PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

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

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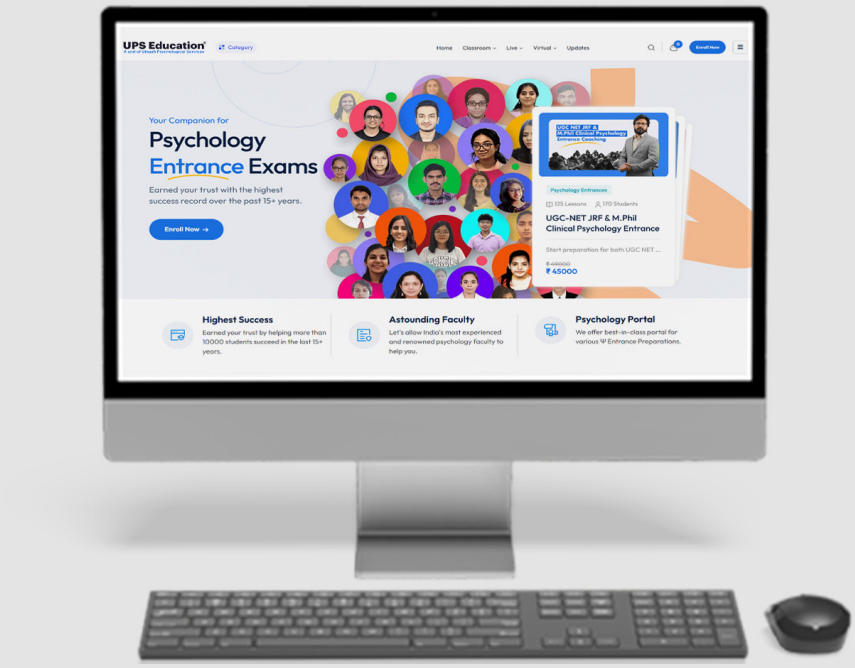

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1. b) Bitterness
Explanation: The term "acrimony" refers to a harsh or biting sharpness, especially of words, manner, or feelings, which conveys a sense of bitterness and ill will. This is reflected in the context of the passage, which describes the dispute between the Delhi government and the Lieutenant Governor as acrimonious, indicating that it has been characterized by strong, unpleasant emotions and bitter arguments.

2. a) Beget
Explanation: The term "engender" means to cause or give rise to a situation, feeling, or condition. It originates from the Latin "generare," which means "to generate." In the context of the provided passage, "engendered many others" refers to the dispute over administrative control leading to the creation or cause of many other issues. The word "beget" is synonymous with "engender" as it also means to produce or cause something.

3. b) For the first time in history of India, CM of Delhi camped at PMO demanding officers to call off strike.
Explanation: "For the first time in history of India, CM of Delhi camped at PMO demanding officers to call off strike" is false. According to the passage, the Chief Minister and three ministers camped at the Lieutenant Governor's (LG's) office/residence, not the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), demanding the officers to call off their strike. This detail about the location makes the statement incorrect.

4. b) Abrogate: repeal
Explanation: Abrogate: repeal - This is correct. "Abrogate" means to formally repeal or abolish a law, right, or agreement. "Repeal" is a direct synonym.

5. d) Federal
Explanation: The term "federal" refers to a system of government in which several states or regions form a unity but remain independent in their internal affairs. In a federal system, the central government shares power with constituent political units (like states or provinces), allowing them a degree of autonomy while maintaining overall unity. This

structure balances power distribution between a national authority and localized regions, fitting the context described in the passage where the Supreme Court's verdict reaffirms federalism in India, emphasizing the independence of Delhi's government in its internal affairs while remaining part of the broader Indian union.

6. d) from, for, in
Explanation: from: This preposition indicates the source or origin. In this context, the ice cream is drawn from the freezer.
for: This preposition indicates purpose or intended use. The containers are used for convenient handling during hardening and marketing.
in: This preposition indicates location or position. The bulk ice cream is packaged in fiberboard cartons.

7. a) TREACHERY
Explanation:
"TREACHERY" is the correct spelling, derived from the root "treach," meaning betrayal or deceit. The suffix "-ery" denotes the quality or state of being treacherous.
TREACHERY: This word means the act of betraying or being disloyal to someone or something. It is often used to describe a serious breach of trust or loyalty.
TRIACHURY: This word is not correctly spelt. It is likely a typo or a misspelling of the word "TREACHERY".
TERACHERY: This word is not correctly spelt. It is likely a typo or a misspelling of the word "TREACHERY".
TERECHERY: This word is not correctly spelt. It is likely a typo or a misspelling of the word "TREACHERY".

8. a) colossal
Explanation: "Colossal" means extremely large or immense. In this context, it emphasizes the magnitude of the person's lack of knowledge about the continent of Africa. The word "astounded" suggests a sense of shock or amazement at the extent of this lack of knowledge, which aligns well with the connotation of "colossal." The other options, while they convey largeness or magnitude, do not carry the same emphasis on enormity as "colossal" does in this context.

9. b) Adore
Explanation: "Affliction" refers to a state of pain, distress, or suffering. Therefore, options 1, 3, and 4 - "Distress," "Sorrow," and "Sadness" - are synonyms of "Affliction" as they all convey

feelings of discomfort or unhappiness. However, "Adore" does not fit this context; it means to love or admire deeply, which is the opposite of "Affliction." While both "Affliction" and "Adore" may involve strong emotions, they represent opposite ends of the emotional spectrum.

10. c) Despite their
Explanation: The phrase "despite" is a preposition that means "in spite of" or "regardless of." It is typically followed by a noun, pronoun, or gerund. In this sentence, "their" is the possessive pronoun referring to a group of people, indicating who is facing the challenge or obstacle. Therefore, the correct structure is "despite their," making option c the correct choice. The phrase "Despite their" is the correct choice because it properly indicates that something happened despite the actions of a particular group (in this case, "their efforts"). The other options, such as "Despite of their" or "Despite for their," are grammatically incorrect and should be avoided in this context.

11. c) 1
Explanation: Let's simplify the expression step by step:
Start with the expression:
1/(x+1) + 2x/(1-x)^2 + x/(x-1)
Find a common denominator for all three terms. The common denominator will be (x+1)(x-1) ^2 because it's the least common multiple of the denominators:
[1*(x-1)^2 + 2x*(x+1) + x*(x+1)] / [(x+1)(x-1)^2]
Expand and simplify the numerator:
[x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2x^2 + 2x + x^2 + x] / [(x+1)(x-1)^2]
Combine like terms in the numerator:
[4x^2] / [(x+1)(x-1)^2]
Now, let's simplify further by factoring:
4x^2 = 4(x^2)
Cancel out common factors between the numerator and denominator:
[4(x^2)] / [4(x^2)]
The 4 in the numerator and the 4 in the denominator cancel out:x^2 / x^2
The x^2 terms in the numerator and denominator also cancel out:1

12. a) 20% of (A+B)
Explanation:
20% of (A + B) = 0.20 * (A + B)
If we distribute the 0.20, we get:

0.20 * (A + B) = 0.20 * A + 0.20 * B
We know from the given information that 0.20 * A is equal to B. So:
0.20 * A + 0.20 * B = B + 0.20 * B = 1.20 * B
So, option 1 states that 20% of (A + B) is equal to 1.20 * B.
Now, we found that 3C is equal to 0.24A. If we compare this to 1.20 * B, it's clear that 3C is indeed equal to 1.20 * B. Therefore, option 1 is correct:
3C = 1.20 * B
So, the correct answer is option (a): 20% of (A + B).

