

NTA UGC NET

PSYCHOLOGY

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

(English Medium)



- * DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- * NEW SYLLABUS
- * NEW PATTERN



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3. Match List-i with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the codes given below:

List-I

- (A) Binet
- (B) Broca
- (C) Wechsler
- (D) Galton

List -II

- (i) Intelligent people often have intelligent relatives
- (ii) Performance based intelligence tests eliminate cultural bias
- (iii) Correlation between intelligence and brain size
- (iv) Intelligence is a collection of mental abilities

Codes:

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) | A-(i) | B-(ii) | C-(iii) | D-(iv) |
| (2) | A-(ii) | B-(iii) | C-(iv) | D-(i) |
| (3) | A-(iii) | B-(iv) | C-(i) | D-(ii) |
| (4) | A-(iv) | B-(iii) | C-(ii) | D-(i) |

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from codes given below :

List-I

- (a) Graphic rating scales
- (b) Behaviourally anchored rating
- (c) Group order ranking
- (d) Individual ranking

List-II

- (i) Evaluation method where employees are ranked from best to worst.
- (ii) Evaluator rates employees on Scales classification of some qualities.
- (iii) Evaluator rates performance factors on an incremental basis.
- (iv) Evaluator rates actual job related behaviour along a continuum.

Codes

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv | (2) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii |
| (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i | (4) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i |

5. Which of the following is correct while comparing classical and operant conditioning .

- (1) Operant conditioning takes place before reinforcement while classical conditioning takes place after reinforcement.
 - (2) Operant conditioning takes place as a result of some voluntary action while classical conditioning takes place without choice.
 - (3) In operant conditioning, response is elicited while in classical conditioning it is emitted.
 - (4) In operant conditioning magnitude of the response is the index of conditioning while in classical conditioning it is the rate of response.
6. The most important school of psychology which has contributed a lot toward perception is:
- (1) Psychoanalysis
 - (2) Behaviouristic school
 - (3) Structuralistic school
 - (4) Gestalt psychology
7. Mowerer's two-factor theory takes into consideration the fact that:
- (1) Some conditioning do not require reward and some do
 - (2) Every conditioning requires reinforcement
 - (3) The organism learns to make a response to a specific stimulus
 - (4) Learning is purposive and goal-oriented
8. The methods of verbal learning are important because:
- (1) The use of standard methods for learning makes comparisons of result possible
 - (2) Rewards are not necessary here
 - (3) They minimize the effect of punishment
 - (4) Punishment has no effect on learning
9. A high positive transfer results when stimuli are similar and response are;
- (1) Identical
 - (2) Not identical
 - (3) Haphazard
 - (4) Equipotential
10. For Skinner, the basic issue is how reinforcement sustains and controls responding rather than:
- (1) Which stimulus evokes a response
 - (2) Which response is helpful
 - (3) Which stimulus can be generalized
 - (4) Which stimulus can be discriminated

11. In operant conditioning the strength of an operant response is usually measured in terms of frequency of lever pressing:
- (1) Per unit of time
 - (2) In every five minutes
 - (3) As a whole
 - (4) In a day
12. When two regions of life space interact with each other, it produce a/an:
- (1) Event
 - (2) Image
 - (3) Dream
 - (4) Idea
13. The system of Ego Brunswik is popularly known as :
- (1) Field theory
 - (2) Instinct theory
 - (3) Purposive behaviourism
 - (4) Probabilistic functionalism
14. A child has two alleles of every gene in his body, one from his mother and one from his father if the alleles from the both parents differ he said to be :
- (1) Heterozygous
 - (2) Homozygous
 - (3) An identical twin
 - (4) A Fraternal twin
15. The ability to perceive and understand a situation or incident from another persons point of view is called:
- (1) Projection
 - (2) Social Foresight
 - (3) Imagination
 - (4) Illusion
16. Read each of the following two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below :
- Assertion (A) :** In pre-conventional stage children understand morality on the basis of social customs and values.
- Reason (R) :** In pre-conventional stage, children make decisions based on whether they will be rewarded or punished.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by choosing from the codes given below :

List-I (Tools/Theory)	List-II (Features)
(a) Kelley's Personal Construct Theory	(i) 11 categories of scoring TAT
(b) Murray's TAT	(ii) 6 subcategories of needs and goals
(c) McClelland and Atkinson's measure of n-Ach	(iii) 20 needs
(d) Rotter's scale	(iv) One postulate and 11 corollaries
(1) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i	(2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	(4) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

18. Read each of the following two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your answer using the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : Projective techniques are difficult to standardize and norm.

