations of their environments, which he called cognitive maps. These maps allow them to navigate and understand spatial relationships within their surroundings.

60. c) Somatic symptom disorder

Explanation: The old disorders such as hypochondriasis, somatization disorder, and pain disorder have been integrated into the diagnosis of somatic symptom disorder in the DSM-5. Somatic symptom disorder is characterized by the presence of one or more distressing somatic symptoms, accompanied by excessive thoughts, feelings, or behaviors related to the symptoms, causing significant distress or impairment.

61. b) 21

Explanation: Down syndrome is characterized by the presence of an extra copy of chromosome 21. This condition is also known as trisomy 21, where instead of the typical two copies of chromosome 21, there are three copies present in each cell.

62. a) General Adaptation Syndrome

Explanation: General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) is a concept proposed by Hans Selye, describing the body's general response to stress. It consists of three stages: the alarm stage, where the body mobilizes its resources to respond to the stressor; the resistance stage, where the body attempts to cope with the stressor and maintain homeostasis; and the exhaustion stage, where the body's resources become depleted if the stressor persists for an extended period.

63. b) Apraxia

Explanation: Apraxia is a neurological disorder characterized by the impaired ability to carry out purposeful motor tasks, despite having the physical ability and understanding of the task. It is typically caused by damage to the brain, particularly in areas involved in motor planning and execution.

64. a) Oppositional defiant disorder

Explanation: Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is characterized by a recurrent pattern of negativistic, defiant, disobedient, and hostile behavior toward authority figures, such

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as parents, teachers, or other adults. These behaviors persist for at least six months and significantly impair the child's social, academic, or occupational functioning.

### 65. c) Trainable

Explanation: In the educational classification system for individuals with intellectual disabilities, moderately retarded individuals are likely to fall into the category of "trainable." This category typically includes individuals who can acquire practical skills and some degree of independence through structured training and education programs.

### 66. b) Turner syndrome

Explanation: Turner syndrome is a genetic condition that affects only females. It is characterized by the absence of part or all of one of the X chromosomes, resulting in physical abnormalities such as webbing of the neck, short fingers and toes, slow growth, and other developmental issues.

### 67. c) Sublimation

Explanation: Sublimation involves the redirection of socially unacceptable impulses or drives, such as sexual impulses, into socially acceptable behaviors or activities. This process allows individuals to express their desires in a way that is considered appropriate by society.

### 68. b) Inferiority complex

Explanation: Children with organic defects or those born into minority groups may develop an inferiority complex, which is a psychological condition characterized by feelings of inadequacy, low self-esteem, and a lack of confidence. These individuals may perceive themselves as being inferior to others due to their physical or social circumstances.

### 69. a) Collective and individual

Explanation: Jung believed that the unconscious mind exists on two levels: the collective unconscious and the individual unconscious. The collective unconscious contains universal symbolic patterns and images shared by all humans, while the individual unconscious contains personal experiences, memories, and repressed emotions unique to each person. This distinction was a significant departure from Freud's concept of the unconscious as primarily individual and driven by repressed desires and conflicts.

### 70. (b) Lower needs

Explanation: Maslow classified physiological and safety needs as lower needs in his

hierarchy of needs theory. These needs form the foundation of the hierarchy and must be satisfied before an individual can progress to higher-level needs such as love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization. Maslow believed that once lower-level needs are met, individuals are motivated to pursue higher-level needs.

71. (c) Free association

Explanation: In psychoanalytic practice, the technique where the patient relaxes on a couch and freely shares whatever thoughts, feelings, or memories come to mind is called free association. This method allows the unconscious thoughts and emotions of the patient to emerge, providing insights into underlying conflicts and motivations.

72. (b) Reflex arc

Explanation: According to John Dewey, the connection between sensory stimuli and motor responses is referred to as the reflex arc. This concept highlights the automatic and involuntary nature of certain behavioral responses to external stimuli, demonstrating the link between perception and action in an organism's behavior. Dewey's work emphasized the importance of understanding these reflexive processes in learning and behavior.

