

PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

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Previous year question paper-2021 (II)

South Campus

1. c) Skewed.

Explanation: In a skewed family dynamic, power is centralized in one parent, leading to a lack of balance and potentially creating an atmosphere where calmness prevails due to the absence of conflict or negotiation. However, this concentration of power can also lead to issues such as over-dependency or lack of autonomy among other family members.

2. a) The life instinct deflecting the death instinct outward rather than inward.

Explanation: According to Freud, aggression arises from the redirection of the death instinct (Thanatos) outward, towards others, instead of being directed inward, as a form of self-destruction. This theory suggests that aggression is a result of the conflict between the life instinct (Eros) and the death instinct.

3. a) Projection.

Explanation: Projection is a defense mechanism in classical psychoanalytic theory where individuals attribute their own unacceptable thoughts, feelings, or impulses onto another person. By projecting these feelings onto others, individuals can reduce their own anxiety and discomfort.

4. a) Narcissistic personality disorder.

Explanation: Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by a pervasive pattern of grandiosity, a need for admiration, and a lack of empathy. Individuals with this disorder often have an inflated sense of self-importance, a sense of entitlement, exploit others for personal gain, and lack empathy for the feelings and needs of others.

5. b) Defense mechanism.

Explanation: When the ego is overwhelmed by excessive anxiety, it employs defense mechanisms to cope with the situation. Defense mechanisms are unconscious strategies used to reduce or manage anxiety by distorting reality. They help protect the individual from distress or reduce the perceived threat.

6. a) Inattention.

Explanation: Inattention is one of the major criteria for diagnosing Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The other major criteria include hyperactivity-impulsivity. These symptoms must persist for at least six months and be present in multiple settings, such as home, school, or work, to meet the diagnostic criteria for ADHD.

7. a) Contingent withdrawal of earned reinforcer following undesirable behavior.

Explanation: Response cost is a behavioral technique where a previously earned reinforcer is withdrawn following undesirable behavior. This technique aims to decrease the likelihood of the undesirable behavior occurring again by associating it with the loss of a valued item or privilege.

8. b) Severe Retardation

Explanation: Children with severe mental retardation typically have very limited vocabularies, speak in two-to-three-word sentences, and have IQ scores between 20 and 35. This level of mental retardation indicates significant cognitive impairment and necessitates substantial support and assistance in daily functioning. The classification is based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), and an accurate diagnosis involves assessing both IQ and adaptive functioning.

9. c) Irrational fear.

Explanation: While fear and anxiety are central to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the fear experienced is often directly related to the traumatic event(s) that the individual experienced or witnessed. It is not typically considered “irrational” in the sense of being unrelated to the trauma. Symptoms of arousal in PTSD can include irritability, reckless or self-destructive behavior, hypervigilance, exaggerated startle response, difficulty concentrating, and sleep disturbances.

10. a) Ego.

Explanation: Carl Jung referred to the ego as the “centre of consciousness.” In Jungian psychology, the ego represents the conscious mind and is responsible for mediating between the external world, the unconscious mind, and the demands of the superego.

11. b) Employee engagement

Explanation: Employee engagement refers to an individual’s involvement with, satisfaction with, and enthusiasm for the work they do. It encompasses how committed they are to their job, their level of motivation, and their emotional attachment to the organization, leading to higher productivity and better overall performance.

Answer Key

12. a) Halo effect

Explanation: The halo effect is the tendency to form a general impression of an individual based on a single characteristic. This cognitive bias means that if someone has one positive attribute, we are likely to assume they have other positive attributes, potentially leading to an overly favorable perception of the person.

13. b) Theory Y

Explanation: Theory Y, proposed by Douglas McGregor, assumes that employees naturally like work, are creative, seek responsibility, and can exercise self-direction and self-control if they are committed to the objectives of the organization. This theory contrasts with Theory X, which assumes that employees inherently dislike work and must be coerced or controlled to perform.

14. c) Least preferred coworker

Explanation: Fiedler created the Least Preferred Coworker (LPC) questionnaire to identify whether a person is task-oriented or relationship-oriented. The LPC scale asks individuals to think of the person they have least enjoyed working with and rate them on a series of bipolar adjectives. A high LPC score indicates a relationship-oriented individual, while a low LPC score indicates a task-oriented individual.

15. d) Executive search firms

Explanation: Executive search firms, also known as headhunters, specialize in recruiting middle- and top-management placements. These firms help organizations find highly qualified candidates for senior-level and executive positions, often using extensive networks and targeted search strategies to identify and attract top talent.

16. d) Role conflict

Explanation: Role conflict occurs when there are contradictory expectations associated with a particular role, making it difficult to reconcile or satisfy all the demands. This can happen when different stakeholders have conflicting expectations or when the individual feels pulled in different directions by competing responsibilities.

17. a) Realistic job preview

Explanation: A realistic job preview (RJP) is a selection device that provides job candidates with both positive and negative information about the job and the organization. The goal of an RJP is to give candidates a balanced view of what to expect, helping them make an informed decision about whether the job is a good fit for them and potentially reducing turnover.

18. c) Work sample test

Explanation: A work sample test is a hands-on simulation of part or all of the work that applicants for routine jobs must perform. This type of test requires candidates to demonstrate their ability to perform specific job tasks, providing a practical and direct measure of their skills and capabilities related to the job.