13. b) (x^2-y^2)
Explanation: The product of two expressions is x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - y^3, and their HCF is (x + y).
To find the LCM, we can use the following formula:
LCM = (Product of the expressions) / (HCF of the expressions)
LCM = (x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - y^3) / (x + y)
Now, we need to simplify the expression:
LCM = [(x + y)(x^2 - xy - y^2)] / (x + y)
Notice that we can cancel out (x + y) from both the numerator and the denominator:
LCM = x^2 - xy - y^2
So, the LCM of the two expressions is indeed x^2 - xy - y^2.
Therefore, the correct answer is option b) (x^2 - xy - y^2).

14. c) 9000
Explanation: We found that the person's capital is $2025. However, it seems that they may be based on the assumption that the person's annual income is equal to the total interest earned.
Let's calculate the total interest earned:
Total Interest = (2/25)C + (2/25)C + (5/25)C = (9/25)C
Now, we know the total interest is $735:
(9/25)C = 735
To isolate C, multiply both sides by (25/9):
C = (735 * 25) / 9 = 2500
So, the correct answer should indeed be option c, which is 9000.

15. a) 404
Explanation: To calculate compound interest with quarterly compounding, use the following formula:

A = P(1 + r/n)^(nt)
Where:
A = the future value of the investment/loan, including interest
P = the principal amount (initial amount) = $10,000
r = annual interest rate (in decimal form) = 8% = 0.08
n = number of times the interest is compounded per year = 4 (quarterly compounding)
t = time the money is invested or borrowed for (in years) = 6 months = 0.5 years
Now, plug these values into the formula:
A = 10,000(1 + 0.08/4)^(4 * 0.5)
A = 10,000(1 + 0.02)^(2)
A = 10,000(1.02)^2
A = 10,000(1.0404)
A ≈ 10,404
Now, to find the compound interest, subtract the principal amount from the future value:
Compound Interest = A - P
Compound Interest = 10,404 - 10,000
Compound Interest = $404
So, the compound interest on $10,000 in 6 months at an 8% annual interest rate with quarterly compounding is approximately $404.

16. d) P
Explanation: If all vowels are removed from the English alphabet, the remaining consonants are:
B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z
Now, let's find the fifth letter from the left. The fifth letter from the left is "H."
Next, count seven letters to the right of "H":
H, J, K, L, M, N, P
So, the seventh letter to the right of the fifth letter from the left, when vowels are removed, is "P."

17. b) P£W
Explanation: R * T J L 2 S D = M # 8 C % B < K 1 & A W £ P E + Q @ 7 F 6
R * T J L 2 S D = M: It appears that each letter is shifted by a certain number of positions in the alphabet, and symbols are used to denote the number of positions shifted. For example, R shifted 3 positions to the left gives M, and the symbol * denotes 3 positions.
M # 8 C % B < K 1 & A W £ P E + Q @ 7 F 6: This part of the sequence seems to be the encoding of the alphabet positions after shifting. For example, M corresponds to #, and 8 corresponds

to C. It appears that the symbols represent the positions of the letters in the alphabet.
Now, let's apply these rules to the given sequences:
*RJ: The symbol * denotes shifting 3 positions to the right from J, which gives G. So, *RJ becomes GRJ.
F6@ LJ$: Using the same pattern, 6 denotes shifting 6 positions to the left from L, which gives F. So, F6@ LJ$ becomes FF@ LJ$.
Q@E D$M: Here, @ denotes shifting 4 positions to the right from E, which gives A. So, Q@E becomes QA.
Now, let's combine these results:
GRJ : FF@ LJ$: QA
The question mark represents the next step in the sequence:
P£W: Shifting 6 positions to the left from W gives Q. So, P£W becomes PQW.

18. c) Assumption I and assumption II
Explanation: The statement "Children who get encouragement usually perform better" implies certain assumptions:
I. Some parents do not encourage children: This assumption is implicit in the statement because if all parents encouraged their children, there would be no need to mention that children who get encouragement perform better. The statement suggests that there are cases where children do not receive encouragement.
II. Parents may follow the above advice: This assumption is not explicitly stated in the statement, but it can be reasonably inferred. If the statement is about encouraging children, it suggests that parents have the capacity to follow the advice and provide encouragement to their children.
So, both assumption I and assumption II are implicit in the statement.
The correct answer is option C: Assumption I and assumption II.

19. b) K8
Explanation: Let's revaluate the pattern:
A2 -> C4 -> E6
G3 -> I5 -> ? (missing term)
M5 -> O9 -> Q14
In the first row, the pattern involves adding 2 to the letter's ASCII value and increasing the number by 2:
A (65) + 2 = C (67), 2 + 2 = 4
C (67) + 2 = E (69), 4 + 2 = 6
In the second row, a similar pattern can be observed:
G (71) + 2 = I (73), 3 + 2 = 5

I (73) + 2 = K (75), 5 + 2 = 7
Now, we need to continue this pattern for the missing term:
K (75) + 2 = M (77), 7 + 2 = 9
So, the missing term is "M9," which corresponds to option B: "K8."

20. c) 16
Explanation: The given figure is a triangle subdivided into smaller triangles. To count the total number of triangles:
Identify the largest triangle: 1 triangle.
The figure is divided into four smaller triangles within the largest triangle. So, we have 4 smaller triangles.
Each of these four triangles is further divided into smaller triangles, creating additional triangles within each smaller triangle.
Here's the detailed count:
1 large triangle (the entire figure)
4 smaller triangles within the large triangle
1 triangle formed by combining the two triangles on the left within the large triangle
1 triangle formed by combining the two triangles on the right within the large triangle
1 triangle formed by combining the top and the bottom triangles within the large triangle
1 triangle formed by the central lines intersecting inside the large triangle
Additional smaller triangles formed by combining various sections:
1 from the top sections
2 from the central vertical sections (left and right)
1 small triangle from the bottom

21. b) Achanta Sharath Kamal
Explanation: The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Rana Award is a prestigious sports award given in India to honour outstanding athletes for their contributions to Indian sports. In 2022, this award was conferred upon Achanta Sharath Kamal. Achanta Sharath Kamal is a prominent Indian table tennis player known for his remarkable achievements in the sport. He has represented India in numerous international competitions and has consistently performed at a high level. His dedication and success in table tennis have earned him recognition and the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Rana Award in 2022.

