

# SET 2013

## PAPER – II

### PSYCHOLOGY

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. ....

1.

OMR Sheet No.. ....

Subject Code **31**

ROLL No.

Time Allowed : **75 Minutes**

Max. Marks : **100**

No. of pages in this Booklet : **11**

No. of Questions : **50**

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No and the OMR Sheet No in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of fifty (50) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first **5** minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.



6. All entries in the common OMR response sheet for Papers I and II are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

31-13

**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PAPER-II**

**Note :** This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions; each question carrying **two (2)** marks.

Attempt **all** the questions.

1. Match the items in the lists given below :

| <b>List I</b>                          | <b>List II</b>                  |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) Muller-Lyer Illusion               | 1. Mirages                      |
| (b) Moon Illusion                      | 2. Direction and Shape Illusion |
| (c) Illusion due to physical processes | 3. Size Illusion                |
| (d) Poggendorf Illusion                | 4. Illusion involving area      |

**Codes :**

|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1   | 3   | 4   | 2   |
| (B) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| (C) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (D) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |

2. The Ponzo Illusion is an instance of :

- (A) Phantom effect
- (B) Autokinetic effect
- (C) Size illusion
- (D) Shape illusion

3. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements :

**Assertion (A) :** It seems to us that railroad tracks come together in the distance.

**Reason (R) :** This perception involves depth cue of linear perspective.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

4. In the classical conditioning paradigm, the learning period is called :

- (A) Assimilation
- (B) Accession
- (C) Disinhibition
- (D) Acquisition

5. As we age, the cognitive ability that declines most is the ability to :

- (A) Recall new information
- (B) Learn new information
- (C) Remember small details
- (D) Use new information

6. Which of the following is not a law of organization ?

- (A) Law of similarity
- (B) Law of common fate
- (C) Law of effect
- (D) Law of Pragnanz

7. Match the items in the lists given below :

| <b>List I</b>          | <b>List II</b>          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) LTM organization   | 1. Working memory model |
| (b) Flashbulb memory   | 2. Role of imagery      |
| (c) Baddeley and Hitch | 3. Amnesia              |
| (d) H.M.               | 4. Semantic memory      |

**Codes :**

|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 2   | 4   | 1   | 3   |
| (B) | 4   | 2   | 3   | 1   |
| (C) | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |
| (D) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |

8. A mental model containing the most typical features of a concept is called a :

- (A) Description
- (B) Stereotype
- (C) Algorithm
- (D) Prototype

9. The language rules that determine how sounds and words can be combined and used to communicate meaning within a language are collectively known as :

- (A) Morphemes
- (B) Semantics
- (C) Grammar
- (D) Syntax

10. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements :

**Assertion (A) :** If cognitions about an event is present then emotions will be experienced.

**Reason (R) :** Perceived emotion is a function of labeling attached with it.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

11. Match the items in the lists given below :

**List I**

- (a) Law of Similarity
- (b) Linear Perspective
- (c) Form Perception
- (d) Apparent motion

**List II**

- 1. Monocular cue
- 2. Movement perception
- 3. Figure and ground
- 4. Gestalt

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 4   | 1   | 3   | 2   |
| (B) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (C) | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   |
| (D) | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |

12. Match the items in the lists given below :

**List I**

- (a) Morpheme
- (b) Creative problem-solving
- (c) Thinking
- (d) Heuristics

**List II**

- 1. Functional fixedness
- 2. Problem-solving
- 3. Combination of phonemes
- 4. Edward de Bono Technique

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (C) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (D) | 1   | 3   | 4   | 2   |

13. Match the items in the lists given below :

**List I**

- (a) Satiety centre of hunger
- (b) Physiological correlate of emotion
- (c) Social motive
- (d) Conflict

**List II**

- 1. Pupillary response
- 2. Approach-avoidance
- 3. Ventromedial hypothalamus
- 4. Approval

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (B) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| (C) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| (D) | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |

14. Young Rohan wants to remain with his friends and spend a greater deal of time with them. Rohan has a need for :

- (A) Support
- (B) Affiliation
- (C) Power
- (D) Achievement

15. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in the maintenance of behaviour.

