1. Research suggests that consolidation of memories depends on activity in the:
   A) corpus callosum
   B) cerebellum
   C) prefrontal cortex
   D) medial temporal lobe

2. Niyama is said to be:
   A) Rules for healthy personality
   B) One among the three parts of breath
   C) One among the eight limbs of yoga
   D) One among the five personal disciplines of dharma

3. The art of establishing trust, respect and cooperation in a relationship is referred to as
   A) personal distance
   B) continuation behaviour
   C) use of humour
   D) rapport

4. According to Piaget changes in schemes occur due to the following processes
   1. Organisation
   2. Circular reaction
   3. Adaptation
   4. Mental representation

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

5. Daya does not want to attend school trips, but her teacher has asked her not to miss it. She decides to lie that she has an important family function on that day. However, she find it uncomfortable. Daya is experiencing------.
   A) Double avoidance conflict
   B) Double approach conflict
   C) Approach-avoidance conflict
   D) Double approach double avoidance conflict

6. A person rattles the box of dog's biscuits before giving the biscuit to dog. As the person rattles the box the dog begins to salivate. Thus, rattling of box is -----and the salivation of dog is a kind of ------.
   A) CS, CR
   B) CS, UCR
   C) UCS, CR
   D) UCS, UCR

7. Hunger is caused by:
   1. Expectation of food
   2. Deficiency of energy
   3. Homeostatic disturbance
   4. Deficiency of oxygen

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

8. If two groups are administered the same test with a time gap of eight weeks, we would be able to compute
   A) Test-retest reliability
   B) Parallel form reliability
   C) Interscorer reliability
   D) None of the above reliabilities can be computed

9. Assertion (A): Measures of central tendency represent the most typical score of a frequency distribution

   Reason (R): One way to sum up numerical data is to find out some central number around which all the others seem to fall

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

10. A researcher wants to find out how stimulus complexity and stimulus contrast (light/dark variation) affect infant's attention to stimuli. The IV and DV in this research are:
    A) IV- Stimulus complexity & DV- Length of time spent staring at the stimuli and stimulus contrast
    B) IV- Stimulus contrast & DV- Length of time spent staring at the stimuli and Stimulus complexity
    C) IV- Length of time spent staring at the stimuli & DV- Stimulus complexity and stimulus contrast
    D) IV- Stimulus complexity and stimulus contrast & DV- Length of time spent staring at the stimuli

11. Match List-I (Research methods) with List –II (Research questions)

List-I	List –II
a.Survey	1. Do troops of baboons display territoriality-that is, do they mark off an area as their own and defend it from intrusion by other baboons?
b.Experiment	2. Are people's attitudes about nuclear disarmament related to their social class or education?
c.Naturalistic observation	3. Can the presence of food-related cues cause an increase in the amount of food that people eat?
d.Case study	4. Do people suffer from anxiety disorders share similar early childhood experiences?

    A) a -2, b - 1, c - 3, d – 4   B) a -3, b -1, c-2, d - 4
    C) a - 3, b - 4, c - 2, d – 1   D) a -2, b -3, c -1,d - 4

12. Researchers have found a substantial positive correlation between youngsters, self-esteem and their academic achievement (measured by grades in school). Which are the acceptable conclusions based on this correlation.
    1. High self-esteem causes high academic achievement.
    2. There is an association between self-esteem and academic achievement.
    3. High ability causes both high self-esteem and high academic achievement.
    4. Youngsters who score low in self-esteem tend to get low grades, and those who score high in self-esteem tend to get high grades.

