

CUET PG 2024 Psychology Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 105 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Psychology paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

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

- (a) Common sense
- (b) Systematically collected data
- (c) Informal observation of the world around us
- (d) Laypersons' opinions

Correct Answer: (b) Systematically collected data.

Solution:

Psychology, as a science, relies on empirical research methods that involve systematic data collection, rather than common sense or casual observations. This ensures that conclusions about behavior and mental processes are based on evidence and not on subjective opinions or anecdotal reports.

💡 Quick Tip

Scientific rigor in psychology requires carefully controlled studies, statistical analyses, and peer review to validate findings.

2. Psychological research on everyday human concerns reveals that:

- (a) Such topics are too complex to study
- (b) Subjects will not volunteer for research on many topics
- (c) Common sense beliefs are not always true
- (d) Methods used in other sciences are not relevant to the study of human behavior

Correct Answer: (c) Common sense beliefs are not always true.

Solution:

Many of our everyday assumptions about human behavior are based on “common sense,” yet systematic psychological research often shows these assumptions can be false or overly simplistic.

 Quick Tip

Always question “common sense” in psychology. Rigorous research methods frequently reveal unexpected aspects of behavior.

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

- (a) Inhibition
- (b) Denial
- (c) Suppression
- (d) Projection

Correct Answer: (c) Suppression.

Solution:

Suppression is a conscious defense mechanism in which a person deliberately tries to push unwanted thoughts, desires, or memories out of their awareness. It differs from *repression*, which is unconscious.

 Quick Tip

“Denial” is refusal to accept reality; “inhibition” curbs impulses; “projection” attributes one’s own impulses to others.

4. “Personality is fixed in the early years of life and subject to little change thereafter.” This view is known as:

- (a) Historical Determinism
- (b) Interactionism
- (c) Cultural Background
- (d) Janteloven

Correct Answer: (a) Historical Determinism.

Solution:

Historical determinism (particularly in psychoanalytic traditions) holds that early childhood events and influences shape personality in such a way that it is largely set by adulthood, with little room for later change.

 Quick Tip

In contrast, *Interactionism* posits that personality results from continuous interaction between the individual and environment throughout life.

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

- (a) Test-Retest Reliability
- (b) Split-Half Reliability
- (c) Inter-Scorer Reliability
- (d) Alternate Form Reliability

Correct Answer: (a) Test-Retest Reliability.

Solution:

Test-Retest Reliability is determined by administering the same test to the same group of individuals on two different occasions and then correlating the two sets of scores to gauge consistency over time.

 Quick Tip

High test-retest reliability indicates that test scores are stable and reproducible over time.

6. Match List I with List II:

List I (Measures)

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Variability

List II (Explanation)

- I. The value repeated maximum number of times in a given series
- II. The extent of individual differences around the central tendency
- III. Average
- IV. The point above and below which lies 50% of the scores

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- (b) (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (III), (C) $\rightarrow$ (II), (D) $\rightarrow$ (IV)
(c) (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (II), (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)
(d) (A) $\rightarrow$ (III), (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (C) $\rightarrow$ (I), (D) $\rightarrow$ (II)

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

Solution:

Mean $\rightarrow$ Average (III),
Median $\rightarrow$ The point above/below which lies 50% of the scores (IV),
Mode $\rightarrow$ Value repeated the maximum number of times (I),
Variability $\rightarrow$ Extent of individual differences around the central tendency (II).

 Quick Tip

Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode) describe distribution centers, while measures of variability (range, variance, standard deviation) describe spread.

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:

- (a) Schema
(b) Cognition
(c) Heuristics
(d) Gestalt

Correct Answer: (d) Gestalt.

Solution:

“Gestalt” (German for “form” or “shape”) refers to the school of psychology emphasizing that the whole is more than the sum of its parts. We naturally organize stimuli into coherent wholes (e.g., perceiving a face, rather than discrete features).

 Quick Tip

Gestalt principles help explain perception phenomena like figure-ground, proximity, closure, and similarity.

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

- (a) Avoidance Learning
(b) Observational Learning
(c) Cathartic Learning
(d) Insight Learning

Correct Answer: (a) Avoidance Learning.

Solution:

Avoidance learning occurs when a subject (human or animal) modifies its behavior to prevent or postpone exposure to an unpleasant or harmful stimulus.