22. d) Jan Bhagidari
Explanation: The theme of the 2023 Republic Day Parade was "Jan Bhagidari," which means "people's participation" or "citizen engagement." This theme reflects the Prime Minister's

vision of involving citizens in governance and decision-making processes. The parade was designed to showcase the country's military prowess, cultural diversity, self-reliance initiatives, women empowerment, and the emergence of a "New India" under the theme of "Jan Bhagidari".
Jan Bhagidari: This theme emphasizes the importance of citizen participation in governance and decision-making processes.

23. c) Hyderabad
Explanation: India's first real-time gold ATM was launched in Hyderabad by Goldsikka Pvt Ltd in collaboration with OpenCube Technologies Pvt Ltd, a Hyderabad-based startup. This ATM allows customers to purchase gold coins in various denominations ranging from 0.5 grams to 100 grams using their debit or credit cards. The ATM is available 24/7 and has a capacity to store 5kgs of gold.

24. c) President
Explanation: The proclamation of a financial emergency in India can only be made by the President. According to Article 360 of the Indian Constitution, if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen where the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened, they can proclaim a financial emergency. This proclamation must be laid before each House of Parliament and ceases to operate after two months unless it is approved by both Houses within that period. The power to declare a financial emergency is vested solely in the President to ensure that such a critical decision is made at the highest constitutional level, safeguarding the financial integrity of the nation.

25. a) Agricbusiness farm yield
Explanation: e-NAM, or the National Agriculture Market, is an electronic trading platform in India designed for the trading of agricultural products such as crops, fruits, vegetables, and other farm produce. It allows farmers and traders to connect and trade their agricultural goods online, making the process more transparent, efficient, and accessible. The platform aims to modernize and streamline agricultural marketing in India, helping farmers get better prices for their produce while providing buyers with a wider range of options.

26. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Explanation: The central executive is responsible for several functions in working memory, including:
Coordinating performance on two separate tasks and switching between them: This function is crucial for managing multiple tasks simultaneously and shifting between them.

The central executive helps to allocate attention and resources to each task, ensuring that the individual can perform multiple tasks effectively.
Using retrieval strategies: The central executive is also responsible for using retrieval strategies to access information from long-term memory. This involves the use of various strategies such as rehearsal, organization, and elaboration to retrieve information from memory.
Both Statement I and Statement II are true because the central executive plays a crucial role in coordinating performance on multiple tasks and using retrieval strategies to access information from long-term memory.

27. b) Abandoned multi-axial systems entirely
Explanation: DSM-5 abandoned the multiaxial system entirely to simplify and streamline the diagnostic process. Instead of separate axes, it introduced a more integrated and dimensional approach to diagnosis, focusing on the severity of symptoms and their impact on an individual's functioning. The Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) scale was also eliminated in favor of a more comprehensive assessment of functioning and disability. This change was made to improve the clinical utility of the diagnostic manual.
Axis I: Clinical Disorders - This axis included major mental disorders such as mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and psychotic disorders.
Axis II: Personality Disorders and Mental Retardation - Axis II focused on personality disorders and intellectual disabilities.
Axis III: General Medical Conditions - This axis considered any relevant medical conditions that might affect mental health.
Axis IV: Psychosocial and Environmental Problems - Axis IV assessed various psychosocial stressors and environmental factors that could impact an individual's mental health.
Axis V: Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) - The GAF provided a numerical rating to indicate the person's overall level of functioning.

28. b) Optimal levels of arousal exist for each person.
Explanation: Arousal theory posits that individuals seek to maintain an optimal level of arousal, which varies from person to person and can also vary depending on the nature of the activity. Optimal levels of arousal exist for each person reflects this assumption by stating that optimal levels of arousal exist for each person. This means that individuals are motivated to seek out situations or activities that provide them with the right amount of arousal to feel engaged and motivated, neither too bored nor too overwhelmed.

29. a) Used introspection to analyze conscious experiences.

Explanation: Structuralism, pioneered by Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener, was one of the earliest schools of psychology. It focused on the analysis of the basic elements that constitute the mind and employed introspection as its primary method. Introspection involved participants describing their conscious experiences in response to stimuli presented by the experimenter. Through this method, structuralists aimed to identify the fundamental components of consciousness, such as sensations, feelings, and images.

30. a) The effects of depth cues on apparent distance
Explanation: The moon illusion is a phenomenon where the moon appears larger when it's near the horizon compared to when it's higher up in the sky. This is an optical illusion that occurs due to the way our brains perceive and interpret the size of objects in the sky.
When the moon is near the horizon, we have various depth cues, such as trees, buildings, and other objects on the horizon, to compare its size to. Our brain uses these cues to judge the moon's distance, and as a result, it appears larger. When the moon is higher up in the sky, there are fewer objects or depth cues for comparison, causing it to appear smaller.

31. c) Believing you are capable of making choices about who you want to be
Explanation: Existential therapy is grounded in the philosophy that individuals have the freedom and responsibility to make choices about their lives and define their own meaning and values. It encourages individuals to confront the existential questions of life, such as the meaning of existence and the inevitability of death, and to take ownership of their choices and actions. It is less focused on resolving unconscious conflicts or eliminating symptoms, which are more characteristic of other therapeutic approaches like psychoanalysis or cognitive-behavioral therapy. Existential therapy often involves a holistic analysis of a person's life and choices, but the primary emphasis is on the individual's capacity for self-determination and creating their own authentic path in life.

32. a) Naming explosion.
Explanation: Tuhina, an 18-month-old child, is preoccupied with pointing at things and asking what they are. This behavior is characterized by a naming explosion, which is a significant milestone in language development. Naming explosion refers to the rapid expansion of vocabulary and the ability to use words to identify objects, actions, and events.
Naming explosion: This term describes the rapid increase in vocabulary and the ability to use words to identify objects, actions, and events. It is a significant milestone in language development, indicating that the child is beginning to understand the relationship between words and objects.

33. c) Oral.
Explanation: According to Freud's psychosexual theory of development, thumb sucking at the adult stage reflects a fixation at the oral stage. The oral stage is the first stage of psychosexual development, occurring from birth to around 18 months of age. During this stage, infants derive pleasure from oral activities such as sucking, biting, and tasting. Thumb sucking is considered a normal behavior during infancy as it provides comfort and satisfaction of the oral needs.
However, if the child experiences frustration or conflict during the oral stage, such as inadequate or excessive gratification of oral needs, they may become fixated at this stage. Fixation refers to the persistent attachment to or preoccupation with a particular stage of psychosexual development, leading to behavior patterns characteristic of that stage persisting into adulthood.

34. DROP

35. c) Action Potential
Explanation: An action potential is an electric nerve impulse that travels along the axon of a neuron when it is triggered by a stimulus. It involves a rapid and temporary change in the neuron's membrane potential, typically from negative to positive. This change in electrical charge allows the neuron to transmit signals over long distances. Once the threshold is reached, voltage-gated ion channels in the neuron's membrane open, allowing positively charged sodium ions to rush into the cell. This rapid influx of sodium ions causes depolarization, reversing the charge inside the neuron from negative to positive.