    A) 1, 2 and 3only are correct   B) 1 and 4 only are correct
    C) 1, 2 and 4 only are correct   D) 2, 3 and 4 only are correct

13. ------ validity is our ability to predict some outcome or estimate the existence of some current condition.
    A) Content   B) Construct
    C) Concurrent   D) Criterion-related

14. ------ scales are developed on ad hoc basis and are designed largely through the researcher's own subjective selection of items.
    A) summated   B) consensus   C) differential   D) arbitrary

15. Cumulative scale is also known as:
    A) summated scale   B) scalogram analysis
    C) multidimensional scale   D) arbitrary scale

16. Research in Psychology primarily aims to understand the effect of
    A) Dependent variable on Independent variable
    B) Independent variable on Dependent variable
    C) Dependent variable on Extraneous variable
    D) Extraneous variable on Experimental control

17. A T-group or training group is also referred to as
    A) Diversity training group   B) Behaviour modelling group
    C) Interpersonal training group   D) Sensitivity-training group

18. ---------- states that nearly all reasoning and decision making takes place in the presence of some uncertainty
    A) Filter theory   B) Signal detection theory
    C) Gestalt law   D) Weber's law

19. The concept of introspection is associated with:
    A) Gestalt psychology   B) Psychoanalysis
    C) Functionalism   D) Structuralism

20. S-O-R concept is developed as a criticism to S-R concept by:
    A) Skinner   B) Pavlov   C) Wundt   D) Woodworth

21. Principles of Psychology, the first widely used Psychology textbook in 1890 is authored by:
    A) John B Watson   B) William James
    C) Wilhelm Wundt   D) G Stanley Hall

22. An illusion in which a line disappears at an angle behind a solid figure, reappearing at the other side-at what seems to be the incorrect position:
    A) Poggendorff illusion   B) Ames room
    C) Impossible trident   D) Blivet

23. Match List-I (Principal contributors) with List –II (Subject matter) and choose the answer from the codes given below:

List-I   List –II
a. David Buss   1. Physiological bases of behaviour in humans and animals
b. James Olds   2. Unconscious determinants of behaviour
c. Herbert Simon   3. Evolutionary bases of behaviour in humans and animals
d. Alfred Adler   4. Thoughts; mental processes

A)   a -4, b -3, c -1, d -2   B)   a -3, b- 1, c -4, d- 2
C)   a -3, b- 4, c- 2, d –1   D)   a -1, b -3, c- 4, d -2

24. A researcher is interested in how heart rate and blood pressure are affected by viewing a violent film sequence as opposed to a nonviolent film sequence. The IV and DV in this research are:
A)   IV- Heart rate & DV- Film violence and blood pressure
B)   IV- Film violence & DV- Heart rate and blood pressure
C)   IV- Film violence and heart rate & DV- Blood pressure
D)   IV- Heart rate and blood pressure & DV- Film violence

25. Assertion (A): Everyday people face situations wherein they have to choose one alternative to the exclusion of others and they make use of the concurrent schedules of reinforcement effectively.
Reason (R):   The matching law suggests that we choose between response alternatives in such a way so as to maximise the reinforcement we receive from the chose alternative.

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

26. 'The Mentality of Apes' is authored by:
A)   B F Skinner   B)   Kurt Koffka
C)   Wolfgang Kohler   D)   Konrad Lorenz

27. Attitude formation and personality development can be best learnt through:
A)   Operant conditioning   B)   Latent learning
C)   Insight learning   D)   Imitation

28. Rehearsal buffer is related to --- memory.
A)   Short term   B)   Long term
C)   Semantic   D)   Episodic

29. Learning a foreign language vocabulary list is usually done through:
A)   Imagery   B)   Paired associate technique
C)   Serial learning   D)   Massed vs Spaced learning

30. An item to be remembered is given a "tag" at the time it is encoded for storage at an appropriate place, or "address", in long-term memory is known as:
A) Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
B) Information-processing model
C) Two- factor theory
D) Generation-recognition theory

31. A character in an old movie was a street person who wore aluminum foil on his head to protect his brain from the thought-controlling rays of the government. This is an example of:
A) persecution   B) reference   C) influence   D) grandeur

32. Overlearning:
1. refers to continued rehearsal of material after the point of apparent mastery
2. promotes improved recall
3. should not be done, since it leads to increased interference
4. enhances performance on an exam that occurs within a week

A) 2 and 3 only are correct   B) 1, 2 and 4 only are correct
C) 1, 2 and 3 only are correct   D) 3 and 4 only are correct