Reason (R) : Projective techniques are not timed tests.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true
19. Match the items of List-I with the items of List-II. Select the correct answer from the answer codes given below:

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Theorist)
(A) Rational Functions	(i) Freud
(B) Impetus	(ii) Jung
(C) Masculine Protest	(iii) Adler
(D) Hyper competitiveness	(iv) Horney

Codes:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(1)	A-(i)	B-(ii)	C-(iii)	D-(iv)
(2)	A-(ii)	B-(i)	C-(iii)	D-(iv)
(3)	A-(iii)	B-(ii)	C-(iv)	D-(i)
(4)	A-(iv)	B-(iii)	C-(i)	D-(ii)

26. Who has classified conflicts into three different types from the topological point of view such as Approach-Avoidance, Approach-Approach and avoidance-avoidance:
- (1) Kurt Lewin (2) Sigmund Freud
(3) Alfred Adler (4) Eric Fromm
27. The painful tense state of an individual aroused on account of the indecisiveness in making a choice between two or more opposing or contradictory desires is called:
- (1) A stress (2) An incentive
(3) A conflict (4) A ritual
28. When a person does not allow himself to think of particular episode, it is:
- (1) Regression (2) Suppression
(3) Repression (4) Denial
29. The movement or shift from one status position to another in a given social space for system of stratification is known as:
- (1) Social mobility (2) Marginality
(3) Cultural hybrid (4) Group dynamics
30. The social behaviour that does not follow an organized pattern of convention and expectations is called
- (1) Mob behaviour (2) Crowd behaviour
(3) Collective Behaviour (4) Haphazard behaviour
31. The shared convictions about the pattern of behaviour that are appropriate or inappropriate for the members of the group are called:
- (1) Status (2) Roles (3) Norms (4) References
32. A university student leader once said that a way must be found to increase college spirit a social psychologist interpreted that the student leader was really talking about to look for a technique to change:
- (1) Group cohesiveness (2) Group attitude
(3) Group prejudice (4) Group jealousy
33. While dealing with hierarchy of needs, Maslow has kept self-actualization:
- (1) At the second position (2) At the top
(3) At the third position (4) At the last position

34. Projective techniques are not considered tests in true sense because there are:
 (1) No right or wrong answers (2) Only wrong answers
 (3) Only right answers (4) No right answers
35. E.P.P.S.(Edwards Personal Preference Schedule) was developed by Edwards who used:
 (1) Forced choice technique (2) Free choice technique
 (3) Multiple choice technique (4) Alternative choice technique
36. According to psychoanalytic theory, the sbre house of unconscious instincts is:
 (1) Ego (2) Id (3) Super ego (4) Id and ego
37. Which measure of central tendency can be computed by just having a look at the data
 (1) Crude mode (2) Median
 (3) Mean (4) None of these
38. The interval between the highest and the lowest score is popularly known as:
 (1) Range (2) S.D.
 (3) Quartile Deviation (Q) (4) Mean Deviation (A.D)
39. The formula for finding out AD from grouped data is:
 (1) $AD = \sum |X| / N$ (2) $AD = \sum |fx| / N$
 (3) $AD = \sum |\sum x| / N$ (4) $AD = \sum |\sum x| / x$
40. The theories that emphasize how people subjectively understand, interpret and experience the world are known as:
 (1) Consonance theories (2) Dissonance Theories
 (3) Learning theories (4) Cognitive theories
41. The name given to the cone pigments is:
 (A) Idopsin (B) Bipolar cells
 (B) Ganglian cells (D) Rhodopsin
42. The presence of some of the sexual characteristics or reproductive systems of both males and females in one person is known:
 (1) Hermaphroditism (2) XXY males
 (3) Klinefelter's syndrome (4) Turner syndrome

