Psychology Question Paper with Solutions - HUQP20

Time Allowed :1 hour 45 minutes	**Maximum Marks :**300	**Total questions :**75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Each question carries 04 (four) marks.

(iii) For each correct response, candidate will get 04 (four) marks.

(iv) For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.

(v) Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.

(vi) To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as correct option.

(vii) However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.

(viii) In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not

1. As a science, which of the following does psychology use as its primary source of information?

1. Common sense
2. Systematically collected data
3. Informal observation of the world around us
4. Laypersons' opinions

Correct Answer: 2. Systematically collected data.

Solution:

Psychology is considered a science because it relies on empirical methods, which involve systematic collection and analysis of data. Unlike common sense or informal observations, which can be biased and subjective, psychological research follows structured methodologies, such as experiments, surveys, and observational studies, to ensure reliability and validity of findings. For example, experimental studies on memory follow strict procedures to control variables and isolate cause-and-effect relationships.

Quick Tip

Always distinguish scientific approaches (data-driven) from anecdotal approaches (opinion-based). Psychology uses methods like random sampling, hypothesis testing, and peer review to maintain scientific integrity.

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2. Psychological research on everyday human concerns reveals that:

1. Such topics are too complex to study
2. Subjects will not volunteer for research on many topics
3. Common sense beliefs are not always true
4. Methods used in other sciences are not relevant to the study of human behavior

Correct Answer:1. Such topics are too complex to study and 3. Common sense beliefs are not always true.

Solution:

Common sense beliefs often appear logical but lack empirical support. For example, the belief that multitasking improves productivity is contradicted by research showing that it reduces efficiency and increases error rates. Psychological studies use systematic experiments and data collection to uncover the actual mechanisms of human behavior, which often differ from intuitive assumptions.

Quick Tip

Psychological research helps debunk myths and provides evidence-based insights into behavior. Always question the validity of common sense by seeking data.

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3. Conscious forcing of desires or thoughts out of consciousness is called:

1. Inhibition
2. Denial
3. Suppression
4. Projection

Correct Answer: 3. Suppression.

Solution:

Suppression is a deliberate effort to keep unwanted thoughts or feelings out of awareness. For example, a person might consciously choose not to think about a stressful exam until they are ready to study. This distinguishes suppression from repression, where the process is unconscious. Suppression is a short-term coping mechanism that allows individuals to focus on immediate tasks without distraction.

Quick Tip

Defense mechanisms like suppression can be adaptive in moderation but may lead to issues if overused. Learn to identify conscious (suppression) versus unconscious (repression) strategies.

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4. "Personality is fixed in the early years of life and subject to little change thereafter."

This view is known as:

1. Historical Determinism
2. Interactionism
3. Cultural Background
4. Janteloven

Correct Answer: 1. Historical Determinism.

Solution:

Historical determinism, often rooted in psychoanalytic theory, emphasizes that critical events in early childhood (e.g., parental relationships, traumatic experiences) shape personality in a way that becomes resistant to change. Sigmund Freud's theories, for instance, argue that unresolved conflicts during psychosexual stages of development have lasting effects on personality traits and behaviors.

Quick Tip

Contrast deterministic views with modern perspectives, such as neuroplasticity and interactionism, which highlight the potential for personality growth and change throughout life.

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5. Which one of the following methods of reliability examines the performance of a psychological test over time?

1. Test-Retest Reliability
2. Split-Half Reliability
3. Inter-Scorer Reliability
4. Alternate Form Reliability

Correct Answer: 1. Test-Retest Reliability.

Solution:

Test-retest reliability measures the consistency of test results over time by administering the same test to the same group on two separate occasions. A high correlation between the

scores indicates reliability. For instance, a well-designed IQ test should yield similar results for the same individual when taken weeks apart, assuming no significant external changes.

Quick Tip

To ensure reliability, tests should minimize external influences (e.g., fatigue, distractions) that might affect scores between administrations.

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6. Match List I with List II:

LIST I	**LIST II**
A. Mean	I. The value repeated maximum number of times in a given series.
B. Median	II. The extent of Individual Differences around the Central Tendency.
C. Mode	III. Average.
D. Variability	IV. The point above and below which lies 50% of the scores.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (II), (C) $\rightarrow$ (III), (D) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
2. (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (III), (C) $\rightarrow$ (II), (D) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
3. (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (II), (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)
4. (A) $\rightarrow$ (III), (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (C) $\rightarrow$ (I), (D) $\rightarrow$ (II)

Correct Answer: 4. (A) $\rightarrow$ (III), (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (C) $\rightarrow$ (I), (D) $\rightarrow$ (II).

Solution:

- **Mean**: The arithmetic average of a dataset ($A \rightarrow III$).
- **Median**: The middle value in a sorted dataset, dividing it into two equal halves ($B \rightarrow IV$).
- **Mode**: The most frequently occurring value in the dataset ($C \rightarrow I$).
- **Variability**: Describes how spread out or clustered the data points are around the mean ($D \rightarrow II$).

Quick Tip

Central tendency measures (mean, median, mode) summarize the distribution's center, while variability measures (range, standard deviation) describe its spread.

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7. We perceive a person's face as a whole, and not as a collection of eyes, nose, mouth, etc. A face therefore is an example of:

1. Schema
2. Cognition
3. Heuristics
4. Gestalt

Correct Answer: 4. Gestalt.

Solution:

Gestalt psychology emphasizes that the human mind perceives objects as whole structures rather than just the sum of individual parts. For instance, when you look at a face, you see it as a unified entity, not merely as separate eyes, a nose, and a mouth. Gestalt principles such as closure, proximity, and similarity explain how we naturally organize visual information into meaningful patterns.

- Schema refers to mental frameworks based on prior knowledge.
- Cognition is a broader term for mental processes like thinking and memory.
- Heuristics are mental shortcuts or rules of thumb used for decision-making.

Quick Tip

Gestalt principles like figure-ground, proximity, and closure are crucial in understanding perception and are widely applied in fields like design and art.

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8. The behavior of avoiding a noxious stimulus by a responder is called:

1. Avoidance Learning
2. Observational Learning
3. Cathartic Learning

4. Insight Learning

Correct Answer: 1. Avoidance Learning.

Solution:

Avoidance learning occurs when a subject learns to perform a specific behavior to prevent an unpleasant or harmful stimulus. For example, a person may learn to leave home earlier to avoid traffic jams (noxious stimulus). This form of learning is a key aspect of operant conditioning, where behaviors are strengthened through negative reinforcement.

- Observational Learning: Learning by watching others (e.g., modeling).
- Cathartic Learning: Not a recognized psychological term.
- Insight Learning: Involves sudden realization or problem-solving (”aha” moments).

Quick Tip

Avoidance learning is related to negative reinforcement, where the behavior is strengthened by the removal of an unpleasant stimulus.

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9. The forgetting of new learning due to previously acquired material is called:

1. Interference
2. Interpolation
3. Interlocution
4. Interaction

Correct Answer: 1. Interference.

Solution:

Proactive interference occurs when older memories or knowledge interfere with the ability to learn or recall new information. For example, learning a new phone number may be harder if the old one keeps coming to mind. This phenomenon is common in memory research and highlights the competition between old and new information in the brain.