33. Diana memorized her shopping list. When she got into the store, however, she found she had forgotten many of the items from the middle of the list. This is an example of:
A) inappropriate encoding   B) retrograde amnesia
C) proactive interference   D) the serial-position effect

34. Assertion (A): Trait psychology of Eysenck rests on a body of psychobiological research
Reason (R): Extraverts need more stimulation to reach the same level of arousal as introverts

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

35. Arrange the following events of the process of memory in order of their occurrence.
1. Sprouting   2. Formation of cell assembly
3. Consolidation   4. Reverberation   5. Long-term potentiation

A) 2,3,1,4,5   B) 1,2,3,5,4   C) 4,1,2,3,5   D) 2,4,5,1,3

36. Assertion (A): In case of anxiety disorder, people become inclined to make negative evaluation of themselves, their world and their future.
Reason (R): People acquire a relatively stable set of cognitive structures or schemes that contain dysfunctional beliefs.

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

37. Match List-I (Coping strategies) with List –II (Scenarios)

List-I	List –II
a. Confrontive coping	1. Leena was disappointed that she did not get the job, but she concluded that the knowledge she gained from the application and interview process was very beneficial.
b. Distancing	2. Faced with the low productivity and mounting financial losses, the factory manager bluntly told all his workers, "You people had better start getting more work done in less time, or you will be looking for jobs elsewhere."
c. Escape- avoidance	3. Whenever Dr Asna has a particularly hectic and stressful shift in the emergency room, she finds herself making jokes and facetious remarks to other staff members.
d. Positive reappraisal	4. Kiran's job as a public defender is filled with long days and little thanks. To take his mind off his job, Kiran jogs every day.

A)   a- 2, b -3, c -1, d – 4   B)   a - 2, b -3,c- 4, d -1
C)   a- 4, b -3, c - 1, d- 2   D)   a -1, b -3, c -4, d - 2

38. Ever since going through a very painful divorce, Ayesha has experienced a number of terrifying "spells" that seem to come out of nowhere. Her heart suddenly starts to pound, she begins to sweat and tremble, and she has trouble breathing. Choose the type of anxiety disorder Ayesha is experiencing among the following.
A)   Specific phobia
B)   Generalized anxiety disorder
C)   Posttraumatic stress disorder
D)   Panic disorder

39. 7-year-old Reshmi prefers to play with girls and does not like playing with boys very much, Reshmi is probably in the ------ stage of sexual development.
A)   Anal   B)   Phallic   C)   Latency   D)   Genital

40. Every time 4-year-old Aaron touches his genitals, his parents call him a "dirty little boy" and slap his hands. According to Freud, Aaron's frustration may result in an unresolved developmental conflict called -------.
A)   Identification   B)   Fixation
C)   Sublimation   D)   Denial

41. Surface traits are to source traits as:
A)   Aggression is to violent behaviour
B)   Friendly is to extraversion
C)   Conscientiousness is to personality
D)   Relaxed is to tense

42. Selin took the same personality test twice within three months. She obtained very different results each time. Which test did she most likely take?
A)   MMPI   B)   16 PF   C)   TAT   D)   CPI

43. Your next-door neighbour is a shy, boring and well-mannered French teacher. When you sign up for sky-diving class, you are astonished to discover that he is one of the instructors. This indicates:
A)   Fundamental attribution error
B)   Social categorization
C)   Self-serving bias
D)   Implicit personality theory

44. Assertion A):   Teacher is effective, when her students had good achievement/score well in the examination.
Reason (R):   The teacher does not practise/give corporeal punishment to her students.