19. d) Critical incidents technique

Explanation: The critical incidents technique is a performance appraisal method where the appraiser describes specific behaviors of the employee that were particularly effective or ineffective in certain situations. This technique focuses on concrete examples of performance rather than general traits or ratings, providing detailed feedback on actual job behaviors.

20. a) Driving forces, restraining forces

Explanation: According to Lewin's three-step model of organizational change, change can be facilitated by increasing driving forces, which direct behavior away from the status quo, and by decreasing restraining forces, which hinder movement away from equilibrium. This model involves unfreezing the current state, changing to a new state, and refreezing the new state to make it permanent.

21. d) Transactional analysis

Explanation: Transactional analysis is a therapy that involves structural analysis, which consists of diagnosing and separating the feeling, thinking, and behavioral patterns of ego states. This approach was developed by Eric Berne and focuses on understanding the transactions (interactions) between individuals and their ego states (Parent, Adult, and Child) to improve communication and relationships.

22. (b) Edmund Jacobson.

Explanation: Progressive relaxation, also known as progressive muscle relaxation, was developed by Edmund Jacobson. He introduced this technique in the early 20th century as a method to help individuals reduce stress and anxiety by systematically tensing and then relaxing different muscle groups in the body. This method is widely used in behavior therapy to teach patients how to achieve physical relaxation and reduce tension.

23. (a) Gestalt therapy

Explanation: In Gestalt therapy, clients are directed to pay attention to their moment-to-moment experience. This therapeutic approach emphasizes awareness of one's thoughts,

Answer Key

feelings, sensations, and actions in the present moment. Through techniques such as mindfulness, role-playing, and focusing on bodily sensations, Gestalt therapy encourages clients to become more aware of their internal experiences and how they interact with their environment. This heightened awareness is central to the therapeutic process in Gestalt therapy.

24. (d) Transference

Explanation: Transference occurs when a client reacts to a therapist in ways that resemble how they would react to other authority figures or significant people in their life, often based on past experiences and relationships. This process involves the projection of feelings, attitudes, and dynamics from past relationships onto the therapist, influencing the therapeutic relationship and the client's responses within it. Transference is a key concept in psychoanalytic and psychodynamic therapies, where it is explored and worked through to gain insight into the client's unconscious thoughts, feelings, and patterns of behavior.

25. (b) Psychodrama

Explanation: The technique of the "auxiliary chair" is commonly used in psychodrama therapy. In psychodrama, the auxiliary chair is an empty chair used to represent someone who is either absent or deceased. Participants in the therapy session may interact with this empty chair as if the person it represents were present, allowing for exploration of unresolved conflicts, emotions, or relationships. Psychodrama is a form of therapy developed by Jacob L. Moreno, which utilizes role-playing and dramatic enactment to facilitate insight, emotional expression, and interpersonal understanding.

26. (b) Logotherapy

Explanation: Victor Frankl is renowned for developing logotherapy, a form of existential therapy. Logotherapy focuses on helping individuals find meaning and purpose in their lives, particularly in the face of suffering, existential angst, and the search for meaning. Frankl's approach is based on the belief that humans have an innate drive to find meaning, and that this search for meaning can serve as a powerful motivator for personal growth and well-being. Unlike client-centered therapy, which emphasizes unconditional positive regard and empathy, logotherapy focuses specifically on helping individuals discover meaning in their experiences and align their actions with their values and sense of purpose.

27. (d) Person-centered therapy

Explanation: Unconditional positive regard is an essential requirement in person-centered therapy. Developed by Carl Rogers, person-centered therapy emphasizes the therapist's

empathetic understanding, genuine warmth, and unconditional positive regard for the client. Unconditional positive regard means that the therapist accepts and respects the client without judgment or conditions, fostering an environment where the client feels safe to explore their thoughts, feelings, and experiences openly. This unconditional acceptance and support are central to the therapeutic process in person-centered therapy, facilitating self-exploration, growth, and positive change.

28. (a) All or none thinking

Explanation: Mitu's belief that she is a failure in life if she is not selected in Civil Services reflects all or none thinking, also known as black-and-white thinking. This cognitive distortion involves viewing situations in extreme, dichotomous terms, such as success or failure, with no middle ground or shades of gray. Mitu sees her potential failure to achieve a specific goal as indicative of overall failure in life, demonstrating the cognitive distortion characteristic of all or none thinking.

29. (c) Stimulus shaping

Explanation: Stimulus shaping is a positive reinforcement technique used to establish a gradual approximation to a response not in a person's behavioral repertoire. This technique involves reinforcing successive approximations of the desired behavior by gradually shaping or modifying the stimuli associated with the behavior. Through reinforcement of behaviors that are increasingly similar to the target behavior, individuals learn to perform the desired response over time. Stimulus shaping is commonly used in behavior modification programs and therapies, particularly in teaching new skills or shaping complex behaviors.