- Interpolation: In mathematics, estimating values between two known points.
- Interlocution: Conversation or dialogue.
- Interaction: The reciprocal influence of factors.

Quick Tip

Retroactive interference is the opposite process, where new information disrupts the recall of old memories.

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10. Information organized in Long-Term Memory (LTM) stores is aided by the reminders which direct memory search to appropriate parts of the LTM repository. These are called:

1. Retrieval Cues
2. Retrieval Errors
3. Elaborative Cues
4. Subjective Errors

Correct Answer: 1. Retrieval Cues.

Solution:

Retrieval cues are triggers or hints that help recall information from long-term memory. They can be external (like seeing a photograph) or internal (like an emotional state). For example, smelling a familiar perfume might remind you of a specific event or person. Retrieval is easier when the cues at encoding and recall are similar, known as the principle of encoding specificity.

- Retrieval Errors: Failures to retrieve information. - Elaborative Cues: Not a recognized term in memory research. - Subjective Errors: Errors influenced by personal bias or perception.

Quick Tip

Effective retrieval cues often involve context or associations formed during the learning process. Mnemonics and imagery can enhance memory retrieval.

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11. The cat which meows to a doorbell and not a phone ring is exhibiting the learning phenomenon of:

1. Stimulus Latency

2. Stimulus Discrimination
3. Stimulus Modification
4. Stimulus Organisation

Correct Answer: 2. Stimulus Discrimination.

Solution:

Stimulus discrimination is the process by which an organism learns to respond to a specific stimulus (e.g., doorbell) while ignoring other similar stimuli (e.g., phone ring). This indicates the ability to differentiate between stimuli based on their distinct characteristics. In this scenario, the cat's meowing behavior is triggered only by the doorbell.

Quick Tip

Stimulus generalization is the opposite phenomenon, where the organism responds similarly to related stimuli.

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12. Assigning test conditions to one group of participants while keeping others neutral to test the effect of a variable under study is a practice in research. The group not assigned test conditions is known as:

1. Experimental Group
2. Measurement Group
3. Control Group
4. Social Group

Correct Answer: 3. Control Group.

Solution:

The control group serves as a baseline in experimental designs and does not receive the experimental treatment. This allows researchers to isolate the effect of the independent variable by comparing the control group with the experimental group. For example, in drug trials, the control group might receive a placebo while the experimental group gets the active drug.

Quick Tip

Control groups are crucial for reducing confounding variables and ensuring the validity of experimental results.

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13. The schedule of reinforcement in which reinforcement occurs only after a fixed number of responses have been emitted is called:

1. Fixed Interval Schedule
2. Fixed Ratio Schedule
3. Variable Interval Schedule
4. Variable Ratio Schedule

Correct Answer: 2. Fixed Ratio Schedule.

Solution:

In a fixed ratio schedule, reinforcement is delivered after a set number of responses. For example, an FR-10 schedule means reinforcement is provided after every 10th response. This schedule often results in high response rates but includes a post-reinforcement pause, where the organism briefly stops responding after each reward.

Quick Tip

Remember: Fixed interval schedules depend on time intervals, whereas fixed ratio schedules depend on the number of responses.

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14. When Libido is attached to or invested in an object, it is known as:

1. Catharsis
2. Ego Ideal
3. Cathexis
4. Anxiety

Correct Answer: 3. Cathexis.

Solution:

Cathexis, in Freudian psychoanalytic theory, refers to the process of investing emotional or psychic energy (libido) into a person, object, or idea. This concept explains emotional attachment or fixation, such as strong feelings toward loved ones or goals.

Quick Tip

Catharsis refers to the release of repressed emotions, while ego ideal represents the ideal self an individual aspires to.

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15. The school of Psychology which aimed to study the adaptive functions of the mind is called:

1. Functionalism
2. Structuralism
3. Gestaltism
4. Behaviorism

Correct Answer: 1. Functionalism.

Solution:

Functionalism, founded by William James, focuses on the purpose and adaptive functions of mental processes. For example, how memory aids in survival or how attention helps in navigating the environment. It contrasts with structuralism, which analyzes the structure of mental experiences without considering their purpose.

Quick Tip

Functionalism is interested in the ”why” of mental processes, while structuralism is interested in the ”what.”

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16. What can be calculated by comparing the performance of those who have obtained very low test scores with those who have obtained very high test scores?

1. Discrimination Index
2. Difficulty Index
3. Item Characteristic Curve

4. Item Bias

Correct Answer: 1. Discrimination Index.

Solution:

The discrimination index measures how effectively a test item distinguishes between high- and low-performing individuals. A high discrimination index means the item is answered correctly by high performers and incorrectly by low performers, indicating its ability to differentiate abilities.

Quick Tip

Good test items have positive discrimination indices, while negative values suggest problematic items.

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17. Excessive competitive drive even when it is unnecessary, is observed in which of the following types of personality?

1. Type A
2. Type B
3. Type C
4. Type D

Correct Answer: 1. Type A.

Solution:

Type A personalities are characterized by intense competitiveness, urgency, and a tendency toward hostility and aggression. These individuals often exhibit stress-related behaviors and are more prone to conditions like hypertension and heart disease.

Quick Tip

Type B personalities are relaxed, while Type C and D personalities are associated with cancer-prone traits and social inhibition, respectively.

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18. In Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, the final stage is:

1. Recharging
2. Coping
3. Exhaustion
4. Resistance

Correct Answer: 3. Exhaustion.

Solution:

Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) includes three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. Prolonged exposure to stress causes the body to deplete its resources during the exhaustion stage, leading to increased vulnerability to illness and burnout.

Quick Tip

Stress management techniques can prevent reaching the exhaustion stage, maintaining long-term physical and mental health.

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19. Which of the following questions would be of most interest to a cognitive psychologist?

(A) How does a child acquire the concept of color?

(B) Are introverted people more likely to be high self-monitors?

(C) What mechanisms are invoked in hunger?

(D) How is the unconscious represented in dreams?

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) only

(2) (A) and (C) only

(3) (C) and (D) only

(4) (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (A) only.

Solution:

Cognitive psychologists study mental processes such as perception, memory, and problem-solving. The acquisition of the concept of color is directly related to perception and learning, key areas of interest in cognitive psychology.

Quick Tip

Options B, C, and D pertain to social psychology, biological psychology, and psychoanalysis, respectively.

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20. Your weekly visit to your psychoanalyst begins with instructions to "say whatever comes into your mind." Which technique is being used by the psychoanalyst?

1. Free Association
2. Introspection
3. Behavioral Conditioning
4. Trial and Error Learning

Correct Answer: 1. Free Association.

Solution:

Free association is a psychoanalytic technique where the client is encouraged to verbalize thoughts freely, without censorship. This helps uncover repressed memories and unconscious conflicts, central to Freud's therapeutic method.

Quick Tip

Free association is a tool for exploring the unconscious, often revealing hidden patterns or unresolved conflicts.

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21. Ravi believes that experiences throughout his life continually change his personality. Which theorist would probably not agree with this?

1. B.F. Skinner
2. Ivan Pavlov
3. Sigmund Freud
4. John B. Watson

Correct Answer: 3. Sigmund Freud.