- 43.** The adrenal glands are located:
- (1) At the either side of the “Adam’s Apple”
 - (2) At the upper end of the kidneys
 - (3) Inside the brain
 - (4) Inside the sex organ
- 44.** Stress is experienced when:
- (1) Internal homeostatic balance is disrupted
 - (2) There is injury or treaty of injury
 - (3) There is frustration
 - (4) All the above
- 45.** A person is sometimes extremely boastful and sometimes self -effacing: some-
times sociable and sometimes seclusive, he belongs to the personality type:
- (1) Ambivert
 - (2) Introvert
 - (2) Extrovert
 - (4) Mesomorph
- 46.** Hallucination mostly occurs in people suffering from
- (1) Mania
 - (2) Schizophrenia
 - (3) Depression
 - (4) Malaria
- 47.** Our bad habits like nail biting, bed wetting, moving the leg all the while, various
ticks and mannerisms, thumb sucking, smoking, alcoholism, breast feeding in
case of older children and irrelevant fears can be with drawn by
- (1) Higher-Order Conditioning
 - (2) Spontaneous Recovery
 - (3) Negative Conditioning
 - (4) Experimental Neurosis
- 48.** Who coined the concept of higher order conditioning?
- (1) Pavlov
 - (2) Thorndike
 - (3) Watson
 - (4) Hull
- 49.** A branch of “Special Psychology” which examines the mental development of
the blind and people with poor eyesight is called
- (1) Tropisms
 - (2) Typhopsychology
 - (3) Abnormal Psychology
 - (4) Clinical Psychology
- 50.** E.L. Thorndike was a
- (1) S-S. Theorist
 - (2) S-R. Theorist
 - (3) S-P. Theorist
 - (4) S-N Theorist

51. According to Jean Piaget, egocentrism is a major hindrance to :
- (1) Memory (2) Cognitive Development
(3) Learning (4) Creativity
52. Studies indicated that the hypothalamus contains cells (glucoreceptore) sensitive to the rate of which
- (1) Glucose passes through them (2) Glucose stimulates them
(3) Glucose inhibits them (4) Glucose both stimulates and inhibits them
53. At birth, the neonate has
- (1) Specific emotions (2) No emotional experience
(3) No feeling (4) No specific emotion
54. Jean Piaget has introduced
- (1) Sensory motor stage theory (2) Hierarchical theory
(3) Seven factor theory (4) General factor theory
55. The direct explanation of the risky shift rests on the phenomenon of
- (1) Diffusion of responsibility (2) Division of responsibility
(3) Sharing of responsibility (4) Shifting of responsibility
56. The approach which has its roots in Gestalt Psychology is popularly known as
- (1) Wholistic Approach
(2) Stimulus–Response–Behaviouristic Approach
(3) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
(4) Cognitive Approach
57. When the data are too scattered to justify the computation of a more precise measure of variability, we generally use
- (1) S.D. (2) Range
(3) A.D. (4) Quartile Deviation
58. The most popular and widely used objective test of personality is
- (1) MMP1 (2) MP1
(3) CAT (4) None of these
59. Who believed that the universality of the collective unconscious could be accounted for by evolutionary theory, through the similarity of brain structure evident in all human races
- (1) Freud (2) Jung (3) Horney (4) None of these

60. The terms “delinquency” and “crime” are legal ones and the meaning of these terms:
- (1) Vary from country to country
 - (2) Are similar
 - (3) Are different in different groups and tribes
 - (4) Are ambiguous
61. Bem’s theory of self-perception provides the best explanation when behaviour is only slightly discrepant from
- (1) Existing attitudes
 - (2) Future attitudes
 - (3) Positive attitudes
 - (4) Negative attitudes
62. Out of the following which is not a theory of illusion
- (1) The eye-movement theory
 - (2) The Empathy theory
 - (3) The Confusion theory
 - (4) Volley theory
63. Dreams represent demands or wishes stemming from the
- (1) Unconscious
 - (2) Conscious
 - (3) Preconscious
 - (4) Death Instinct
64. Chronic conflict within the child is said to be the main cause of
- (1) Ensuresis
 - (2) Psychosis
 - (3) Neurosis
 - (4) Epilepsy
65. As the frequency (number of cycles per second) decreases, the pitch of sound
- (1) Decreases
 - (2) Increases
 - (3) Remains same
 - (4) Cannot be said
66. As motivation is closely related to effort, the emotion is related to
- (1) Arousal
 - (2) Instinct
 - (3) Displacement behaviour
 - (4) Conflict
67. In programmed learning, the materials are arranged in terms of
- (1) Graded difficulty level
 - (2) Graded discrimination level
 - (3) Graded duration level
 - (4) Graded distraction level
68. Which drive, according to Freud subserves the organic needs of nutrition and self -preservation?