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

45. Given below are the three types of psychological investigations
1. Field experiments   2. Laboratory experiments
3. Ex post facto field studies
If the above investigations are arranged in descending order in terms of researcher's ability to control secondary variance, the typical order will be:

A)   2,1,3   B)   3,1,2   C)   2,3,1   D)   3,2,1

46. Govind thinks that football is a great all-around sport and desperately wants to make the football team. For the first few weeks he trains hard every day. Gradually, however, he starts missing practise sessions, and on the day of the try outs he oversleeps, performs poorly, and gets cut in the first round. Govind says, "Football is s-o-o boring. I'd much rather be on the basketball team". Which of the following concepts is being illustrated here?
A)   Cognitive dissonance   B)   Stereotyping
C)   In-group bias   D)   Out-group homogeneity

47. In an introductory anthropology class, students begin to groan and laugh as they watch a film showing members of a remote tribe eating head lice, grubs and iguanas. "How repulsive", remarked one-gum chewing student. "Those poor savages are really ignorant and uncivilized," another student agreed, as he put a pinch of chewing tobacco in his mouth. Which of the following social psychological concepts is being applied here?
A)   In-group bias   B)   Ethnocentrism
C)   Out-group homogeneity   D)   Stereotyping

48. According to Stanley Milgram, which of the following statements helps explain the teachers' willingness to deliver progressively stronger shocks to the learner in the original obedience experiment?
    A) The average person is willing to blame an authority figure for his or her own behaviour
    B) The experimenter warned the teachers that they would be severely punished if they disobeyed his orders
    C) The teachers were physically and psychologically separated from the learner
    D) The teachers were selected on the basis of their willingness to inflict pain in the name of scientific research.

49. Conformity and obedience research suggest that:
    A) People are more likely to conform or obey if they observe someone else who is defiant in the situation
    B) Only on rare occasions does someone resist group or authority pressure
    C) People are innately predisposed to be cruel and aggressive
    D) Extroverted people are most likely to resist group or authority pressure

50. Match List-I (Psychological characteristics) with List –II (Examples)

List-I	List –II
a. Optimistic explanatory style	1. Chandni was despondent when she received a low grade on her algebra test, She said, "I never do well on exams because I'm not very smart. I might as well drop out of school now before I flunk out."
b. High level of personal control	2. No matter what happens to her, Lucy is dissatisfied and grumpy. She constantly complains about her health, her job, and how awful her life is. She dislikes most of the people she meets.
c. Pessimistic explanatory style	3. In order to deal with the high levels of stress associated with returning to college full-time, Hema selected her courses carefully, arranged her work and study schedules to make the best use of her time, and scheduled time for daily exercise and social activities.
d. Chronic negative emotions	4. Midhun flubbed an easy free throw in the big basketball game but told his coach, "My game was off today because I'm still getting over the flu and I pulled a muscle in practice yesterday. I'll do better in next week's game."

    A) a - 4, b -3, c -1, d – 2   B) a - 4, b-2, c -1, d - 3
    C) a - 4, b-1, c - 3, d – 2   D) a -3, b -1, c - 4, d - 2

51. Assertion (A): Computational approach involves a rigorous, mathematically oriented analysis of certain aspects of visual perception derived largely from computer simulation and artificial intelligence.
    Reason (R): Neurophysiological approach argues that sensory and perceptual phenomena are best explained by known neural and physiological mechanisms serving sensory structures.

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

52. Match List-I (Types of changes with serial recall) with List –II (Explanations)
    List-I   List –II
    a. Drift   1. The story would become more truncated, as details were omitted in successive versions.

    b. Shortening   2. Changes made to the story to enable it to make sense to the person.

    c. Coherence   3. Where well-known themes or cliches replaced the original phrasing, so that the story became increasingly conventional, fitting with the person's own culture and social context

    d. Conventionality   4. The meaning of the passage would change gradually from one production to another

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

53. The characteristics which are **not** applicable for episodic memory:
    1. Emotional content very important   2. Uses comprehension as data
    3. Time- related organisation   4. Low likelihood of forgetting

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

54. Which sub-tests of the Weschler intelligence scale are **not** a verbal scale?
    1. Digit symbol   2. Digit span
    3. Picture arrangement   4. Arithmetic

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

55. Characteristics applicable for authoritarian personality:
1. Conventionalism 2. Tolerance of ambiguity
3. Anti-intraception 4. Projectivity

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

56. Match List-I (Common phobias) with List –II (Explanations)
List-I   List –II
a. Ochlophobia   1.Irrational fear of thunder
b. Tachophobia   2.Irrational fear of worms
c. Helminthophobia   3.Irrational fear of speed
d. Keraunophobia   4.Irrational fear of crowds