Solution:

Freud's psychoanalytic theory emphasizes that early childhood experiences play a critical role in personality development. According to Freud, personality is largely fixed by the time early childhood is complete. In contrast, behaviorists like Skinner and Watson, and even Pavlov's classical conditioning framework, suggest that experiences throughout life can continuously modify behavior and personality.

Quick Tip

Freud's theory is based on psychosexual development and the idea of "historical determinism," which limits personality changes after childhood.

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22. What kind of psychologist would be most likely to conduct a study of challenges in problem-solving skills with increasing age?

1. Developmental
2. Community
3. Organisational
4. Personality

Correct Answer: 1. Developmental.

Solution:

Developmental psychology focuses on understanding changes across the lifespan, including cognitive abilities such as problem-solving. This field explores how and why these skills evolve with age and identifies the factors influencing them. Community psychologists study social systems, while organizational psychologists deal with workplace behavior. Personality psychologists focus on individual personality traits rather than age-related changes.

Quick Tip

Developmental psychology examines cognitive, social, and physical changes from infancy to old age.

23. The field of Artificial Intelligence is most closely related to which psychological approach?

1. Psychoanalytic
2. Behavioral
3. Cognitive
4. Social

Correct Answer: 3. Cognitive.

Solution:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is closely aligned with cognitive psychology, which studies how humans process information, solve problems, and make decisions. AI attempts to replicate these processes through computational models. Psychoanalytic and social approaches are unrelated, while behaviorism focuses on observable actions rather than internal cognitive mechanisms.

Quick Tip

AI uses concepts like neural networks and information processing, paralleling cognitive psychology's focus on thought and reasoning.

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24. Which of the following method relies least on representative sampling?

1. Experiment
2. Survey
3. Case Study
4. Longitudinal Study

Correct Answer: 3. Case Study.

Solution:

Case studies involve intensive analysis of a single subject or a very small group and do not rely on representative sampling. Surveys, experiments, and longitudinal studies often require broader, representative samples to generalize findings to a larger population.

Quick Tip

Case studies are valuable for detailed insights into rare phenomena but are not generalizable due to their limited scope.

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25. Imagine you are conducting an experiment to test the effects of video gaming on learning and attention. You select four groups: A, B, C, and D with the following Video Gaming Hours. Which of the following group(s) serve(s) as a Control Group in the experiment?

(A) Group A: No Video Gaming

(B) Group B: Video Game for 1 hour

(C) Group C: Video Game for 3 hours

(D) Group D: Video Game for 6 hours

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (B) and (D) only
2. (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C), and (D)
4. (A) only

Correct Answer: 4. (A) only.

Solution:

The control group is the one not exposed to the independent variable—in this case, video gaming. Group A, with no video gaming, serves as the control, providing a baseline for comparison with experimental groups B, C, and D.

Quick Tip

Control groups are essential for isolating the effects of the independent variable in experiments.

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26. Which type of measures are EEG and GSR?

1. Self-Report

2. Behavioral

3. Physiological

4. Projective

Correct Answer: 3. Physiological.

Solution:

Electroencephalogram (EEG) measures brain electrical activity, and Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) records skin conductance changes due to arousal. Both are physiological measures that monitor direct bodily responses, unlike self-reports or observational methods.

Quick Tip

Physiological measures are objective and provide direct insights into physical responses, unlike subjective self-reports.

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27. Sensory is to Motor as Receptor is to:

1. Axon

2. Dendrite

3. Effector

4. CNS

Correct Answer: 3. Effector.

Solution:

Receptors detect sensory information from the environment, while effectors, such as muscles and glands, carry out motor responses. This relationship mirrors the sensory input-motor output connection in the nervous system.

Quick Tip

Sensory input is detected by receptors, while effectors execute motor output in response to the stimulus.

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28. Which of the following is not a part of the Nervous System?

1. Somatic
2. Sympathetic
3. Symbolic
4. Central

Correct Answer: 3. Symbolic.

Solution:

The nervous system includes the somatic (voluntary control), sympathetic (autonomic), and central (CNS: brain and spinal cord) systems. ”Symbolic” is not a recognized part of the nervous system.

Quick Tip

The nervous system is broadly categorized into the central (CNS) and peripheral (PNS) systems.

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29. You are walking through a forest and a bear jumps out at you. The Nervous System that is immediately called into play is the:

1. Glial System
2. Parasympathetic System
3. Sympathetic System
4. Somatic System

Correct Answer: 3. Sympathetic System.

Solution:

The sympathetic system triggers the ”fight-or-flight” response during emergencies, increasing heart rate, dilating pupils, and redirecting blood flow to muscles. The parasympathetic system does the opposite (”rest-and-digest”).

Quick Tip

The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems work together to regulate the body’s response to stress and recovery.

30. Which of the following parts of a television system is analogous to a dendrite?

(A) TV Transmitter

(B) TV Transmitter's Antennae

(C) TV Set's Antennae

(D) TV Set

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), and (D) only
2. (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C), and (D)
4. (D) only

Correct Answer: 2. (C) only.

Solution:

Dendrites receive signals from other neurons. In this analogy, the TV Set's Antennae corresponds to the dendrites because it receives incoming signals. The transmitter and transmitter's antenna send signals (analogous to axons), while the TV set processes them (similar to the cell body).

Quick Tip

Dendrites are to neurons as TV set antennas are to televisions—both act as receivers.

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31. An Action Potential is accompanied by:

(1) Cell's interior becoming positive

(22) Cell's interior becoming negative

(3) Change from gray matter to white matter

(4) Change from white matter to gray matter

Correct Answer: (1) Cell's interior becoming positive.

Solution:

During an action potential (the "firing" of a neuron), there is a rapid influx of sodium ions (Na^+) causing the inside of the cell membrane to become temporarily positive relative to the outside. This is called depolarization.

Quick Tip

After the peak of the action potential, potassium ions (K^+) flow out, repolarizing the neuron back to a negative interior. But the hallmark moment is when the interior becomes positive.

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32. Match List I with List II:

List II (Explanation)	**List I (Forms of Validity)**
I. Pertains to whether the test appears valid to examinees who take it.	D. Face Validity
II. A systematic examination of the test to determine whether it covers a representative sample of behaviour.	A. Content Validity
III. Validity of a test with another measure mapping the same behaviour.	B. Concurrent Validity
IV. Effectiveness of a test in forecasting an individual's performance.	C. Predictive Validity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) →(II), (B) →(III), (C) →(IV), (D) →(I)

(2) (A) →(IV), (B) →(II), (C) →(III), (D) →(I)

(3) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(IV), (D) →(III)

(4) (A) →(III), (B) →(IV), (C) →(I), (D) →(II)

Correct Answer: (1) (A)→(II), (B)→(III), (C)→(IV), (D)→(I).

Solution:

A. Content Validity → (II) Representative coverage of behaviour domain,

B. Concurrent Validity → (III) Correlation with another measure of the same behaviour,

C. Predictive Validity → (IV) Forecasting future performance,

D. Face Validity → (I) Appears valid to the test-takers.

Quick Tip

Face validity is the least scientific form of validity, focusing on whether a test "looks" valid to those taking it.

