PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

Arvind Otta

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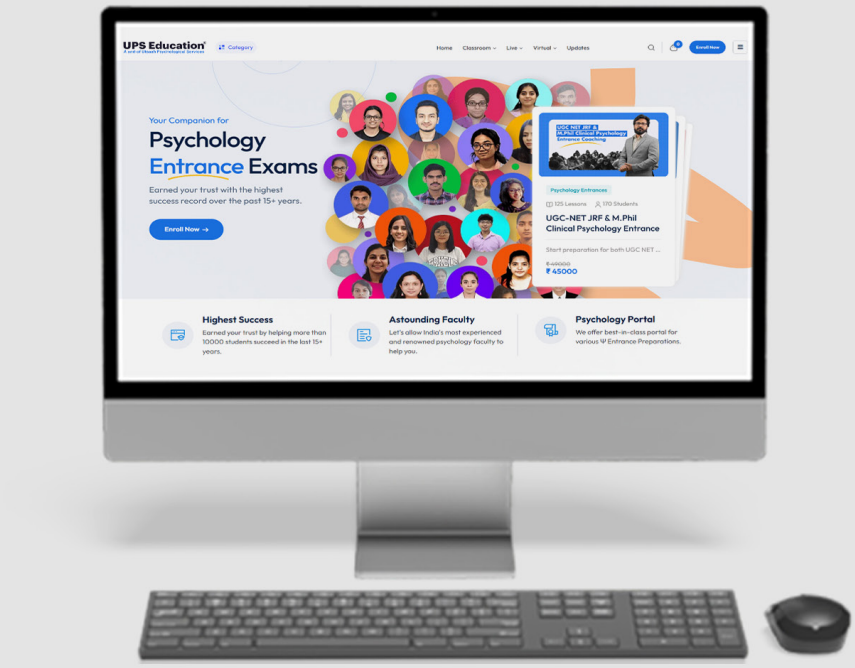

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1. (b) ago
Explanation:
"Radha left Amsterdam two days ago."
The preposition "ago" is used to indicate a time period in the past, relative to the present moment. In this sentence, it indicates that Radha departed from Amsterdam two days prior to the current time.

2. (c) unable to decide
Explanation: The idiom "at a loss" means to be uncertain or unable to decide about something, typically because one is lacking knowledge or understanding of what to do in a particular situation. In the given sentence, Raja is experiencing uncertainty or confusion about what actions to take following his mother's death. Therefore, the most appropriate meaning of the idiom "at a loss" in this context is "unable to decide."

3. (d) went
Explanation: "Yesterday, I went to buy clothes from the Spark Mall."
The verb "went" is the past tense form of "go," and it correctly indicates an action that occurred in the past, which is appropriate for the context of the sentence.

4. (d) coward
Explanation: The antonym for "heroic" is "coward." While "heroic" describes someone who shows bravery, courage, or selflessness, "coward" describes someone who lacks courage or bravery and may show fear or timidity in the face of danger.

5. (c) Consistent.
Explanation:
"Consistent" means acting or done in the same way over time, especially so as to be fair or accurate. It can also refer to something that remains constant or unchanging. In contrast, the other options provided ("Restorent," "Tolerent," and "Excultent") contain spelling errors. "Restorent" appears to be a misspelling of "restaurant," "Tolerent" should be spelled as "tolerant," and "Excultent" is likely meant to be "excellent."

6. (c) The Swachta Abhiyan Programme has been launched by the Government in India.
Explanation: The Swachta Abhiyan Programme has been launched by the Government in India is a correct sentence in the passive voice. The subject of the sentence is "The Swachta Abhiyan Programme," which is the thing being acted upon, and the verb is "has been launched," which is in the passive voice. The agent of the action, "the Government in India," is mentioned using a prepositional phrase.

7. (b) Rhea asked me whether I had seen the movie in theatre last night.
Explanation: In indirect speech, the reporting verb ("asked" in this case) is followed by a reporting clause that reports what was said in the original sentence. When transforming the direct speech into indirect speech, the tense in the reported clause typically changes according to the rules of sequence of tenses.
In this sentence, the original question in direct speech is in the past tense ("Did you watch"), so in indirect speech, the past perfect tense ("had seen") is used to maintain the sequence of tenses.

8. (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III).
Explanation: A- "Antique" means something that is old and typically of high value due to its age, whereas "Vogue" means something that is in fashion or popular at a particular time. These words represent opposite concepts, with "Antique" implying something from the past and "Vogue" referring to what is currently popular.
B- "Antipathy" means a strong feeling of dislike or opposition towards someone or something, whereas "Approval" means a positive assessment or agreement with someone or something. These words represent opposite concepts, with "Antipathy" implying a negative or hostile reaction towards something, while "Approval" implies a positive or favorable response.
C- "Absolve" means to release from an obligation or to declare free from blame or guilt, whereas "Charge" means to hold responsible or accountable for something, or to make an accusation against someone. These words represent opposite concepts, with "Absolve" implying the release or clearing of responsibility, while "Charge" implies the assignment or holding of responsibility.
D- "Alien" means belonging to a foreign country or culture, or being different and unfamiliar, whereas "Native" means belonging to a particular place by birth or origin, or being indigenous or familiar to a region or culture. These words represent opposite concepts, with "Alien" implying foreignness or unfamiliarity, while "Native" implies belongingness or familiarity.

9. (b) "Let us get down to business."
Explanation: This phrase is an idiom that means to begin discussing or dealing with important matters. The preposition "to" is used in this context to indicate the direction or focus of the action, emphasizing the transition from a less serious or trivial topic to a more serious or important one. The phrase "get down to" is idiomatic and commonly used in English to signify the start of serious or focused activity.

10. (c) Adjective
Explanation: The underlined word "Uneasy" in the sentence "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" functions as an adjective. It describes the state or condition of the subject "head."

11. (a) Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
Explanation: The Planning Commission was a governmental body in India responsible for formulating five-year plans and overseeing their implementation. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission holds a position equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union. This role involves significant policymaking and decision-making authority, similar to that of a Cabinet Minister.

12. (c) Tripura
Explanation: Tripura is the Indian state that launched "Mukhyamantri Nibir Matsyachash Prakalpa" scheme. It is a new fisheries scheme launched by Chief Minister Biplab Kumar Deb on March 30, 2022. The scheme aims to promote fish production in the state through biofloc technology, which is environment friendly and low cost. The scheme also intends to create employment opportunities and boost the economy of the state. The state government has allotted a budget of Rs 6 crore for setting up biofloc units across the state.

