Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2021

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)

1. Science is an approach to knowledge, based on.

    a) Popularity   b) Systematic observation

    c) Future orientation   d) Change

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2. Semantic memory refers to memory that is encoded with

    a) Specific meaning   b) Syllables

    c) Spatial Plane   d) Temporal Plane

3. The ——————, which stated that those behavioural responses (R) that were most closely followed by a satisfactory result were most likely to become established patterns and to reoccur in response to the same stimulus (S)

    a) Law of Effect   b) Stimulus generalisation

    c) Extinction   d) Reinforcement

4. Which theory of emotion proposed that emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events?

a) Cannon-Bard theory
b) Singer theory
c) James-Lange theory
d) Schachter

5. The ——————— is an empirical relationship between pressure and performance.

a) Law of temporality
b) Yerkes-Dodson law
c) Law of momentum
d) Law of similarity

6. What we have learnt previously interferes with the new learning is called

a) Proactive Inhibition
b) Repression
c) Regression
d) Retroactive interferences

7. Inductive reasoning moves from

a) Broad ideas to specific observations
b) Insights to theory
c) Theory to insights
d) Specific observations to broad generalizations

8. ——————— is the smallest level of stimulus that can be detected

a) Difference threshold
b) Span of attention
c) Absolute threshold
d) Division of attention

9. The tendency of animals and humans to see familiar objects as having standard shape, size, colour, or location regardless of changes in the angle of perspective, distance, or lighting are called.

a) Perceptual constancy
b) Depth perception
c) Subliminal perception
d) Illusion of size

10. What stage of sleep does dream usually occur?

a) Non-REM stage 1
b) REM stage
c) Non-REM stage 2
d) All above

11. ——————— is not a function of limbic system

a) Long term memory   b) Emotion

c) Olfaction   d) Language

12. ——————— perform vital roles in reflexes, neuronal oscillations, and neurogenesis in the adult mammalian brain.

a) Sensory neurons   b) Motoneurons

c) Interneurons   d) All of the above

13. The structures in the forebrain includes

a) Cerebrum   b) Colliculi

c) Tegmentum   d) None of the above

14. ——————— is a reflex that provides direct communication between sensory and motor neurons innervating the muscle.

a) Multisynaptic reflex   b) Monosynaptic reflex

c) Polysynaptic reflex   d) None of the above

15. The blood-brain barrier is formed by endothelial cells of the capillary wall

a) endothelial   b) mesothelial

c) epithelium   d) All the above

16. Which scales of measurement has a true zero point?

a) Interval scale   b) Nominal scale

c) Ordinal scale   d) Ratio scale

17. A researcher conducted a research on wellbeing of students in a university during pandemic. She listed all students in the university in alphabetical order and choose every 10th person on the list. What types of sampling used by the researcher?

a) Simple random sampling   b) Stratified random sampling

c) Theoretical sampling   d) Systematic sampling

18. ———————— test usually the preferred alternative to the paired t-test when the assumptions are not satisfied.

    a) The Wilcoxon signed-rank Test   b) The Kruskal Wallis test

    c) Mann Whitney U test   d) Rank order test

19. The ———————— examines whether the mean of a population is statistically different from a known or hypothesized value

    a) Paired sample test   b) Independent sample t test

    c) One sample t test   d) ANOVA

20. What does a low standard deviation indicate?

    a) The values tend to be close to the mean

    b) The value tends to be distant to the mean

    c) The value is unpredictable

    d) The value is predictable

21. Who is credited with founding feminist turn in psychoanalysis?

    a) Freud   b) Karen Horney

    c) Ann Freud   d) Alfred Adler

22. ———————— traits are not very common

    a) Source traits   b) Cardinal traits

    c) Secondary traits   d) Primary traits

23. ———————— validity compares the test with other measures or outcomes already held to be valid.