30. (a) Existential vacuum

Explanation: The term "existential vacuum" refers to a state often experienced when individuals do not keep themselves busy with routine work or activities that provide a sense of meaning or purpose. In this state, individuals may feel a profound sense of emptiness, boredom, or meaninglessness, as they confront the absence of preordained meaning or purpose in their lives. According to existential psychology, humans have a fundamental need for meaning and purpose, and when this need is unfulfilled, it can lead to existential vacuum. Existential vacuum highlights the existential challenge of creating one's own meaning and purpose in life, particularly in the absence of external sources of meaning.

31. (c) Reality principle

Explanation: According to Freudian psychoanalytic theory, the ego operates according

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to the reality principle. The reality principle guides the ego in considering the external consequences of behavior while mediating between the demands of the id, which operates according to the pleasure principle, and the constraints of the external world. Unlike the id, which seeks immediate gratification of instinctual drives without regard for consequences, the ego seeks to satisfy these impulses in a manner that is socially acceptable and realistic. Therefore, the reality principle reflects the ego's function of navigating the external world and balancing the demands of instinctual drives with the constraints of reality.

32. (b) Agreeableness

Explanation: Riya's characteristics of being friendly, compassionate, and willing to help others align with traits typically associated with agreeableness. Agreeableness is one of the Big Five personality traits and refers to the tendency to be cooperative, empathetic, trusting, and considerate of others. Individuals who score highly on agreeableness are often described as warm, altruistic, and kind-hearted, demonstrating a genuine concern for the well-being of others and maintaining harmonious interpersonal relationships. Therefore, based on Riya's behavior, we would expect her to score highly on the agreeableness dimension of personality.

33. d) Phallic stage, Genital stage

Explanation: According to Freudian psychoanalytic theory:

Phallic stage (c): This stage occurs roughly between the ages of 3 and 6 years, where pleasure is centered in the genital region. During this stage, children become aware of their bodies and the differences between males and females.

Genital stage (d): This stage begins in puberty and continues into adulthood. The focus of pleasure is again on the genital region, but now in the context of mature sexual relationships .

34. (a) Changing personality, personality development

Explanation: Trait theories of personality primarily focus on describing and predicting personality traits rather than changing or explaining personality development. While they provide valuable insights into stable patterns of behavior, thoughts, and emotions, they are less concerned with the dynamic processes involved in changing personality over time.

(a) Changing personality: Trait theories are not primarily concerned with strategies for changing personality traits. They focus more on identifying and describing consistent patterns of behavior.

(d) Personality development: Trait theories do not typically address the processes of personality development, such as the influence of early experiences or developmental

stages. They are more concerned with describing and predicting stable individual differences.

35. b) Humanistic theory

Explanation: Humanistic theory of personality emphasizes the importance of taking personal responsibility and the innate human tendency toward personal growth and fulfillment. This perspective, developed by theorists such as Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers, emphasizes the positive aspects of human nature and focuses on individuals' inherent capacity for self-actualization. Humanistic theory highlights the importance of subjective experiences, free will, and the pursuit of meaning and authenticity in life. It suggests that individuals strive to reach their full potential and develop a sense of self-worth and fulfillment through self-awareness, personal growth, and self-directed change. Therefore, humanistic theory places a strong emphasis on personal responsibility and the promotion of human potential.

36. a) Anxiety during childhood

Explanation: Karen Horney's study of personality focused primarily on understanding the development of anxiety during childhood and its impact on personality formation. Horney, a neo-Freudian psychoanalyst, proposed that early childhood experiences, particularly feelings of helplessness and insecurity, lead to the development of anxiety. She emphasized the role of interpersonal relationships, especially with parents, in shaping an individual's personality and coping strategies. Horney's theories diverged from Freudian psychoanalysis by highlighting the importance of cultural and social factors in personality development and emphasizing the role of interpersonal relationships rather than innate sexual and aggressive drives.

37. a) Animus

Explanation: According to Carl Jung's analytical psychology, the archetype representing the masculine side of females is called the "animus." Jung proposed that each individual possesses both feminine and masculine qualities, regardless of gender, and the animus represents the unconscious masculine aspects within the female psyche. The animus influences a woman's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to assertiveness, logic, and rationality. Jung suggested that integrating and balancing the animus archetype within the psyche contributes to psychological wholeness and individuation, the process of becoming a fully integrated and self-aware individual. Therefore, the animus archetype plays a significant role in Jungian theory, particularly in understanding the psychological dynamics of women and their relationship to masculinity.

Answer Key

38. c) Cardinal traits

Explanation: According to Gordon Allport's trait theory of personality, cardinal traits are those rare and pervasive traits that dominate and shape an individual's entire personality. These traits are so fundamental to an individual's identity that they influence almost all of their behaviors and actions across various situations. Cardinal traits are relatively rare, and not everyone develops them to the same degree. Examples of cardinal traits include traits like "fanaticism" or "megalomania," which are so pronounced in certain individuals that they become defining features of their personality.

39. d) Peak Experiences

Explanation: According to Abraham Maslow's humanistic theory of personality, peak experiences refer to intense emotional experiences during which individuals feel deeply connected to themselves, others, and the universe. These experiences are characterized by a profound sense of joy, fulfillment, and transcendence, often accompanied by feelings of unity, clarity, and insight. Peak experiences are considered to be moments of heightened awareness and self-actualization, where individuals feel fully alive and in harmony with the world around them. Maslow believed that peak experiences are essential for personal growth, self-actualization, and the realization of one's full potential. Therefore, peak experiences represent significant moments of spiritual or existential awakening, where individuals experience a profound sense of oneness and interconnectedness with the universe.

