

Test Booklet
Series

A

Written Test Paper, 2021

Test Booklet No.

Name of Applicant Answer Sheet No.

Applicatin No. : SVSU/2020/Estt/T/008/ Signature of Applicant :

Date of Examination: **13 / 11 / 2021** Signature of the Invigilator(s)

Time of Examination : 1.

2.

Duration : 1 Hrs 15 Minutes]

[Maximum Marks : 50

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- (i) The question paper is in the form of Test-Booklet containing **50 (Fifty)** questions. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries four answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which only one is correct.
- (ii) On receipt of the Test-Booklet (Question Paper), the candidate should immediately check it and ensure that it contains all the pages, i.e., **50** questions. Discrepancy, if any, should be reported by the candidate to the invigilator immediately after receiving the Test-Booklet.
- (iii) A separate Answer-Sheet is provided with the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. On this sheet there are **50** rows containing four circles each. One row pertains to one question.
- (iv) The candidate should write his/her roll number at the places provided on the cover page of the Test-Booklet/Question Paper and on the Answer-Sheet and **NOWHERE ELSE**.
- (v) No second Test-Booklet/Question Paper and Answer-Sheet will be given to a candidate. The candidates are advised to be careful in handling it and writing the answer on the Answer-Sheet.
- (vi) For every correct answer of the question **One (1) mark will be awarded**. For every unattempted question, Zero (0) mark shall be awarded. **There is no Negative Marking**.
- (vii) Marking shall be done only on the basis of answers responded on the Answer-Sheet.
- (viii) To mark the answer on the Answer-Sheet, candidate should **darken** the appropriate circle in the row of each question with Blue or Black pen.
- (ix) For each question only **one** circle should be **darkened** as a mark of the answer adopted by the candidate. If more than one circle for the question are found darkened or with one black circle any other circle carries any mark, the question will be treated as cancelled.
- (x) The candidates should not remove any paper from the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. Attempting to remove any paper shall be liable to be punished for use of unfair means.
- (xi) Rough work may be done on the blank space provided in the Test-Booklet/Question Paper only.
- (xii) *Mobile phones (even in Switch-off mode) and such other communication/programmable devices are not allowed inside the examination hall.*
- (xiii) No candidate shall be permitted to leave the examination hall before the expiry of the time.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

[P.T.O.

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PAPER-II
PSYCHOLOGY

1. Backward conditioning occurs when
 - (A) CS and US are presented simultaneously
 - (B) CS is presented first and US is presented before the termination of CS.
 - (C) CS is presented first and US is presented after the termination of CS
 - (D) US is presented first and CS is presented after the termination of US..

2. Which of the following is correct while comparing classical and operant conditioning?
 - (A) Operating conditioning takes place before reinforcement while classical conditioning takes place after reinforcement
 - (B) Operant conditioning takes place as a result of some voluntary action while classical conditioning takes place without choice.
 - (C) In operant conditioning, response is elicited while in classical conditioning it is emitted
 - (D) In operant conditioning magnitude of the response is the index of conditioning while in classical conditioning it is the rate of response

3. In which lobe of the cerebral cortex, the primary olfactory cortex lies?
 - (A) Frontal lobe
 - (B) Temporal lobe.
 - (C) Occipital lobe
 - (D) Parietal lobe

4. "Factor analysis is used as a means of confirming a structured model than as a means of discovering a structural model." This is true of which theory of intelligence?
 - (A) Spearman
 - (B) Thurstone
 - (C) Jensen
 - (D) Guilford.

