

Code No.

N – 3558

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2022

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. Children should be controlled for watching violence on television” This statement could be justified on the basis of _____.

a) Social learning theory
b) Instinct theory of aggression

c) Frustration-aggression hypothesis
d) Shaping

DO NOT WRITE HERE

-
2. _____ is a form of social influence in which individuals change their attitudes or behaviours to adhere to existing social norms.
- a) Compliance
 - b) Obedience
 - c) Conformity
 - d) Leadership
3. The median is calculated by
- a) Adding the individual values of the sample and dividing by the number of observations.
 - b) Arranging all scores in numerical order and finding the midpoint.
 - c) Subtracting the lowest score from the highest score.
 - d) Adding the differences between each score and the measures of central tendency and then dividing by the number of scores.

4. Some people claim to have the ability to communicate with another person by direct transmission of thoughts without the use of the senses or devices is known as telepathy. Such incidents are the research interests of _____.
a) Clinical psychologists b) Counselling psychologists
c) Educational psychologists d) Parapsychologists
5. Powerful negative attitude toward the members of a specific social group based solely on their membership in that group:
a) Discrimination b) Social distance
c) Prejudice d) Egocentrism
6. Damage to the autonomic nervous system would most likely affect which of the following processes?
a) Heartbeat b) Vision
c) Voluntary muscle movement d) Sensation of temperature
7. Thinking along conventional lines in an attempt to find the best single answer to a problem:
a) Convergent thinking b) Divergent thinking
c) Critical thinking d) Scientific thinking
8. According to psychoanalytic theory of personality; _____ is the part of the mind that acts according to the reality principle.
a) Ego b) Id
c) Superego d) Defence mechanism
9. Which hemisphere of brain is responsible for nonverbal abilities including music, arts, etc.?
a) Left b) Right
c) Both d) Sometimes left sometimes right
10. The chemicals produced and released by neurons that carry information across the synapse:
a) Hormone b) Neural impulse
c) Action potential d) Neurotransmitter

11. When we are exposed to chronic stress, a sequence of responses is activated by our efforts to adapt to the stressor. This sequence, termed by Hans Selye the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS). Which is the right sequence of GAS?
- a) Exhaustion, Resistance, Alarm Reaction
 - b) Resistance, Alarm Reaction, Exhaustion
 - c) Alarm Reaction, Resistance, Exhaustion
 - d) Exhaustion, Alarm Reaction, Resistance
12. Natasha, a dancer wants to compete in a major dance competition as well as she wants to appear for the university examination that happens on the same date. This conflict is an example of _____
- a) Approach- approach conflict
 - b) Avoidance- avoidance conflict
 - c) Approach- avoidance conflict
 - d) Multiple approach- avoidance conflict
13. According to Sigmund Freud, why are repressed memories forgotten?
- a) They have little importance to us b) They do not fit our beliefs
 - c) They are blocked by interference d) They are unpleasant
14. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the ability to use abstract concepts and higher forms of logic is a characteristic of _____
- a) Preoperational stage b) Formal operational stage
 - c) Sensory motor stage d) Concrete operational stage
15. What we perceive can be classified into two broad categories:
- a) Animate and inanimate b) Good and bad
 - c) Figure and ground d) Relevant and irrelevant
16. An individual's personality can be explained in terms of various characteristics. A stable, relatively permanent personality characteristic is referred to be a _____
- a) Behaviour b) Trait
 - c) Character d) Style