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33. Which of the following structures is not part of the central core of the human brain?

(1) Medulla

(2) Temporal Lobe

(3) Pons

(4) Hypothalamus

Correct Answer: (b) Temporal Lobe.

Solution:

The *central core* of the brain (also known as the brainstem and associated structures) includes the medulla, pons, midbrain, reticular formation, and parts of the forebrain like the thalamus and hypothalamus. The temporal lobe, however, is a part of the *cerebral cortex*, which is involved in higher-level cognitive processes and is not considered part of the central core.

Quick Tip

Remember, the lobes of the brain (temporal, frontal, parietal, and occipital) are cortical regions, distinct from the central core structures responsible for basic survival functions.

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34. The brain's interpretation of neural impulses from receptors defines:

(1) Sensation

(2) Memory

(3) Perception

(4) Stimulation

Correct Answer: (3) Perception.

Solution:

Sensation refers to the process of detecting environmental stimuli via sensory organs. *Perception*, on the other hand, is the brain's ability to interpret, organize, and make sense of these sensory inputs, turning them into meaningful experiences or awareness.

Quick Tip

An easy way to distinguish: Sensation is what you *feel*, while perception is what you *understand*.

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35. The minimum amount of light energy that must be present for vision is called:

(1) Sensory Ratio

(2) Lumens

(3) Absolute Threshold

(4) Critical Ratio

Correct Answer: (3) Absolute Threshold.

Solution:

The *absolute threshold* is the lowest intensity of a stimulus (such as light, sound, or touch) that an organism can detect 50% of the time under ideal conditions. In the context of vision, it refers to the dimmest light that can be detected by the human eye.

Quick Tip

Absolute thresholds are not fixed and can vary depending on conditions like fatigue, environment, or individual differences.

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36. The reduced sensitivity of sense organs to prolonged stimulation is called sensory:

(1) Ratio

(2) Overload

(3) Deprivation

(4) Adaptation

Correct Answer: (4) Adaptation.

Solution:

Sensory adaptation occurs when sensory receptors become less responsive to constant stimuli. For example, when you first enter a brightly lit room, it may seem very bright, but your eyes quickly adjust. This is an example of sensory adaptation.

Quick Tip

Sensory adaptation allows the brain to focus on changes in the environment rather than being overwhelmed by constant stimulation.

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37. The part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil is known as:

(1) Cornea

(2) Iris

(3) Retina

(4) Lens

Correct Answer: (4) Iris.

Solution:

The *iris* is the pigmented part of the eye responsible for controlling the size of the pupil. By adjusting the pupil size, the iris regulates the amount of light entering the eye, ensuring proper vision in various lighting conditions.

Quick Tip

Cornea is the eye's protective outer layer; the retina processes light into neural signals, and the lens focuses light onto the retina.

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38. Which of the following describes the path of a neural impulse from the sense organs to the brain?

(A) Optic Nerve

(B) Receptor Cells

(C) Ganglion Cells

(D) Bipolar Cells

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(2) (A), (B), (D), (C)

(3) (B), (D), (C), (A)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (D), (C), (A)

Solution:

The correct sequence in the visual pathway is: 1. Light stimulates *receptor cells* (rods and cones) in the retina.

2. These signals are transmitted to *bipolar cells*.

3. *Ganglion cells* receive the signals and their axons form the optic nerve.

4. The *optic nerve* carries the visual information to the brain.

Quick Tip

Think of the retina as a layered structure: receptor cells $\rightarrow$ bipolar cells $\rightarrow$ ganglion cells $\rightarrow$ optic nerve.

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39. Perceiving a text as words on a page, rather than as black and white pieces of paper, illustrates which principle of Gestalt?

(1) Contiguity

(2) Perceptual Constancy

(3) Similarity

(4) Figure and Ground

Correct Answer: (4) Figure and Ground.

Solution:

The principle of *Figure and Ground* in Gestalt psychology explains how we distinguish an object (the figure) from its background (the ground). For example, when reading, the black letters (figure) stand out against the white page (ground), allowing us to perceive meaningful text rather than just shapes and colors.

Quick Tip

Perceptual constancy refers to perceiving objects as stable despite changes in lighting or angle; similarity is about grouping similar items; and contiguity relates to nearness in time or space.

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40. Which perspective maintains that most human perceptual capabilities are inborn and result very little from learning?

(1) Nativist

(2) Interactionist

(3) Behaviorist

(4) Empiricist

Correct Answer: (1) Nativist.

Solution:

The *Nativist* perspective argues that perceptual abilities are innate and hard-wired into the brain. For example, the ability to recognize patterns, such as faces, is largely inborn, requiring minimal learning or environmental influence.

Quick Tip

In contrast, *Empiricists* emphasize learning from experience, *Behaviorists* focus on external stimuli shaping behavior, and *Interactionists* believe in a combination of innate abilities and learning.

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41. The concept of perceptual set comes out of which approach to perceptual processing?

(1) Data Driven

(2) Constructivist

(3) Bottom-Up

(4) Direct

Correct Answer: (2) Constructivist.

Solution:

A *constructivist (top-down)* approach posits that perception is influenced by prior knowledge, experiences, and expectations. The concept of perceptual set aligns with this approach, as it reflects a readiness to perceive information in a particular way based on past experiences or context.

Quick Tip

Top-down processing emphasizes the role of cognition and prior experience in shaping perception, while bottom-up processing is driven by sensory input alone.

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42. Which of the following is *not* a depth cue that is potentially available for only one eye?

(1) Binocular Disparity

(2) Motion Parallax

(3) Linear Perspective

(4) Texture Gradient

Correct Answer: (1) Binocular Disparity.

Solution:

Binocular disparity is a depth cue that relies on the slightly different images seen by each eye due to their horizontal separation. This cue is unavailable to one eye. In contrast, motion parallax, linear perspective, and texture gradient are monocular depth cues that a single eye can utilize to judge distance.

Quick Tip

Monocular cues are critical for depth perception when viewing a two-dimensional scene, such as a painting or a photograph.

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43. Which of the following is a true difference between learning and performance?

(A) Learning is observable; performance is not.

(B) Learning is permanent as compared to performance.

(C) Learning can be measured directly; performance must be inferred.

(D) Learning is easier to change than performance.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (D) only

(2) (B) and (C) only

(3) (B) only

(4) (C) only

Correct Answer: (2) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

Learning refers to a relatively *permanent* change in behavior or behavioral potential due to experience. Performance, on the other hand, is the observable expression of what has been learned, which can vary due to factors such as motivation, fatigue, or external conditions.

Quick Tip

Learning is inferred from consistent changes in performance over time; it cannot be directly observed, unlike performance.

---

44. Raghu was walking along the river when he was bitten by a snake. Now he is afraid not only of snakes, but also of walking near the river. This is an example of:

(1) Operant Conditioning

(2) Classical Conditioning

(3) Systematic Desensitization

(4) Insight Learning

Correct Answer: (1) Operant Conditioning and (2) Classical Conditioning.