A) a- 4, b -3, c - 1, d – 2 B) a -4, b - 3, c -2, d -1
C) a - 4, b -1, c- 2, d – 3 D) a -3, b - 4, c - 2, d -1

57. Developmental evolving system model for understanding creativity was proposed by:
A) Gruber & Davis B) Fink & Smith
C) Adams & Von oech D) Amabile & Collins

58. When experts encounter a novel problem in their area of expertise, they are more
likely than novices to use the -----effectively.
A) Means end heuristic B) Haphazard method
C) Working backward D) Backtracking

59. Which of the following is **not** a mnemonic technique?
A) Peg word system B) Imaginal code
C) Categorical clustering D) Acrostic

60. Assertion (A): Total variance of test score is the sum of true variance and error
variance.
Reason (R) : True score and error score are independent of each other.

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

61. Assertion (A): Subliminal or below threshold perception exerts an observable
influence on various response parameters is not a controversial
question.
Response (R): Subliminally presented emotional stimuli activate cortical areas that
mediate emotional experiences.

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

62. Last month, 25 years old Roger got drunk and misplaced his glasses. He couldn't find them until today when he came home, slightly inebriated and remembered exactly where he had put them. The fact that he was able to find them after drinking but not while he was sober demonstrates ----- memory.
    A) Context dependent B) Sensory
    C) State dependent D) Working

63. The General Problem Solver (GPS) comes under:
    A) Algorithm B) Means-End Analysis
    C) Analogical Transfer D) Heuristics

64. The theory **not** included in models that bridge level of intelligence:
    A) PASS theory
    B) Dual process theory
    C) Theory of multiple intelligence
    D) Theory of minimal cognitive architecture

65. Regions that are particularly important in direction of central cognition often known as executive control
    A) Prefrontal B) Premotor
    C) Primary motor D) Secondary motor

66. Which part of brain is important in setting of intentions and the control of behaviour?
    A) Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
    B) Anterior cingulate cortex
    C) Prefrontal cortex
    D) Primary motor area

67. "The behaviourists believe that there is nothing from within to develop. If you start with the right number of fingers and toes, eyes and a few elementary movements that are present at birth, you do not need anything else in the way of raw material to make a man…."
    These words are by
    A) Gesell B) Watson C) Thorndike D) Skinner

68. We attribute causes to circumstances, when:
    1. Consistency is high, Consensus is low and Distinctiveness is low
    2. Consistency is high, Consensus is high and Distinctiveness is high
    3. Consistency is low, Consensus is low and Distinctiveness is high
    4. Consistency is high, Consensus is high and Distinctiveness is low

    A) 3 only is correct B) 1 only is correct
    C) 2 only is correct D) 4 only is correct

69. Match List-I (Social representations) with List –II (Explanations)

List-I
a. Figuration
b. Objectification
c. Anchoring
d. Personification

List –II
1. Linking the idea with a specific well-known individual
2. Using images or metaphors to represent the idea
3. Making the idea more accessible
4. Setting the idea in a familiar context; making comparisons, using familiar classifications

A) a - 4, b - 3, c -2, d – 1
B) a -3, b - 4, c -2, d - 1
C) a - 2, b -1, c - 4, d – 3
D) a -2, b -3, c - 4, d -1

70. Assertion (A): Our facial expressions influence our emotional experience.
Reason (R): We can exert complete voluntary control over our facial muscles during emotional expressions.

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

71. Assertion (A): Thinking about objects brings change in attitudes
Reason (R): Attitudes toward complex issues and objects are typically a mixture of positive and negative feelings.