17. A state of sleep in which brain activity resembling waking state accompanied by movement of the eyes and most dreams occur during this period:
- a) REM
 - b) Deep sleep
 - c) Altered consciousness
 - d) Unconscious state
18. Our two eyes observe objects from slightly different positions in space; the difference between these two images is interpreted by our brain to provide cue to depth perception. This binocular cue is termed to be _____
- a) Texture gradient
 - b) Retinal disparity
 - c) Size cue
 - d) Linear perspective
19. Suicide is observed mostly in patients with
- a) Schizophrenia
 - b) Mania
 - c) Depression
 - d) Mental retardation
20. Brain is the part of
- a) Central Nervous System
 - b) Peripheral Nervous System
 - c) Somatic Nervous System
 - d) Sympathetic Nervous System
21. The manager of the decided to improve the production of the factory. Therefore, he decides to make the salary based on the number of units produced by the employees. What is this type of schedule called?
- a) Fixed ratio
 - b) Variable ratio
 - c) Fixed interval
 - d) Variable interval
22. The IQ range, that can be considered as Mild Mental retardation is
- a) 60—69
 - b) 50—59
 - c) 40—59
 - d) 50—69
23. “Arousal causes the brain to find a reason for the arousal. Once the arousal is labelled the emotion occurs”. This is one of the explanations how we experience various emotions; and is called as the _____ theory of emotion.
- a) Facial feedback
 - b) Cannon-Bard
 - c) James-Lange
 - d) Schachter-Singer

24. In Pavlov's original demonstration of classical conditioning, salivation to the bell was the
- a) Conditioned stimulus
 - b) Conditioned response
 - c) Unconditioned stimulus
 - d) Unconditioned response
25. Learning may be best defined as change in
- a) Behaviour
 - b) Personality
 - c) Habits
 - d) Aptitudes
26. Forgetting may be described as
- a) Negative learning
 - b) Negative recall
 - c) Negative retention
 - d) Negative recognition
27. The first step in conducting an experiment is to formulate the
- a) Hypothesis
 - b) Independent variable
 - c) Dependent variable
 - d) Control condition
28. Which is not the part of the brain?
- a) Spinal cord
 - b) The limbic system
 - c) Cerebrum
 - d) Reticular formation
29. The manner in which we interpret, analyse, remember, and use information about the social World is known as.
- a) Attitude
 - b) Social cognition
 - c) Social influence
 - d) Stereotype
30. Most human cells contain _____ pairs of _____.
- a) 46; genes
 - b) 46; chromosomes
 - c) 23; genes
 - d) 23; chromosomes
31. An intense, irrational, persistent fear that interferes with normal functioning:
- a) Echolalia
 - b) Phobia
 - c) Dyslexia
 - d) Bulimia
32. Which is the World Mental Health Day
- a) 1st December
 - b) 10th October
 - c) 5th June
 - d) 10th December

33. Psychology is defined as the “science of _____ and mental processes.
- a) Mind
 - b) Soul
 - c) Behaviour
 - d) Body
34. Wilhem Wundt is considered to be one of the founders of modern psychology, because _____
- a) He organized the first psychology conference
 - b) He started the treatment of psychological disorders
 - c) He authored the first psychology text book
 - d) He established the first psychological laboratory
35. The sense which reports the position and movement of the limbs and body is:
- a) Sense of vision
 - b) Kinesthetic sense
 - c) Sixth sense
 - d) Psychokinesis
36. The central nervous system consists of the
- a) Brain and the autonomic nervous system
 - b) Brain and somatic nervous system
 - c) Brain and the spinal cord
 - d) Brain only
37. According to Abraham Maslow, an individual progresses from basic needs such as food and sex to the ultimate need of _____
- a) Safety
 - b) Love and belongingness
 - c) Esteem
 - d) Self-actualization
38. _____ is a type of learning in which a stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus.
- a) Classical conditioning
 - b) Operant conditioning
 - c) Observational learning
 - d) Trial and Error learning
39. According to Erik Erikson’s stages of psychosocial development, each stage centres on a specific crisis between competing tendencies. Which is the focus of adolescence stage?
- a) Intimacy vs. Isolation
 - b) Trust vs. Mistrust
 - c) Autonomy vs. Shame and doubt
 - d) Identity vs. Role confusion