36. a) Mesokurtic
Explanation: A bell-shaped curve, also known as a normal curve or Gaussian distribution, is characterized by its mesokurtic shape. "Mesokurtic" refers to a distribution that has a kurtosis value of approximately zero, indicating that it has a similar degree of peakedness and tail thickness as the normal distribution.
In a mesokurtic distribution:
The central peak of the curve is moderately high.
The tails of the curve extend symmetrically on both sides, gradually approaching but never touching the horizontal axis.
The distribution is relatively smooth and symmetric around the mean.

37. b) 21
Explanation: Down syndrome is characterized by the presence of an extra 21st chromosome.

This genetic condition is caused by a triplication of chromosome 21, resulting in physical and intellectual developmental delays.
Down syndrome is caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21, leading to a total of 47 chromosomes instead of the usual 46. This genetic condition results in characteristic physical and intellectual features. There are three types: Trisomy 21 (extra chromosome 21 in every cell), Translocation Down syndrome (part of chromosome 21 attaches to another chromosome), and Mosaic Down syndrome (only some cells have the extra chromosome).

38. a) Behavior therapy
Explanation: Flooding is a therapeutic technique used in behavior therapy, which is based on the principles of classical and operant conditioning. It is commonly employed to treat anxiety disorders, phobias, and other fear-related conditions.
In flooding therapy:
The individual is exposed to the feared stimulus or situation at full intensity, without any gradual buildup or hierarchy of exposure.
The exposure continues until the fear response diminishes through a process called extinction.
Unlike systematic desensitization, which involves gradual exposure paired with relaxation techniques, flooding relies on prolonged exposure to the feared stimulus to facilitate habituation.

39. b) Cognitive
Explanation: The different emotional experiences of pleasure and terror while riding a roller coaster can be attributed to cognitive appraisal. Cognitive appraisal refers to the process by which individuals evaluate and interpret events or situations in their environment based on their beliefs, attitudes, and expectations. Those who perceive the roller coaster ride as thrilling, exciting, and enjoyable are likely to experience pleasure. Their cognitive appraisal of the situation may focus on factors such as novelty, excitement, and the sense of adventure. In contrast, individuals who perceive the roller coaster ride as dangerous, frightening, or overwhelming are likely to experience fear or terror.

40. c) Wilhelm Wundt
Explanation: Wilhelm Wundt, a German psychologist, used "objective introspection" to study human processes. Objective introspection was a method developed by Wundt as part of his approach to psychology known as structuralism. Objective introspection involved the careful observation and systematic analysis of one's own thoughts, feelings, and sensations in response to various stimuli. Unlike traditional introspection, which relied

on subjective interpretation, objective introspection aimed to maintain a more rigorous and scientific approach by focusing on observable and measurable elements of conscious experience.

41. d) 0
Explanation: When converting a distribution of scores to Z-scores, the mean of the resulting Z-score distribution will always be 0. This is a fundamental property of Z-scores.
A Z-score (also known as a standard score) represents the number of standard deviations a data point is from the mean of the distribution. By converting scores to Z-scores, we standardize the distribution, making it easier to compare different sets of data.
The formula to calculate a Z-score for a data point X from a distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ is:
$Z= (X-\mu)/\sigma$
When the mean of the distribution is subtracted from each individual score and divided by the standard deviation, it centers the distribution around 0. Therefore, the mean of the resulting Z-score distribution is always 0.

42. b) Cardinal trait.
Explanation: The presence of empathy in Florence Nightingale and the lust for power in Napoleon are examples of cardinal traits. Cardinal traits are those that are considered essential or fundamental to a person's personality or character. They are often seen as the core or central aspects of a person's personality and are typically considered to be stable and enduring over time. Cardinal trait: This term refers to a fundamental or essential aspect of a person's personality or character. Cardinal traits are often seen as the core or central aspects of a person's personality and are typically considered to be stable and enduring over time.

43. d) -.88
Explanation: The correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. It ranges from -1 to +1.
A correlation coefficient of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, where as one variable increases, the other decreases linearly. A correlation coefficient of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, where both variables move in the same direction linearly.
Therefore, the correlation coefficient of - .88 indicates a very strong negative correlation between the variables. This means that as one variable increases, the other variable tends to decrease, and vice versa, with a high degree of linearity.
In comparison, the other correlation coefficients provided, such as +.80, -.75, and +.79, are

also strong correlations, but they are not as strong as - .88 in terms of negative correlation.

44. d) Hypochondriasis
Explanation: Rohit's persistent worry about his health, despite reassurance from doctors and his interpretation of minor symptoms as indications of major illnesses, aligns with the symptoms of hypochondriasis, also known as illness anxiety disorder. Individuals with hypochondriasis often experience excessive anxiety or concern about having a serious illness, even though medical evaluations and reassurance fail to confirm the presence of any physical condition. They may misinterpret normal bodily sensations or minor symptoms as signs of serious illness, leading to heightened anxiety and distress. This disorder can significantly impact daily functioning and quality of life, as individuals may avoid medical appointments or engage in excessive health-related behaviors in an attempt to alleviate their fears.

45. b) Higher: lower
Explanation: In a negative correlation, higher scores on one variable are associated with lower scores on the second variable. This means that as the values of one variable increase, the values of the other variable decrease. Negative correlations are often represented by a downward trend in a scatterplot, indicating an inverse relationship between the two variables. For example, as the amount of exercise (variable 1) increases, the level of obesity (variable 2) tends to decrease. Similarly, as the number of hours spent studying (variable 1) increases, the score on a test (variable 2) tends to decrease. Negative correlations indicate that as one variable changes in one direction, the other variable changes in the opposite direction.

46. d) Cluster sampling
Explanation: Cluster sampling is a method of probability sampling where the population is divided into clusters or groups, and then a random sample of clusters is selected for inclusion in the study. Within each selected cluster, all individuals or a random sample of individuals are included in the study. Cluster sampling is often used when it is difficult or impractical to obtain a complete list of all the individuals in the population, so instead, clusters are randomly selected, and data is collected from all individuals within those selected clusters. This method helps reduce the cost and logistical challenges of data collection while still maintaining a probabilistic sampling approach.

47. d) cones, retina
Explanation: Color blindness, also known as color vision deficiency, is caused by defective

cones in the retina of the eye. Cones are photoreceptor cells in the retina responsible for color vision. There are three types of cones, each sensitive to different wavelengths of light corresponding to different colors: red, green, and blue. When one or more types of cones are defective or absent, individuals experience difficulty distinguishing certain colors. This condition can be inherited genetically, with mutations in the genes responsible for cone development or function. In the retina, cones transmit signals to the brain, allowing for the perception of color. When cones are defective, this transmission is altered, leading to color vision deficiencies.