    a) Construct validity   b) Face validity

    c) Concurrent validity   d) Criterion validity

24. Who introduced the term deviation IQ?

    a) David Wechsler   b) Alfred Binet

    c) Jenson   d) Sternberg

25. Who found that intelligent behaviour does not arise from a general factor, but rather emerges from primary abilities?

   a) Cattell
   b) Spearman
   c) Thurstone
   d) Wechsler

26. Who developed the theory of borderline personality organization?

   a) George Eman Vaillant
   b) Otto F. Kernberg
   c) Robert Plutchik
   d) Anna Freud

27. ———————— reliability assesses the direct correlation between multiple items that are intended to measure the same construct.

   a) Inter-rater reliability
   b) Test-retest reliability
   c) Internal Consistency
   d) None of the above

28. What is the feeding centre in the brain?

   a) Pons
   b) Medulla
   c) Thalamus
   d) Hypothalamus

29. ———————— thirst, is activated in response to increases in tonicity when compensatory mechanisms are unsuccessful in conserving sufficient water to decrease serum osmolality and restore fluid balance

   a) Osmotic thirst
   b) volemic thirst
   c) (a) and (b) are true
   d) None of the Above

30. ———————— sleep disorder characterized by overwhelming daytime drowsiness and sudden attacks of sleep.

   a) insomnia
   b) SADS
   c) Narcolepsy
   d) Parasomnias

31. ———————— serve as a "best guess" of an unknown population parameter.

   a) Interval estimation
   b) Bayesian inference
   c) Ratio scale
   d) Point estimation

32. A strategy for making judgments based on the extent to which current stimuli or events resemble other stimuli or categories are called

a) Representativeness heuristic   b) Availability heuristic

c) Anchoring heuristic   d) Adjustment heuristic

33. ''Others may get COVID 19 infection but I am safe "The above statement is an example of

a) Automatic vigilance   b) Optimistic bias

c) Counterfactual thinking   d) Magical thinking

34. —————————is the tendency to attribute our own behaviour mainly to situational causes but the behaviour of others mainly to dispositional causes.

a) Actor-observer effect   b) Self-serving bias

c) Correspondence bias   d) Action identification

35. ————————— is the advance knowledge that one is about to become the target of an attempt at persuasion

a) Selective avoidance   b) Knowledge regulation

c) Self-regulation   d) Forewarning

36. The lowered capacity to exert subsequent self-control following earlier efforts to exert self-control is called

a) ego- depletion   b) implicit self-esteem

c) self-esteem   d) downward social comparison

37. ————————— theory describing how we use others' behaviour as a basis for inferring their stable dispositions.

a) Causal attribution theory of Kelly   b) Correspondence interference

c) Drive theory   d) Object relation theory

38. ————————— the tendency to explain others' actions as stemming from dispositions even in the presence of clear situational causes.

a) Correspondence bias   b) Action tendency

c) Dispositional accuracy   d) Projection

39. ——————— are beliefs about social groups in terms of the traits or characteristics that they are believed to share.

    a) Stereotypes

    b) Prejudice

    c) Discrimination

    d) Self-serving bias

40. Choosing women for leadership positions that are risky, precarious, or when the outcome is more likely to result in failure is called

    a) Glass ceiling effect

    b) Glass mirror effect

    c) Glass cliff effect

    d) None of the above

41. ——————— is the phenomenon of a person exerting less effort to achieve a goal when they work in a group than when working alone.

    a) Social facilitation

    b) Group think

    c) Group mind

    d) Social loafing

42. Which one is part of big five factor of personality?

    a) Agreeableness

    b) Openness to experience

    c) Conscientiousness

    d) All of the above

43. ——————— is a strategic management model that aims to improve the performance of an organization by clearly defining objectives that are agreed to by both management and employees.