40. According to Sigmund Freud, majority of human behaviours is determined by:
- a) Brain functions
 - b) Conscious decision making
 - c) Learning
 - d) Unconscious aspects
41. The independent variable is
- a) Manipulated by the experimenter
 - b) Measured by the experimenter
 - c) Manipulated by the subject
 - d) Found only in observational studies
42. The concept of IQ was given by
- a) Alfred Binet
 - b) Lewis Terman
 - c) David Weschler
 - d) William Stern
43. When the teacher stopped openly criticizing a student, who was lagging behind in studies, the student's performance improved. What is this type of reinforcement called?
- a) Positive reinforcement
 - b) Negative reinforcement
 - c) Positive punishment
 - d) Negative punishment
44. Executive functions are generally said to be mediated by
- a) Frontal lobe
 - b) Temporal lobe
 - c) Parietal lobe
 - d) Occipital lobe
45. Limbic System is said to be involved in the
- a) Personality
 - b) Character
 - c) Motivation
 - d) Emotions
46. The autonomic nervous system consists of two distinct parts; one is known as the parasympathetic nervous system. Which is a function of parasympathetic system?
- a) Decreases salivation
 - b) Releases sugar from liver
 - c) Speeds heart beats
 - d) Reduces blood flow and muscle tension

47. What is the duration of Long Term Memory?
- a) 0.5 sec
 - b) 20-30 sec
 - c) Permanent
 - d) Depends on individual
48. According to Gestalt psychologists, learning involves
- a) Insight
 - b) Trial and error
 - c) Imitation
 - d) Conditioned response
49. Which of the following is a more sensitive measure of memory?
- a) Recall
 - b) Reintegration
 - c) Relearning
 - d) Recognition
50. The curve of forgetting was first drawn by
- a) Thorndike
 - b) Ebbinghaus
 - c) Skinner
 - d) Guthrie
51. In an unbalanced, or skewed, distribution, which measure of central tendency is least biased?
- a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) Range
52. Research conducted by watching other people's behaviour as they go about their normal routine is called
- a) Naturalistic observation
 - b) Participant observation
 - c) Survey
 - d) Case study
53. An experiment does an in-depth study of a particular individual. This is called a (n)
- a) Experiment
 - b) Survey
 - c) Case study
 - d) Correlation
54. The following is a non-probability sampling
- a) Random sampling
 - b) Stratified sampling
 - c) Cluster sampling
 - d) Purposive sampling

55. One tailed test of significance means:
- a) Testing the null Hypothesis
 - b) Testing the substantive Hypothesis
 - c) Testing the directional Hypothesis
 - d) Testing the non-directional Hypothesis
56. The scale of measurement which provides information about how people vary on a particular attribute, but fails to tell how high or low they are in an absolute sense is the
- a) Ordinal scale
 - b) Nominal scale
 - c) Interval scale
 - d) Ratio scale
57. What law describes the optimum level of arousal necessary to maintain attention and memory?
- a) Brik and Hobson
 - b) Brik and Dodson
 - c) Yerks and Dodson
 - d) Yerks and Hobson
58. A research problem is feasible only when
- a) It has utility and relevance
 - b) It is new and adds something to knowledge
 - c) It is researchable
 - d) All of the above
59. The hypothalamus
- a) Controls both the anterior and the posterior though in different way
 - b) Controls the anterior pituitary
 - c) Controls the posterior pituitary
 - d) Does not control the pituitary gland
60. A synaptic cleft is a
- a) Gap between two neurons
 - b) Kind of neurotransmitter
 - c) Neural insulator
 - d) Change in electrical potential

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. What are the various 'measures of Central tendency'?
2. What is meant by "Life span development" ? How is it studied?
3. Explain the nature and applications of classical conditioning learning theory.
4. Examine the advantages of using experiments as methods for studying human behavior.
5. Explain the Freud's psychoanalytic approach to the understanding of human personality.
6. Delineate the steps involved in the construction and standardization of psychological tests.
7. Examine the factors influencing forgetting and retrieving.
8. Discuss the basic features of Maslow's hierarchy theory human needs.
9. What are the possible causes of Prejudice and discrimination?
10. Explain the Trait and Behavioural theories of leadership with suitable examples.
11. Discuss various problem-solving techniques.
12. Critically examine the various viewpoints for understanding the causes of abnormal behavior.