💡 Quick Tip

In *observational learning*, behaviors are learned by watching others. *Cathartic learning* is not a standard psychological term; *insight learning* involves a sudden “aha” moment.

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

- (a) Interference
- (b) Interpolation
- (c) Interlocution
- (d) Interaction

Correct Answer: (a) Interference.

Solution:

Proactive interference occurs when old information interferes with the recall of new information. Thus, previously acquired material can hamper the ability to remember new learning.

💡 Quick Tip

Retroactive interference is the opposite process—new learning interferes with old memories.

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:

- (a) Retrieval Cues
- (b) Retrieval Errors
- (c) Elaborative Cues
- (d) Subjective Errors

Correct Answer: (a) Retrieval Cues.

Solution:

Retrieval cues are stimuli or hints that help access memories stored in LTM. They “point” the mind to the correct location of stored information, facilitating recall.

💡 Quick Tip

Effective cues often involve the same context or emotional state as when the memory was encoded.

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

- (a) Stimulus Latency
- (b) Stimulus Discrimination
- (c) Stimulus Modification
- (d) Stimulus Organisation

Correct Answer: (b) Stimulus Discrimination.

Solution:

Stimulus discrimination occurs when an organism learns to respond to one specific stimulus (e.g., a doorbell) but not to other similar stimuli (e.g., a phone ring), indicating it can differentiate between them.

💡 Quick Tip

In contrast, *stimulus generalization* would be if the cat meowed to both doorbell and phone ring, failing to distinguish between them.

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:

- (a) Experimental Group
- (b) Measurement Group
- (c) Control Group
- (d) Social Group

Correct Answer: (c) Control Group.

Solution:

In an experimental design, the *control group* does not receive the experimental treatment and is used as a baseline to compare with the *experimental group*, which receives the treatment or intervention.

💡 Quick Tip

A well-designed experiment often uses random assignment to ensure the control and experimental groups are comparable.

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

- (a) Fixed Interval Schedule
- (b) Fixed Ratio Schedule

- (c) Variable Interval Schedule
- (d) Variable Ratio Schedule

Correct Answer: (b) Fixed Ratio Schedule.

Solution:

In a *Fixed Ratio* (FR) schedule, a subject receives reinforcement after every predetermined number of responses. For instance, an FR-10 schedule means the subject is rewarded after every 10th response.

 Quick Tip

“Fixed Interval” (FI) schedules are based on time, not the number of responses.

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

- (a) Catharsis
- (b) Ego Ideal
- (c) Cathexis
- (d) Anxiety

Correct Answer: (c) Cathexis.

Solution:

In psychoanalytic theory, *cathexis* refers to the process of investing emotional or libidinal energy in an idea, person, or object. This concept is central to Freud’s view of the psyche.

 Quick Tip

“Catharsis” is the release of emotional tension; “Ego ideal” and “anxiety” relate to different psychoanalytic processes.

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

- (a) Functionalism
- (b) Structuralism
- (c) Gestaltism
- (d) Behaviorism

Correct Answer: (a) Functionalism.

Solution:

Functionalism (associated with William James and others) focused on how mental processes help organisms adapt to their environment. *Structuralism*, in contrast, aimed to break down mental processes into basic elements.

💡 Quick Tip

The key question in functionalism is “What is the function or purpose of a given psychological process?”

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?

- (a) Discrimination Index
- (b) Difficulty Index
- (c) Item Characteristic Curve
- (d) Item Bias

Correct Answer: (a) Discrimination Index.

Solution:

The *Discrimination Index* of a test item indicates how well the item differentiates between high-performing (upper group) and low-performing (lower group) test takers. It is typically calculated based on the proportion of correct responses in these two groups.

💡 Quick Tip

A positive discrimination index means high scorers are more likely to get the item right than low scorers, indicating a good item.

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

- (a) Type A
- (b) Type B
- (c) Type C
- (d) Type D

Correct Answer: (a) Type A.

Solution:

Type A personality is characterized by high levels of competitiveness, time urgency, and aggressiveness. They are often described as workaholics who push themselves unnecessarily.

💡 Quick Tip

Type B personalities are more relaxed, Type C are associated with cancer-prone traits (coping style), and Type D (“distressed”) is linked with negative affectivity and social inhibition.