5. The James-Lange theory and the cognitive theory of emotion disagree on whether..
 - (A) Specific brain centres are involved in specific emotions
 - (B) Bodily feedback determines which emotion is felt.
 - (C) Individuals can judge their emotions accurately
 - (D) There is no any biological involvement in human nature

6. In Psychoanalytic method the main focus is on
 - (A) Conscious mind
 - (B) Unconscious mind
 - (C) Mind
 - (D) Behaviour

7. Which defence mechanism we use when we make excuse giving a reason different from the real one for what we are doing?
 - (A) Projection
 - (B) Rationalization
 - (C) Displacement
 - (D) Reaction formation

8. In which of the following personality assessment test, a person is given a picture and asked him to make a story about it?
- (A) Interview method
 (B) Personality inventory
 (C) Rating scale
 (D) Projective test
9. Which of the following steps are involved in scientific method of problem solving
- (A) Recognising and defining the problem
 (B) Collecting relevant data and formulation of hypothesis
 (C) Putting into practice the course of action and draw conclusions
 (D) All of the above
10. The kind of memory that can lasts for only a second or two is
- (A) Short term memory
 (B) long term memory
 (C) Sensory memory
 (D) None of the above
11. Fill in the blanks by choosing right answer...
 The ----- are the photoreceptors that respond well in low light, and to motion, but are not specialized for detailed vision.
- (A) Rods
 (B) Cones
 (C) ganglions
 (D) bipolar cells
12. Fill in the blanks by choosing right answer.
 The ----- are responsible for Weber's law and signal detection theory.
- (A) Psychotherapists
 (B) Gestalt psychologists
 (C) Psychophysicists
 (D) Perceptual cognitive scientists
13. Fill in the blank by choosing right answer.
 ----- discovered the chemical basis of neurotransmission.
- (A) Bandura
 (B) Charles Sherrington
 (C) Luigi Galvani
 (D) Otto Loewi
14. Fill in the blank by choosing right answer..
 The goal of social cognitive therapy is basically
- (A) Self-actualization
 (B) Self-regulation
 (C) Uncovering hidden conflicts
 (D) All of above
15. Fill in the blank by choosing right answer.
 When a researcher tests several groups of people at the same time each group at a different age, he is conducting a/an study.
- (A) Sequential
 (B) Cross-sectional
 (C) Longitudinal
 (D) Observational

16. Pure Sensation is a psychological myth.
- (A) true
 - (B) false
 - (C) Not sufficient to determine
 - (D) can't be said
17. Illusion and delusion are the same concept.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Not sufficient to determine
 - (D) can't be said
18. There is no involvement of brain in reflex action.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Not sufficient to determine
 - (D) can't be said
19. In instrumental conditioning the activity of the subject becomes the instrument to receive or to avoid the reinforcement.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Not sufficient to determine
 - (D) Can't be said
20. Over protection may be a cause of abnormal behaviour.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Not sufficient to determine
 - (D) Can't be said
21. A recognisable complex of symptoms and physical findings which may help to diagnose the patient is known as..
- (A) Disease
 - (B) Treatment
 - (C) Etiology
 - (D) Syndrome
22. Which school of Psychology believes that it is impossible to objectively study the mind?
- (A) Functionalism
 - (B) Behaviourism
 - (C) Humanism
 - (D) Socialism
23. According to Freud which factor is responsible in shaping people's personality?
- (A) Free will
 - (B) Unconscious desires
 - (C) Hormones
 - (D) Group influence
24. Which is not a psychological disorder..
- (A) Anxiety
 - (B) Depression
 - (C) Fobia
 - (D) High fever
25. Which is not a quality of a leader?
- (A) Accountability
 - (B) Transparency
 - (C) Cunningness
 - (D) Loyalty

26. At what stage process of socialization takes place?
- (A) At childhood
 - (B) At adolescent
 - (C) At adulthood
 - (D) At all above stages
27. What is a neuron?
- (A) Basic unit of body
 - (B) Basic unit of nervous system
 - (C) A type of defence mechanism
 - (D) Basic unit of bones
28. Which method has made educational psychology a science?
- (A) Observation method
 - (B) Clinical method
 - (C) Survey method
 - (D) Experimental method.
29. What is the purpose of evaluation?
- (A) To measure the achievement of students
 - (B) To test the students in a subject
 - (C) To assign a mark or score to a student
 - (D) To make a judgement about the quality of something
30. Among the following, the right sequence is
- (A) Test, measurement, assessment, evaluation
 - (B) Evaluation, test, measurement, assessment
 - (C) Test, assessment, evaluation, measurement
 - (D) Assessment, measurement, evaluation, test
31. Item analysis generally focuses to find out ..
- (A) Effectiveness of distracted
 - (B) Facility index
 - (C) Discrimination power
 - (D) All of the above.
32. Construct validity is basically established through..
- (A) Standardized analysis
 - (B) Logical analysis
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
33. The normal curve appearance resembles with
- (A) Bell
 - (B) V
 - (C) U
 - (D) Skewness