Solution:

Operant Conditioning and Classical conditioning occurs when an organism learns to associate two stimuli. In this case, the snake bite (unconditioned stimulus) causes fear (unconditioned response). The location near the river becomes a conditioned stimulus that also elicits fear (conditioned response) through association.

Quick Tip

Fear generalization can lead to the avoidance of stimuli or contexts related to the original fear-inducing event.

---

45. During extinction, the __ is consistently omitted and the __ undergoes gradual reduction.

(1) CS, UCR

(2) UCS, UCR

(3) UCS, CR

(4) CS, CR

Correct Answer: (3) UCS, CR.

Solution:

In classical conditioning, extinction occurs when the conditioned stimulus (CS) is presented without the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) repeatedly. Over time, the conditioned response (CR) diminishes as the association weakens. For example, if a bell (CS) is rung but no food (UCS) follows, the salivation (CR) decreases.

Quick Tip

Extinction weakens the conditioned response, but spontaneous recovery may occur if the CS is reintroduced after a rest period.

46. According to B. F. Skinner, the basic mechanism for controlling human behavior is:

(1) Punishment

(2) Generalisation

(3) Extinction

(4) Reinforcement

Correct Answer: (4) Reinforcement.

Solution:

B. F. Skinner, a leading figure in behaviorism, introduced operant conditioning, where reinforcement plays a central role in shaping behavior. Reinforcement refers to any event that strengthens or increases the likelihood of a behavior. Positive reinforcement involves adding a rewarding stimulus (e.g., praise, food), while negative reinforcement involves removing an aversive stimulus (e.g., reducing loud noise) to encourage a behavior. Unlike punishment, which aims to reduce behaviors, reinforcement focuses on promoting desirable behaviors by associating them with favorable outcomes.

Quick Tip

Reinforcement is most effective when applied immediately after the desired behavior, ensuring a clear association between the behavior and its consequence.

---

47. A basketball player who is ready to shoot a free throw and is *not* distracted by the sight of the crowd is demonstrating:

(1) Sensory Overload

(2) Selective Attention

(3) Rehearsal

(4) Relaxation

Correct Answer: (2) Selective Attention.

Solution:

Selective attention refers to the cognitive process of focusing on a specific stimulus or task while ignoring irrelevant or distracting information. In this scenario, the basketball player focuses entirely on shooting the free throw (the basket) and tunes out the crowd's noise and movement. This ability is crucial for performance in high-pressure situations, allowing the player to prioritize task-relevant stimuli and maintain accuracy despite external distractions.

Quick Tip

Selective attention enhances task performance by filtering out distractions, improving focus and efficiency, especially in competitive or stressful environments.

---

48. Attention influences memory by:

(1) Limiting it

(2) Directing it

(3) Extinguishing it

(4) Enhancing it

Correct Answer: (2) Directing it

Solution:

Attention plays a fundamental role in memory formation, particularly during the encoding phase. By focusing cognitive resources on specific information, attention ensures that important details are processed more deeply and effectively. This deep processing increases the likelihood of successful encoding into long-term memory. Without attention, information is less likely to be retained or retrieved later, as the brain cannot allocate sufficient resources to encode it meaningfully.

Quick Tip

To boost memory retention, actively direct your attention to the task at hand and minimize distractions during learning or studying.

---

49. If you look up the address of a person you have never visited before and three

minutes later can no longer remember the address, you should conclude that the information was probably held in:

(1) Procedural Memory

(2) Short-Term Memory

(3) Long-Term Memory

(4) Schema

Correct Answer: (2) Short-Term Memory.

Solution:

Short-term memory (STM), also referred to as working memory, is the memory system responsible for temporarily holding and processing information. It has a limited capacity, both in terms of duration (typically 20–30 seconds) and the number of items it can hold (around 7±2 items). If the address is not rehearsed or actively transferred to long-term memory, it is likely to decay rapidly, explaining why you cannot recall it three minutes later.

Quick Tip

To extend retention in short-term memory, use techniques such as rehearsal or chunking, which help transfer information into long-term storage.

---

50. Match List I with List II:

List II (Description)	**List I (Type of Memory)**
I. Deepest level of processing (related to meaning)	C. Semantic Memory
II. Memory of an event	D. Episodic Memory
III. Memory of riding a bicycle	A. Procedural Memory
IV. Visual memory for short span of time	B. Sensory Memory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

Solution:

Memory systems are categorized based on their function and characteristics:

- Procedural Memory (*A*) refers to memory for skills and actions, such as *riding a bicycle (III)*.
- Sensory Memory (*B*) captures immediate, brief sensory information, like visual impressions *(IV)*.
- Semantic Memory (*C*) involves knowledge of facts and meanings, often requiring deep processing *(I)*.
- Episodic Memory (*D*) stores personal experiences or specific events, such as recalling a birthday celebration *(II)*.

Quick Tip

Understanding these distinctions helps identify which memory system is active in different learning or recall situations.

---

51. Parul remembers things from the past very well but cannot incorporate present events into her memory. She is suffering from:

(1) Retrograde Amnesia

(2) Proactive Interference

(3) Retroactive Interference

(4) Anterograde Amnesia

Correct Answer: (4) Anterograde Amnesia.

Solution:

Anterograde amnesia is a condition where an individual loses the ability to create new memories following a traumatic event or brain injury. While past memories remain intact, the encoding and storage of new information in long-term memory are impaired. For

instance, a person might remember their childhood vividly but struggle to recall a conversation they had moments ago.

Quick Tip

Retrograde amnesia refers to the loss of old memories, while anterograde amnesia involves difficulty forming new ones. Distinguishing these two is crucial in understanding memory-related conditions.

---

52. Match List I with List II:

List II (Key Assumptions)	**List I (Theory of Motivation)**
I. Behavior is "pulled" by expectation of desired outcomes	C. Expectancy Theory
II. Biological needs produce unpleasant states of arousal that people seek to reduce	A. Drive Theory
III. Setting specific and challenging but attainable aims and objectives	D. Goal Setting Theory
IV. General level of activation varies throughout the day, which can motivate many forms of behavior	B. Arousal Theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) → (I), (B) → (II), (C) → (III), (D) → (IV)

(2) (A) → (I), (B) → (III), (C) → (II), (D) → (IV)

(3) (A) → (II), (B) → (IV), (C) → (I), (D) → (III)

(4) (A) → (III), (B) → (IV), (C) → (I), (D) → (II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)→(II), (B)→(IV), (C)→(I), (D)→(III).

Solution:

Each theory of motivation provides unique insights into why individuals behave as they do:

- **Drive Theory (A)** suggests behavior is motivated by the need to reduce internal tension caused by unmet biological needs, such as hunger or thirst.
- **Arousal Theory (B)** posits that people are motivated to maintain an optimal level of arousal, which explains behaviors like seeking excitement or relaxation depending on the context.
- **Expectancy Theory (C)** emphasizes the role of anticipated rewards in driving behavior, with expectations of positive outcomes "pulling" behavior.
- **Goal Setting Theory (D)** asserts that specific and challenging goals enhance performance by focusing efforts on defined objectives.

Quick Tip

Motivation theories can be categorized as either biologically driven (e.g., Drive, Arousal) or goal-oriented (e.g., Expectancy, Goal Setting). Knowing this distinction helps in real-life applications like setting effective goals or managing stress.