48. c) Trace conditioning
Explanation: Trace conditioning is a form of classical conditioning in which the conditioned stimulus (CS) is presented and terminated before the onset of the unconditional stimulus (UCS). Unlike delay conditioning, where the CS and UCS overlap, in trace conditioning, there is a temporal gap or trace period between the end of the CS and the onset of the UCS. This temporal gap allows the organism to form an association between the CS and the subsequent UCS. For example, in a laboratory setting, a tone (CS) might be presented for a certain duration, followed by a brief delay, and then the presentation of food (UCS). The organism learns to associate the tone with the impending presentation of food during the trace period. Trace conditioning is often used to study the role of memory and temporal processing in associative learning.

49. c) Dependent sample t-test
Explanation: In this scenario, the researcher wants to compare the achievement scores of the same group of 8th-grade students before and after two months of instruction. Since the same group is being measured at two different time points, a dependent sample t-test is the most appropriate statistical test to use. The dependent sample t-test, also known as the paired t-test, is used when comparing the means of two related groups or conditions. It is specifically designed to analyze the difference between two means when the data is collected from the same subjects at two different points in time or under two different conditions.

50. a) Afferent, Efferent
Explanation: Afferent and efferent are terms commonly used in the context of the nervous system to describe the flow of information between different parts of the body, specifically in relation to neurons and nerve signals:
Afferent: This term refers to sensory neurons or nerve pathways that carry information from sensory receptors (such as those in the skin, eyes, ears, etc.) towards the central nervous

system (CNS), which includes the brain and spinal cord. In simpler terms, afferent neurons transmit sensory input from the body's periphery to the brain and spinal cord for processing. They help you perceive sensations like touch, pain, temperature, and more.
Efferent: Efferent, on the other hand, pertains to motor neurons or nerve pathways that carry signals from the central nervous system (CNS) out to the body's muscles, glands, or other effectors. Efferent neurons are responsible for transmitting instructions from the brain and spinal cord to muscles to initiate movements or to glands to secrete hormones or other substances. In essence, efferent pathways enable the body to respond to sensory information received via afferent pathways.

51. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Explanation: I. Association Agnosia is a neurological condition in which individuals have difficulty recognizing and naming objects despite having intact sensory perception. In other words, they can see or draw an object, but they struggle to associate the visual information with the actual name of the object. This is often because the brain's ability to connect visual information with semantic knowledge about objects is impaired. Therefore, Statement I is true.
II. Prosopagnosia is a condition characterized by a specific difficulty in recognizing faces. This difficulty extends to faces of known people, such as family members, friends, or even the individual's own face in photographs. Prosopagnosia patients may rely on non-facial cues or contextual information to recognize people, as they struggle to process facial features. Therefore, Statement II is also true.

52. b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Explanation: Proactive interference occurs when older information interferes with the ability to learn or recall newer information. So, Statement I is incorrect because it incorrectly states that current learning interferes with past memories.
Retroactive interference happens when new information interferes with the recall of previously learned information. Therefore, Statement II is also incorrect because it incorrectly states that past information interferes with current learning.

53. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Explanation: Statement I: The facial feedback hypothesis suggests that facial expressions can influence emotional experiences. For example, smiling can make you feel happier, and frowning can make you feel sadder. This indicates that emotional states can produce changes in facial expression, as well as the reverse.
Statement II: The James-Lange theory of emotion proposes that physiological changes

in the body precede and cause emotional experiences. According to this theory, we feel emotions because we experience physiological reactions (e.g., we feel afraid because we tremble). Therefore, both statements accurately describe well-established theories in the study of emotions.

54. b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
Explanation: Statement I: When people do not recall their dreams, it is not necessarily because they are secretly trying to forget them. Dream recall can be influenced by many factors, including the stage of sleep when waking up, the level of attention and memory consolidation, and individual differences in cognitive processes. There's no strong evidence suggesting that failing to recall dreams is due to a subconscious effort to forget them.
Statement II: Sleep does not merely enable the brain to rest because little brain activity takes place during sleep. In fact, the brain remains quite active during certain stages of sleep, particularly during REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep, which is associated with vivid dreaming. Non-REM sleep also involves important brain activity related to memory consolidation and other restorative processes. Therefore, this statement is also false.

55. b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
Explanation: Assertion A: According to information processing theory, cognitive development is characterized by increased storage capacity, processing speed, and efficient executive functioning. This is true because information processing theory posits that as children grow, their cognitive abilities improve due to better memory storage, faster processing speeds, and more effective use of executive functions.
Reason R: The process of myelination is the most prolonged developmental change in the human brain. This is also true. Myelination, the process by which axons are coated with a fatty substance called myelin, which helps increase the speed and efficiency of electrical signal transmission, continues well into young adulthood and is a significant developmental change in the brain. However, while both statements are true, myelination is not specifically the reason for the increase in storage capacity, processing speed, and efficient executive functioning described in Assertion A.

56. b) Both Assertion A and Reason R are true, but Reason R is not the correct explanation of Assertion A.
Explanation: Assertion A is accurate. Standard scores express an individual's deviation from the mean in terms of standard deviation units.
Reason R is also true. Linearly derived standard scores are commonly denoted as "z-scores." However, the two statements are not causally related; the concept of expressing distance

from the mean using standard deviation does not directly explain why z-scores are designated as such. Therefore, Reason R is not the correct explanation for Assertion A.

57. DROP

58. c) A is correct but R is not correct
Explanation: Assertion A is correct because it correctly identifies the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) and the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) as two neural systems that are related to the interplay between emotions and motivation. These systems play a role in regulating an individual's approach and avoidance behaviors based on their emotional responses.
Reason R is not correct because it inaccurately states that the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) links approach motives and derived incentives with positive emotions. In reality, the BIS is primarily associated with responding to potential threats, assessing the potential negative consequences of actions, and triggering avoidance behaviors when necessary. It is not directly linked to positive emotions or approach motives.

59. DROP

60. b) A-III B-II C-IV D-I
Explanation: A. Occipital Lobe - III. Primary Visual Cortex
The occipital lobe processes visual information, and the primary visual cortex is in this lobe.
B. Parietal Lobe - II. Somatosensory Cortex
The parietal lobe handles sensory information, and the somatosensory cortex processes sensations like touch.
C. Temporal Lobe - IV. Primary Auditory Cortex
The temporal lobe manages auditory functions, and the primary auditory cortex is in this lobe.
D. Frontal Lobe - I. Prefrontal Cortex
The frontal lobe controls higher-level thinking and behavior, with the prefrontal cortex responsible for complex decision-making and planning.

61. d) A-III B-II C-IV D-I
Explanation: A. Placebo effect - III. Participant improves because of the expectation of receiving a treatment, not because of the treatment itself
The placebo effect refers to the phenomenon where participants in a study experience improvement in their condition due to their belief or expectation that they are receiving a

treatment, even if the treatment itself is inactive (a placebo).
B. High external validity - II. The results of a study generalize to other settings and populations
High external validity means that the findings of a study can be applied or generalized to different settings and populations beyond the specific group of participants studied.
C. Double-blind procedure - IV. Neither researchers nor participants know the condition to which each participant is assigned
In a double-blind procedure, both the researchers and the participants are unaware of who is receiving the actual treatment and who is receiving a placebo or control condition
D. High internal validity - I. We can draw clear causal conclusions from an experiment
High internal validity means that the study is designed in a way that allows researchers to draw clear causal conclusions about the relationship between variables being studied.