13. (b) Bihar
Explanation: Bihar is the state that has planned to conduct a programme, under the banner of 'Rashtriya Ashmita Manch' on April 23, the birth anniversary of freedom fighter Veer Kunwar Singh who played a key role in the mutiny of 1857. The programme was attended by Union Home Minister Amit Shah who paid tributes to Veer Kunwar Singh with 75,000 national flags under the ongoing 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'. The programme was held at Jagdishpur in Bhojpur district, which is the birthplace of Veer Kunwar Singh.

14. (a) (A), (B), and (D) only.
Explanation: Metamorphism is the process by which rocks undergo changes in their structure, texture, and chemical composition due to heat, pressure, and chemically active

fluids. Therefore, features like structure, texture, and actual chemical composition can all be altered during metamorphism. However, carbon content is not typically a primary factor in metamorphic changes.

15. (d) San Francisco
Explanation: The headquarters of the Ghadar Party was located in the city of San Francisco, in the United States of America. The Ghadar Party was a revolutionary movement that was formed in 1913 by Indian immigrants in North America, with the aim of overthrowing British colonial rule in India. The party was founded by a group of Punjabi immigrants, and it drew inspiration from various revolutionary movements around the world, including the Russian Revolution of 1917. The party's headquarters in San Francisco served as a hub for organizing and coordinating revolutionary activities, including the publication of a newspaper called "The Ghadar".

16. (a) Deep
Explanation:
We know that Chandni is sitting between Amar and Eknath, so the unknown person sitting to the immediate right of Amar must be Chandni.
Amar
Chandni
Eknath
Bimal
Farid
Unknown
We also know that Deep is not at the end, so he must be seated to the immediate left of Farid.
Amar
Chandni
Eknath
Bimal
Deep
Farid
Finally, we know that Bimal is sitting to the immediate right of Eknath, so the person to the immediate right of Farid is Deep. Therefore, Deep is to the immediate right of Farid.

17. (c) 1.
Explanation: Mayank = 16th from left position 16.

There are 5 between Mayank & Khurshid, and Khurshid is nearer the right end, so Khurshid must be to the right of Mayank ⇒ position 16 + 6 = 22.
Lal Chand is 8 to the right of Khurshid ⇒ 22 + 8 = 30.
Lal Chand is 16 to the right of Jaikishan ⇒Jaikishan = 30 – 16 = 14.
Jaikishan is 27th from the right total N: N – 27 + 1 = 14⇒N = 40 (consistent).
Soldiers between Jaikishan (14) and Mayank (16): only position 15 ⇒1 soldier.

18. (a) Either C or D
Explanation: We know that R does not teach course C or D, so we can eliminate those options for January. We also know that P teaches course B but not in April or May, so we can place B in April and P as the lecture. This also eliminates B as an option for January. The table will look like this:
Month Course Lecture January E or D R February C or E or D ? March A Q April B P May C or E ?
Now we have two possibilities for January: E or D. If E is taught in January, then C must be taught in May and D must be taught in February. If D is taught in January, then C and E can be interchanged between February and May. The table will look like this:
Month Course Lecture January E or D R February D or C or E ? March A Q April B P May C or E ?
We are not given any more information about the lectures S and T, so we cannot determine which one teaches which course. However, we can answer the question of which course is taught by S by looking at the possible options for February and May. The course taught by S must be either D, C, or E.

19. Drop by NTA

20. (c) (I) and (II) only.
Explanation:
(I) Some bikes are motorbikes. All motorbikes are scooters. Some bikes are scooters.
This argument is formally correct because it follows the logical structure of categorical syllogism. The premises establish that there is an overlap between the sets of bikes and motorbikes, and all motorbikes belong to the set of scooters. Therefore, it logically concludes that some bikes are also scooters.
(II) All children are students. No students are bad. No children are bad.
This argument is formally correct as well, adhering to the rules of categorical syllogism. The premises establish that all children belong to the set of students and that no students are bad. Consequently, it logically concludes that no children are bad, which follows from the

premises.

21. (c) 120.
Explanation: In this case, we want to form four-digit numbers using the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 without repetition. This means that each digit can be used only once in a number. We can think of each position in the four-digit number as an event and count the number of ways to fill each position.
For the first position (thousands place), we have five choices: 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. For the second position (hundreds place), we have four choices: any of the five digits except the one already used in the first position. For the third position (tens place), we have three choices: any of the five digits except the two already used in the first and second positions. For the fourth position (ones place), we have two choices: any of the five digits except the three already used in the first, second and third positions.
Therefore, by applying the principle of counting or fundamental rule of multiplication, we get:
Number of ways to form four-digit numbers = 5 x 4 x 3 x 2 = 120
Hence, there are 120 four-digit numbers that can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 without repetition.

22. (b) 36km.
Explanation:
Let the distance P to R = x km, then RQ = 42 - x km
Time taken by A to travel PR = x/6 hours
Time taken by B to travel PQ + QR = (42 + 42 - x)/8 hours
Since A and B meet at R, their time of travel is equal
Therefore, x/6 = (84 - x)/8
Solving for x, we get x = 36
So, the distance from points P to R is 36 km.

23. (d) 11 1/9
Explanation:
The selling price of 9 oranges for A is INR 25, which means the selling price of 1 orange is INR 25/9.
The cost price of 10 oranges for A is INR 25, which means the cost price of 1 orange is INR 2.5.
The profit earned on 1 orange is the difference between the selling price and the cost price, which is INR (25/9 - 2.5) = 0.2777.

The profit percentage can be calculated as (profit/cost price) x 100, which is (0.2777/2.5) x 100 = 11.11 (approx.).
Therefore, the gain percentage for A is approximately 11 1/9.

24. (c) 36
Explanation:
Let the natural numbers be 3x and 5x
Their product is 2160, so 3x x 5x = 2160
Simplifying, we get 15x^2 = 2160
Dividing by 15, we get x^2 = 144
Taking square root, we get x = 12
The smaller number is 3x = 3 x 12 = 36
So, the smaller number is 36.

25. (c) 2/3
Explanation: To compare fractions with different denominators, we need to find a common denominator. The least common multiple (LCM) of the given denominators 12, 3, and 8 is 24.
Converting the fractions to have a common denominator of 24:
7/12 = 14/24 2/3 = 16/24 3/8 = 9/24
Therefore, the largest fraction is 16/24, which is equivalent to 2/3.