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

- (a) Recharging
- (b) Coping
- (c) Exhaustion
- (d) Resistance

Correct Answer: (c) Exhaustion.

Solution:

Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) has three stages: *Alarm*, *Resistance*, and *Exhaustion*. If stress continues for too long, the body can no longer sustain the resistance stage and enters exhaustion.

 Quick Tip

Prolonged stress leading to the exhaustion stage can result in increased vulnerability to illness.

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:

- (a) (A) only
- (b) (A) and (C) only
- (c) (C) and (D) only
- (d) (D) only

Correct Answer: (a) (A) only.

Solution:

Cognitive psychologists study internal mental processes such as perception, memory, problem-solving, and language. Studying how a child acquires the concept of color directly relates to cognitive development and mental processes.

 Quick Tip

(B) relates more to personality/social psychology, (C) is a question in physiological/biological psychology, and (D) has roots in psychoanalytic theory.

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?

- (a) Free Association
- (b) Introspection
- (c) Behavioral Conditioning
- (d) Trial and Error Learning

Correct Answer: (a) Free Association.

Solution:

Free Association is a psychoanalytic technique where the patient is encouraged to verbalize all thoughts without censorship. This method is used to uncover repressed memories and feelings.

 Quick Tip

Introspection focuses on self-observation of conscious thoughts; behavioral conditioning and trial-and-error learning relate to learning theories rather than psychoanalysis.

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

- (a) B.F. Skinner
- (b) Ivan Pavlov
- (c) Sigmund Freud
- (d) John B. Watson

Correct Answer: (c) Sigmund Freud.

Solution:

Freud's approach (psychoanalytic theory) emphasizes early childhood experiences as the primary determinants of personality development. According to *historical determinism*, Freud viewed personality as largely fixed by the end of early childhood. In contrast, behaviorists like B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson, and even Pavlov's conditioning principles, emphasize ongoing learning and changes due to experience.

 Quick Tip

Freud's theory focuses on psychosexual stages and the formative influence of early development, leaving limited room for major personality changes later in life.

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

- (a) Developmental
- (b) Community
- (c) Organisational
- (d) Personality

Correct Answer: (a) Developmental.

Solution:

Developmental psychologists study how and why individuals change or remain the same over the course of their life, including cognitive functions like problem-solving, language, and social interaction.

 Quick Tip

“Community psychology” focuses on social issues and well-being in community settings; “Organisational psychology” deals with workplace behavior; “Personality psychology” focuses on individual personality traits.

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

- (a) Psychoanalytic
- (b) Behavioral
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Social

Correct Answer: (c) Cognitive.

Solution:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) studies how to model or simulate intelligent behavior, closely aligning with cognitive psychology’s focus on mental processes such as thinking, problem-solving, and perception.

 Quick Tip

AI often uses concepts like information processing and computational models, which parallel cognitive psychology’s emphasis on how the mind processes information.

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

- (a) Experiment
- (b) Survey
- (c) Case Study
- (d) Longitudinal Study

Correct Answer: (c) Case Study.

Solution:

Case studies involve an in-depth, detailed examination of a single individual or a very small group. They do not generally require large or representative samples, as they focus on one instance or a few instances intensively.

 Quick Tip

Surveys typically require representative samples to generalize results. Experiments and longitudinal studies also often strive for representativeness, though their sampling strategies may vary.

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:

- (a) (B) and (D) only
- (b) (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (d) (A) only

Correct Answer: (d) (A) only.

Solution:

A control group is the one that does not receive the independent variable manipulation. Here, Group A has no video gaming, which makes it the standard comparison group.

 Quick Tip

Groups B, C, and D are experimental groups because each receives a certain amount of gaming.

26. Which type of measures are EEG and GSR?

- (a) Self-Report
- (b) Behavioral
- (c) Physiological
- (d) Projective

Correct Answer: (c) Physiological.

Solution:

EEG (Electroencephalogram) measures electrical activity of the brain, and *GSR* (Galvanic Skin Response) measures changes in skin conductance. Both are direct physiological recordings of bodily processes, not dependent on self-report or direct behavioral observation.

💡 Quick Tip

Self-report relies on participants' subjective accounts. Behavioral measures observe actions. Projective measures (e.g., Rorschach) interpret responses to ambiguous stimuli.