40. a) Mischel and Shoda

Explanation: Personality as a cognitive-affective processing system (CAPS) was proposed by Walter Mischel and Yuichi Shoda. This perspective suggests that personality is not simply a set of stable traits or dispositions but rather a dynamic system that processes information in a cognitive and affective manner, influencing behavior across different situations. Mischel and Shoda's CAPS theory emphasizes the interaction between the individual and the environment, as well as the importance of cognitive processes such as interpretation, appraisal, and decision-making in shaping personality and behavior. According to this view, individuals' thoughts, beliefs, and emotions play a crucial role in how they perceive and respond to their environment, leading to variability and consistency in behavior over time. Therefore, Mischel and Shoda's CAPS theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of personality dynamics.

41. a) Raw

Explanation: A set of raw scores does not result in a unique set of grouped scores. Raw

scores are the original scores obtained from a measurement or assessment, and they can vary widely across individuals or observations. Grouping raw scores into categories or intervals (e.g., frequency distributions) allows for a more manageable and meaningful representation of the data. However, different grouping strategies can lead to different sets of grouped scores, depending on factors such as the width of the intervals and the starting point of each interval. Therefore, raw scores do not inherently determine a unique set of grouped scores; rather, they serve as the basis for creating frequency distributions or other grouped representations of the data.

42. b) Repeated measures design

Explanation: Order effects occur when the sequence or order in which participants experience different conditions or treatments in a study influences their responses. This phenomenon is particularly relevant in repeated measures designs, where the same participants are exposed to multiple conditions or treatments over time. In a repeated measures design, the order in which participants experience the conditions can impact their responses, potentially confounding the results. For example, participants may become fatigued or bored as the study progresses, affecting their performance or responses in later conditions. Therefore, repeated measures designs are susceptible to order effects, and researchers often employ counterbalancing techniques to mitigate these effects by systematically varying the order of conditions across participants.

43. (c) Semi-interquartile range

Explanation: In situations with open-ended distributions, where the data have no upper or lower limits, computing measures such as the standard deviation or average deviation may not be reasonable due to the lack of defined boundaries. However, the semi-interquartile range can still be computed because it is based on the median and quartiles, which are resistant to extreme values and are less affected by the lack of defined boundaries in the data distribution.

44. b) Median

Explanation: When data are treated at an ordinal level, meaning they are ranked or ordered but lack precise numerical values or intervals, the median is the most appropriate measure of central tendency to use. Unlike the mean, which requires precise numerical values and is influenced by extreme scores, the median simply represents the middle value in the ranked dataset. The mode could also be used with ordinal data, especially if there are clear peaks or modes in the distribution, but the median is generally preferred as it provides a more robust measure of central tendency. Standard deviation, on the other hand, is not typically

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used with ordinal data, as it requires interval or ratio level data and assumes equal intervals between values. Therefore, in the context of ordinal level data, the median should be used as the measure of central tendency.

45. c) 11

Explanation: To find the median, we arrange the scores in ascending order:

0, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 20

Since there are 7 scores, the median will be the fourth score in the ordered list.

Therefore, the median is 11.

46. c) Non-directional

Explanation: When a researcher is testing a non-directional hypothesis, which does not specify the direction of the expected effect, they must use a two-tailed test. A two-tailed test is appropriate when the research hypothesis suggests that there will be a significant difference or effect, but does not specify whether it will be positive or negative. Therefore, the researcher needs to consider both directions of the effect, leading to the use of a two-tailed test to assess the significance of the results.

47. c) Symmetrical in nature

Explanation: A normal probability curve, also known as a normal distribution or Gaussian distribution, is symmetrical in nature. It is characterized by a bell-shaped curve where the data is evenly distributed around the mean, with an equal proportion of values occurring on both sides of the mean. The curve is symmetrical because the left half mirrors the right half. This symmetry indicates that the mean, median, and mode are all located at the center of the distribution, and the tails of the distribution extend infinitely in both directions. Therefore, a normal probability curve is considered symmetrical in nature.

48. c) Spearman's rho

Explanation: Spearman's rho, also known as Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, is a non-parametric measure of correlation that works with ordinal level data. Unlike Pearson's r , which assumes interval or ratio level data and linear relationships between variables, Spearman's rho assesses the strength and direction of association between two variables based on the ranks or orders of their values. This makes Spearman's rho suitable for analysing relationships between variables when the data are ranked or ordered but do not meet the assumptions of parametric correlation methods. Therefore, Spearman's rho is commonly used when working with ordinal level data or when the assumptions of parametric tests are not met.

49. c) Mode

Explanation: The mode is the easiest to obtain measure of central tendency, as it simply represents the most frequently occurring value in a dataset. However, it is not necessarily stable across samples, especially in datasets with multiple modes or when the distribution is multimodal. In such cases, the mode may vary depending on the specific sample being analyzed. Unlike the mean and median, which are more robust measures of central tendency and are less affected by extreme scores or sample variability, the mode can be influenced by small changes in the dataset or sample composition. Therefore, while the mode is easy to compute, it may not always provide a stable or reliable measure of central tendency across different samples.