- (A) Positive reinforcer
- (B) Negative reinforcer
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None

16. Which of the following basic physiological needs is not outlined by the self-determination theory ?  
 (A) His strong needs remain unfulfilled  
 (B) He wants to do many things all at the same time  
 (C) He has to continue with the work despite loss of interest  
 (D) He has to choose between two strong and contradictory motives.
17. Match the items in the lists given below :
- | <b>List I</b>            | <b>List II</b>     |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mc Clelland          | 1. Drive reduction |
| (b) Homeostasis          | 2. Motivation      |
| (c) B-needs              | 3. nAch            |
| (d) Yerik's Dodson Curve | 4. Metapathology   |
- Codes :**
- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (C) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (D) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
18. The construct of emotional intelligence was first proposed by :  
 (A) Goleman  
 (B) Mayer and Salovey  
 (C) Schutte  
 (D) Gardner
19. Match the items in the lists given below :
- | <b>List I</b>               | <b>List II</b>                 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Fairy Tale Test         | 1. WAPIS                       |
| (b) Culture fair test       | 2. Luria-Nebraska Test battery |
| (c) Neuropsychological test | 3. Projective test             |
| (d) Intelligence test       | 4. SPM                         |
- Codes :**
- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (B) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (C) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| (D) | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |
20. Which theorist views the "g" factor as closely related to information processing capacity ?  
 (A) Horn and Cattell  
 (B) Gardner  
 (C) Sternberg  
 (D) Jensen
21. Cattell arrived at his theory of personality traits using the technique of :  
 (A) Introspection  
 (B) Factor analysis  
 (C) Projective tests  
 (D) Psychoanalysis
22. An art therapist encourages clients to express feelings of frustration in their art work. The clients are engaging in:  
 (A) Catharsis  
 (B) Sublimation  
 (C) Displacement  
 (D) Projection
23. Match the items in the lists given below :
- | <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b>           |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Adler     | 1. Epigenetic principle  |
| (b) Erikson   | 2. Existential Principle |
| (c) Freud     | 3. Masculine protest     |
| (d) Frankl    | 4. Pleasure principle    |
- Codes :**
- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (C) | 2   | 1   | 4   | 3   |
| (D) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
24. According to Adler, personality development is greatly influenced by reactions to :  
 (A) Sensory stimuli  
 (B) Inferiority feelings  
 (C) Superiority feelings  
 (D) All types of strong feelings

25. Match the items in the lists given below :

| <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b>              |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Adler     | 1. Anima                    |
| (b) Allport   | 2. Striving for superiority |
| (c) Erikson   | 3. Trait                    |
| (d) Jung      | 4. Generativity             |

**Codes :**

|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| (B) | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   |
| (C) | 1   | 3   | 4   | 2   |
| (D) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |

26. A two-way ANOVA is used to investigate the simultaneous effects of:

- (A) Two independent variables
- (B) One independent variable
- (C) One independent and one dependent variable
- (D) Two dependent variables

27. In factor analysis the variables are :

- (A) Correlated
- (B) Dependent
- (C) Partially correlated
- (D) All of the above

28. In factor analysis the operation of moving the axes so as to find the orientation that maximizes the loading is called :

- (A) Rotation
- (B) Eigen value
- (C) Specificity
- (D) None of the above

29. In simple linear regression we have only :

- (A) One dependent and one independent variable
- (B) One dependent and two independent variables
- (C) Two dependent and one independent variable
- (D) None of the above

30. Match the items in the lists given below :

| <b>List I</b> | <b>List II</b>  |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) MMPI-2    | 1. Depression   |
| (b) YBOCS     | 2. Psychosis    |
| (c) STAI      | 3. OCD          |
| (d) BDI       | 4. Panic attack |

**Codes :**

|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1   | 3   | 4   | 2   |
| (B) | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   |
| (C) | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| (D) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |

31. A patient is unable to verbally identify objects presented behind a screen to his left hand although he can identify them when they are presented to his right hand. What would the diagnosis be ?

- (A) Destruction in Wernicke's area
- (B) Severance of the corpus callosum
- (C) Destruction in the association area
- (D) Malfunctioning of the midbrain

**Question Nos. 32 – 36**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. 32 to 36) :**

Self-actualizing people have progressed through the hierarchy of needs. Therefore they lie above the subsistence level of existence and have no ever-present threat to their safety. More importantly, they have experienced love and esteem love and have a well-rooted sense of self-worth and esteem. Such people are better able to tolerate the frustration of the needs.

