

Code No.

J – 2258

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2020

CSS

PSYCHOLOGY

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

PART – A
(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. Multivariate analysis is used in the case of
 - a) More than two DV's
 - b) More than two IV's
 - c) One IV and one DV
 - d) More than two DV's and IV's

DO NOT WRITE HERE

2. Which level of measurement possesses an absolute zero point?

- a) Interval
- b) Ratio
- c) Nominal
- d) Ordinal

3. The variable which can be measured only in Nominal scale is

- a) Sex
- b) Intelligence
- c) Well being
- d) Psychological distress

4. An inhibitory neurotransmitter
 - a) Dopamine
 - b) Serotonine
 - c) Norepinephrine
 - d) Thyroxin

5. Color has three visible aspects – Blue, Brightness and
 - a) Intensity
 - b) Frequency
 - c) Saturation
 - d) Dullness

6. Which of the following is not a descriptive statistic
 - a) Mean
 - b) Standard Deviation
 - c) Variance
 - d) t-test

7. The basic movement of perception used in film is
 - a) Visual illusion
 - b) Kinesthetic movement
 - c) Perceptual constancy
 - d) Stroboscopic motion

8. Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is infact true results in
 - a) Correct rejection
 - b) Type I error
 - c) Type II error
 - d) Variance

9. Sleep may be regulated by the
 - a) Thalamus
 - b) Hypothalamus
 - c) Reticular formation
 - d) Corpus callosume

10. Minimum energy required for a sensation is called
 - a) Absolute threshold
 - b) Differential threshold
 - c) Just noticeable difference
 - d) Kinetic effect

11. Systematic desensitization is particularly effective for the treatment of
 - a) Depression
 - b) Phobia
 - c) Panic
 - d) Generalized Anxiety

12. Systematic desensitization is based on the principles of
- a) Classical conditioning
 - b) Operant conditioning
 - c) Modelling
 - d) Intuition
13. The variable that is systematically changed in an experiment
- a) Independent variable
 - b) Dependent variable
 - c) Mediating variable
 - d) All of the above
14. Fritz Perls is associated with
- a) Gestalt therapy
 - b) Reality therapy
 - c) REBT
 - d) CBT
15. Logotherapy is introduced by
- a) Victor Frankl
 - b) Wilhem James
 - c) William Glasser
 - d) Joseph Wolpe
16. Fluid intelligence is coined by
- a) Cattell
 - b) Sternberg
 - c) Guilford
 - d) Thurstone
17. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- a) Differential Psychology
 - b) Biology
 - c) Comparative Psychology
 - d) Environmental Psychology
18. The name Robert Sternberg is associated with
- a) Theory of multiple intelligence
 - b) Theory of multifactor intelligence
 - c) Triarchic theory of intelligence
 - d) PASS theory of intelligence

19. How many chromosomes are there in each nucleus of germ cells
- a) Twenty three pair
 - b) Twenty three
 - c) Twenty four
 - d) Forty six
20. Who coined the term "IQ"?
- a) Alfred Binet
 - b) Stern
 - c) Galton
 - d) Eysenck
21. The most essential feature of memory is
- a) Recall
 - b) Retention
 - c) Retrieval
 - d) Rehearsal
22. In social psychology, the auto kinetic effect was used by Sherif in his study of
- a) Leadership
 - b) Conformity
 - c) Person Perception
 - d) Altruism
23. A cognitive theory of emotion was developed by
- a) Cannon & Bard
 - b) Schachter & Singer
 - c) Harlow & Zimmerman
 - d) James & Lange
24. Experiments on remembering and forgetting were conducted by
- a) Tolman
 - b) MacDougall
 - c) Freeman
 - d) Ebbinghaus
25. According to Freud, the Id is governed by
- a) Reality principle
 - b) Pleasure principle
 - c) Ego conflict
 - d) Ego ideal
26. The theory of forgetting proposed by Ebbinghaus is known as
- a) Disuse theory
 - b) Retroactive inhibition
 - c) Interference theory
 - d) None of these

27. Knowledge of result is a type of
- a) Positive reinforcement
 - b) Negative reinforcement
 - c) Reinforcement
 - d) Secondary reinforcement
28. The concept of locus of control was introduced by
- a) Hulse
 - b) Festinger
 - c) Rotter
 - d) Bandura
29. Which of the following is the highest level of significance?
- a) 0.01
 - b) 0.05
 - c) 0.1
 - d) 0.5
30. The most stable measure of central tendency is
- a) Arithmetic Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) Standard deviation
31. Father of Positive Psychology is
- a) Ryan
 - b) Baker
 - c) Luthens
 - d) Seligman
32. Which level of measurement possesses an absolute zero point?
- a) Interval
 - b) Ratio
 - c) Nominal
 - d) Ordinal
33. The degrees of freedom available for standard deviation is
- a) $n - 1$
 - b) $n - 2$
 - c) $n - 3$
 - d) n
34. Coefficient of correlation ranges from
- a) -1 to $+1$
 - b) 0 to $+1$
 - c) -1 to 0
 - d) 1 to 2