---

53. Match List I with List II:

List II (Basic Assumptions)	**List I (Theory of Emotion)**
I. Emotional reactions to a stimulus are followed automatically by an opposite reaction	D. Opponent Process Theory
II. Emotional states are determined by the cognitive labels attached to feelings of arousal	C. Schachter-Singer Theory
III. Subjective emotional experience results from physiological changes within our body	B. James-Lange Theory
IV. Emotion-provoking events induce simultaneous subjective experiences (labeled as emotions) *and* the physiological experiences that accompany them	A. Cannon-Bard Theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(III), (D) →(IV)

(2) (A) →(IV), (B) →(III), (C) →(II), (D) →(I)

(3) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(IV), (D) →(III)

(4) (A) →(III), (B) →(IV), (C) →(I), (D) →(II)

Correct Answer: (2) (A)→(IV), (B)→(III), (C)→(II), (D)→(I).

Solution:

The theories of emotion differ in how they explain the interplay between physiological changes and emotional experiences:

- **Cannon-Bard Theory (A)** suggests that physiological arousal and the subjective emotional experience occur simultaneously but independently.
- **James-Lange Theory (B)** proposes that emotions arise from physiological responses; for instance, "we feel afraid because we tremble."
- **Schachter-Singer Theory (C)** combines physiological arousal with cognitive appraisal, asserting that the meaning of arousal depends on context.
- **Opponent Process Theory (D)** argues that emotional responses are followed by opposing reactions to maintain balance.

Quick Tip

Remember: James-Lange = body first, emotion second; Cannon-Bard = simultaneous; Schachter-Singer = arousal + cognitive label; Opponent Process = opposing emotions for balance.

---

54. Which of the following best describes Erikson's developmental theory?

(1) Four Stages of Psychosexual Development

(2) Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development

(3) Four Stages of Cognitive Development

(4) No stages. Development is continuous.

Correct Answer: (2) Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development.

Solution:

Erik Erikson's theory outlines eight distinct stages of psychosocial development, spanning from infancy to old age. Each stage presents a specific crisis or challenge, such as *trust vs. mistrust* in infancy or *identity vs. role confusion* during adolescence. Successful resolution of these crises leads to psychological growth and a stronger sense of self, while failure can result in difficulty navigating future stages.

Quick Tip

Freud's theory focuses on psychosexual stages, Piaget emphasizes cognitive development, and Erikson addresses psychosocial growth, making his theory more inclusive of social and emotional factors.

---

55. Harry Harlow's study on baby monkeys indicates that attachment formation is related to:

(1) Tactile Sensation

(2) Nourishment

(3) Size of the "Mother"

(4) Direction of Growth

Correct Answer: (1) Tactile Sensation.

Solution:

Harry Harlow's groundbreaking experiments revealed that baby monkeys formed stronger attachments to soft, cloth-covered surrogate mothers than to wire mothers that provided food. This demonstrated that *contact comfort*, or tactile sensation, was more critical for emotional bonding than mere nourishment. The findings highlighted the role of physical warmth and comfort in fostering a sense of security and attachment in infants.

Quick Tip

Attachment involves more than just basic needs like food; emotional warmth, safety, and comfort play key roles in the bonding process.

---

56. A parent who fails to set firm limits on age-appropriate behavior required for a young child would be using which parenting style?

(1) Authoritarian

(2) Authoritative

(3) Permissive

(4) Disciplinarian

Correct Answer: (3) Permissive.

Solution:

Permissive parenting is characterized by a lack of rules, boundaries, and expectations. Parents who adopt this style tend to be nurturing and accepting but fail to enforce consistent discipline, leading to children who may struggle with self-regulation and authority. While permissive parents often aim to foster independence, the absence of structure can result in behavioral and emotional challenges.

Quick Tip

In contrast, authoritative parenting strikes a balance between discipline and responsiveness, often leading to more well-adjusted children.

---

57. A child whose actions are motivated by an avoidance of punishment shows which level of moral development?

(1) Preconventional

(2) Conventional

(3) Postconventional

(4) Unconventional

Correct Answer: (1) Preconventional.

Solution:

According to Kohlberg's stages of moral development, the *preconventional* level is the first stage of moral reasoning. At this stage, a child's decisions are primarily driven by the

consequences of their actions, such as avoiding punishment or seeking rewards. This stage reflects a self-centered approach to morality, where external outcomes dictate behavior.

Quick Tip

Moral reasoning evolves through stages: preconventional (self-interest), conventional (social approval), and postconventional (ethical principles).

---

58. Match List I with List II:

List II (Scholar)	**List I (Theory)**
I. Erikson	B. Psychosocial Theory
II. Festinger	D. Cognitive Dissonance Theory
III. Freud	A. Psychosexual Perspectives
IV. Kohlberg	C. Moral Development Theory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(III), (D)→(IV)

(2) (A)→(I), (B)→(III), (C)→(II), (D)→(IV)

(3) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)

(4) (A)→(III), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(II)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)→(III), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(II).

Solution:

- **Psychosexual Perspectives (A)**: Sigmund Freud introduced this theory, emphasizing stages of personality development driven by unconscious desires.
- **Psychosocial Theory (B)**: Erik Erikson outlined eight stages of development, each focusing on a social conflict or task.
- **Moral Development Theory (C)**: Lawrence Kohlberg proposed this framework to describe the progression of ethical reasoning.

- **Cognitive Dissonance Theory (D)**: Leon Festinger developed this theory, highlighting how individuals strive to reduce the discomfort caused by conflicting beliefs or attitudes.

Quick Tip

Freud = psychosexual, Erikson = psychosocial, Kohlberg = moral, and Festinger = cognitive dissonance.

---

59. The Cognitive Behavior Therapy proposed by Beck, proposes the following trajectory of illness:

(A) Illogical ideas e.g., tendency to overgeneralize setbacks

(D) Negative affect

(C) Negative behavior in terms of ideas and thoughts

(B) Depression

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(2) (A), (D), (C), (B)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (D), (C), (B).

Solution:

Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT), developed by Aaron Beck, emphasizes the role of distorted thinking patterns in emotional and behavioral issues. The trajectory outlined in the question reflects the following process:

1. Illogical Ideas (A): Distorted cognitive patterns, such as overgeneralization or catastrophizing, initiate the cycle of negative thinking.

2. Negative Affect (D): These illogical ideas lead to negative emotional states, such as sadness, hopelessness, or anxiety.

3. Negative Behavior (C): Emotional disturbances influence behaviors, perpetuating maladaptive actions or withdrawal.

4. Depression (B): Over time, these patterns reinforce a depressive state, creating a

self-perpetuating loop.

Quick Tip

CBT focuses on identifying and restructuring negative thought patterns to break the cycle of emotional and behavioral disturbances, improving overall mental health.

---

60. Central Traits, Cardinal Traits, and Secondary Traits were prominent in the trait theory of:

(1) B. F. Skinner

(2) Hans Eysenck

(3) Gordon Allport

(4) Carl Rogers

Correct Answer: (3) Gordon Allport.