27. Sensory is to Motor as Receptor is to:

- (a) Axon
- (b) Dendrite
- (c) Effector
- (d) CNS

Correct Answer: (c) Effector.

Solution:

“Receptors” receive sensory stimuli; “effectors” carry out motor responses (e.g., muscles, glands). Hence, the analogy is: Sensory : Motor :: Receptor : Effector.

💡 Quick Tip

The relationship is that *receptors* detect incoming information, while *effectors* enable an organism to act or respond.

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

- (a) Somatic
- (b) Sympathetic
- (c) Symbolic
- (d) Central

Correct Answer: (c) Symbolic.

Solution:

The *somatic* nervous system (voluntary control of body movements), *sympathetic* nervous system (part of autonomic, fight-or-flight response), and *central* nervous system (brain and spinal cord) are established subdivisions of the nervous system. The term “symbolic” is not a recognized subdivision of the nervous system.

💡 Quick Tip

The nervous system is broadly divided into the **Central** (CNS) and **Peripheral** (PNS). PNS has the Somatic and Autonomic branches (the latter includes sympathetic and parasympathetic).

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:

- (a) Glial System
- (b) Parasympathetic System
- (c) Sympathetic System
- (d) Somatic System

Correct Answer: (c) Sympathetic System.

Solution:

The *sympathetic* branch of the autonomic nervous system initiates the “fight-or-flight” response: increasing heart rate, dilating pupils, and redirecting blood flow to muscles.

 Quick Tip

The parasympathetic system counters these effects (“rest-and-digest”), while the somatic system controls voluntary movements, and glial cells support neurons.

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:

- (a) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (b) (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (d) (D) only

Correct Answer: (b) (C) only.

Solution:

Dendrites are the “receiving” parts of the neuron. In the TV analogy, the *TV Set’s Antennae* corresponds to the receptor that receives signals (electromagnetic waves). The transmitter and transmitter’s antenna send signals (more like axons), while the TV set itself processes signals (akin to the cell body).

 Quick Tip

Dendrite = receiver, Axon = sender. Hence, the “receiver antenna” is analogous to the dendrite.

31. An Action Potential is accompanied by:

- (a) Cell’s interior becoming positive
- (b) Cell’s interior becoming negative

- (c) Change from gray matter to white matter
(d) Change from white matter to gray matter

Correct Answer: (a) 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.

32. Match List I with List II:

Table 1: Forms of Validity and Their Explanations (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A) $\rightarrow$ (II), (B) $\rightarrow$ (III), (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (D) $\rightarrow$ (I)
 (b) (A) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (B) $\rightarrow$ (II), (C) $\rightarrow$ (III), (D) $\rightarrow$ (I)
 (c) (A) $\rightarrow$ (I), (B) $\rightarrow$ (II), (C) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (D) $\rightarrow$ (III)
 (d) (A) $\rightarrow$ (III), (B) $\rightarrow$ (IV), (C) $\rightarrow$ (I), (D) $\rightarrow$ (II)

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

Solution:

- A. Content Validity $\rightarrow$ (II) Representative coverage of behaviour domain,
 B. Concurrent Validity $\rightarrow$ (III) Correlation with another measure of the same behaviour,
 C. Predictive Validity $\rightarrow$ (IV) Forecasting future performance,
 D. Face Validity $\rightarrow$ (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.

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

- (a) Medulla
- (b) Temporal Lobe
- (c) Pons
- (d) Hypothalamus

Correct Answer: (b) Temporal Lobe.

Solution:

The *central core* of the brain (sometimes called the “brainstem + associated structures”) includes the medulla, pons, midbrain, reticular formation, and parts of the forebrain like the thalamus and hypothalamus. The temporal lobe is part of the *cerebral cortex*, which is outside the central core.

💡 Quick Tip

The lobes of the cortex (frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital) are considered higher-level processing areas, not “central core” structures.

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

- (a) Sensation
- (b) Memory
- (c) Perception
- (d) Stimulation

Correct Answer: (c) Perception.

Solution:

Sensation refers to the initial detection of stimuli by the sensory organs. *Perception* is the further organization, interpretation, and integration of these sensory signals into meaningful experiences.

💡 Quick Tip

So, we “sense” visual data with our eyes, and “perceive” shapes, faces, and motion in our brain.