- (1) Unconscious drive (2) Superego drive
 (3) Ego drive (4) Conscious drive
- 69.** Suppose in a hypothetical study, the experimental group made a score of 100 while the performance of the control group on the same transfer task was 80, what is the percentage of transfer?
 (1) 60 (2) 50 (3) 75 (4) 25
- 70.** Gestalt Psychologists held that learning occurs by
 (1) Trial and Error (2) Insight
 (3) Intuition (4) Imitation
- 71.** The persons suffering from migraine headache generally bear
 (1) Inflexible Personality (2) Flexible Personality
 (3) Dynamic Personality (4) Static Personality
- 72.** The theory of "Psychosexual development of children" was advanced by :
 (1) Carl Jung (2) Alfred Adler
 (3) Otto Rank (4) Sigmund Freud
- 73.** What makes psychology different from other behavioural sciences is
 (1) Its exclusive interest in behaviour
 (2) Its focus on individuals
 (3) Its interest in behaviour and focus on individuals
 (4) None of the above
- 74.** Which is characterised by selecting participants only on the basis of their availability?
 (1) Quota Sampling (2) Opportunity sampling
 (3) Stratified sampling (4) Random sampling
- 75.** Which one of the following significance levels is most rigorous?
 (1) .05 (2) .02 (3) .01 (4) .005
- 76.** A test score that has not been converted into a form permitting comparison with scores from other tests is known as a
 (1) Stanine score (2) Percentile score
 (3) Raw score (4) Quartile score
- 77.** What produces the hormone insulin?
 (1) Kidney (2) Thyroid gland
 (3) Pancreas (4) Hypothalamus

78. In the centre of the brain stem, running from the medulla up to the midbrain there is a complex region containing many clumps of neurons and a number of nerve fibres called
- (1) Pons (2) Midbrain
(3) Reticular formation (4) Cerebellum
79. The parts of the body that are capable of reacting to sexual stimuli are called
- (1) Erotogenic Zones (2) Abnormal Zones
(3) Sensitive Zones (4) Secular Zones
80. Research has related which of the following to maternal stress during pregnancy?
- (1) Foetal activity (2) Reduced IQ
(3) Personality instability (4) Manic-depression
81. Attribution is the process through which we observe other's behaviour and then inferor decide about their
- (1) Motive and intent ions (2) Reasoning processes
(3) Maturation processes (4) None of the above
82. As a person views a picture one way, he sees creators. When he turns it at 180 degrees, the creators become bumps. The perceptual phenomena is due to
- (1) Linear perspective (2) Convergence
(3) Texture (4) Light and shadow
83. The external ear collects energy and it travels through a duct called the _____ to the eardrum.
- (1) Eustachian tube (2) Semicircular canal
(3) Auditory canal (4) Lateral semicircular canal
84. In the skinner-box experiments, it has been found that, compared with animals receiving normal extinction trials, animals receiving punishment during extinction trials exhibit
- (1) Fewer total responses prior to complete extinction
(2) More total responses prior to complete extinction
(3) The same total number of responses prior to extinction
(4) Retroactive inhibition

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I

(A) Omission Training

(B) Punishment

(C) Negative Reinforcement

(D) Positive Reinforcement

List II

1. Application of undesirable (aversive) stimulus

2. Removal or postponement of undesirable (aversive stimulus)

3. Removal of desirable (appetitive) stimulus

4. Application of desirable (appetitive) stimulus

Codes

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4

(2) A-2 B-1 C-3 D-4

(3) A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4

(4) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1

86. Which theory suggests the people in groups become less conservative because any negative consequences for the decision are shared by the group member?

(1) Distraction theory

(2) Conflict theory

(3) Evaluation apprehension theory

(4) The theory of diffusion of responsibility

87. **Assertion (A)** : Material- induced organisation requires no psychological process because the organisation is in the material.