Solution:

Gordon Allport's trait theory is a foundational framework for understanding personality. He categorized traits into three levels:

1. Cardinal Traits: Dominant traits that define an individual's entire personality, often influencing most behaviors (e.g., altruism in Mother Teresa).

2. Central Traits: General characteristics that form the basic building blocks of personality (e.g., honesty, sociability).

3. Secondary Traits: Traits that are more situational and less consistent, such as preferences or attitudes (e.g., liking a specific type of music).

Allport's theory emphasized the uniqueness of individuals, suggesting that personality is a combination of these traits varying in prominence and influence.

Quick Tip

Gordon Allport's approach differed from Skinner's behaviorism, Eysenck's focus on broad dimensions (e.g., extraversion), and Rogers' humanistic perspective on self-concept.

61. The descriptive statistics based on test scores of representative groups of individuals is called:

(1) Z-scores

(2) Norms

(3) Reference Statistics

(4) Standard Scores

Correct Answer: (2) Norms and (4) Standard Scores

Solution:

Norms are statistical benchmarks derived from administering a test to a large, representative sample. They allow for the comparison of an individual's test score to that of the reference group, providing context for interpreting the score. For instance, a test-taker's percentile rank or standard deviation relative to the norm group can help gauge performance.

Quick Tip

While norms provide a reference for comparison, Z-scores and standard scores are specific ways to express individual scores in relation to the mean and standard deviation.

---

62. Which of the following is least likely to be included in a Binet intelligence test?

(1) Color Discrimination

(2) Vocabulary Size and Fluency

(3) Verbal Comprehension

(4) Recognition and Naming of Familiar Objects

Correct Answer: (1) Color Discrimination.

Solution:

The Binet intelligence test focuses on assessing cognitive abilities such as verbal reasoning, vocabulary, comprehension, and problem-solving. Tasks like color discrimination, which assess sensory perception, are not central to the test's primary goal of measuring intellectual capacity.

Quick Tip

Binet emphasized reasoning, comprehension, and memory, rather than perceptual or sensory skills like color discrimination.

---

63. Unlike the Stanford-Binet, the Wechsler test provides:

(1) Ratio IQ

(2) Separate Verbal and Performance Scores

(3) A single IQ Score

(4) Cognitive and Affective Scores

Correct Answer: (2) Separate Verbal and Performance Scores.

Solution:

Wechsler's intelligence tests (e.g., WAIS, WISC) introduced separate scores for *verbal* and *performance* tasks. This contrasts with the Stanford-Binet test, which traditionally provided a single IQ score based on a ratio formula. Wechsler's approach allowed for a more nuanced understanding of cognitive strengths and weaknesses across different domains.

Quick Tip

Wechsler's tests measure different facets of intelligence, with verbal tasks emphasizing language and reasoning and performance tasks focusing on non-verbal problem-solving.

---

64. What do intelligence tests successfully predict?

(1) Financial Success

(2) The ability to win Prestigious Scientific Awards

(3) College Grades

(4) Happiness

Correct Answer: (3) College Grades.

Solution:

Intelligence tests are moderately correlated with academic outcomes like college grades. However, their ability to predict broader success measures (e.g., wealth, awards, or happiness) is limited, as these factors often depend on additional variables like motivation, social skills, and life circumstances.

Quick Tip

IQ tests measure cognitive ability, which is just one component of overall success. Non-cognitive factors play an equally important role in real-world achievements.

---

65. Monica's therapist asks her to invent a story for each of several pictures hanging on the office wall. The pictures are snapshots of people and have no obvious meaning. This therapist's technique is most similar to that used in:

(1) Rorschach Inkblot Test

(2) MMPI

(3) TAT

(4) Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory

Correct Answer: (3) TAT (Thematic Apperception Test).

Solution:

The *Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)* is a projective test that uses ambiguous images of people and scenes to elicit stories from individuals. These narratives reveal underlying motives, emotions, and conflicts by projecting the test-taker's inner thoughts and feelings. Unlike the Rorschach Inkblot Test, which uses inkblots, or the MMPI, which is a structured questionnaire, the TAT specifically focuses on storytelling as a tool for psychological assessment.

Quick Tip

The TAT explores deeper aspects of personality, emphasizing unconscious motives, while objective tests like the MMPI measure overt traits.

---

66. What is a common symptom of neurosis?

(1) Loss of contact with reality

(2) High anxiety

(3) Immoral behavior

(4) Hallucinations

Correct Answer: (2) High anxiety.

Solution:

Historically, neurosis referred to mental health conditions characterized by excessive anxiety, phobias, or obsessive-compulsive behaviors without significant distortions in reality perception. Unlike psychosis, which involves symptoms like delusions and hallucinations, neurosis is more closely associated with heightened anxiety and emotional distress.

Quick Tip

While the term "neurosis" is no longer part of modern diagnostic systems like the DSM-5, its features are addressed under anxiety disorders or obsessive-compulsive spectrum conditions.

---

67. Which kind of intelligence represents the accumulation of abilities gained through formal and informal instruction?

(1) Fluid

(2) Crystallized

(3) Sensorimotor

(4) Formal

Correct Answer: (2) Crystallized.

Solution:

Crystallized intelligence, as described in Cattell's theory, refers to knowledge and skills accumulated through life experiences, education, and cultural exposure. Examples include vocabulary, general knowledge, and problem-solving based on prior learning. In contrast,

fluid intelligence involves the ability to think abstractly, reason, and solve new problems without relying on prior knowledge.

Quick Tip

Crystallized intelligence grows with age and experience, while fluid intelligence peaks in early adulthood and declines over time.

---

68. Match List I with List II:

List II (Basic Nature)	**List I (Defense Mechanism)**
I. Retreating to an earlier period of life	B. Regression
II. Forgetting unacceptable thoughts or impulses	A. Repression
III. Redirecting an emotional response from a dangerous object to a safer one	D. Displacement
IV. Transferring unacceptable motives or impulses to others	C. Projection

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(III), (D)→(IV)

(2) (A)→(I), (B)→(III), (C)→(II), (D)→(IV)

(3) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)

(4) (A)→(II), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)→(II), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III).

Solution:

- Repression (A): Blocking or forgetting distressing thoughts to prevent conscious awareness (II).

- Regression (B): Reverting to earlier, more childlike behaviors in response to stress (I).

- Projection (C): Attributing one's own unacceptable impulses or feelings to someone else (IV).

- Displacement (D): Redirecting emotions from a threatening target to a safer one (III).

Quick Tip

Defense mechanisms protect the ego from anxiety, often working unconsciously to manage conflicts or stress.

---

69. The characteristics of a fully functioning person are:

(A) Aware of all experiences

(B) Able to face difficulties

(C) Inhibited and not free to make choices

(D) Adapt to the changing environmental conditions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(2) (A), (B), (C) only

(3) (A), (B), (D) only

(4) (C), (B), (D) only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (D) only.

Solution:

Carl Rogers defined a *fully functioning person* as one who is open to experience, self-aware, and able to adapt to changing circumstances. They can face challenges with resilience (B), maintain awareness of their emotions and environment (A), and freely make choices without inhibition (D). Inhibited behavior, as mentioned in (C), does not align with this concept.