    a) Management by objectives

    b) Alignment strategic model

    c) Organic strategic planning model

    d) Scenario strategic planning

44. Which one is not a negative symptom of schizophrenia?

    a) Apathy

    b) Anhedonia

    c) Reduced social drive

    d) Delusions

45. Which one is not part of the major revision in DSM5?

    a) Modification of artificial categorization

    b) Revisions to ADHD diagnosis

    c) Reclassification of dementia

    d) Complete reclassification of bipolar and related disorders

46. Someone with ——————— type of delusional disorder believes that another person, often someone important or famous, is in love with him or her

    a) Erotomanic   b) Grandiose

    c) Persecutory   d) Somatic

47. Which one in the below list is not a neuro developmental disorder?

    a) Motor disorders

    b) ADHD

    c) Autism spectrum disorder

    d) Rapid eye movement sleep behaviour disorder

48. ——————— theory argues that cognitive abilities are socially guided and constructed.

    a) Piaget's   b) Vygotsky's   c) Erikson's   d) Guilford's

49. Obedience and punishment orientation are the key focus of ——————— stage of morality

    a) Preconventional   b) Conventional

    c) Post conventional   d) All of the above

50. ——————— is a model that seeks to engage stakeholders in self-determined change.

    a) Appreciative inquiry   b) Ingroup Development

    c) Outgroup development   d) Feedback model

51. ——————— is a mental disorder in which someone deceives others by appearing sick, by purposely getting sick or by self-injury.

    a) Conversion disorder   b) Personality disorder

    c) Factitious disorder   d) Dissociative disorder

52. ——————— is a snapshot of the moment and circumstances in which a piece of surprising and consequential news was learned about.

    a) False memory   b) Flash bulb memory

    c) Childhood amnesia   d) Episodic memory

53. Abstract thoughts emerge in ———————— stage of cognitive development.

    a)   Preoperational   b)   Concrete operational

    c)   Formal operational   d)   All the above

54. The prosocial behaviour is motivated by the bystander's desire to reduce his or her own uncomfortable negative emotions or feelings called

    a)   Negative-state relief model   b)   Empathic joy hypothesis

    c)   Empathy-altruism hypothesis   d)   None of the above

55. The ———————— is activated during a "fight or flight situation in which mental stress or physical danger is encountered.

    a)   Sympathetic system   b)   Parasympathetic nervous system

    c)   Enteric nervous system   d)   Brachial plexus

56. ———————— cells of the pancreas secrete hormones to maintain homeostatic blood sugar

    a)   Beta cells   b)   Delta cells

    c)   F cells   d)   Alpha

57. ———————— internal process that regulates the sleep-wake cycle.

    a)   Long - term biological rhythms   b)   Autonomic process

    c)   A circadian rhythm   d)   Dreaming

58. Who developed opponent process theory of emotion?

    a)   Cannon Bard   b)   Richard Solomon

    c)   James Lange   d)   None of the above

59. ———————— holds that when you are presented with a set of ambiguous or complex objects, your brain will make them appear as simple as possible.

    a)   Law of common fate   b)   Law of closure

    c)   Law of Pragnanz   d)   Law of similarity

60. ———————— assuming that the discrete probabilities of frequencies in the table can be approximated by a continuous distribution.

    a)   Yates's correction for continuity   b)   Tukey's test of additivity

    c)   G test   d)   F test

ANSWER SHEET — P ART – A

1	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	51	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	52	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	53	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	54	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	55	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	56	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	57	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	58	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	59	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	60	A	B	C	D	E

L – 4016

PSYCHOLOGY

PART – B
(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** questions. **(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)**

1. What are the major changes in DSM 5?

2. (a) Define Validity. **(1)**

   (b) Discuss the different types of validation in a psychometric test. **(4)**

3. Describe Gardner's multiple intelligence theory.

4. What is self- serving bias? Write any three factors affecting self-serving bias.

5. Discuss empathy altruism model using a suitable example.

6. What is management by objectives (MBO)? Describe the steps.

7. Describe despersonalization disorder.

8. Discuss Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

9. Compare classical conditioning and operant conditioning theory.

10. Describe any three research designs in psychology.

11. What are the brain imaging techniques in neurophysiology?

12. Compare scales in measurement.

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