26. (a) Gustav Fechner
Explanation: The term 'Psychophysics' was coined by Gustav Theodor Fechner, a physicist and philosopher, when he published Elemente der Psychophysik (Elements of Psychophysics) in 1860. He described research that he thought related physical stimuli to the contents of consciousness such as sensations. He also set out the philosophical foundations of the field of psychophysics, which quantitatively investigates the relationship between physical stimuli and the sensations and perceptions they produce.

27. (c) Average deviation.
Explanation: Average deviation, also known as mean absolute deviation, measures the average distance of each data point from the mean of the data set. When calculating the average deviation, we ignore the signs of the deviations (whether they are positive or negative) and take the absolute values before summing them up. This is different from standard deviation, which squares the deviations (thus also eliminating the signs) before averaging and taking the square root, and from measures like the quartile deviation and

inter-quartile range that are based on the spread of data but do not specifically ignore the signs of deviations in their calculations.

28. (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III).
Explanation:
(A) Ivan Pavlov - (II) Classical conditioning
Ivan Pavlov is known for his work on classical conditioning, where he demonstrated how dogs could learn to associate a neutral stimulus (like a bell) with food, eventually causing the dogs to salivate at the sound of the bell alone.
(B) B.F. Skinner - (IV) Operant conditioning
B.F. Skinner is renowned for his work on operant conditioning, which involves learning through rewards and punishments.
(C) Edward Tolman - (I) Latent learning
Edward Tolman is associated with the concept of latent learning, which suggests that learning can occur without immediate reinforcement and may not be demonstrated until there is a reason to do so.
(D) Albert Bandura - (III) Observational learning
Albert Bandura is famous for his theory of observational learning, which posits that people can learn new behaviors by observing others, as demonstrated in his famous Bobo doll experiment.

29. (a) Cochlea
Explanation: The spiral-shaped structure in the inner ear containing mechanoreceptors for hearing is called the cochlea. The cochlea is a part of the bony labyrinth that resembles a snail shell. It contains a fluid-filled membranous labyrinth called the cochlear duct, which houses the spiral organ (or organ of Corti). The spiral organ contains tiny hair cells that are stimulated by sound vibrations and transmit signals to the auditory nerve.

30. (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Explanation: Statement I is incorrect because token economy is based on the principles of behaviorism, which focuses on observable behaviors and the environmental factors that influence them, rather than insight.
Statement II is partially correct. Biofeedback is a form of behavior modification that involves using electronic instruments to monitor and provide feedback on various bodily functions such as heart rate, blood pressure, and muscle tension. However, it is not necessarily considered a form of applied behavior analysis (ABA), which is a broader field that includes many different approaches to behavior modification.

31. (a) (A) and (B) only.
Explanation:
(A) It is skewed to the right.
(B) Most of the cases pile up on the left-hand side.
A positively skewed distribution, also known as right-skewed distribution, has the following characteristics:
The tail on the right side of the distribution is longer or fatter than the left side (hence, skewed to the right).
Most of the data points (cases) are concentrated on the left-hand side, with fewer data points extending to the right.
Therefore, statements (A) and (B) accurately describe a positively skewed distribution.

32. (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Explanation: Statement I: "Value of product-moment correlation can be more than one (>1) in some exceptional cases." This statement is false. The value of the product-moment correlation coefficient (also known as Pearson's correlation coefficient) ranges from -1 to +1. It cannot exceed 1 or be less than -1.
Statement II: "Even significant correlation does not tell us anything about causal relationship between two variables." This statement is true. Correlation indicates the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables, but it does not imply causation. Even a significant correlation does not establish a cause-and-effect relationship.

33. (b) (B) and (C) only
Explanation: Plato believed in the theory of innate ideas, which proposes that certain ideas or knowledge are innate or inborn in humans, rather than acquired through experience or learning. On the other hand, René Descartes believed in innate ideas, which are ideas that are present in the mind at birth, independent of experience. He argued that the mind has certain innate ideas that are not derived from sensory experience but are rather implanted in the mind by God.
Therefore, both Plato and René Descartes held the belief that some knowledge was innate or inborn in humans.

34. (c) Individuals high on learned helplessness often set unrealistically high goals for themselves
Explanation: Individuals high on learned helplessness often set unrealistically high goals for themselves is not true about learned helplessness. According to Psychology,

learned helplessness typically manifests as a lack of self-esteem, low motivation, a lack of persistence, the conviction of being inept, and ultimately failure. It is more common for people who have experienced repeated traumatic events such as childhood neglect and abuse or domestic violence. Therefore, setting unrealistically high goals is not a symptom of learned helplessness.

35. (d) The basic therapeutic strategy is to remove and dispute the irrational feelings experienced by the client
Explanation: The basic therapeutic strategy is to remove and dispute the irrational feelings experienced by the client is not true about client-centered therapy. Client-centered therapy is a non-directive form of talk therapy that does not pass judgments on your feelings or offer suggestions or solutions. The therapist remains non-directive and allows you to lead the conversation and decide what to explore and how. Therefore, removing and disputing irrational feelings is not a goal of client-centered therapy.

36. (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Explanation: Statement I is true. The primary goal of client-centered therapy is to promote the healthy psychological growth of an individual. According to Carl Rogers, the founder of client-centered therapy, people have a self-actualizing tendency, or a desire to fulfill their potential and become the best that they can be. Client-centered therapy aims to help people strengthen personal authority over their own healing by promoting self-awareness, acceptance, and empowerment.
Statement II is also true. The goal of psychoanalysis is strengthening of ego functions and to promote insight into unconscious. Psychoanalysis is based on the idea that human behavior is influenced by unconscious drives and conflicts that stem from childhood experiences. Psychoanalysis aims to help people resolve these conflicts and gain more control over their lives by bringing unconscious material into conscious awareness.

37. (d) Jensen
Explanation: The psychologist who has used Level I and Level II to distinguish between types of intelligence is Arthur Jensen. Jensen was an American psychologist who studied individual differences in intelligence and educational achievement. He also posited that intelligence was made up of two types of abilities: Level I and Level II. In his theory, Level I is responsible for rote memorization, whereas Level II is responsible for conceptual and analytical abilities.

38. (d) Spearman's rank order correlation
Explanation: The Greek alphabet 'Rho' (ρ) is used to represent Spearman's rank order

correlation coefficient, which measures the strength and direction of a monotonic relationship between two variables. Spearman's rank order correlation is a non-parametric method that does not assume any distribution of the variables and can handle ordinal data. It is also less sensitive to outliers than Pearson's product moment correlation.