73. (d) Isomorphism

Explanation: According to Gestalt psychologists, the doctrine of isomorphism refers to the correspondence between psychological or conscious experience and the underlying brain experience. This concept suggests that there is a structural similarity between the organization of perceptual experience and the neural processes in the brain.

74. (c) Basic anxiety

Explanation: Karen Horney's conception of feelings of pervasive loneliness and helplessness that are the foundation of neuroses is called basic anxiety. According to Horney, basic anxiety arises from a child's early experiences, particularly within the parent-child relationship, and it stems from feelings of insecurity and vulnerability. This basic anxiety can lead to the development of various neuroses as coping mechanisms to manage or alleviate these feelings of fear and inadequacy.

75. (b) Covert sensitization

Explanation: Covert sensitization is a technique in behavior therapy where undesired behavior is eliminated by associating it with unpleasantness. This is done through mental imagery or imagination, where the individual visualizes the undesired behavior paired with aversive consequences, such as discomfort or negative outcomes. Over time,

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this association between the behavior and the unpleasant consequences can lead to a reduction or elimination of the undesired behavior.

76. b) Newly married - Accepting new members into the system

Explanation: In the family life cycle, the stage of newly married couples is characterized by the acceptance of new members into the system, as the couple forms their own family unit separate from their families of origin. This stage involves adjustments and accommodations as the couple integrates their lives together and establishes their roles and routines within the marriage.

77. a) Empathy, unconditional positive regard and congruence

Explanation: Carl Rogers, a prominent figure in humanistic psychology, proposed that there are three necessary and sufficient conditions for successful counseling or therapy: empathy, unconditional positive regard, and congruence. Empathy refers to the therapist's ability to understand and share the client's feelings and experiences. Unconditional positive regard involves the therapist accepting and respecting the client without judgment or evaluation. Congruence is the therapist's genuine and transparent expression of their thoughts and feelings within the therapeutic relationship. These conditions create an environment conducive to personal growth and self-exploration for the client.

78. b) Adlerian theory

Explanation: Adlerian theory, developed by Alfred Adler, promotes the fostering of an equalitarian atmosphere in counseling. Adler emphasized the importance of understanding individuals within their social context and believed in the equality of the therapeutic relationship. In Adlerian therapy, the counselor and client collaborate as equals, working together to explore the client's subjective experiences, goals, and ways of coping with life challenges. This approach encourages mutual respect, cooperation, and the empowerment of the client to take an active role in their own growth and development.

79. a) Executive

Explanation: The Ego is often described as the executive because it mediates between the demands of the Id (the instinctual drives and impulses) and the constraints of reality. It directs and regulates the energy supplied by the Id in ways that are both socially acceptable and adaptive to the external environment. In this role, the Ego manages conflicts between instinctual desires and the demands of the superego (internalized societal standards) while also facilitating goal-directed behavior.

80. a) Flashbulb

Explanation: Flashbulb memories are created at the time of high-emotion situations of personal relevance and are characterized by their vividness and perceived accuracy. These memories often involve significant or emotionally charged events, such as a shocking news event or a personal milestone. Despite their vividness, flashbulb memories can still be subject to distortion and inaccuracies over time.

81. a) Paradoxical intention

Explanation: Paradoxical intention is a therapeutic technique in which the client is instructed to intentionally perform behaviors that are counter to the therapeutic goal. This technique is often used to address issues such as anxiety or phobias by encouraging the client to confront their fears in a controlled manner. By exaggerating or intentionally engaging in the feared behavior, the client may experience a reduction in anxiety or symptoms, as the fear response is paradoxically reduced through the process of exposure and desensitization.

82. b) Factor analytic theory

Explanation: Cattell's Personality theory, also known as the factor analytic theory, is based on the statistical technique of factor analysis. This theory aims to identify and measure the fundamental dimensions or traits of personality by analyzing patterns of correlations among various personality traits or characteristics. Cattell's approach led to the development of the 16PF (16 Personality Factors) questionnaire, which assesses multiple dimensions of personality.

83. b) Reward expectancy

Explanation: Reward expectancy refers to the learner's anticipation of receiving a reward for a particular behavior. When a reward is expected but is absent or changed, it can disrupt behavior, leading to frustration or a decrease in motivation. This phenomenon highlights the importance of consistent reinforcement in maintaining desired behaviors.