Reason (R) : The process of organisation detects or imposes the structure of the material.

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(2) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

(3) A is true but R is false

(4) A is false but R is true

88. The unconscious thought processes involved in creative thinking are worked out during the period of

(1) Incubation

(2) Preparation

(3) Illumination

(4) Evaluation

89. One of the early proponents of the idea that thinking is nothing more than language behaviour was
- (1) Skinner (2) Pavlov
(3) James (4) John B. Watson
90. Determining a rule of structure from incomplete evidence and then identifying items that fulfill the rule would be a demonstration of
- (1) Interpolation (2) Extrapolation
(3) Interposition (4) Structuring
91. The CAVD test consists of four parts namely, sentence completion, arithmetical reasoning, vocabulary and
- (1) Memory (2) Abstract thinking
(3) Following directions (4) None of the above
92. **Assertion (A)** : Sternberg's theory of intelligence is called triarchic theory of intelligence.
Reason (R) : His componential sub-theory is supplemented by a contextual sub-theory and a two-facet sub-theory.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
93. AFQT has been used to screen personnel for the
- (1) Private sector (2) Public sector
(3) Armed services (4) Air force services
94. Those goals which the individual approaches or tries to reach are
- (1) Positive goals (2) Negative goals
(3) Sexual goals (4) Physiological goals
95. Which one of the following terms is most aptly defined by the words "how behaviour gets started, is energised, is sustained, is directed"?
- (1) Emotion (2) Motivation
(3) Achievement need (4) Aspiration
96. Animals with damage to the _____ hypothalamus would not eat or drink and eventually die of starvation unless given special care.

- (1) Primary (2) Lateral
(3) Ventromedial (4) None of these

97. The 16 PF scale is based on the work of

- (1) H.J. Eysenck (2) Gordon Allport
(3) Sheldon (4) R.B. Cattell

98. One way to assess personality is to match the pattern of a person's responses with patterns of answers given by groups of people with known characteristics. These tests have

- (1) No validity (2) Empirical validity
(3) Little validity (4) Consistency

99. To develop his theory, _____ used a kind of steam-shovel approach to personality assessment.

- (1) Freud (2) Eysenck
(3) Skinner (4) None of these

100. Latin word 'frustra', which means _____ is the source word for frustration.

- (1) Collision of motives (2) Higher order
(3) In vain (4) Getting at the source

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	3	3	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	4
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	2	1	2	1
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	1
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	4	3	3	3	1	4	1	4	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	3	2	3

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-II

- 1.(3) Motion sickness, also known as kinetosis and travel sickness, is a condition in which a disagreement exists between visually perceived movement and the vestibular system's sense of movement. Depending on the cause, it can also be referred to as seasickness, car sickness, simulation sickness or airsickness. Dizziness, fatigue, and nausea are the most common symptoms of motion sickness.
- 2.(3) Iconic memory is the visual sensory memory (SM) register pertaining to the visual domain and a fast-decaying store of visual information. It is a component of the visual memory system which also includes visual short-term memory (VSTM) and long-term memory (LTM). Iconic memory is described as a very brief (<1000 ms), pre-categorical, high capacity memory store. It contributes to VSTM by providing a coherent representation of our entire visual perception for a very brief period of time. Iconic memory assists in accounting for phenomena such as change blindness and continuity of experience during saccades.
- 3.(4)
- 4.(3) Performance appraisal methods :
Graphic Rating Scale. This method lists a set of performance factors such as job

knowledge, work quality, cooperation that the supervisor uses to rate employee performance using an incremental scale.

Behaviorally Anchored Rating Scales (BARS). BARS combine elements from critical incident and graphic rating scale approaches. The supervisor rates employees according to items on a numerical scale.

In group rank ordering the supervisor places employees into a particular classification such as "top one-fifth" and "second one-fifth". If a supervisor has ten employees, only two could be in the top fifth, and two must be assigned to the bottom fifth. In individual ranking the supervisor lists employees from highest to lowest. The difference between the top two employees is assumed equivalent to the difference between the bottom two employees.

5.(2) Classical Conditioning

First described by Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist

Involves placing a neutral signal before a reflex .

Focuses on involuntary, automatic behaviors.