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

- (a) Sensory Ratio
- (b) Lumens
- (c) Absolute Threshold
- (d) Critical Ratio

Correct Answer: (c) Absolute Threshold.

Solution:

An *absolute threshold* is the smallest intensity of a stimulus that a person can detect 50% of the time under ideal conditions. In the context of light energy, it is the minimal detectable level of illumination for vision.

 Quick Tip

“Lumens” is a measure of total visible light output, while “critical ratio” is not a standard sensory psychology term.

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

- (a) Ratio
- (b) Overload
- (c) Deprivation
- (d) Adaptation

Correct Answer: (d) Adaptation.

Solution:

Sensory adaptation refers to the decline in sensitivity to a constant stimulus. For instance, when you first jump into a cold pool, the water feels very cold; soon you “get used to it” (adaptation).

 Quick Tip

Sensory overload is too much stimulus, while deprivation is too little. Adaptation is the diminished response to unchanging stimulation.

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

- (a) Cornea
- (b) Iris
- (c) Retina
- (d) Lens

Correct Answer: (b) Iris.

Solution:

The *iris* is the colored part of the eye that expands or contracts to change pupil size, regulating the amount of light entering the eye.

💡 Quick Tip

Cornea is the clear covering, the lens focuses light, and the retina contains photoreceptors (rods and cones).

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:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (c) (B), (D), (C), (A)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Solution:

In the visual system (for example, in the retina): 1. *Receptor Cells* (rods and cones) receive the light stimulus.

2. *Bipolar Cells* receive signals from the photoreceptors.

3. *Ganglion Cells* receive signals from the bipolar cells.

4. The axons of the ganglion cells form the *Optic Nerve* (A) carrying the signal to the brain.

Hence, the sequence is:

Receptor Cells → Bipolar Cells → Ganglion Cells → Optic Nerve.

💡 Quick Tip

Specifically for sight: Light → rods/cones (receptors) → bipolar cells → ganglion cells → optic nerve → brain (visual cortex).

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

- (a) Contiguity
- (b) Perceptual Constancy

- (c) Similarity
- (d) Figure and Ground

Correct Answer: (d) Figure and Ground.

Solution:

The text (figure) stands out against the background (the white page). Gestalt psychology describes how we organize visual elements into figures that stand out from the ground (background).

💡 Quick Tip

Perceptual constancy refers to perceiving objects as unchanging despite changes in illumination or viewpoint. Similarity deals with grouping similar items; contiguity is about nearness in time and space.

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

- (a) Nativist
- (b) Interactionist
- (c) Behaviorist
- (d) Empiricist

Correct Answer: (a) Nativist.

Solution:

The *nativist* perspective claims that certain skills or abilities are “hard-wired” into the brain at birth. In terms of perception, nativists argue that basic perceptual processes are largely innate, with minimal influence from experience.

💡 Quick Tip

In contrast, *empiricist* or *behaviorist* views emphasize learning from the environment, and *interactionist* sees a blend of innate and learned factors.

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

- (a) Data Driven
- (b) Constructivist
- (c) Bottom-Up
- (d) Direct

Correct Answer: (b) Constructivist.

Solution:

A *constructivist (top-down)* approach suggests that our perceptions are shaped by prior knowledge, expectations, and experiences. Perceptual set (or expectancy) is precisely about how our mind “constructs” perception based on these factors.

💡 Quick Tip

Data-driven (bottom-up) processing emphasizes how sensory input drives perception, whereas the constructivist view stresses the role of cognition and prior knowledge.

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

- (a) Binocular Disparity
- (b) Motion Parallax
- (c) Linear Perspective
- (d) Texture Gradient

Correct Answer: (a) Binocular Disparity.

Solution:

Binocular disparity requires both eyes because it involves the slightly different view each eye has of the same object. Motion parallax, linear perspective, and texture gradient are *monocular* cues (available to one eye alone).

💡 Quick Tip

Monocular depth cues are often referred to as “pictorial cues,” which can be conveyed in a two-dimensional image, whereas binocular cues require two eyes with overlapping fields of view.

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:

- (a) (A) and (D) only
- (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (B) only
- (d) (C) only

Correct Answer: (c) (B) only.

Solution:

A standard definition of learning in psychology is “a relatively *permanent* change in behavior

(or behavior potential) due to experience.” Thus, learning is considered relatively permanent. By contrast, performance is the observable expression of what has been learned. It can vary with motivation, fatigue, or context. Hence, (B) is correct.