32. Self-actualization is a :

- (A) B-level need
- (B) D-level need
- (C) Aesthetic need
- (D) Cognitive need

33. Which of the following is a characteristic of self-actualized individuals ?

- (A) Autocratic personality orientation
- (B) Dependency
- (C) Emotion-centred
- (D) Peak experiences

34. The syndrome that blocks growth toward self-actualization is :
- (A) Oedipus complex  
(B) Jonah Complex  
(C) Superiority complex  
(D) Mother complex
35. Self-actualizing people possess *Gemeinschaftsgefühl* meaning :
- (A) Smooth means-end analysis  
(B) Self-centric interest  
(C) Social interest  
(D) Philosophical sense of humour
36. Self-actualized people can be \_\_\_\_\_ without being lonely.
- (A) None of the alternatives  
(B) Attached  
(C) Depressed  
(D) Alone
37. Contour is the transition between :
- (A) Figure and Gestalt  
(B) Figure and Ground  
(C) Gestalt and Ground  
(D) Illusion and Reality
38. Which of the following is not a memory task ?
- (A) Recall  
(B) Recognition  
(C) Relearning  
(D) Masking
39. Match the items in the lists given below :
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>List I</b>          | <b>List II</b>          |
| (a) Magic Number       | 1. Iconic memory        |
| (b) Craik and Lockhart | 2. STM                  |
| (c) Sensory Memory     | 3. Levels of Processing |
| (d) Primacy effect     | 4. Span of memory       |
- Codes :**
- |       |     |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)   | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) 4 | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) 4 | 1   | 3   | 2   |
| (C) 4 | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| (D) 1 | 3   | 2   | 4   |
40. A stimulus which when taken away following a response results in an increased probability that the response will occur is an example of :
- (A) Positive reinforcer  
(B) Negative punishment  
(C) Negative reinforcer  
(D) Positive punishment

41. The following is an experimental design on the basis of which an experiment was conducted :

|                    |                      |                      |                       |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Experimental group | Learning of List (P) | Learning of List (Q) | Retention test on (P) |
| Control group      | Learning of List (P) | Rest (no activity)   | Retention test on (P) |

This is an instance of :

- (A) Proactive facilitation                      (B) Retroactive facilitation  
(C) Proactive interference                      (D) Retroactive interference

42. Homeostasis is largely maintained by the :

- (A) Reticular activating system
- (B) Medulla
- (C) Thyroid gland
- (D) Hypothalamus

43. Match the items in the lists given below :

**List I**

**List II**

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| (a) Thorndike   | 1. Dog   |
| (b) Pavlov      | 2. Rat   |
| (c) Skinner     | 3. Chimp |
| (d) Gestaltists | 4. Cat   |

**Codes :**

- |       |     |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)   | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) 4 | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| (B) 4 | 2   | 1   | 3   |
| (C) 4 | 1   | 3   | 2   |
| (D) 1 | 4   | 2   | 3   |

44. Chomsky's theory of language development :

- (A) Assumes language development is generally one stage behind cognitive development
- (B) Stresses the role of explicit instruction
- (C) Assumes humans have a biological predisposition to develop language
- (D) Is the basis of computer AI programming

45. Which of the following is not a dimension of Emotional Intelligence ?

- (A) Relationship management
- (B) Self-management
- (C) Social awareness
- (D) Experiential management

46. A student's score falls at the 30<sup>th</sup> percentile on a 220 item test administered to a group of 100 students. This means that :

- (A) He has got 70 items correct
- (B) He has got 30 items correct
- (C) His score was higher than 70 other students
- (D) His score was higher than 30 other students

47. To answer a test question, the respondent must circle or number from 1-5 to signify the degree of agreement or disagreement. This test uses a :

- (A) Psychometric scale
- (B) Likert scale
- (C) Bogardus scale
- (D) Guttman scale

48. The validity of a new test as measured in comparison to a previously standardized test is found to be 0.50. Other things being equal, the reliability of this new test is likely to be :

- (A) 0.50
- (B) 0.25
- (C) 0.75
- (D) Indeterminate

49. The abbreviation PASS in intelligence theory refers to :

- (A) Personal Assessment Successively Sent
- (B) Past Associations Simple Solution
- (C) Planning Attention Simultaneous and Successive
- (D) Present Ascending Series Scores

50. The study of how people form inferences and make judgments based on social information is called :

- (A) Social loafing
- (B) Social cognition
- (C) Social norms
- (D) None of the above



## **ROUGH WORK**

## **ROUGH WORK**

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