50. b) Beta

Explanation: Beta represents the probability of committing a Type II error, which occurs when the null hypothesis is false but not rejected by the statistical test. In other words, beta reflects the likelihood of failing to detect a true effect or relationship in the population when it actually exists. It quantifies the probability of accepting the null hypothesis when it should be rejected.

51. b) Associative

Explanation: In associative play, children engage in similar, if not identical, activities with other children, but there is no organized structure or goal-oriented cooperation like in cooperative play. Associative play involves more interaction and communication among children compared to parallel play, where children play alongside each other but do not actively engage with each other. Competitive play involves activities where children strive to outperform each other, which is not the focus of associative play. Therefore, associative play best fits the description provided.

52. (d) Middle adulthood --- Generativity Vs. Stagnation

Explanation: Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development includes eight stages, each characterized by a central conflict. The correct match for middle adulthood is "Generativity vs. Stagnation." In this stage, typically occurring during middle adulthood, individuals focus on contributing to society and helping to guide the next generation. Successful resolution leads to feelings of generativity, while failure results in stagnation and self-absorption.

53. b) Strangers

Explanation: The fear of strangers is one of the earliest fears to emerge during infancy. This fear typically develops around 6 to 8 months of age, coinciding with the onset of

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stranger anxiety, a normal developmental stage characterized by wariness or distress when encountering unfamiliar people. Infants may become anxious or apprehensive when approached by strangers, clinging to familiar caregivers for security and reassurance. This fear serves as a protective mechanism, helping infants to distinguish between familiar caregivers and potential threats in their environment. Therefore, the fear of strangers is a common and developmentally appropriate fear that emerges during infancy.

54. c) Neuronal activity

Explanation: Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) primarily measures neuronal activity in the brain. It does so by detecting changes in blood flow and oxygenation levels in response to increased neural activity in specific brain regions. When neurons become active, they require more oxygenated blood to support their metabolic needs. This increased blood flow leads to changes in the concentration of oxygenated hemoglobin, which can be detected by fMRI. By analyzing these changes in blood oxygenation, fMRI provides indirect information about neuronal activity, allowing researchers to identify brain regions involved in various cognitive processes and behaviors. Therefore, fMRI primarily measures neuronal activity rather than action potential circuits, oxygen concentration in blood, or equipotentiality. Thank you for pointing out the error!

55. d) Concrete operational stage

Explanation: According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, conservation skills typically develop during the concrete operational stage, which occurs between approximately 7 to 11 years of age. During this stage, children become capable of understanding conservation tasks, which involve recognizing that certain properties of objects, such as quantity, volume, or mass, remain the same despite changes in their physical appearance or arrangement. For example, children at this stage can understand that pouring liquid from a wide, shallow container into a tall, narrow container does not change the amount of liquid. Conservation tasks require the ability to mentally manipulate and mentally reverse transformations, which become possible during the concrete operational stage as children develop more sophisticated cognitive abilities, including decentration and reversibility. Therefore, conservation skills typically emerge during the concrete operational stage of cognitive development.

56. a) Morality by Constraint

Explanation: Morality by Constraint, also known as the heteronomous stage, is the stage in Kohlberg's theory of moral development where children obey rules automatically, without using reason or judgment, and regard adults in authority as omnipotent. In this

stage, which corresponds to Piaget's heteronomous morality, moral decisions are based on the fear of punishment or the desire to avoid consequences rather than internalized moral principles. Children view rules as absolute and unchangeable, and they believe that authority figures have the power to enforce rules without question. This stage typically occurs during early childhood, around 4 to 7 years of age, and reflects a rigid adherence to external standards of morality dictated by authority figures.

57. a) Embryo

Explanation: Development of the internal organs primarily occurs during the period of the embryo. The embryo stage spans from the third week after fertilization until the end of the eighth week of gestation. During this critical period, the embryo undergoes rapid and extensive development, including the formation and differentiation of major organ systems such as the cardiovascular, nervous, digestive, and respiratory systems. By the end of the embryonic period, most of the major organs and structures have begun to form, although they may not be fully developed or functional yet. After the embryonic period, the developing organism is referred to as a fetus, and further growth and maturation of the organs continue throughout the fetal period.

58. b) J. Piaget

Explanation: The "cognitive developmental" approach to the study of moral reasoning was pioneered by Jean Piaget. Piaget's theory of cognitive development proposed that children's moral reasoning undergoes qualitative shifts as they progress through different stages of cognitive development. Piaget identified two main stages of moral development: heteronomous morality (also known as moral realism) and autonomous morality (also known as moral relativism). According to Piaget, children initially view moral rules as fixed and absolute (heteronomous morality), but as they mature cognitively, they begin to understand that rules are socially constructed and can be altered through mutual agreement (autonomous morality). While Lawrence Kohlberg extended and elaborated upon Piaget's ideas, Piaget laid the groundwork for the cognitive developmental approach to understanding moral reasoning.

59. c) Bulimia

Explanation: In bulimia nervosa, individuals frequently alternate between episodes of binge eating, characterized by consuming large amounts of food in a short period while feeling a loss of control, and purging behaviors, such as self-induced vomiting or misuse of laxatives, diuretics, or enemas, to prevent weight gain. This cycle of binge eating followed by purging is often accompanied by feelings of guilt, shame, and distress. Bulimia nervosa is a serious

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eating disorder that can have significant physical, emotional, and social consequences if left untreated.