- (A) is inverted: *Performance* is observable; *learning* is inferred. - (C) is also inverted: *Performance* can be measured directly; *learning* must be inferred from performance. - (D) is incorrect as stated.

 Quick Tip

Learning is inferred from changes in performance over time, but by itself is not directly observable.

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:

- (a) Operant Conditioning
- (b) Classical Conditioning
- (c) Systematic Desensitization
- (d) Insight Learning

Correct Answer: (b) Classical Conditioning.

Solution:

Classical conditioning involves learning an association between two stimuli. The painful snake bite (unconditioned stimulus) elicits fear (unconditioned response). The previously neutral context (walking near the river) can become a conditioned stimulus that also elicits fear (conditioned response).

 Quick Tip

This scenario illustrates how fear can generalize to associated contexts or cues beyond the original feared stimulus (the snake).

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

- (a) CS, UCR
- (b) UCS, UCR
- (c) UCS, CR
- (d) CS, CR

Correct Answer: (c) UCS, CR.

Solution:

In classical conditioning, extinction occurs when the conditioned stimulus (CS) is repeatedly presented *without* the unconditioned stimulus (UCS). Over time, the conditioned response (CR) diminishes and may eventually disappear. Thus, the UCS is omitted and the CR undergoes

reduction.

 Quick Tip

For instance, if a dog salivates (CR) to a bell (CS) because the bell was paired with food (UCS), stopping the food (UCS) after the bell eventually leads to extinction of salivation (CR).

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

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Generalisation
- (c) Extinction
- (d) Reinforcement

Correct Answer: (d) Reinforcement.

Solution:

B. F. Skinner's operant conditioning framework posits that behavior is shaped and maintained by its consequences. *Reinforcement* (positive or negative) increases the likelihood of the behavior recurring.

 Quick Tip

While punishment, extinction, and generalization are related concepts in operant conditioning, Skinner emphasized reinforcement as the primary tool for behavior control and modification.

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

- (a) Sensory Overload
- (b) Selective Attention
- (c) Rehearsal
- (d) Relaxation

Correct Answer: (b) Selective Attention.

Solution:

Selective attention involves focusing conscious awareness on a particular stimulus (the basket) and filtering out others (the crowd). The player's concentration helps ignore distracting visual or auditory input from the audience.

💡 Quick Tip

Rehearsal refers to practice (often verbal or mental), whereas relaxation concerns reducing tension. Sensory overload is having more stimulation than one can handle.

48. Attention influences memory by:

- (a) Limiting it
- (b) Directing it
- (c) Extinguishing it
- (d) Enhancing it

Correct Answer: (d) Enhancing it.

Solution:

Paying *attention* is a critical first step in the encoding process. By focusing on specific stimuli, attention *enhances* the likelihood that information will be effectively encoded and later retrieved.

💡 Quick Tip

If you never attend to something, it rarely gets encoded into long-term memory. Quality attention fosters more robust memory traces.

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:

- (a) Procedural Memory
- (b) Short-Term Memory
- (c) Long-Term Memory
- (d) Schema

Correct Answer: (b) Short-Term Memory.

Solution:

Short-Term Memory (STM), also called *working memory*, typically retains information for up to about 20–30 seconds (maybe a bit longer with rehearsal). If not actively rehearsed, the information is quickly lost.

💡 Quick Tip

Procedural memory involves how to do tasks (e.g., riding a bike). Long-term memory can last indefinitely if properly encoded. A schema is a conceptual framework guiding information processing.

50. Match List I with List II:

Table 2: Types of Memory and Their Descriptions (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

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

Solution:

- **Procedural Memory (A)** is memory for skills and actions—like *riding a bicycle (III)*.
- **Sensory Memory (B)** includes *iconic (visual) memory* and echoic (auditory) memory; *(IV)* matches short-duration visual memory.
- **Semantic Memory (C)** is memory for meaning and general knowledge—often considered the “deepest level of processing” *(I)*.
- **Episodic Memory (D)** is memory of personal events *(II)*.

 Quick Tip

Semantic = meanings, facts, and knowledge. Episodic = personal experiences. Procedural = skills/actions. Sensory = immediate, brief raw data (visual or auditory).