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

72. Match List-I (Structures) with List –II (Functions)

List-I
a. Pituitary gland
b. Hypothalamus
c. Thalamus
d. Reticular formation

List –II
1. Attention, arousal, movement, sleep
2. Coordination of endocrine activity and brain function
3. Maintaining homeostasis
4. Sensory processing and relay

A) a - 1, b -3, c - 4, d -2
B) a - 2, b - 3, c -4, d- 1
C) a - 2, b -3, c -1, d – 4
D) a -2, b- 1, c -4, d – 3

73. Identify the rate of response and resistance to extinction in variable interval reinforcement schedule.
1. Rate of response is regular and steady; Resistance to extinction is very high
2. Rate of response is very fast; Resistance to extinction is moderate
3. Rate of response is very fast; Resistance to extinction is low
4. Rate of response is very slow; Resistance to extinction is high

A) 3 only is correct
B) 1 only is correct
C) 2 only is correct
D) 4 only is correct

74. Collectively, numerous studies of therapeutic outcome suggest that:
    A) Insight therapy is superior to no treatment or placebo treatment
    B) Individual insight therapy is effective, but group therapy is not.
    C) Group therapy is effective, but individual therapy is not.
    D) Insight therapy is only effective if patients are in therapy for at least two years

75. Raji's therapist has her practice active listening skills in structured role- playing exercises. Later, Raji is gradually asked to practise these skills with family members, friends, and finally, her supervisor. Raji is undergoing:
    A) Biofeedback   B) Social skills training
    C) Systematic desensitization   D) A token economy procedure

76. Which of the following could be explained by regression toward the mean?
    A) You get an average bowling score in one game and a superb score in the next game
    B) You get an average bowling score in one game and a very low score in the next game
    C) You get an average bowling score in one game and another average score in the next game
    D) You get a terrible bowling score in one game and an average score in the next game

77. Assertion (A): The level of arousal for optimal performance varies for different tasks.
    Reason (R):   Too little arousal can be non-motivating, too high arousal can be disruptive.

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

78. Assertion (A): Algorithm is a logical rule that guarantees solving a particular problem.
    Reason (R):   One can find the solution even to complex problems by following step by step procedure.

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

79. It was once proposed that schizophrenic disorders be divided into just two categories based on:
    A) whether the prognosis is favourable to unfavourable
    B) whether the disorder is mild or severe
    C) the predominance of thought disturbances
    D) the predominance of negative symptoms versus positive symptoms

80. According to Albert Ellis, problematic emotional reactions are caused by:
    A) the fight-or-flight response   B) catharsis
    C) catastrophic thinking   D) excessive reliance on defense mechanisms

81. Research has found that optimists are more likely than pessimists to:
    A) take their time in confronting problems
    B) identify the negatives before they identify the positives
    C) engage in action-oriented, problem-focused coping
    D) blame others for their personal problem

82. Research suggest that a high level of arousal may be most optimal for the performances of a task when:
    A) the task is complex   B) an audience is present
    C) the task is simple   D) the rewards are high

83. ------ does **not** decline with age.
    A) Memory   B) Speed of information processing
    C) Fluid intelligence   D) Crystallised intelligence

84. The cephalocaudal trend in the motor development of children can be described simply as:
    A) foot-to-head direction   B) center-outward direction
    C) head-to-foot direction   D) body- appendages direction

85. Match List-I (Drug class) with List –II (Descriptions)

    List-I
    a. Depressants
    b. Stimulants
    c. Opiates
    d. Psychedelic drugs

    List –II
    1. Addictive drugs that increase brain activity and mental alertness
    2. Drugs that inhibit central nervous system activity
    3. Drugs that create perceptual distortions, alter mood and affect thinking
    4. Addictive drugs that mimic endorphins and relieve pain and produce euphoria

    A) a - 4, b -1, c -2, d –3   B) a -2, b- 1, c -4, d - 3
    C) a - 2, b -1, c- 3, d -4   D) a -3, b - 4, c - 1, d – 2

86. Assertion (A): According to Flynn, performance on IQ tests has substantially increased around the world at all age levels.
    Reason (R): Performance on IQ tests is because of the interaction between genetics and environment

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

87. Assertion (A): When asked about his religious beliefs, Rajan expressed 'I do not know. I just don't see how there can be God and yet so much evil in the world'.

Reason (R): Identity-foreclosed individuals have committed themselves to values and goals without exploring alternatives.