39. (a) Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Explanation: The full form of SPSS is Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. SPSS is a statistical software suite developed by IBM for data management, advanced analytics, multivariate analysis, business intelligence, and criminal investigation. SPSS was originally designed for social science data processing and statistical analysis, but it is now widely used by researchers in various fields such as health sciences, market research, education, government, and data mining.

40. (c) -.90
Explanation: The correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables. The correlation coefficient can range from -1 to +1, where -1 indicates a perfect negative relationship, +1 indicates a perfect positive relationship, and 0 indicates no relationship. The closer the correlation coefficient is to -1 or +1, the stronger the relationship. The sign of the correlation coefficient does not affect the strength of the relationship, only the direction.

41. (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Explanation: Statement I: "As per the law of Parsimony, people prefer complex explanations of a phenomena than simple explanations."
This statement is false. The law of parsimony, also known as Occam's Razor, suggests that when presented with competing hypotheses or explanations, one should select the one that makes the fewest assumptions and is the simplest. It emphasizes simplicity over complexity.
Statement II: "The law of parsimony involves the consideration of a variety of explanations."
This statement is also false. While the law of parsimony does not ignore the possibility of multiple explanations, its core principle is to prefer the simplest explanation that adequately explains the phenomena. It does not inherently involve the consideration of a variety of explanations but rather the preference for simplicity among them.

42. (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III).
Explanation:
(A) Agoraphobia - (II) Entering public spaces

Agoraphobia is the fear of situations where escape might be difficult or help might not be available, often leading to the avoidance of public places and open spaces.
(B) Xenophobia - (I) Strangers
Xenophobia is the fear or dislike of strangers or people from other countries.
(C) Acrophobia - (IV) Heights
Acrophobia is the fear of heights.
(D) Pyrophobia - (III) Fire
Pyrophobia is the fear of fire.

43. (b) Weber
Explanation: One of the researchers who did research to determine the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected was Ernst Weber. Weber was a German physiologist and experimental psychologist who studied human perception of weight, pressure, temperature, and kinesthesia. He discovered that the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected (also known as the just noticeable difference or JND) depended on a constant proportion of the original stimulus rather than a fixed amount. This finding is known as Weber's law or the law of parsimony.

44. (a) Spontaneous recovery
Explanation: The appearance of the learned response again after extinction in a classical conditioning experiment shows spontaneous recovery. Spontaneous recovery is the phenomenon where a conditioned response that has been extinguished reappears after a period of time without further exposure to the conditioned stimulus. For example, if a dog has been trained to salivate at the sound of a bell by pairing it with food, and then the bell is repeatedly presented without food until the salivation stops, the dog may still salivate at the sound of the bell after some time has passed without any further training. Spontaneous recovery suggests that extinction does not erase the original association between the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus, but rather inhibits or suppresses it.

45. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Explanation: The normal distribution is a bell-shaped probability distribution that is symmetric around the mean. The curve approaches, but never touches, the x-axis, which represents the values of the variable being measured. This is because the normal distribution theoretically extends infinitely in both directions, and the probability of a particular value occurring exactly at the mean or at any other specific point is zero.
The reason (R) provided for the assertion (A) is also true. The range of the normal distribution

is theoretically infinite, meaning that the distribution can take on any value from negative infinity to positive infinity. This is another reason why the normal distribution curve does not touch the x-axis, as the probability of a particular value occurring exactly at either end of the distribution is also zero.

46. (c) Vertigo.
Explanation: Vertigo is the sensation of spinning or movement, either of oneself or the surrounding environment, when there is no actual movement occurring. It is often described as a feeling of dizziness, imbalance, or disorientation, and it can be associated with various medical conditions affecting the inner ear or vestibular system. Extra locomotive perception, Coriolis effect, and Oculogyral illusion are not typically used to describe the sensation of feeling like you or the environment around you are moving or spinning when stationary.

47. (b) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
Explanation: The full range of human sensitivity to pure tones is approximately 20 Hz to 20 kHz. This means that humans can hear sounds with frequencies between 20 Hz and 20 kHz, although the upper limit decreases with age. However, human sensitivity to pure tones varies depending on the intensity and duration of the sound, as well as individual factors such as hearing loss or ear anatomy. The human ear is most sensitive to frequencies between 2 and 5 kHz, where it can detect sounds as low as 0 dB SPL (sound pressure level). At very low or very high frequencies, humans need much higher sound intensities to perceive them.

48. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
Explanation: Assertion (A) is true: Arousal does refer to the level of activation, encompassing physiological, emotional, or mental states.
Reason (R) is also true: Deep sleep represents a state of low arousal, while mania represents a state of high arousal.
However, Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). While Reason (R) provides examples of states at opposite ends of the arousal continuum, it does not directly explain the concept of arousal itself, which is what Assertion (A) defines. The statement in Reason (R) is true, but it does not offer an explanation for the concept of arousal.

49. Drop by NTA

50. (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
Explanation: Statement I is partly incorrect as there are actually two main types of long-term memory: explicit (declarative) memory and implicit (non-declarative) memory.

Explicit memory refers to memories that can be consciously and intentionally recalled, such as memories of events or facts. Implicit memory refers to memories that are not consciously recalled, but are expressed through behavior or performance, such as riding a bike or playing an instrument.
Statement II is also incorrect. Sensory memory and working memory are not types of long-term memory. Sensory memory is a very brief memory system that holds information from our senses for a very short period of time (less than a second), before it is either discarded or transferred to working memory. Working memory is a short-term memory system that holds information for a few seconds or minutes and allows us to manipulate and process that information. It is not considered a type of long-term memory because the information is not stored for an extended period of time.
Therefore, Both statement I and statement II are incorrect.

51. (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III).
Explanation:
(A) Atkinson and Shiffrin are associated with the (II) Three-system approach to memory, which includes sensory memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory.
(B) George Sperling is known for his research on the (IV) Existence of sensory memory, particularly his experiments on iconic memory.
(C) Hermann Ebbinghaus utilized (I) Nonsense syllables in his memory experiments, contributing to our understanding of memory processes and forgetting.
(D) Craik and Lockhart developed the (III) Levels of processing theory, which proposes that memory recall depends on the depth of mental processing during encoding.

52. (c) Hypothalamus
Explanation: The hypothalamus, a small region located at the base of the brain, is a part of the central nervous system that plays a crucial role in regulating endocrine functions. It is connected to the pituitary gland, which is often called the "master gland" because it controls the secretion of hormones from other endocrine glands in the body. The hypothalamus produces various hormones and neurotransmitters that control the release of hormones from the pituitary gland. These hormones, called hypothalamic-releasing hormones, travel through the bloodstream to the pituitary gland and stimulate it to release specific hormones that regulate various bodily functions.