84. a) Industry versus inferiority

Explanation: The third stage of Erik Erikson's Eight Stages of Development is termed as "Industry versus inferiority." This stage typically occurs during the elementary school years, where children develop a sense of competence and accomplishment (industry) through mastering new skills and tasks. If children are not encouraged or supported adequately during this stage, they may develop feelings of inadequacy or inferiority.

## Answer Key

### 85. a) Subliminal conditioning

Explanation: Classical conditioning of attitudes through exposure to stimuli lying below the individual's threshold of conscious experiences is referred to as subliminal conditioning. In this process, individuals are influenced by stimuli presented at a level below their conscious awareness, leading to the formation or modification of attitudes or preferences. While the effectiveness and ethical implications of subliminal conditioning are subjects of debate, research suggests that subtle cues can indeed impact attitudes and behaviors.

### 86. c) Earlier learning interferes with the recall of later learning

Explanation: Forgetting due to proactive interference occurs because earlier learning interferes with the recall of later learning. This happens when previously learned information disrupts the recall or retention of newly learned information. Proactive interference can make it challenging to remember new information, especially if it is similar to previously learned material.

### 87. c) Implosive therapy

Explanation: Implosive therapy is an advanced therapy technique that involves desensitizing a client to an anxiety-producing situation by having them imagine the situation vividly. Unlike systematic desensitization, which involves gradual exposure to feared stimuli, implosive therapy immerses the client in the anxiety-provoking scenario in a concentrated and intense manner. The goal is to confront and extinguish the client's irrational fears through prolonged exposure to the imagined situation, which may have dire consequences in their imagination.

### 88. d) Triangular model of love

Explanation: Sternberg's conceptualization of love relationships is termed as the Triangular Model of Love. This model proposes that love consists of three components: intimacy, passion, and commitment. According to Sternberg, different combinations of these components give rise to various types of love, such as romantic love (high in intimacy and passion), companionate love (high in intimacy and commitment), and consummate love (high in all three components).

### 89. b) Deferred imitation, mental representation

Explanation: Deferred imitation refers to the ability to imitate or pretend a behavior in the absence of the person who originally displayed the behavior. This phenomenon indicates that children form mental representations or internalized models of observed behaviors, which they can recall and reproduce later. Deferred imitation is an important

aspect of cognitive development, as it reflects the child's ability to encode, store, and retrieve information about observed behaviors, contributing to the formation of mental representations.

90. d) Incubation

Explanation: "Sleeping on the problem of how to fund a vacation, hoping you will have a better idea when you wake up" is an example of incubation. Incubation refers to the phenomenon where solutions to problems or creative ideas emerge after a period of unconscious processing. During this incubation period, the mind continues to work on the problem in the background, often leading to insights or novel solutions when the individual returns to the problem later. This process highlights the importance of taking breaks or allowing time for unconscious thought in problem-solving and creative endeavors.

91. c) Serial Position effect

Explanation: The Serial Position effect refers to the phenomenon where individuals tend to have superior memory recall for items at the beginning (primacy effect) and at the end (recency effect) of a list. The primacy effect occurs because items at the beginning of a list are more likely to be transferred into long-term memory, while the recency effect occurs because items at the end of a list are still in short-term memory and easily accessible.

92. b) Base rate

Explanation: Information about the frequency of members of different categories in the population is called base rate. Base rate information provides context for understanding the likelihood or probability of certain events or characteristics occurring within a given population. It is an important factor in decision-making and judgment, especially in fields such as psychology, where it helps in assessing the significance or relevance of particular attributes or behaviors.

93. c) Tertiary prevention

Explanation: Tertiary prevention is aimed at reducing the impairment that has already resulted from a disorder or an event. It focuses on minimizing the impact of the condition, preventing further complications, and improving the quality of life for individuals who are already affected. Tertiary prevention strategies often involve rehabilitation, therapy, and supportive interventions designed to help individuals cope with and manage the consequences of their condition.