35. The tendency of the organism to prefer own species and live in group is called
- a) Aggressiveness
 - b) Gregariousness
 - c) Ethnocentrism
 - d) Filial Behaviour
36. The relation between creativity and intelligence is
- a) Curvilinear
 - b) Linear
 - c) Both linear and curvilinear
 - d) Neither linear nor curvilinear
37. Who proposed that psychology should focus on consciousness?
- a) Tichner
 - b) Freud
 - c) Cattell
 - d) Eysenck
38. The first Psychology laboratory was established in the year
- a) 1904
 - b) 1905
 - c) 1976
 - d) 1910
39. A study to determine the degree of relationship between two events is called
- a) Naturalistic observation
 - b) Correlation method
 - c) Controlled experiment
 - d) Survey method
40. Archetype is a terminology associated with
- a) Jung
 - b) Freud
 - c) Adler
 - d) Skinner
41. Who proposed the famous PASS theory on psychology?
- a) Binet-Simon
 - b) Cattell
 - c) J.P. Das
 - d) Thurstone

42. The sharing of information about oneself is referred as
- a) Communal sharing
 - b) Social exchange
 - c) Self disclosure
 - d) Experience sampling
43. The transformation of energy into electric impulse is
- a) Transduction
 - b) Threshold
 - c) Sensation
 - d) Stimulation
44. The action potential is triggered at which of the following parts of the neuron?
- a) Dendrite
 - b) Terminal button
 - c) Axon hillock
 - d) Spine
45. A persistent unwanted and unreasonable thought is known as
- a) Hallucination
 - b) Compulsion
 - c) Fuge
 - d) Obsession
46. James lange theory of emotion states that
- a) You feel emotion then bodily reaction
 - b) Emotion and viscerals are simultaneous
 - c) You react with your body first then you feel emotion
 - d) None of the above
47. Which of the clinical procedures are based, in part of classical conditioning
- a) Transference
 - b) Token economy
 - c) Systematic desensitization
 - d) Two chair technique
48. The _____ law of psychology deals with least noticeable difference in different stimuli.
- a) Getsalt Law
 - b) Watson Law
 - c) Binet-Simon Law
 - d) Weber-Fechner Law

49. Hope, happiness, optimism and flow taken together as
- a) Cognitive psychology
 - b) Positive psychology
 - c) Humanistic psychology
 - d) Evolutionary psychology
50. The Axis I of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders provide the information about
- a) Mental retardation
 - b) Clinical disorders
 - c) Personality disorders
 - d) Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders
51. Tendency to overemphasize personal characteristics and ignore situational factors in judging others' behavior
- a) Self serving bias
 - b) Self-perception fallacy
 - c) Fundamental attribution error
 - d) Social facilitation illusion
52. The extent to which people believe that they can bring about an outcome is referred to as
- a) Self regulation
 - b) Self actualization
 - c) Self determination
 - d) Self efficacy
53. Negative reinforcement is
- a) Avoiding unpleasant stimulus
 - b) Punishment
 - c) Giving rewards as reinforcement
 - d) None of the above

54. According to Jean Piaget Young infants are in which stage of development?
- a) Proximal
 - b) Psychosocial
 - c) Attachment
 - d) Sensorimotor
55. Rapid eye movements are most closely associated with which of the following?
- a) Alpha waves
 - b) Delta waves
 - c) Dreaming
 - d) Stage II sleep
56. Probability of Type I error is
- a) Power of the test
 - b) Standard error
 - c) Sampling error
 - d) Level of significance
57. Measuring what is intended to measure is
- a) Consistency
 - b) Validity
 - c) Reliability
 - d) All the above
58. The term “mental tests” was first employed by
- a) Spearman
 - b) Binet
 - c) James
 - d) Cattell
59. Minimum energy required for a sensation is called
- a) Absolute threshold
 - b) Differential threshold
 - c) Just noticeable difference
 - d) Kinetic effect
60. The method of ‘paired comparison’ was introduced by
- a) Watson
 - b) Galton
 - c) Cohn
 - d) Weber

ANSWER SHEET — PART — A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E

PSYCHOLOGY

PART – B (Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions.

(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)

1. Describe the various methods of data collection.
2. Give a note on different schools of Psychology.
3. How classical conditioning is different from operant conditioning?
4. Discuss the various types of theories of forgetting.
5. Define attitudes and explain its development.
6. Describe the error in attribution.
7. Discuss the significance of studying prejudice in Indian context.
8. What is job satisfaction? What is its relationship with productivity, turnover and accidents?
9. Briefly explain any three theories of leadership.
10. What are the similarities and the difference between reinforcement theory and goal-setting theory?
11. How does the structure of the organization affect its productivity?
12. What is borderline personality disorder? Explain its theoretical foundation.