53. (c) Alexithymia
Explanation: A deficiency of emotional responsiveness is also called "alexithymia". Alexithymia is a personality trait characterized by difficulty in identifying, understanding, and expressing

emotions. People with alexithymia may have a reduced ability to recognize and describe their own emotions and may have difficulty recognizing and responding appropriately to the emotions of others. They may also have a tendency to focus on external events rather than their own emotions.

54. (c) Need for achievement
Explanation: Need for Achievement (nAch) is a psychological concept introduced by psychologist David McClelland, which refers to an individual's desire or motivation to strive for excellence and master challenging tasks. People high in the need for achievement tend to be goal-oriented, focused, and persistent in their efforts to achieve success. They often set challenging but achievable goals for themselves and take calculated risks to accomplish them. They also tend to take personal responsibility for their successes and failures and seek feedback to improve their performance. Overall, the need for achievement is considered a positive motivator that can drive individuals to succeed and reach their full potential.

55. (b) Continuous reinforcement schedule
Explanation: The schedule of reinforcement in which every correct response is reinforced is called a "continuous reinforcement schedule". In this schedule, every time the desired behavior occurs, it is immediately followed by a reward or reinforcement. Continuous reinforcement schedules are often used in the early stages of learning to establish and strengthen new behaviors. They are also useful for maintaining behaviors that are already well-established.

56. (d) Episodic Memory Index
Explanation: The Episodic Memory Index is not a part of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS). The WAIS is a commonly used intelligence test that assesses various cognitive abilities, including verbal comprehension, perceptual reasoning, working memory, and processing speed. The test provides scores for a Full Scale IQ, as well as separate scores for each of these cognitive domains. However, the Episodic Memory Index is not included as one of the separate scores. The Episodic Memory Index is a measure of memory functioning that is often used in neuropsychological assessments. It assesses an individual's ability to learn and recall new information, as well as to recognize previously learned information. The index typically includes tasks such as word list learning and delayed recall, story recall, and visual recognition memory.

57. (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct: The Culture Fair Intelligence Test is indeed a speed cum

power test, meaning it assesses both the speed and power of cognitive abilities.
Reason (R) is also correct: There is a time limit for each of the sub-tests included in the Culture Fair Intelligence Test.
However, Reason (R) does not provide an explanation for why the Culture Fair Intelligence Test is considered a speed cum power test. It merely states a characteristic of the test (the time limit for sub-tests). The classification of the test as a speed cum power test is based on its design and the types of cognitive abilities it measures, not just the presence of time limits.

58. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
Explanation: An action potential is a sudden, fast, and propagating change of the resting membrane potential of a neuron or a muscle cell. The size of the action potential is unaffected by increases in the intensity of stimulation beyond the threshold level. This phenomenon is sometimes called the all-or-none law, which means that any stimulus that reaches or exceeds the threshold level will produce a full response of the cell, while any stimulus below the threshold level will produce no response at all.
The all-or-none law does not state that all neurons must fire at the same time for the impulse to be transmitted. That statement is false and does not explain why the size of the action potential is constant. The transmission of an impulse depends on how many neurons fire at any given time and how fast they fire. These factors can determine the strength or intensity of a stimulus.
Therefore, statement (A) is true and statement (R) is false.

59. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct: Freud's patients did suffer from nervous disorders for which he and other doctors could not find any physical cause. This observation is consistent with historical accounts of Freud's clinical practice.
Reason (R) is correct: Freud proposed the concept of the unconscious mind, where individuals repress threatening urges and desires. According to Freudian theory, these repressed urges could manifest in various ways, including nervous disorders.
Therefore, both statements are correct, and Reason (R) provides a valid explanation for Assertion (A). Freud's theory of the unconscious mind and repression offers a potential explanation for the nervous disorders experienced by his patients.

60.(d) (A) false correct but (R) is true
Explanation: Adoption and twin studies have consistently shown that schizophrenia has a strong genetic component, contradicting the assertion (A). Individuals with a biological

parent or twin who has schizophrenia have a much higher risk, even when raised in different environments.
However, environmental factors such as prenatal stress, viral infections, and family dynamics also contribute to the expression and severity of the disorder.
Thus, while genetic influence is well-established, the environment can act as a trigger in genetically vulnerable individuals. Therefore, Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

61. c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
Explanation: Spearman (A) proposed the concept of the g factor and developed the Tetrad equation (I), which is a statistical formula used to measure the relationship between four variables.
Jensen (B) is associated with the regression argument (IV), which posits that the correlation between IQ scores of individuals and their biological relatives decreases as the degree of biological relatedness decreases.
Sternberg (C) developed the Triarchy theory (III), which suggests that intelligence consists of three aspects: analytical, creative, and practical.
Cattell (D) introduced the concept of second-order factors (II), which are broad dimensions of personality traits derived from factor analysis of individual personality traits.

62. d) Zeigarnik effect
Explanation: The Zeigarnik effect is a psychological phenomenon which states that people remember uncompleted or interrupted tasks better than completed ones. This effect is named after the Soviet psychologist Bluma Zeigarnik, who first studied the phenomenon in the 1920s. Zeigarnik's experiments demonstrated that people are more likely to recall tasks that have been left unfinished, likely due to a need for cognitive closure and the resultant mental tension from incomplete tasks.

63. a) Procedural
Explanation: Procedural memory is a type of long-term memory that involves the storage and retrieval of the skills and "how-to" knowledge required to perform tasks, especially motor skills and actions. For a swimmer, the knowledge of "how to swim" is stored in procedural memory because it involves the coordination of various physical movements and skills that have been learned and practiced over time. This type of memory is distinct from declarative memory, which encompasses facts and events that can be consciously recalled (semantic and episodic memory, respectively).

64. c) Autobiographical memory

Explanation: Autobiographical memory refers to the collection of memories of one's own life experiences, including specific events and personal facts. It encompasses episodic memory (recollection of specific events, situations, and experiences) and semantic memory (general knowledge about the world and oneself). Memories from childhood are part of autobiographical memory because they are personal recollections of events and experiences from one's own past. This differs from short-term memory (which holds information temporarily), sensory memory (which briefly stores sensory information), and working memory (which is used for processing and manipulating information in the short term).

65. d) (A), (B) and (C) only
Explanation: Girindra Sekhar Bose was a pioneering Indian psychoanalyst and the first president of the Indian Psychoanalytic Society.
S.M. Mohsin was an Indian psychologist known for his contributions to the field of experimental psychology and educational psychology.
C.M. Bhatia is known for developing psychological tests and contributing to the field of psychometrics in India.