60. c) Adolescence

Explanation: In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Formal Operational stage occurs during adolescence, typically beginning around age 11 or 12 and continuing into adulthood. During this stage, individuals develop the ability to think abstractly, logically, and systematically about hypothetical situations and ideas. They can engage in deductive reasoning, hypothetical-deductive reasoning, and propositional thinking, enabling them to solve complex problems, consider multiple perspectives, and plan for the future. The Formal Operational stage represents a significant cognitive milestone in which individuals gain greater cognitive flexibility and independence in their thinking.

61. c) Pragnanz

Explanation: Kohler formulated an overarching organizing law of Pragnanz, which refers to the tendency of experiences to assume the simplest shapes possible. This principle, also known as the law of simplicity or the principle of good figure, suggests that perceptual experiences tend to be organized in a way that is as simple, orderly, and symmetrical as possible. According to this law, individuals perceive and interpret stimuli in the environment in a manner that minimizes ambiguity and maximizes clarity and coherence. Pragnanz reflects the Gestalt psychologists' emphasis on the holistic nature of perception and the active role of the mind in organizing sensory information into meaningful patterns and structures.

62. d) Phallic stage

Explanation: During the phallic stage of psychosexual development, which occurs roughly between the ages of 3 and 6 years according to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, children experience pleasure from self-stimulation of the genitals. This stage is characterized by the development of the Oedipus complex in boys and the Electra complex in girls, where children develop unconscious sexual desires for the opposite-sex parent and experience feelings of rivalry or jealousy towards the same-sex parent. The primary erogenous zone during the phallic stage is the genitals, and children may exhibit behaviors such as masturbation as they explore and seek pleasure from this area of their body. The resolution of the Oedipus or Electra complex and the successful navigation of conflicts during the phallic stage are crucial for the development of healthy sexual attitudes and relationships in later life.

63. b) Law of Exercise

Explanation: Thorndike's assertion that "The more an act or response is used in a given situation, the more strongly the act becomes associated with that situation" is referred to as the Law of Exercise. This principle suggests that repeated practice or exercise of a behavior in a particular situation strengthens the association between the stimulus and the response, leading to more efficient and automatic performance of the behavior in similar situations in the future. The Law of Exercise highlights the importance of repetition and practice in learning and behavior formation.

64. c) Basic anxiety

Explanation: One of the concepts introduced by Karen Horney to the field of psychology was "basic anxiety." Horney proposed that basic anxiety arises from feelings of helplessness and insecurity experienced by children as a result of their early relationships with caregivers. According to Horney, basic anxiety stems from the fear of being isolated, unloved, or abandoned, and it can lead to various forms of neurotic behavior and psychological distress. Horney emphasized the role of social and environmental factors, such as parenting styles and cultural norms, in the development of basic anxiety and neurotic patterns of behavior.

65. c) Operant conditioning

Explanation: A learning situation that involves behavior emitted by an organism rather than elicited by a detectable stimulus is called operant conditioning. Operant conditioning, proposed by B.F. Skinner, is a form of associative learning in which the consequences of a behavior influence the likelihood of its recurrence. Unlike classical conditioning, where behaviors are elicited by stimuli in the environment, operant conditioning focuses on voluntary behaviors emitted by the organism. In operant conditioning, behaviors are strengthened or weakened through reinforcement or punishment, depending on their consequences. This process allows organisms to learn to associate their actions with specific outcomes and adjust their behavior accordingly.

66. a) Structuralism

Explanation: Edward Titchener's name was closely associated with structuralism. Structuralism was an early school of psychology that aimed to analyze the structure of the human mind by breaking down mental experiences into their component parts. Titchener, a student of Wilhelm Wundt, brought structuralism to prominence in the United States. He emphasized introspection as the primary method for studying the structure of consciousness, encouraging individuals to reflect on their thoughts, sensations, and

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feelings in a controlled laboratory setting. Structuralists believed that by systematically analyzing the basic elements of consciousness, they could uncover the fundamental principles underlying human mental processes.

67. (b) Libido

Explanation: According to Sigmund Freud, the libido provides the energy that the ego uses, under the influence of the superego, to repress sexual wishes. The libido is a form of psychic energy derived from the sexual instincts, and it plays a central role in driving various behaviors and psychological processes within Freud's model of the psyche.

68. (b) J. B. Watson

Explanation: This statement was made by John B. Watson, a prominent American psychologist and behaviorist, who viewed human beings as essentially complex organic machines that respond predictably to environmental stimuli. Watson's perspective emphasized observable behavior and the importance of environmental factors in shaping human behavior, rather than focusing on internal mental processes.

69. (a) J. B. Watson

Explanation: J. B. Watson, a key figure in behaviorism, held the view that all behaviors, including what were traditionally considered instincts, are learned through conditioning. He believed that even reflexes are learned reactions acquired in the womb, rejecting the notion of innate instincts as determinants of behavior.

70. (c) Analytical Psychology

Explanation: Carl Jung's theory of personality is called Analytical Psychology. This approach emphasizes the exploration of the individual's unconscious, including the collective unconscious and archetypes, to understand personality development and psychological functioning.