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

- (a) Retrograde Amnesia
- (b) Proactive Interference
- (c) Retroactive Interference
- (d) Anterograde Amnesia

Correct Answer: (d) Anterograde Amnesia.

Solution:

Anterograde amnesia refers to an inability to form new memories after the onset of the amnesia. Patients can often recall long-past events but have difficulty encoding new experiences into long-term memory.

💡 Quick Tip

Retrograde amnesia is the loss of old memories (before the amnesia's onset), whereas anterograde is the inability to form new memories afterward.

52. Match List I with List II:

Table 3: Theories of Motivation and Their Key Assumptions (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A) → (I), (B) → (II), (C) → (III), (D) → (IV)
- (b) (A) → (I), (B) → (III), (C) → (II), (D) → (IV)
- (c) (A) → (II), (B) → (IV), (C) → (I), (D) → (III)
- (d) (A) → (III), (B) → (IV), (C) → (I), (D) → (II)

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

Solution:

- **Drive Theory** (A): (II) People are motivated to reduce internal tension caused by unmet biological needs. - **Arousal Theory** (B): (IV) People seek to maintain an optimal level of arousal, which can vary over the day. - **Expectancy Theory** (C): (I) Motivation is “pulled” by expectations or anticipated outcomes. - **Goal Setting Theory** (D): (III) Specific, challenging, yet attainable goals enhance performance.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember: - Drive = reduce internal tension
- Arousal = maintain optimal alertness
- Expectancy = belief about outcomes
- Goal setting = structured, challenging objectives

53. Match List I with List II:

Table 4: Theories of Emotion and Their Basic Assumptions (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

List II (Basic Assumptions)
I. Emotional reactions to a stimulus are followed automatically by an opposite reaction
II. Emotional states are determined by the cognitive labels attached to feelings of arousal
III. Subjective emotional experience results from physiological changes within our body
IV. Emotion-provoking events induce simultaneous subjective experiences (labeled as emotions) <i>and</i> the physiological exp

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(III), (D) →(IV)
- (b) (A) →(IV), (B) →(III), (C) →(II), (D) →(I)
- (c) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(IV), (D) →(III)
- (d) (A) →(III), (B) →(IV), (C) →(I), (D) →(II)

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

Solution:

- **Cannon-Bard Theory (A):** (IV) Physiological arousal and emotional experience occur *simultaneously*. - **James-Lange Theory (B):** (III) “We feel sorry because we cry.” Physiological changes come first, then the subjective emotion. - **Schachter-Singer Theory (C):** (II) Also known as the “two-factor” theory: Arousal + cognitive label = emotion. - **Opponent Process Theory (D):** (I) Emotional reactions are followed by an opposite reaction, helping maintain emotional balance.

💡 Quick Tip

Short reminder: - Cannon-Bard = simultaneous, - James-Lange = body first, emotion second, - Schachter-Singer = cognition labels the arousal, - Opponent Process = opposite emotional response follows the primary emotion.

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

- (a) Four Stages of Psychosexual Development
- (b) Eight Stages of Psychosocial Development
- (c) Four Stages of Cognitive Development
- (d) No stages. Development is continuous.

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

Solution:

Erik Erikson proposed *eight* stages of psychosocial development (e.g., trust vs. mistrust, autonomy vs. shame, etc.), each presenting a unique developmental task or crisis.

💡 Quick Tip

Freud = psychosexual stages, Piaget = four stages of cognitive development, Erikson = eight psychosocial stages.

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

- (a) Tactile Sensation
- (b) Nourishment
- (c) Size of the "Mother"
- (d) Direction of Growth

Correct Answer: (a) Tactile Sensation.

Solution:

Harlow's classic experiments used "cloth mothers" and "wire mothers." The baby monkeys strongly preferred the comfort of the soft, cloth mother over the wire mother with a feeding bottle. This underscores the importance of *contact comfort* (tactile sensation) in attachment.

 Quick Tip

Harlow's findings contradicted the notion that infants become attached purely for food; instead, comfort and security are crucial factors.

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

- (a) Authoritarian
- (b) Authoritative
- (c) Permissive
- (d) Disciplinarian

Correct Answer: (c) Permissive.

Solution:

Permissive parents are non-demanding and non-controlling. They have few rules and rarely enforce consistent guidelines, often leading to children with less self-regulation and more behavioral issues.