Operant Conditioning

First described by B. F. Skinner, an American psychologist

Involves applying reinforcement or punishment after a behavior

Focuses on strengthening or weakening voluntary behaviors

6.(4) The most important school of psychology which has contributed a lot toward perception is Gestalt psychology.

7.(1) Mowerer's two- factor theory takes into consideration the fact that some conditioning do not require reward and some do.

8.(1) The methods of verbal learning are important because the use of standard methods for learning makes comparisons of result possible.

9.(1) A high positive transfer results when stimuli are similar and response are identical.

10.(1) For Skinner, the basic issue is how reinforcement sustains and controls responding rather than which stimulus evokes a response.

11.(1) In operant conditioning the strength of an operant response is usually measured in terms of frequency of lever pressing per unit of time.

- 12.(3)** When two regions of life space interact with each other, it produce a dream.
- 13.(1)** The system of Ego Brunswik is popularly known as field theory.
- 14.(1)** A child has two alleles of every gene in his body, one from his mother and one from his father if the alleles from the both parents differ he said to be heterozygous.
- 15.(2)** The ability to perceive and understand a situation or incident from another persons point of view is called social foresight.
- 16.(4)** The pre-conventional level of moral reasoning is especially common in children, although adults can also exhibit this level of reasoning. Reasoners at this level judge the morality of an action by its direct consequences. The pre-conventional level consists of the first and second stages of moral development and is solely concerned with the self in an egocentric manner. A child with pre-conventional morality has not yet adopted or internalized society's conventions regarding what is right or wrong but instead focuses largely on external consequences that certain actions may bring. In Stage one (obedience and punishment driven), individuals focus on the direct consequences of their actions on themselves. Stage two (self-interest driven) expresses the "what's in it for me" position, in which right behavior is defined by whatever the individual believes to be in their best interest but understood in a narrow way which does not consider one's reputation or relationships to groups of people.
- 17.(4)** Kelly expressed his theory in one basic postulate and 11 supporting corollaries. The basic postulate assumes that human behavior is shaped by the way people anticipate the future. The 11 supporting corollaries can all be inferred from this basic postulate. In the 1930's a personality theorist at Harvard by the name of Henry Murray presented a list of over 20 needs that he believed constituted basic personality traits. Three of Murray's Psychogenic Needs have been the focus of considerable research: The Need for Power (nPow), Affiliation (n(nAff) and Achievement (nAch). In personality psychology, locus of control refers to the extent to which individuals believe they can control events affecting them. Understanding of the concept

was developed by Julian B. Rotter in 1954.

The most widely used questionnaire to measure locus of control is the 23-item (plus six filler items), forced-choice scale of Rotter (1966).

18.(2) In psychology, a projective test is a personality test designed to let a person respond to ambiguous stimuli, presumably revealing hidden emotions and internal conflicts projected by the person into the test. This is sometimes contrasted with a so-called "objective test" or "self-report test" in which responses are analyzed according to a presumed universal standard.

From the perspective of statistical validity, psychometrics and positivism, criticisms of projective tests, and depth psychology tests, usually include the well-known discrepancy between statistical validity and clinical validity.

In the case of clinical use, they rely heavily on clinical judgment, lack statistical reliability and statistical validity and many have no standardized criteria to which results may be compared.

The absence of standardization or norms make it difficult to compare the results of validity and reliability research across studies.

In addition to their weaknesses in terms of reliability and validation, projective tests also require more time and skill to administer than more objective testing methods.

19.(2)

20.(4) Job design (also referred to as work design or task design) is a core function of [human resource management] and it is related to the specification of contents, methods and relationship of jobs in order to satisfy technological and organizational requirements as well as the social and personal requirements of the job holder. The aim of a job design is to improve job satisfaction, to improve throughput, to improve quality and to reduce employee problems (e.g., grievances, absenteeism).

Techniques of Job design are : Job enlargement, Job enrichment and Job rotation.