94. c) Death instinct

## Answer Key

Explanation: According to Sigmund Freud, wars and violence are evidence of the death instinct. Freud proposed the existence of two primary instincts or drives: the life instinct (Eros) and the death instinct (Thanatos). While the life instinct drives behaviors related to self-preservation, reproduction, and creativity, the death instinct drives destructive and aggressive behaviors, including violence and aggression towards others. Freud believed that the interplay between these two opposing instincts shapes human behavior and society.

### 95. c) Deindividuation

Explanation: Deindividuation refers to the loosening of normal constraints on behavior when individuals are in a group or crowd and feel anonymous or less accountable for their actions. In such situations, people may feel a diminished sense of personal identity and responsibility, leading to a tendency to engage in behaviors they might not otherwise do when identifiable. Deindividuation can lead to impulsive or uninhibited actions, sometimes resulting in behaviors that are more extreme or deviant than usual.

### 96. d) Social smile

Explanation: A social smile is a typical developmental milestone where infants start to smile in response to social stimuli, such as faces, beginning around 6-8 weeks of age. It is not a characteristic of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Poor eye contact, delay in language acquisition, and hand flapping are commonly associated with ASD.

### 97. b) Insight

Explanation: Insight learning occurs when a person or animal suddenly grasps the meaning of something and incorporates that new knowledge into their existing understanding. It involves a sudden realization or understanding of a problem or concept, often without prior explicit training or reinforcement. Insight learning is characterized by the sudden emergence of a solution or understanding that seems to come from nowhere, demonstrating the individual's ability to problem-solve creatively and adaptively.

### 98. a) State-dependent retrieval

Explanation: Recall that is better if it occurs in the same psychological state that is present when the information was first encoded is explained by state-dependent retrieval. This phenomenon suggests that memory retrieval is influenced by the individual's internal state or mood at the time of encoding. When the retrieval context matches the encoding context, it can enhance the retrieval of memories, leading to improved recall.

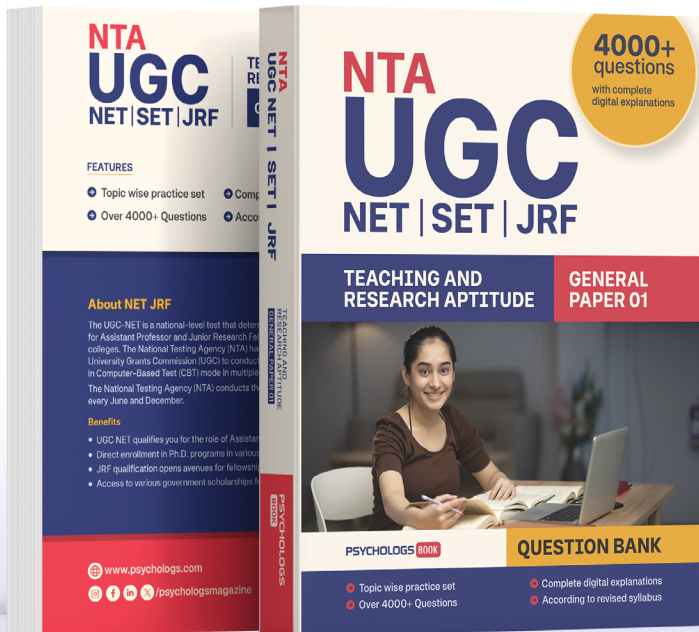
99. c) phenotype

Explanation: Phenotype refers to the observable characteristics or traits of an organism that result from the interaction between its genetic makeup (genotype) and environmental influences. Phenotypic traits can include physical features, behaviors, and other observable attributes. While genotype refers to the genetic composition of an organism, phenotype reflects the expression of those genetic traits in response to environmental factors.

100. a) Pragmatic

Explanation: Children's understanding of turn-taking and perspective-taking in interpersonal communication is an indicator of pragmatic development. Pragmatics refers to the social aspects of language use, including the ability to understand and use language in different contexts, to follow conversational rules, and to take into account the perspective of others. As children develop pragmatically, they become more skilled at navigating social interactions and using language effectively in various social contexts.

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