66. c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
Explanation: Cannon-Bard Approach (A) - (IV): This theory posits that information about a stimulus producing emotion goes to the thalamus, which then relays the information simultaneously to the cortex (producing emotional awareness) and to the internal organs (causing bodily changes).
Schachter-Singer Approach (B) - (III): This theory, also known as the Two-Factor Theory, states that felt emotional states are determined partly by the cognitive labeling of feelings of arousal. This means that the experience of emotion is based on physiological arousal and the interpretation of that arousal.
James-Lange Approach (C) - (I): This theory suggests that awareness of bodily responses to a situation leads to the experience of emotion. Essentially, we feel emotions because we perceive physiological changes.
Opponent-Process Approach (D) - (II): This theory suggests that an emotional response is automatically followed by an opposite emotional reaction. For example, a feeling of fear might be followed by relief.

67. b) Guilford
Explanation: J.P. Guilford proposed a model of intelligence known as the "Structure of Intellect" (SOI) theory. In this model, Guilford suggested that intelligence can be understood

as comprising three dimensions:
Operations: The types of cognitive processes we use (e.g., evaluation, memory, cognition, divergent production, convergent production).
Content: The type of information we use (e.g., visual, auditory, symbolic, semantic, behavioral).
Products: The form in which information is processed (e.g., units, classes, relations, systems, transformations, implications).

68. d) Premack Principle
Explanation: Albert Bandura is known for his significant contributions to psychology, particularly in the areas of:
a) Observational learning: Bandura proposed that people can learn new behaviors by observing others. This concept is a key element of his social learning theory.
b) Bobo Doll experiment: This famous experiment conducted by Bandura demonstrated that children could learn aggressive behaviors through observation of adult models.
c) Social Cognitive Approach to learning: Bandura developed the social cognitive theory, which emphasizes the role of cognitive processes in social learning, including the concepts of self-efficacy and reciprocal determinism.
d) Premack Principle: This principle, also known as "Grandma's Rule," was formulated by David Premack, not Albert Bandura. The Premack Principle states that a more preferred activity can be used as a reinforcer for a less preferred activity.

69. b) Frontal lobe
Explanation: Broca's area, which is critical for speech production and language processing, is located in the frontal lobe of the brain, specifically in the posterior part of the left frontal lobe, usually in the left hemisphere, in a region known as the inferior frontal gyrus. This area was identified by the French physician Pierre Paul Broca in the 19th century, and damage to this region often results in Broca's aphasia, characterized by difficulties in speech production while retaining comprehension abilities.

70. b) (B) and (D) only
Explanation: William James, in his theory of self, proposed three components of self-experience:
Material Me: This includes the body, clothes, family, and home—essentially anything that one considers to be their own.
Social Me: This refers to the recognition one gets from others, essentially one's social identity.

Spiritual Me: This includes one's inner or subjective being, psychological faculties, and moral values.
"Intelligent me" and "Selfish me" are not components identified by William James in his conceptualization of the self. Hence, options (B) "Intelligent me" and (D) "Selfish me" are not components of self-experience according to William James.

71. b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
Explanation: Assertion (A) is correct because social factors indeed play a significant role in shaping personality.
Reason (R) is also correct. Horney, a prominent psychoanalyst, proposed that poor relations with parents, especially in terms of lack of warmth, support, or excessive control, can lead children to develop maladaptive ways of dealing with relationships.
However, while Reason (R) does support Assertion (A) by providing a specific example, it does not fully explain the broad assertion that social factors are important in shaping personality. Social factors encompass a wide range of influences beyond just parent-child relationships. Therefore, while both statements are correct, Reason (R) does not fully explain Assertion (A).

72. a) Localization
Explanation: Localization refers to the identification of specific behaviors or functions to particular areas or regions of the brain. This concept suggests that different brain areas are responsible for different cognitive functions or behaviors. For example, the localization of language functions to Broca's area and Wernicke's area in the brain illustrates how specific behaviors, such as speech production and language comprehension, can be attributed to distinct brain regions. This idea of localization has been supported by various neurological studies, including observations of brain injuries and advancements in neuroimaging techniques.

73. d) Womb envy
Explanation: An archetype is a universal symbol or pattern that is present in the collective unconscious, as proposed by Carl Jung. Anima, shadow, and animus are all examples of archetypes described by Jung. The anima represents the feminine aspect within the male psyche, the shadow represents the unconscious aspects of the personality, and the animus represents the masculine aspect within the female psyche. "Womb envy" is not typically considered an archetype according to Jungian psychology. Instead, it refers to a concept proposed by Karen Horney, a psychoanalyst, to describe the envy some men may feel towards women's ability to bear children.

74. a) Allport
Explanation: Neo-Freudians are psychologists who were influenced by Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theories but also developed their own ideas and theories. Allport, on the other hand, was not a neo-Freudian; he was a prominent figure in personality psychology known for his trait theory of personality.
Erikson, Sullivan, and Horney are all considered neo-Freudians. Erik Erikson expanded on Freud's stages of psychosexual development with his theory of psychosocial development. Harry Stack Sullivan developed interpersonal theory, focusing on the role of interpersonal relationships in personality development. Karen Horney, known for her theory of neurosis and her emphasis on cultural and social factors in personality development, also diverged from some of Freud's ideas, making her a neo-Freudian.

75. d) (A), (B), and (D) only
Explanation: During puberty, girls undergo various physical changes as part of their maturation process. These changes include:
(A) Development of breasts: This is one of the primary and most noticeable changes during female puberty. The breasts begin to develop and enlarge due to the growth of mammary glands and fatty tissue.
(B) Pubic hair appears: Pubic hair growth is another common sign of puberty in girls. It typically starts with the appearance of fine, sparse hair in the pubic area, which gradually becomes thicker and coarser over time.
(D) Body contours become rounded: During puberty, girls experience changes in body shape as they accumulate more body fat, particularly around the hips, thighs, and buttocks. This results in a rounder and more curvaceous appearance, often referred to as the development of feminine contours.

76. b) Lev Vygotsky
Explanation: Lev Vygotsky, a Soviet psychologist, proposed the sociocultural theory of cognitive development. According to Vygotsky, knowledge is not only constructed individually but also socially, through interactions with others within the cultural context. He emphasized the role of social interactions, cultural tools, and language in shaping cognitive development. Vygotsky introduced concepts such as the zone of proximal development (ZPD) and scaffolding, which highlight the importance of social interactions and collaborative learning in cognitive development. In the ZPD, a child can perform tasks with the assistance of more knowledgeable individuals that they cannot accomplish alone.