71. (b) Passive immunity

Explanation: Transfer of humoral immunity in the form of ready-made antibodies from one individual to another is called passive immunity. This can occur naturally, such as through maternal antibodies passed to a fetus during pregnancy or through breastfeeding, or artificially, such as through the administration of antibodies as a treatment for certain diseases.

72. (c) Both (1) and (2)

Explanation: Jean Charcot, a French neurologist, demonstrated that hysterical phenomena

such as loss of feeling in limbs or fainting could be produced both by hypnosis and suggestion. Charcot's work was influential in the understanding of hysteria and contributed to the development of psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud.

73. (d) All of the above

Explanation: Health maintenance is influenced by a variety of factors, including personality traits, coping tactics, and health-related habits. Personality characteristics can affect how individuals perceive and respond to health-related information and stressors. Coping tactics, such as problem-solving strategies or social support seeking, can impact one's ability to manage health challenges. Additionally, health-related habits like diet, exercise, and sleep patterns play a significant role in maintaining overall health and well-being.

74. b) Distant Stress

Explanation: The stress related to combat experiences, childhood sexual assault, or other traumatic events that occurred in the past is often referred to as distant stress. This type of stress can have long-lasting effects on mental and physical health, even though the traumatic events may have occurred in the past.

75. b) Pineal gland

Explanation: Rene Descartes, a French philosopher and mathematician, believed that the soul was located within the pineal gland. He proposed that this small gland in the brain served as the point of interaction between the immaterial mind or soul and the physical body, controlling bodily functions and facilitating communication between the mind and body.

76. b) Atherosclerosis

Explanation: Partial or complete blockage of the arteries due to the accumulation of fatty deposits on the inner walls is called atherosclerosis. This condition restricts blood flow and can lead to various cardiovascular problems, such as heart attacks and strokes.

77. a) Triglycerides

Explanation: The chemical form in which most fat exists in the body is called triglycerides. Triglycerides consist of three fatty acid molecules bound to a glycerol molecule and serve as a major form of stored energy in the body. They are found in adipose tissue and circulating in the bloodstream as part of lipoproteins.

78. b) Haemophilia

Answer Key

Explanation: Haemophilia is a group of blood disorders characterized by very slow or absent blood clotting. It is typically inherited and results from deficiencies in certain clotting factors, particularly factors VIII or IX. People with haemophilia may experience prolonged bleeding after injury or spontaneous bleeding into joints or muscles.

79. d) Myocardial infarction

Explanation: A form of “heart attack” caused by blockages to the coronary circulation is called myocardial infarction. This occurs when the blood flow to a part of the heart is blocked for a prolonged period, leading to damage or death of the heart muscle tissue. It is a serious medical emergency and requires immediate treatment to prevent further complications.

80. d) Basal ganglia

Explanation: A large collection of nuclei that modify bodily movements on a minute-to-minute basis is called the basal ganglia. These nuclei play a crucial role in controlling voluntary movements, motor learning, and habitual behaviours. Dysfunction of the basal ganglia can lead to movement disorders such as Parkinson’s disease and Huntington’s disease.

81. b) Linear perspective

Explanation: Linear perspective is the depth cue that refers to the phenomenon where parallel lines, such as railway tracks, appear to converge as they extend into the distance. This cue helps our brain perceive depth and distance in two-dimensional images or scenes.

82. c) J. B. Watson

Explanation: J. B. Watson, a key figure in behaviorism, made the statement that psychology should focus on behavior, which can be observed and measured, rather than on consciousness or experience. This perspective led to the development of behaviorism, which emphasized the study of observable behavior and the environmental factors that influence it.

83. c) Spontaneous Recovery

Explanation: Spontaneous recovery in classical conditioning refers to the reappearance of a previously extinguished response after a period of rest or time has passed. In the context of phobias treated with behavioral therapy, spontaneous recovery could explain the return of the phobia even months after successful treatment, as the conditioned fear response may spontaneously reemerge in certain situations or contexts.

84. b) Sensation and Perception

Explanation: The figure and ground relationship is a fundamental principle in perceptual organization that helps clarify the distinction between sensation and perception. Sensation refers to the process of detecting and encoding sensory information from the environment, while perception involves organizing and interpreting this sensory information to form meaningful experiences or perceptions. In the figure and ground relationship, the figure is the object or element that stands out against its surroundings (the ground), highlighting the distinction between the two and aiding in perceptual organization.

85. d) Flynn effect

Explanation: The phenomenon where people's raw scores on IQ tests have gradually increased decade by decade and generation by generation is called the Flynn effect. This increase in raw scores suggests a rise in intelligence test performance over time, although the causes of this effect are still debated among researchers.

86. b) Perceptual constancy

Explanation: Perceptual constancy refers to the tendency to perceive objects as maintaining their size, shape, color, and other properties despite changes in the sensory information received due to shifts in viewing angle, distance, lighting, or other factors. This allows us to recognize objects consistently across different conditions and environments.