62. c) A-II B-IV C-III D-I
Explanation: A. Genetic Epistemology - II. Piaget
Jean Piaget is associated with the study of how knowledge develops in humans, known as genetic epistemology.
B. Human Factor Engineering - IV. Broadbent
Donald Broadbent is known for his work in making systems and products user-friendly, which falls under human factor engineering.
C. Individual Differences - III. Galton
Francis Galton is a pioneer in studying variations between individuals, making him relevant to individual differences.
D. Observational Learning - I. Bandura
Albert Bandura is known for his theory of observational learning, where people learn by observing others.

63. DROP

64. c) A-I B-III C-IV D-II
Explanation: A. Fraser's Spiral - I. Gestalt Law of Continuity
Fraser's Spiral is an example often used in psychology to illustrate the Gestalt Law of Continuity, which describes how our minds tend to perceive continuous and smooth patterns.
B. Motion picture - III. Stroboscopic movement
Motion pictures involve a rapid succession of still images, creating the perception of continuous motion. This concept is related to stroboscopic movement, where a series of still images presented quickly gives the illusion of continuous motion.

C. Ames Room - IV. Distort size constancy
The Ames Room is an optical illusion that distorts our perception of size and depth, demonstrating how our brains can be deceived. This relates to the concept of size constancy, where we typically perceive objects as maintaining their size despite changes in viewing angle or distance.
D. Visual cliff - II. Depth perception
The visual cliff is an apparatus used to test depth perception in infants and animals. It involves a glass-covered surface with a sudden drop-off, and it assesses an individual's ability to perceive depth and avoid the perceived "cliff."

65. b) A-IV B-III C-I D-II
Explanation: A. Tevatogen - Amniocentesis: Tevatogen is not a recognized term. Amniocentesis is a medical procedure used to diagnose chromosomal abnormalities and fetal infections during pregnancy by extracting a small amount of amniotic fluid.
B. Fetal Alcohol spectrum disorder - Mothers consumption of alcohol during pregnancy: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is caused by maternal consumption of alcohol during pregnancy and can lead to a range of developmental and behavioral problems in the child.
C. Amniocentesis - A process of identifying genetic defects during prenatal duration: Amniocentesis is indeed a process used to identify genetic defects and chromosomal abnormalities during prenatal care.
D. Hemophilia - Disorder produced by X-link genes: Hemophilia is a genetic disorder caused by mutations in genes located on the X chromosome.

66. b) A-III B-I C-IV D-II
Explanation: A. Spatial intelligence involves the ability to perceive, analyze, and manipulate spatial information. This type of intelligence is particularly important for professions that require skills related to understanding and working with space, such as engineers, sculptors, and cartographers. So, A matches with III.
B. Body-Kinesthetic intelligence is related to physical skills and the ability to control one's body movements. Dancers and athletes rely heavily on this type of intelligence to excel in their respective fields. So, B matches with I.
C. Interpersonal intelligence refers to the ability to understand and interact effectively with other people. Professions that involve working closely with others, such as therapists, public relation officers, and salespeople, require strong interpersonal skills. So, C matches with IV.
D. Intrapersonal intelligence involves self-awareness and understanding one's own emotions, motivations, and inner thoughts. It is a valuable trait for success in many different

professions, as it contributes to self-motivation and self-regulation, making it relevant to almost any walk of life. So, D matches with II.

67. b) A-II B-III C-I D-IV
Explanation: A. Fixed-ratio - II. Reinforcement occurs after a set number of responses
In a fixed-ratio schedule, reinforcement is provided after a fixed number of responses. For example, every 5th behavior is reinforced.
B. Variable-interval - III. Reinforcement occurs after a varying time period
In a variable-interval schedule, reinforcement is provided after a varying amount of time has passed. The time between reinforcements varies, making it unpredictable when reinforcement will occur.
C. Fixed-interval - I. Reinforcement occurs after a set time period
In a fixed-interval schedule, reinforcement is provided after a fixed amount of time has passed. For example, reinforcement may be given every 2 minutes.
D. Variable-ratio - IV. Reinforcement occurs after a varying number of responses
In a variable-ratio schedule, reinforcement is provided after a varying number of responses. This schedule is often associated with high and steady response rates because individuals don't know exactly how many responses are required to receive reinforcement.

68. c) A-II B-III C-I D-IV
Explanation:
A. Texture gradient – II. Details of things on surface that are far away are less distinct: Texture gradient is a depth cue where the texture of objects appears less detailed and more uniform as they recede into the distance.
B. Motion parallax – III. An object changes position on the retina as the head moves: Motion parallax refers to the apparent movement of objects at different distances relative to the observer's movement. Objects closer to the observer appear to move faster than those farther away.
C. Linear perspective – I. Straight lines seem to join together as they become more distant: Linear perspective is a depth cue where parallel lines appear to converge as they recede into the distance, giving the impression of depth.
D. Retinal size – IV. If two objects are the same size, the one producing smaller retinal image is further away: Retinal size is a depth cue based on the size of the image cast on the retina.

69. c) A-III B-I C-II D-IV
Explanation:
A. Lazarus - Cognitive arousal even in the absence of physiological arousal: Lazarus proposed

the cognitive mediational theory of emotion, suggesting that emotions arise from cognitive appraisal of a situation, even in the absence of physiological arousal.
B. Cannon-Bard - Physiological arousal and emotional experience occur simultaneously: The Cannon-Bard theory proposes that physiological arousal and emotional experience occur simultaneously, rather than one causing the other.
C. James-Lange - Experience of emotion results from physiological changes produced by specific sensations: According to the James-Lange theory, emotions are the result of physiological reactions to specific stimuli, with the emotion experienced after the physiological response.
D. Schachter-Singer - Emotions are jointly determined by nonspecific physiological arousal and its interpretation: The Schachter-Singer two-factor theory suggests that emotions are determined by both physiological arousal and cognitive interpretation of that arousal.

70. d) C, B, A, D
Explanation: Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) theory of intelligence:
C. Planning: This component involves the ability to strategize and organize thoughts and actions effectively.
B. Attention: Attention is the capacity to focus on specific information and tasks while filtering out distractions.
A. Simultaneous: Simultaneous processing refers to the ability to process information presented all at once or in a single view.
D. Successive: Successive processing relates to the ability to process information sequentially, one step at a time.

71. d) D, A, B, C
Explanation:
D. Relatively rapid and low amplitude: This describes the brain waves characteristic of Stage 1 sleep, where there is a transition from wakefulness to sleep, marked by theta waves.
A. Sleep spindles: These occur during Stage 2 sleep and are characterized by bursts of rapid brain waves.
B. Slower waves with higher peaks and lower valleys: This describes the brain waves of Stage 3 sleep, also known as delta waves or slow-wave sleep, indicating deep sleep.
C. Slower and more regular: This continues in Stage 4 sleep, where delta waves dominate, and it represents the deepest stage of sleep.