77. a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
Explanation:
(A) Split half reliability involves splitting the test into two halves and correlating the scores of each half. This matches with condition (I), where there is one testing session and one form, meaning only one version of the test is used.
(B) Alternate form (immediate) reliability involves administering two different forms of the test to the same group of participants and correlating their scores. This matches with condition (II), where there is one testing session and two forms, implying that two different versions of the test are used in the same session.
(C) Alternate form (delayed) reliability also involves administering two different forms of the test to the same group of participants, but with a delay between administrations. This matches with condition (IV), where there are two testing sessions and two forms, indicating that two different versions of the test are used in two separate sessions.
(D) Test-retest reliability involves administering the same test to the same group of participants on two different occasions and correlating their scores. This matches with condition (III), where there are two testing sessions and one form, indicating that the same version of the test is used in both sessions.

78. b) 0 (Zero).
Explanation: The 50th percentile represents the median of a distribution, which is also the middle value when the data is arranged in ascending order.
In a standard normal distribution, which has a mean (μ) of 0 and a standard deviation (σ) of 1, the Z-score corresponding to the median (50th percentile) is 0.
This is because the Z-score measures the number of standard deviations a data point is from the mean. Since the median is at the center of the distribution (mean), its distance from the mean is 0 standard deviations.

79. d) Conservatism
Explanation: Therefore, "Conservatism" is not typically considered as one of the fundamental traits in the Big Five Factor Model of personality. It's possible that "Conservatism" may be related to facets within one or more of the Big Five traits, such as facets of Conscientiousness or Openness, but it is not a distinct trait in the model.
In the Big Five Factor Model, the five major personality traits are:
a) Conscientiousness: This trait refers to the tendency to be organized, responsible, and goal-oriented.
b) Neuroticism: This trait reflects emotional stability versus instability, with high

levels indicating emotional reactivity and low levels indicating emotional stability.
c) Openness: This trait captures one's openness to new experiences, ideas, and values. Individuals high in openness tend to be curious, imaginative, and adventurous.

80. d) Relationship between reliability and length of the test
Explanation: The Spearman-Brown formula is a statistical method used to estimate the reliability of a test when its length is altered. It helps researchers and test developers determine how changes in the length of a test, such as adding or removing items, affect its reliability. By providing an estimate of the reliability coefficient for different test lengths, the Spearman-Brown formula assists in making decisions about the optimal length of a test to achieve desired levels of reliability.

81. c) (A) and (C) only
Explanation: Primary reinforcers are stimuli that have innate reinforcing qualities and are naturally pleasurable. Examples include food and water, which are essential for survival and have inherent value. These stimuli do not require any history of conditioning to become rewarding, unlike secondary reinforcers, which are learned through association with primary reinforcers.
Food: Food is a primary reinforcer because it satisfies a basic biological need and is innately pleasurable.
Water: Water is also a primary reinforcer because it is essential for survival and has inherent value.

82. c) (A), (B) and (C)
Explanation: The functions of the Sympathetic Nervous System (SNS) include:
Heart beat accelerates (A): The SNS increases heart rate to deliver oxygen throughout the body more quickly in response to stress or danger.
Digestion slows (B): The SNS slows digestion to divert energy to other parts of the body in times of stress or danger.
Pupils widen (C): The SNS causes pupil dilation to allow more light to enter the eyes, enhancing vision in times of stress or danger.

83. b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III).
Explanation: (A) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses magnetic fields and radio waves to create detailed images of the brain and other parts of the body. This matches with application (II).
(B) Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) measures and maps brain activity

by tracking blood flow, showing which areas of the brain are most active during specific tasks. This aligns with application (I).
(C) Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT or CT scan) uses X-rays to create cross-sectional images, or slices, of the brain, which can be assembled to create a three-dimensional image of the brain. This corresponds to application (IV).
(D) Positron Emission Tomography (PET scan) involves the injection of radioactive materials to create images that show the metabolic or biochemical function of brain tissues. This matches with application (III).

84. a) Myelin Sheath
Explanation: The myelin sheath is a fatty substance that surrounds and insulates the axon of many neurons.
It acts as an electrical insulator, allowing nerve impulses to travel more rapidly along the axon.
When an axon is myelinated, the nerve impulse can "jump" from one node of Ranvier to the next, a process called saltatory conduction, which significantly speeds up the transmission of the nerve impulse.

85. d) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
Explanation: Pre-conventional morality (B, D): This is the earliest stage, where morality is based on external rewards and punishments (B - Heteronomous morality) and self-interest (D - Individualism, instrumental purpose and exchange).
Conventional morality (C): In this stage, morality is based on conforming to social expectations and maintaining good relationships (C - Social system and conscience).
Post-conventional morality (A, E): This is the highest stage, where morality is based on universal ethical principles (A - Universal ethical principles) and considering individual rights and the greater good (E - Social contract or utility and individual rights).

86. c) Neuroscientific assessment of the full term newborn infant
Explanation: The Apgar scale and the Brazelton Neonatal Behavioral Assessment scale are commonly used instruments to evaluate a newborn's physical well-being and developmental status shortly after birth. The Neurological Examination of the full-term newborn infant is also a recognized tool for assessing neurological health in newborns. However, "Neuroscientific assessment of the full term newborn infant" is not a standard instrument used for evaluating a newborn's physical well-being. It seems to be a generic description rather than a specific assessment tool.

87. b) Heteronomous morality
Explanation: Kohlberg's theory of moral development consists of three levels, each with two stages.
The preconventional level is the first level and is typically seen in children under the age of nine.
In the preconventional level, moral reasoning is based on external consequences rather than internalized standards of right and wrong.
Heteronomous morality is the first substage of the preconventional level. It is characterized by the belief that rules are unchangeable and must be obeyed to avoid punishment. Children in this stage focus on avoiding punishment and satisfying their own needs and desires rather than considering the needs or perspectives of others.

88. b) (C) only
Explanation: Sir Thomas Young (C): In 1801, Sir Thomas Young proposed the trichromatic theory of color vision. This theory suggests that the human eye has three types of cone cells, each sensitive to a different range of wavelengths (red, green, and blue). The brain interprets the combination of signals from these cones to perceive a wide range of colors. This theory was later refined by Hermann von Helmholtz, a German physician and physicist, in 1850.