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

88. Choose the statements, which are applicable regarding punishment and reinforcement:
1. Negative reinforcement is also called punishment by removal
2. Punishment and negative reinforcement produce opposite effects on a given behaviour.
3. In positive punishment, an aversive stimulus is removed
4. In negative punishment, an aversive stimulus is presented

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

89. As you walk out of the shoe store at the shopping mall and turn toward another store, you spot a person whom you greatly dislike. You immediately duck back into the shoe store to avoid an unpleasant interaction with him. Because ------ has occurred, you are more likely to take evasive action when you encounter people you dislike in the future.

A) Negative reinforcement B) Punishment by application
C) Positive reinforcement D) Punishment by removal

90. Having watched her favourite cartoon characters fly into the air on many episodes, 4-year-old Stemy confidently climbs a stepladder, then launches herself into the air, only to tumble into the yard. Because Stemy experienced --------, she tried this stunt only once.

A) Negative reinforcement B) Punishment by application
C) Positive reinforcement D) Punishment by removal

91. One of Kiran's first jobs as an animal trainer was to train a pig to pick up a coin and deposit it into a piggy bank. Through shaping and reinforcement with food, Kiran had some initial success, but soon the pig was more interested in pushing the coin along the ground with its snout than in putting it in the bank.

A) Insight learning B) Classical conditioning
C) Instinctive drift D) Operant conditioning

92. Choose the statements **not** applicable for short term memory:
1. Environmental information is registered
2. Old information is retrieved from long-term memory
3. Limited capacity for information
4. Potentially permanant

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

93. Rajeev had a very vivid memory of a bad traffic accident that occurred near his home when he was a child. His mother, however, claims that Rajeev couldn't have witnessed the incident because he was in bed, asleep, when it occurred, and that he had learned about the accident from television news reports. Rajeev's false memory is probably the result of:
A)   retrieval cue failure
B)   source confusion
C)   flashbulb interference
D)   repression

94. Assertion (A): According to R B Cattell, source traits are important in the understanding of personality.
Reason (R):   Oblique rotation is used for uncovering source traits

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

95. Assertion (A): Gambling disorder is an addictive disorder just like substance use disorders in DSM-5.
Reason (R):   Gambling disorder is explained more by the amount of time and money spent gambling than by the addictive nature of the behaviour.

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

96. Shifa discovered an old box of childhood toys stored in her attic. As she sorted through the box, she was flooded with memories of long-forgotten friends and experiences, included her first day of school and the games she played with neighbourhood children. The toys were acting as:
A)   chunking cues
B)   retrieval cues
C)   cues that activated repressed memories
D)   serial presentation cues

97. Assertion (A): Complaints of poor intellectual ability by people with depression reflect motivational problems rather than cognitive ones.
Reason (R):   Cognitive therapists help people with depression to identify how illogical thinking processes lead to negative automatic thoughts

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

98. People who rate high on achievement motivation:
   A) Avoid competing with others
   B) Are no more likely to achieve challenging goals than are people who rate low on achievement motivation
   C) Have the capacity to delay gratification in working hard to achieve goals
   D) Explain their failures as being due to a lack of effort or abilities

99. ------- control how people express their emotions in a particular culture.
   A) Display rules   B) Cultural norms
   C) Archetypes   D) Self-efficacy

100. Jeevan is told that Hannah is taller than Jimmy and Jimmy is taller than Reghu. When asked who is the shortest child, Jeevan thinks carefully, then answers, "Reghu." Indicate which stage of cognitive development is Jeevan in.
   A) Sensorimotor   B) Concrete operational
   C) Formal operational   D) Preoperational

101. Match List-I (Defense mechanisms) with List –II (Examples)
   List-I   List –II
   a. Undoing   1. A woman who gets a tax refund by cheating her own taxes makes a larger than usual donation to the church collection on the following Sunday.
   b. Sublimation   2. After being rejected by a prestigious university, a student explains that he is glad, because he would be happier at a smaller, less competitive college.
   c. Rationalization   3. Threatened by their awakening sexual attraction to girls, adolescent boys often go out of their way to tease and torment adolescent girls
   d. Reaction formation 4. A graduate student who is recently married, works on her thesis 14 hours a day while her husband is on an extended business trip