87. d) Sudden intrusions of REM sleep into the waking period

Explanation: One of the characteristic symptoms of narcolepsy is the sudden intrusion of REM (rapid eye movement) sleep into the waking period. People with narcolepsy may experience episodes of excessive daytime sleepiness and may unexpectedly fall asleep during the day, sometimes entering REM sleep directly from wakefulness. This symptom is known as "sleep attacks" and is a hallmark feature of narcolepsy.

88. a) Positive reinforcers

Explanation: Stimulus events or consequences that strengthen responses that precede them are called positive reinforcers. Positive reinforcers are stimuli or events that, when presented after a behavior, increase the likelihood of that behavior occurring again in the future. They can include rewards such as praise, treats, or privileges.

89. (a) Representativeness heuristic

Explanation: The saying "If something looks like a duck, waddles like a duck, and quacks like a duck, chances are it's a duck" exemplifies the representativeness heuristic. This

Answer Key

cognitive shortcut involves making judgments about the probability of an event or the classification of an object based on how closely it resembles a typical case or prototype.

90. a) Stimulus control

Explanation: The consistent occurrence of a behavior in the presence of a discriminative stimulus is called stimulus control. This term refers to the influence that antecedent stimuli (discriminative stimuli) have on behavior. When a behavior reliably occurs in the presence of a specific stimulus but not in its absence, it indicates that the behavior is under the control of that stimulus.

91. c) Social loafing

Explanation: Social loafing refers to the phenomenon where one or more members of a group do not fully contribute to their maximum capacity to the group activity. This occurs when individuals reduce their effort or involvement in a group task compared to when they are working alone. Social loafing often happens due to a diffusion of responsibility within the group, where individuals feel less accountable for their contributions because their efforts are not easily identifiable or separable from those of other group members.

92. a) Obedience

Explanation: Obedience is a form of direct social influence in which one person orders others to do something, and they comply with the order. Obedience involves following commands or instructions from an authority figure, even if the action goes against one's personal beliefs or values. This concept was famously studied in the Milgram experiment, where participants were instructed to administer what they believed were painful electric shocks to another person under the authority of a researcher.

93. a) Additive

Explanation: In an additive task, the ultimate product or output results from the combination of the contributions by each and every member of the group. This means that the group's performance is the sum of the individual members' performances. In such tasks, each member's contribution adds to the overall outcome, making it essential for all members to contribute effectively for the group to achieve success. This type of task emphasizes the importance of cooperation and coordination among group members to achieve the desired outcome.

94. a) Excitation transfer

Explanation: Excitation transfer refers to the idea that arousal produced by one stimulus

can increase a person's emotional reaction to another stimulus. This phenomenon suggests that residual arousal from a previous event can influence emotional responses to subsequent events, leading to intensified emotional reactions. Excitation transfer has been studied in various contexts, such as in the effects of media violence on aggression and in romantic relationships where heightened arousal from one context may influence emotional responses in another context.

95. c) Foot in the door

Explanation: In the foot-in-the-door technique, the person first gains compliance for smaller requests (such as agreeing to a small favor or task) and then presents a larger request. The initial agreement to the small request increases the likelihood of compliance with the larger request, as it establishes a pattern of cooperation and consistency. This technique leverages the principle of commitment and consistency, as individuals tend to align their behaviors with their past actions and commitments.

96. c) Glass ceiling effect

Explanation: The glass ceiling effect refers to the invisible, yet formidable, barriers that prevent women, as a group, from reaching top positions in the workplace. This phenomenon describes the systemic obstacles, such as discrimination and gender biases, that impede the career advancement of women, particularly in leadership roles and higher echelons of organizations. The term "glass ceiling" suggests that while women may be able to see the top positions, they face barriers that prevent them from breaking through to reach those positions.

97. b) Re-categorization

Explanation: Re-categorization involves viewing in-group and out-group members primarily as members of a larger, mutually inclusive group, thereby diminishing the importance of intergroup differences. This process helps to reduce intergroup biases and promote a sense of common identity among individuals from different groups. By emphasizing shared identities and commonalities, re-categorization can facilitate positive intergroup relations and promote cooperation between previously distinct social groups.

98. a) Halo effect

Explanation: The halo effect is a cognitive bias by which we tend to assume that an individual with one positive characteristic also possesses other (even unrelated) positive characteristics. This bias can influence our overall perception and evaluation of the individual, leading us to attribute additional positive traits or qualities to them based on the initial positive impression. The halo effect can impact various aspects of social judgment,

Answer Key

including impressions of attractiveness, likability, intelligence, and competence.

99. a) Orientation message

Explanation: A message that deals with planning strategy or technique is labeled as an orientation message. Orientation messages provide guidance or information related to the organization's goals, objectives, plans, or procedures. They help individuals understand the direction or approach that should be taken to achieve certain tasks or goals within the organization.

100. d) Evolutionary Perspective

Explanation: Reciprocal helping and kin selection are two main kinds of helping according to the evolutionary perspective. In the context of evolutionary psychology, reciprocal helping refers to the idea that individuals may help others because they expect that assistance will be reciprocated in the future, thereby increasing their own chances of survival and reproduction. Kin selection, on the other hand, suggests that individuals may help relatives, such as siblings or offspring, because doing so promotes the transmission of shared genes, which enhances their inclusive fitness. These forms of helping behaviour are seen as adaptations shaped by natural selection to increase the likelihood of reproductive success.



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