21.(3) The focal objects for the developing child's energy serves to define five main stages of psychological development:

oral (0-18 months)

anal (18 months - 3 1/2 years)

phallic (3 1/2 years - 6 years)

latency (6 years - puberty)

genital (puberty - adulthood)

- 22.(4)** Prior to Mendel's work, it was thought that heredity was transmitted from parents to offsprings by Blood.
- 23.(2)** Perception without sensory stimulus is called Hallucination.
- 24.(1)** "It is not a different process, it is just attention to irrelevant stimuli that are not a part of the main assigned task" then It is distraction.
- 25.(3)** "The individual may try to be the self his mother expects, the self his father expects, the self other people expect, the real self he thinks he should be conflicts among these subselves may make choices and decisions both difficult and anxiety amusing and vacillation in decision and various neurotic manifestations" Which type of conflict coleman (1981) .Explains through the above example In-trapsychic conflict.
- 26.(1)** Kurt Lewin has classified conflicts into three different types from the topological point of view such as Approach-Avoidance, Approach-Approach and avoidance-avoidance.
- 27.(3)** The painful tense state of an individual aroused on account of the indecisiveness in making a choice between two or more opposing or contradictory desires is called a conflict.
- 28.(2)** When a person does not allow himself to think of particular episode, it is suppression.
- 29.(1)** The movement or shift from one status position to another in a given social space for system of stratification is known as social mobility.
- 30.(3)** The social behaviour that does not follow an organized pattern of convention and expectations is called Collective Behaviour.
- 31.(3)** The shared convictions about the pattern of behaviour that are appropriate or inappropriate for the members of the group are called norms.
- 32.(1)** A university student leader once said that away must be found to increase college spirit a social psychologist interpreted that the student leader was really talking about to look for a technique to change group cohesiveness.

- 33.(2)** While dealing with hierarchy of needs, Maslow has kept self -actualization at the top.
- 34.(1)** Projective techniques are not considered tests in true sense because there are no right or wrong answers.
- 35.(1)** E.P.P.S.(Edwards Personal Preference Schedule) was developed by Edwards who used forced choice technique.
- 36.(2)** According to psychoanalytic theory, the store house of unconscious instincts is Id.
- 37.(1)** Crude mode measure of central tendency can be computed by just having a look at the data.
- 38.(1)** The interval between the highest and the lowest score is popularly known as range.
- 39(2)** The formula for finding out AD from grouped data is:
- 40.(4)** The theories that emphasize how people subjectively understand, interpret and experience the world are known as cognitive theories.
- 41.(1)** The name given to the cone pigments is Iodopsin.
- 42.(1)** The presence of some of the sexual characteristics or reproductive systems of both males and females in one person is known Hermaphroditism.
- 43.(2)** The adrenal glands are located at the upper end of the kidneys.
- 44.(4)** Stress is experienced when internal homeostatic balance is disrupted, there is injury or treaty of injury and there is frustration.
- 45.(1)** A person is sometimes extremely boastful and sometimes self -effacing: sometimes sociable and sometimes seclusive, he belongs to the Ambivert personality type.
- 46.(2)** Hallucination mostly occurs in people suffering from schizophrenia.
- 47.(3)** Our bad habits like nail biting, bed wetting, moving the leg all the while, various ticks and mannerisms, thumb sucking, smoking, alcoholism, breast feeding in case of older children and irrelevant fears can be withdrawn by negative conditioning.
- 48.(1)** Pavlov coined the concept of higher order conditioning.
- 49.(2)** A branch of "Special Psychology" which examines the mental development of the blind and people with poor eyesight is called typhopsychology.

- 50.(2)** E.L. Thorndjke w as a S-R. theorist.
- 51.(2)** According to Jean Piaget, egocentrism is a major hindrance to cognitive development.
- 52.(1)** Studies indicated that the hypothalamus contains cells (glucoreceptore) sensitive to the rate of which glucose passes through them.
- 53.(4)** At birth, the neonate has no specific emotion.
- 54.(1)** Jean Piaget has introduced sensory motor stage theory.
- 55.(1)** The direct explanation of the risky shift, rests on the phenomenon of diffusion of responsibility.
- 56.(4)** The approach which has its roots in Gestalt Psychology is popularly known as cognitive approach.
- 57.(2)** When the data are too scattered to justify the computation of a more precise measure of variability, we generally use .
- 58.(1)** The most popular and widely used objective test of personality is MMP1.
- 59.(2)** Jung believed that the universality of the collective unconscious could be accounted for by evolutionary theory, through the similarity of brain structure evident in all human races.
- 60.(1)** The terms “delinquency” and “crime” are legal ones and the meaning of these terms is to vary from country to country.
- 61.(1)** Bem’s theory of self-perception provides the best explanation when behaviour is only slightly discrepant from existing attitudes.
- 62.(4)** Volley theory is not a theory of illusion.
- 63.(1)** Dreams represent demands or wishes stemming from the unconscious.
- 64.(1)** Chronic conflict within the child is said to be the main cause of enuresis.
- 65.(1)** As the frequency (number of cycles per second) decreases, the pitch of sound decreases.
- 66.(1)** As motivation is closely related to effort, the emotion is related to arousal.
- 67.(1)** In programmed learning, the materials are arranged in terms of graded difficulty level.
- 68.(3)** According to Freud, ego drive subserves the organic needs of nutrition and self-preservation.