89. c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Explanation: Statement I correctly describes top-down processing, which involves the brain using pre-existing knowledge and expectations to interpret sensory information and perceive the whole based on individual components.
Statement II, however, inaccurately describes bottom-up processing. Bottom-up processing involves the perception of stimuli based solely on the sensory input without influence from higher-level knowledge, experience, expectations, or motivations.

90. d) (C), (D), (B), (E), (A)
Explanation: The human ear consists of the following structures in the given sequence:
Temporal bone (C): The ear is located in the temporal bone of the skull.
Hammer (Malleus) (D): The malleus is the first of the three ossicles (tiny bones) in the middle ear. It is attached to the tympanic membrane.
Anvil (Incus) (B): The incus is the second ossicle, connected to the malleus.
Stirrup (Stapes) (E): The stapes is the third ossicle, connected to the incus. It transmits sound vibrations to the oval window.
Oval window (A): The oval window is a membrane that separates the middle ear from the inner ear. It receives vibrations from the stapes.

91. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Explanation: Statement I is true — according to Jean Piaget, the preoperational stage (approximately ages 2–7) is marked by illogical and perceptually driven thinking. Children in this stage struggle with logical reasoning, tend to focus on one aspect of a situation, and show egocentrism and irreversibility, making their thought process inflexible and fragmented.
Statement II is also true — conservation refers to a child's understanding that changing the shape or arrangement of materials (like pouring water into a different-shaped glass) does not change their quantity.
Hence, both statements accurately describe Piaget's cognitive development concepts.

92. b) The experimental group will listen to music while studying, but the control group will not.
Explanation: In this experiment, the psychologist is testing whether listening to music while studying affects test performance. To determine the causal effect of music on test performance, the experimental group (those receiving the treatment) will listen to music while studying. This allows the psychologist to observe any differences in test performance between this group and the control group.
The control group, on the other hand, serves as a baseline comparison. They do not receive the treatment (listening to music while studying) in order to assess the natural state of test performance without the influence of music.

93. a) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
Explanation: Structuralism, represented by (A), is associated with the concept of introspection (I) because it focused on analyzing the basic elements of consciousness through introspection.
Functionalism, represented by (B), is associated with the concept of the stream of consciousness (IV) because it emphasized the study of the functions and purpose of mental processes, including the continuous flow of consciousness.
Gestalt psychology, represented by (C), is associated with the concept of pragnanz (II) because it emphasized the idea of perceptual organization and the tendency to perceive meaningful and organized wholes.
Behaviorism, represented by (D), is associated with the concept of overt behavior (III) because it focused on studying observable behavior rather than internal mental processes.

94. c) Ego ideal

Explanation: According to Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, the part of the personality that includes an individual's perception of the kind of person they aim to become is the ego ideal. The ego ideal represents the idealized self-image that an individual aspires to, and is influenced by the individual's experiences and interactions with others. The ego ideal is thought to develop during the phallic stage of psychosexual development, and is shaped by the child's relationship with their same-sex parent. Freud believed that the ego ideal acts as a standard against which an individual evaluates their own behavior and performance. It serves as a source of motivation, encouraging individuals to strive for achievement and success in order to live up to their idealized self-image.

95. c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Explanation: Statement I is true. Reliability indeed refers to the consistency or stability of scores obtained from a test or measurement procedure.
Statement II is false. While reliability is necessary for validity, it is not sufficient. A test can be reliable (i.e., consistently produce the same results) but still lack validity (i.e., not measure what it is supposed to measure).

96. a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
Explanation: Nominal scale (A) is used for categorizing or labeling variables without any quantitative value. It can identify persons or objects (IV).
Ordinal scale (B) ranks observations in a particular order or sequence. It does not have a consistent unit of measurement but can establish a hierarchy or order (I).
Interval scale (C) measures the distance between two points on a scale. It has equal intervals between successive units of measurement, but there is no true zero point (III).
Ratio scale (D) is similar to the interval scale but has an absolute zero point. It allows for meaningful ratios to be calculated (II).

97. d) (A), (C) and (D) only
Explanation: (A) Creativity: Self-actualized individuals are often characterized by their creativity, as they tend to express themselves uniquely and imaginatively.
(C) Autonomous: Self-actualized individuals demonstrate a sense of autonomy and independence in their actions and decisions. They are self-directed and exhibit a strong sense of self-control.
(D) Unprejudiced: Self-actualized individuals typically display openness and acceptance towards others, without harboring prejudices or biases. They embrace diversity and appreciate the uniqueness of individuals.

98. d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
Explanation: Assertion (A) states that "Insight can be attained through trial-and-error learning alone." This is false. While trial-and-error learning can lead to some insights, it is not the only method. Insight learning often involves a sudden understanding or realization, which can come about through various methods, not just trial-and-error.
Reason (R) states that "Insight learning involves the understanding of relationships." This is true. Insight learning is indeed about understanding relationships between different elements of a problem or situation. It's about seeing the "big picture" and making connections that weren't previously apparent. So, (R) is a correct statement about insight learning.

99. c) Whole
Explanation: In the Rorschach test, the "Determinants" category of scores refers to the characteristics of the individual's responses that provide insight into their personality, thought processes, and emotional functioning. These determinants include form quality, content, location, and integration. Whole scores, on the other hand, are a separate category of scores in the Rorschach test. They are used to measure the overall quantity and quality of the individual's responses, and they are based on factors such as the number of responses given and the degree of detail provided in each response. Whole scores are not considered part of the determinants category because they do not provide as much insight into the individual's personality and emotional functioning as the determinants do.

100. c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
Explanation: Statement I is true. Antidepressant drugs, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), primarily work by increasing the levels of neurotransmitters like serotonin and norepinephrine in the brain. By doing so, they help regulate mood and alleviate symptoms of depression.
Statement II is false. Decreasing the activity of neurotransmitters like gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) typically leads to increased anxiety responses, not decreased ones. GABA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter, and reduced activity of GABAergic neurons can result in heightened anxiety and stress responses.

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About the author

Arvind Otta is a prevalent name who has been working continuously for many years toward human rights and equality for persons suffering from mental health issues and playing a vital role in reducing stigma and taboos related to mental health. He has been awarded the Gold medal by the contemporary Lok Sabha Speaker in 2003 and Asia's Youngest Best Mental Health Professional in 2018.

Arvind Otta currently serves as the editor-in-chief of Psychologs magazine, India's only print mental health magazine.

Arvind Otta has been teaching Psychology for the past 15 years and has helped over 10000 students crack various psychology entrance exams. He has authored 8 books on mental health and psychology, wrote 120+ articles & editorials on mental health, and delivered more than 11000 hours of lectures on various platforms, and this process is continuing.

/arvindotta

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