72. b) A, B and D only
Explanation: The dimensions measured by the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI):
A. Introversion versus Extraversion: Introversion refers to a preference for focusing on one's inner thoughts and feelings, finding energy from within, and often being reserved or reflective.
Extraversion refers to a preference for focusing on the external world, finding energy from interacting with others, and often being outgoing or sociable.
B. Thinking versus Feeling: Thinking refers to a preference for making decisions based on logic, objectivity, and rational analysis. Feeling refers to a preference for making decisions based on values, personal beliefs, and empathy for others' feelings.
D. Perception versus Judgment: Perception refers to how people prefer to take in information, whether through sensing (concrete, tangible information) or intuition (abstract, conceptual information).
Judgment refers to how people prefer to make decisions and deal with the outer world, whether through thinking (logic and analysis) or feeling (values and personal considerations).

73. c) A and B only
Explanation:
A. Increases salivation - This is a function of the parasympathetic nervous system. When the parasympathetic system is activated, it promotes salivation as part of the "rest and digest" response.
B. Slows heart rate - This is also a function of the parasympathetic nervous system. Activation of the parasympathetic system leads to a decrease in heart rate, helping to conserve energy during rest and relaxation.

74. b) B, C and D only
Explanation:
B. Stroop task - The Stroop task assesses cognitive control, specifically the ability to inhibit automatic responses (in this case, reading words) and instead focus on the color of the ink. This task does assess executive functions.
C. Trail making task - The Trail Making Task is often used to assess cognitive flexibility, visual attention, and working memory, which are components of executive functions.
D. Color span backward task - This task assesses working memory and the ability to manipulate and maintain information in working memory, which is an aspect of executive functions.

75. c) A, B, and E only
Explanation:
A. Information: Measures general knowledge and comprehension of facts.
B. Similarities: Evaluates abstract reasoning and conceptualization by asking individuals to identify similarities between different objects or concepts.
E. Digit Span: Assesses short-term auditory memory and attention by requiring individuals to repeat sequences of numbers forward and backward.

76. a) A, B, and D only.
Explanation:
A. True. Kohlberg's theory indeed focuses on moral reasoning and the development of moral judgment, often overlooking the role of emotions such as pride, shame, and guilt in influencing moral thoughts and behaviors.
B. True. In Kohlberg's theory of moral development, the "good boy" or "good girl" orientation is associated with the post-conventional morality stage. This stage emphasizes social contract orientation and universal ethical principles.
D. True. Kohlberg proposed that stages of moral development follow an invariant and universal sequence, meaning that individuals progress through the stages in a fixed order, and this sequence is consistent across cultures and societies.

77. c) Application of learning principles to change behaviour
Explanation: Application of learning principles to change behavior: This is the core concept of behavior modification, using strategies like reinforcement and punishment to alter behavior. Behavior modification applies principles of learning, like reinforcement (rewarding desired behavior) and punishment (discouraging undesired behavior), to change behavior. It's used in education, therapy, parenting, and more to encourage or discourage specific actions. Key methods include positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, negative punishment, extinction, shaping, token economies, and self-management.

78. b) Analytical intelligence
Explanation: The statement "Being able to run a statistical analysis on data from the experiment" indicates the ability to analyze and process data logically, which is a characteristic of analytical intelligence. This type of intelligence involves recognizing patterns, logically analyzing problems, and solving them using mathematical operations, which aligns with the description of logical-mathematical intelligence in the theory of

multiple intelligences.

79. d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true.
Explanation: Statement I incorrectly suggests that individuals with anorexia nervosa binge-eat and then purge food. This behavior is more characteristic of another eating disorder called bulimia nervosa, where individuals binge-eat large amounts of food and then engage in compensatory behaviors such as purging to prevent weight gain.
Statement II accurately describes the behavior of individuals with anorexia nervosa. They severely restrict their food intake due to an intense fear of gaining weight, which can lead to starvation and other serious health consequences associated with malnutrition.

80. c) Cerebellum.
Explanation: The cerebellum, often referred to as the "little brain," is a structure located at the back of the brain beneath the occipital lobes. While it constitutes only about 10% of the brain's total mass, it contains more than half of the brain's neurons. The cerebellum plays a crucial role in coordinating voluntary movements, maintaining balance and posture, and fine-tuning motor control. Despite its relatively small size compared to the rest of the brain, its high neuron density and intricate neural circuits contribute significantly to motor function and coordination.

81. DROP

82. b) Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery
Explanation: The Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery is a diagnostic test that assesses cognitive and behavioral functions by evaluating the performance of various cognitive systems, such as attention, memory, and problem-solving. This test is based on the concept of functional systems, which involves evaluating the functioning of different cognitive and behavioral systems to diagnose neurological and psychological disorders.

83. d) K-R 20 formula
Explanation: The formula that is typically applied to tests whose items are scored in a dichotomous fashion (such as right or wrong, true or false) to estimate the reliability of the test is the K-R 20 formula, also known as Kuder-Richardson Formula 20.
K-R 20 formula: The K-R 20 formula, or Kuder-Richardson Formula 20, is specifically designed for tests with dichotomous (binary) items, such as true or false questions. It estimates the reliability of the test by assessing the consistency of responses to these items. It is a suitable choice for tests with items that have only two possible responses because it takes into account the variance and covariance of responses to these items.

84. c) A word analyzed for its meaning
Explanation: According to Craik and Lockhart's "levels of processing" model, memory is believed to be influenced by the depth of processing that information undergoes. In this model, deeper and more meaningful processing leads to better memory retention. Analyzing a word for its meaning involves the deepest level of processing among the options. This is because it requires semantic processing, which is associated with better memory retention in the levels of processing model. The levels of processing model suggest that deeper processing leads to better memory, so it is unlikely that all the words will be equally remembered.

85. b) Componential
Explanation: In Sternberg's Triarchic theory of Intelligence, people high on the Componential dimension are good at academic tasks and perform well on standard tests. So, they excel in academic potential and make excellent students.
Componential intelligence relates to the analytical aspects of intelligence and is associated with academic success and performance on standard tests. People high on this dimension are good at problem-solving, logical reasoning, and academic tasks.

86. a) Parietal
Explanation: Contralateral neglect is a neuropsychological condition in which individuals have difficulty paying attention to, or even recognizing, objects and events on one side of their visual field. This condition typically occurs following brain damage, such as a stroke or traumatic brain injury. The specific brain area commonly associated with contralateral neglect is the parietal lobe, particularly the right parietal lobe.
The parietal lobe plays a crucial role in processing and integrating sensory information, including spatial awareness and attention. Damage to the right parietal lobe can lead to deficits in attending to the left side of the visual field, causing individuals to neglect or ignore objects and events on their left side. This is why contralateral neglect is often linked to lesions (damage) in the right parietal lobe of the brain.