- 69.(4)** Suppose in a hypothetical study, the experimental group made a score of 100 while the performance of the control group on the same transfer task was 80, the percentage of transfer was 25.
- 70.(2)** Gestalt Psychologists held that learning occurs by insight.
- 71.(1)** The persons suffering from migraine headache generally bear inflexible personality.
- 72.(4)** The theory of “Psychosexual development of children” was advanced by Sigmund Freud.
- 73.(3)** Psychology’s interest is in behaviour and its focus on individuals makes it different from other behavioural sciences.
- 74.(2)** Opportunity sampling is characterised by selecting participants only on the basis of their availability.
- 75.(4)** .005 is the significant level in most rigorous.
- 76.(3)** A test score that has not been converted into a form permitting comparison with scores from other tests is known as a raw score.
- 77.(3)** Pancreas produces the hormone insulin.
- 78.(3)** In the centre of the brain stem, running from the medulla up to the midbrain there is a complex region containing many clumps of neurons and a number of nerve fibres called reticular formation.
- 79.(1)** The parts of the body that are capable of reacting to sexual stimuli are called Erotogetic Zones.
- 80.(1)** Research has related foetal activity to maternal stress during pregnancy.
- 81.(1)** Attribution is the process through which we observe other’s behaviour and then infer and decide about their motive and intentions.
- 82.(4)** As a person views a picture one way, he sees creators. When he turns it at 180 degrees, the creators become bumps. The perceptual phenomena is due to light and shadow.
- 83.(3)** The external ear collects energy and it travels through a duct called the auditory canal to the eardrum.
- 84.(3)** In the skinner-box experiments, it has been found that, compared with animals receiving normal extinction trials, animals receiving punishment during extinction trials exhibit the same total number of responses prior to extinction.

85.(3) Correct match is given below :-

List I

Omission Training
Punishment
Negative Reinforcement
Positive Reinforcement

List II

Removal of desirable (appetitive) stimulus
Application of undesirable (aversive) stimulus
Removal or postponement of undesirable (aversive) stimulus
Application of desirable (appetitive) stimulus

86.(1) Distraction theory suggests the people in groups become less conservative because any negative consequences for the decision are shared by the group member.

87.(4) A is false but R is true.

88.(1) The unconscious thought processes involved in creative thinking are worked out during the period of incubation.

89.(4) One of the early proponents of the idea that thinking is nothing more than language behaviour was of John B. Watson.

90.(2) Determining a rule of structure from incomplete evidence and then identifying items that fulfill the rule would be a demonstration of extrapolation.

91.(3) The CAVD test consists of four parts namely, sentence completion, arithmetical reasoning, vocabulary and following directions.

92.(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

93.(3) AFQT has been used to screen personnel for the armed services.

94.(1) Those goals which the individual approaches or tries to reach are positive goals.

95.(2) The term motivation is most aptly defined by the words "how behaviour gets started, is energised, is sustained, is directed".

96.(2) Animals with damage to the lateral hypothalamus would not eat or drink and eventually die of starvation unless given special care.

97.(4) The 16 PF scale is based on the work of R.B. Cattell.

98.(3) One way to assess personality is to match the pattern of a person's responses with patterns of answers given by groups of people with known characteristics. These tests have little validity.

99.(2) To develop his theory, Eysenck used a kind of steam-shovel approach to personality assessment.

100.(3) Latin word 'frustra', which means in vain, is the source word for frustration.

VPM CLASSES