   A) a -4, b -1, c -2, d -3   B) a -1, b -2, c -4, d -3
   C) a - 2, b-1, c -4, d – 3   D) a -1, b -4, c- 2, d -3

102. Assertion (A): Clinical depression is less common among young children than among teenagers.
   Reason (R):   Young children donot possess the cognitive skills such as those that generate expectations about future and hence, cannot experience certain symptoms like sense of hopelessness.

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

103. Direct measure of memory is **not** termed as:
   A) Implicit   B) Explicit
   C) Episodic   D) Autobiographical

104. Rewriting is an encoding process that is responsible for establishing:
    A) Memory codes   B) Chunks
    C) Symbols   D) Concepts

105. ------ directs the flow of information, choosing which information will be operated on, when and how.
    A) Working Memory   B) Episodic buffer
    C) Central Executive   D) None of the above

106. When new patterns of connection weights will overwrite or destroy the old weights causing network to losing its prior information. This type of interference is called,
    A) Decay   B) Retroactive interference
    C) Displacement   D) Catastrophic forgetting

107. Utility theory based on monetary or utility value:
    A) Multiattribute utility theory
    B) Image theory
    C) Recognition- primed decision making
    D) Expected utility theory

108. Plato provided the metaphor of memory as a-------.
    A) Tabula rasa   B) Wax tablet
    C) Wax capsule   D) White board

109. Assertion A):   Psychodynamic theory explains that persons with schizophrenia regress to the pre-ego state of primary narcissism.
    Reason (R):   According to Freud, the symptoms of schizophrenia are efforts to re-establish ego control and contact with reality.

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

110. An example of Metacognition:
    A) Someone figuring out what their learning style is
    B) Someone remembers how to do their homework
    C) Planning how to get the most out of learning
    D) Self-assessment

111. ------- illustrated word superiority effect.
    A) Escher   B) J.J Gibson   C) Selfridge   D) Reicher

112. ------ illustrates object presented in certain configurations are easier to perceive than the object presented in isolation.
    A) Perceptual error
    B) Perception integration
    C) Configure superiority effect
    D) Law of closure

113. Spatio temporal boundary formation theory is related to -----.
A) Visual perception B) Motion perception
C) Template matching D) Gestalt laws of organisation

114. The neuroscientist who won a Nobel prize for his success in determining the neural basis of memory in Aplysia:
A) Eric Kandel B) Hermann Ebbinghaus
C) George Sperling D) Richard F Thompson

115. One of the most widely recognised experts on memory distortions, eyewitness testimony and false memories
A) Eric Kandel B) Elizabeth Loftus
C) George Sperling D) Richard F Thompson

116. As you spell the word deceive, you recite "i before e except after c'. Identify the problem-solving strategy used here.
A) Heuristic B) Algorithm
C) Insight D) Single feature model

117. Raju decided to rent an apartment at the apartment complex that was closest to his college campus. Identify the problem-solving strategy used here.
A) Availability heuristic B) Algorithm
C) Representativeness heuristic D) Single feature model

118. Self - actualised people focus on problems outside themselves. They often dedicate themselves to a larger purpose in life, which is based on ethics or a sense of personal responsibility. This is one of the characteristics of self - actualized people suggested by Abraham Maslow.
A) Realism and acceptance B) Spontaneity
C) Problem centering D) Continued freshness of appreciation

119. Who said, "(It) can seem like a miracle, so improbable an event as to be awe-inspiring," and what is he or she describing?
A) Abraham Maslow, describing self – actualization
B) Edward Deci, describing intrinsic motivation
C) Deci and Ryan, describing self-determination theory
D) Henry Murray, describing the development of the Thematic Apperception Test

120. The phi-phenomenon, stroboscopic motion, induced motion and autokinetic motion are all:
A) Pictorial cues B) Apparent motion
C) Double images D) Non-verbal cues

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