87. b) 1.87
Explanation: To calculate the standard deviation (SD) for the given scores, you can follow these steps:
Step 1: Calculate the mean (average) of the scores.
Mean (μ) = (2 + 4 + 3 + 7) / 4 = 16 / 4 = 4
Step 2: Calculate the squared difference between each score and the mean.

For 2: (2 - 4)^2 = 4
For 4: (4 - 4)^2 = 0
For 3: (3 - 4)^2 = 1
For 7: (7 - 4)^2 = 9
Step 3: Calculate the mean of the squared differences.
Mean of squared differences = (4 + 0 + 1 + 9) / 4 = 14 / 4 = 3.5
Step 4: Calculate the square root of the mean of squared differences to find the standard deviation.
SD = √3.5 ≈ 1.87

88. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Explanation: Statement I is accurate. In classical test theory, the difficulty level of an item corresponds to the proportion of examinees who pass that item in a standardization sample. Statement II is also true. The Item Response Theory (IRT) model suggests that test scores are more reliable for individuals of average ability and become less reliable for those with very high or very low abilities. This is because extreme scores can lead to less precise measurement.

89. d) A, B and E only
Explanation: The mental status examination (MSE) assesses several major areas, including:
Cognitive and memory functions (A): This includes the patient's level of alertness, orientation, attention, memory, visuospatial functioning, language functions, and executive functions. Structured tests like the mini-mental state examination (MMSE) are used to assess these functions.
Emotional functioning (B): The MSE includes assessing the patient's mood, affect, and emotional state. This includes observing their facial expressions, speech patterns, and overall demeanor.
Speech and communication (E): The MSE evaluates the patient's speech patterns, including fluency, rate, volume, and intonation. It also assesses their ability to communicate effectively and understand language.

90. c) E, C, B, D, A
Explanation: E. Defining the Test: This involves outlining the purpose, target audience, content domain, and desired format of the test.
C. Constructing the Items: This stage involves writing test questions or tasks that align with the test definition and learning objectives.
B. Testing the Items: A pilot test is conducted with a small sample to assess item clarity,

difficulty level, and effectiveness in measuring what they intend to.
D. Analyzing the Items: Data from the pilot test is analyzed to identify problematic items, assess reliability, and potentially revise the items based on the results.
A. Revising the Test: Based on the pilot test data, the test content, instructions, or scoring procedures might be revised to improve the overall quality of the test.

91. c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is false.
Explanation: Statement I suggests that most empirically supported treatments are psycho dynamic or humanistic. This statement is false because empirically supported treatments often stem from cognitive-behavioral approaches rather than psycho dynamic or humanistic ones.
Statement II states that Randomized Control Trials (RCTs) are regarded as the gold standard in psychotherapy research. This statement is true because RCTs are indeed considered the gold standard for evaluating the efficacy of psychotherapeutic interventions due to their rigorous methodology and ability to establish causality.

92. c) Dd
Explanation: In Exner's Comprehensive System for scoring the Rorschach Inkblot Test, the symbol "Dd" is used to indicate "unusual detail." This refers to responses where the individual provides a level of detail that is unusual or excessive compared to typical responses. These details may be indicative of perceptual distortions, excessive elaboration, or cognitive rigidity, and they are considered important indicators in the assessment of the individual's personality and cognitive functioning.

93. c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is false.
Explanation: Statement I is correct because schizophrenic patients with positive symptoms, such as hallucinations and delusions, often respond better to treatment and have a better prognosis for recovery compared to those with negative symptoms, such as social withdrawal and flattened affect.
However, Statement II is false. The dopamine hypothesis suggests that schizophrenia is caused by an overactivity of dopamine in certain brain areas rather than an under supply. This hypothesis is supported by the effectiveness of antipsychotic medications, which work by blocking dopamine receptors in the brain, reducing the symptoms of schizophrenia. Therefore, it is incorrect to state that schizophrenia is produced by an under supply of dopamine according to this hypothesis.

94. c) A, C, and E only

Explanation: Contamination obsessions involve fears of germs, dirt, or contaminants.
Perfectionism involves the need for things to be perfect or exact.
Unwanted sexual thoughts are intrusive thoughts of a sexual nature that are distressing to the individual.

95. c) A, D, and E only
Explanation: The therapeutic techniques based on principles of classical conditioning are:
A. Aversion therapy: This technique aims to reduce the frequency of undesired behaviors by pairing them with unpleasant stimuli. For example, using nausea-inducing drugs to create a negative association with alcohol consumption.
D. Systematic desensitization: This technique is used to treat phobias and anxiety disorders by gradually exposing individuals to their feared objects or situations while they are in a relaxed state. The goal is to replace the fear response with a relaxation response.
E. Flooding: This technique involves exposing individuals to their feared objects or situations in an intense and prolonged manner until their anxiety decreases. The prolonged exposure helps in extinguishing the fear response through habituation.

96. a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Explanation: Statement I is true because agoraphobia often develops as a result of the fear of experiencing panic attacks in public places, leading individuals to avoid situations where they feel they may not be able to escape or receive help if they have a panic attack.
Statement II is true because panic attacks can indeed occur during sleep, known as nocturnal panic attacks. These attacks can wake individuals from sleep with symptoms similar to those experienced during waking panic attacks.

97. c) Disputing
Explanation: Disputing is the interviewing skill intended to help clients change their self-defeating behaviors. It involves challenging irrational beliefs or thoughts that may be contributing to negative behaviors or emotions. By disputing these beliefs, clients can gain a new perspective and adopt healthier ways of thinking and behaving. Self-disclosure involves revealing personal information about oneself, open-ended questions encourage clients to provide detailed responses, and focusing involves directing the conversation towards specific issues or concerns. While these techniques may also be useful in therapy, disputing is specifically aimed at helping clients change self-defeating behaviors.

98. d) Is your father strict?
Explanation: Closed-ended questions typically elicit specific, brief responses, often limited to

"yes" or "no" or a specific option. In this case, "Is your father strict?" requires a straightforward response and does not invite the interviewee to elaborate. The other options (a, b, and c) are open-ended questions that encourage the interviewee to provide more detailed or descriptive answers. They allow for a broader range of responses beyond simple "yes" or "no" answers.

99. c) Stratified Random
Explanation: In a stratified random sample, the population is divided into distinct subgroups or strata based on certain characteristics. Then, random samples are taken from each stratum in proportion to their presence in the population. This method ensures that each subgroup is adequately represented in the sample, making it useful when certain subgroups are of particular interest or when there are significant differences between subgroups in the population.

100. b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Explanation: Neither statement accurately describes the characteristics of individuals with paranoid or narcissistic personalities. I. Individuals with paranoid personality disorder typically exhibit pervasive distrust and suspicion of others, but they are not necessarily grandiose, entitled, or self-centered.
II. Individuals with narcissistic personality disorder often display grandiosity, entitlement, and self-centeredness, but they are not usually described as aloof, emotionally cold, or displaying unjustified suspiciousness, jealousy, and fear of intimacy. Instead, they may struggle with fragile self-esteem and have difficulties with empathy and genuine emotional connections.

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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.

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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.

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