Quick Tip

A fully functioning person thrives by embracing new experiences, trusting their instincts, and maintaining flexibility in a dynamic world.

---

70. Arrange the correct sequence in Simple Random Sampling:

(A) Select n cases randomly (using fishbowl method or random number table)

(B) Determine the size of the present population

(C) Decide on the sample size (n)

(D) Identify sampling units in the population

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(2) (B), (D), (C), (A)

(3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (D), (C), (A).

Solution:

The correct sequence for simple random sampling involves the following steps:

1. Determine Population Size (B): Define the total population under study.

2. Identify Sampling Units (D): Clearly outline and list the population's units for selection.

3. Decide on Sample Size (C): Specify how many units (n) will be randomly selected.

4. Randomly Select Cases (A): Use randomization methods, like a random number generator, to pick the sample.

Quick Tip

Simple random sampling ensures every individual has an equal chance of being selected, promoting unbiased representation.

---

71. Match List I with List II:

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) $\rightarrow$(I), (B) $\rightarrow$(II), (C) $\rightarrow$(III), (D) $\rightarrow$(IV)

(2) (A) $\rightarrow$(II), (B) $\rightarrow$(I), (C) $\rightarrow$(IV), (D) $\rightarrow$(III)

(3) (A) $\rightarrow$(I), (B) $\rightarrow$(II), (C) $\rightarrow$(IV), (D) $\rightarrow$(III)

(4) (A) $\rightarrow$(III), (B) $\rightarrow$(IV), (C) $\rightarrow$(I), (D) $\rightarrow$(II)

Correct Answer: (2) (A) $\rightarrow$ (II), (B) $\rightarrow$ (I), (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (D) $\rightarrow$ (III).

Solution:

List II (Examples)	List I (Scale of Measurement)
I. Division of people on the basis of their Socio-Economic Status	B. Ordinal
II. Diagnostic groups of Mental Disorders	A. Nominal
III. Measurement of weight	D. Ratio
IV. Measurement of temperature on a centigrade scale	C. Interval

The different scales of measurement are used based on the nature of the data:
- Nominal Scale (A): Used for categories without numerical ranking, such as diagnostic groups of mental disorders (II).
- Ordinal Scale (B): Represents rank ordering, such as socio-economic status levels (I).
- Interval Scale (C): Contains equal intervals between points but lacks a true zero, such as temperature on a centigrade scale (IV).
- Ratio Scale (D): Includes a true zero, allowing for meaningful comparisons like weight measurement (III).

Quick Tip

Nominal: naming or categorizing, Ordinal: ranking, Interval: numerical scale without true zero, Ratio: numerical scale with absolute zero.

---

72. The assumptions of Parametric Statistics are:

(A) Population should be normally distributed

(B) Variables should be measured in Interval and/or Ratio Scale

(C) There should be many outliers

(D) Data should be based on Probability Sampling

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), and (D) only

(2) (A), (B), and (C) only

(3) (A), (B), (C), and (D)

(4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), and (D) only.

Solution:

Parametric statistical tests rely on the following core assumptions: 1. Normal Distribution (A): The population from which samples are drawn should follow a normal distribution.

2. Interval/Ratio Scale (B): The data should be measured on an interval or ratio scale, ensuring numerical comparability.

3. Probability Sampling (D): The data should be randomly sampled to ensure representativeness.

Having many outliers (C) is not an assumption but a violation, as it can distort the results of parametric tests.

Quick Tip

Parametric tests assume homogeneity of variance (for tests like ANOVA), and outliers can significantly affect the mean and standard deviation calculations.

---

73. Match List I with List II:

List I (Theory)	**List II (Proposed By)**
D. Cubical Model	I. Guilford
A. 'g' Factor Theory	II. Spearman
B. Hierarchical Theory	III. Vernon
C. Multifactor Theory	IV. Thurstone

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) $\rightarrow$(I), (B) $\rightarrow$(II), (C) $\rightarrow$(III), (D) $\rightarrow$(IV)

(2) (A) $\rightarrow$(I), (B) $\rightarrow$(III), (C) $\rightarrow$(II), (D) $\rightarrow$(IV)

(3) (A) $\rightarrow$(II), (B) $\rightarrow$(III), (C) $\rightarrow$(IV), (D) $\rightarrow$(I)

(4) (A) $\rightarrow$(III), (B) $\rightarrow$(IV), (C) $\rightarrow$(I), (D) $\rightarrow$(II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A) → (II), (B) → (III), (C) → (IV), (D) → (I).

Solution:

Theories of intelligence and their proponents:

- 'g' Factor Theory (A): Spearman proposed the general intelligence (g) factor, emphasizing a core cognitive ability underlying diverse tasks (II).
- Hierarchical Theory (B): Vernon's hierarchical model linked general intelligence with specialized abilities (III).
- Multifactor Theory (C): Thurstone identified primary mental abilities, emphasizing independent cognitive domains (IV).
- Cubical Model (D): Guilford's Structure of Intellect model used a 3D framework to categorize intellectual abilities (I).

Quick Tip

Spearman = "g" factor, Thurstone = multiple intelligences, Vernon = hierarchy of abilities, Guilford = cubical model for intellectual structure.

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74. A sudden and extreme disturbance of memory in which individuals wander off, adopt a new identity, and are unable to recall their own past is known as:

(1) Dissociative Amnesia

(2) Hypochondriasis

(3) Conversion Disorder

(4) Dissociative Fugue

Correct Answer: (4) Dissociative Fugue.

Solution:

Dissociative Fugue is a rare condition under the umbrella of dissociative disorders. It is characterized by:

- Sudden, unexpected travel or wandering away from one's home or routine.
- Adoption of a new identity, either partially or fully.
- Inability to recall important personal information, especially about one's past.

It differs from:

- Dissociative Amnesia: Memory loss without travel or new identity.

- Conversion Disorder: Physical symptoms with no medical basis, linked to psychological factors.

- Hypochondriasis: Excessive worry about having a serious illness.

Quick Tip

Dissociative Fugue often arises from extreme stress or trauma, leading to temporary escape from reality. It resolves spontaneously in many cases.

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75. Match List I with List II:

List I (Erikson's Developmental Task)	**List II (Developmental Stage)**
A. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt	II. Toddler
B. Initiative vs. Guilt	III. Early Childhood
C. Generativity vs. Stagnation	IV. Middle Adulthood
D. Ego Integrity vs. Despair	I. Late Adulthood

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

(4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Correct Answer: (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I.

Solution:

Erikson's psychosocial development stages describe tasks associated with each life stage:

1. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt (A): This occurs during the **toddler years (II)**, focusing on independence and self-control.

2. Initiative vs. Guilt (B): Present in **early childhood (III)**, it involves exploring and initiating activities while learning to balance ambition with guilt.

3. Generativity vs. Stagnation (C): During **middle adulthood (IV)**, individuals strive to contribute to society through work, parenting, or mentorship.
4. Ego Integrity vs. Despair (D): Occurs in **late adulthood (I)**, where individuals reflect on their life and seek a sense of fulfillment or risk despair.

Quick Tip

Erikson's stages link key life challenges with developmental periods: autonomy for toddlers, initiative for early childhood, generativity for middle age, and integrity for older adults.