34. Both the terms "emotion" and "motivation" came from the same Latin root
- (A) Movement
 - (B) Move
 - (C) Moment
 - (D) Movere
35. Who assumed that human motives are arranged in a hierarchy of potency?
- (A) Neal Miller
 - (B) Jenis & Mann
 - (C) Jerome Singer
 - (D) A.H. Maslow
36. Motives are
- (A) Internal source of behaviour
 - (B) External source of behaviour
 - (C) Natural source of behaviour
 - (D) Both subjective and objective source of behaviour
37. Lateral hypothalamus is otherwise known as
- (A) Stimulating centre
 - (B) Circulatory centre
 - (C) Feeding centre
 - (D) Water centre
38. Neurotic anxiety is one in which there occurs emotional response to a threat to ego that the impulses may break through into..
- (A) Consciousness
 - (B) Unconsciousness
 - (C) Sub-consciousness
 - (D) Super ego
39. Studies of Freud and Breuer reported successful treatment of hysterical symptoms by a method called
- (A) Hypnosis
 - (B) Free association
 - (C) Catharsis
 - (D) Dream analysis
40. Basically Pavlov was a
- (A) Physiologist
 - (B) Philosopher
 - (C) Physicist
 - (D) None of the above
41. Who is a founder of Gestalt Psychology?
- (A) Thorndike
 - (B) Guilford
 - (C) Max Wertheimer
 - (D) Skinner
42. According to Lewin, tensions are emotional states accompanying
- (A) Needs
 - (B) Motives
 - (C) Goals
 - (D) Anxiety.

43. Figure and background relationship was first established by..
- (A) Gestalt Psychologists
 - (B) Behaviourists
 - (C) Functionalists
 - (D) Structuralists
44. Closure is a basic principle of..
- (A) Perceptual defence
 - (B) Perceptual organisation
 - (C) Depth perception
 - (D) Phi phenomenon
45. Trait theories of leadership focus on...
- (A) The special relationship that leaders establish with a small group of their followers.
 - (B) The personal qualities and characteristics that differentiate leaders from non-leaders. *
 - (C) The way the leader makes decisions.
 - (D) The extent to which followers are willing and able to accomplish a specific task.
46. Which part receives sound vibration and passes to the eardrum?
- (A) Outer ear
 - (B) Middle ear
 - (C) Inner ear
 - (D) Eustachian tube
47. The border between the middle and inner ear is formed by..
- (A) Incus
 - (B) Oval window
 - (C) Pinnae
 - (D) Tympanic membrane
48. Woodworth always considered disuse or absence of practice or rehearsal as a prerequisite of...
- (A) Forgetting
 - (B) Memory
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Reminiscence
49. The retrieval of what has been stored in memory is called..
- (A) Recognition
 - (B) Recall
 - (C) Relearning
 - (D) Reconstruction
50. Which theory of forgetting gives us explanation by pointing to the weakening of the memory trace formed by experience with passage of time?
- (A) Trace theory
 - (B) Interference theory
 - (C) Decay theory
 - (D) Levels of processing theory

ROUGH WORK

Answer Key: Psychology

1. D

2. B

3. B

4. D

5. B

6. B

7. B

8. D

9. D

10. C

11. A

12. C

13. D

14. B

15. B

16. A

17. B

18. A

19. A

20. A

21. D

22. B

23. B

24. D

25. C

26. D

27. B

28. D

29. D

30. A

31. D

32. B

33. A

34. D

35. D

36. A

37. C

38. A

39. C

40. A

41. C

42. A

43. A

44. B

45. B

46. A

47. B

48. A

49. B

50. C