 Quick Tip

Authoritative parents combine reasonable demands with high responsiveness; authoritarian parents are highly demanding but not very responsive.

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

- (a) Preconventional
- (b) Conventional
- (c) Postconventional

(d) Unconventional

Correct Answer: (a) Preconventional.

Solution:

According to Kohlberg's stages of moral development, the *Preconventional* level is characterized by external consequences (e.g., avoiding punishment or seeking rewards) as the basis for moral decision-making.

💡 Quick Tip

Conventional morality focuses on societal rules and approval of others; postconventional considers abstract principles and universal ethical considerations.

58. Match List I with List II:

Table 5: Theories and Their Proponents (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(III), (D)→(IV)
- (b) (A)→(I), (B)→(III), (C)→(II), (D)→(IV)
- (c) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)
- (d) (A)→(III), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(II)

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

Solution:

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

💡 Quick Tip

Freud = psychosexual, Erikson = psychosocial, Kohlberg = moral, 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:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (A), (D), (C), (B)
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Revised Solution:

In Beck's Cognitive Therapy, distorted or *illogical* thinking patterns (A) often trigger a *negative affect* (D), such as hopelessness or sadness. This negative emotional state then fuels *negative behaviors and thought patterns* (C), reinforcing a loop of maladaptive thinking. Ultimately, these persistent negative cognitions, affects, and behaviors precipitate or exacerbate *depression* (B). Therefore, the pathway can be summarized as:

Illogical Cognitions (A)
Negative Affect (D)
Negative Behavior/Thoughts (C)
Depression (B).

💡 Quick Tip

Beck's approach highlights that changing these illogical ideas and negative affect can break the cycle and alleviate the depressive state.

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

- (a) B. F. Skinner
- (b) Hans Eysenck
- (c) Gordon Allport
- (d) Carl Rogers

Correct Answer: (c) Gordon Allport.

Solution:

Gordon Allport distinguished among three kinds of traits:

Cardinal traits: pervasive characteristics that dominate an individual's personality.

Central traits: general building blocks of personality.

Secondary traits: preferences and situational traits that are less consistent.

💡 Quick Tip

B. F. Skinner was a behaviorist, Hans Eysenck identified broad factors (e.g., extraversion, neuroticism), and Carl Rogers focused on humanistic self-concepts.

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

- (a) Z-scores
- (b) Norms
- (c) Reference Statistics
- (d) Standard Scores

Correct Answer: (b) Norms.

Solution:

Norms are typical or average scores obtained by administering a test to a large, representative sample. They serve as reference points to interpret an individual's score in comparison to the group.

💡 Quick Tip

Z-scores or standard scores are transformations of raw scores; norms are the data distributions (means, percentiles) gathered from representative samples.

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

- (a) Color Discrimination
- (b) Vocabulary Size and Fluency
- (c) Verbal Comprehension
- (d) Recognition and Naming of Familiar Objects

Correct Answer: (a) Color Discrimination.

Solution:

Traditional Binet-type tests emphasize language, comprehension, memory, and problem-solving skills. Direct *color discrimination* tasks are generally not part of the classic Binet scales.

💡 Quick Tip

Binet-type items typically include tasks like vocabulary, sentence comprehension, digit span, object recognition, but not specialized perceptual discrimination of colors.

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

- (a) Ratio IQ

- (b) Separate Verbal and Performance Scores
- (c) A single IQ Score
- (d) Cognitive and Affective Scores

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

Solution:

Wechsler intelligence scales (e.g., WAIS, WISC) yield both a *Verbal* IQ and a *Performance* IQ (nonverbal), as well as a combined Full-Scale IQ. The Stanford-Binet traditionally provided a single overall IQ (originally a “ratio IQ”).

 Quick Tip

Wechsler introduced the concept of a “Deviation IQ” and separated tasks into verbal versus performance domains.

64. What do intelligence tests successfully predict?

- (a) Financial Success
- (b) The ability to win Prestigious Scientific Awards
- (c) College Grades
- (d) Happiness

Correct Answer: (c) College Grades.

Solution:

Standardized intelligence tests correlate moderately well with academic performance (e.g., college GPA). However, IQ by itself is not a robust predictor of factors like personal wealth, scientific award-winning, or long-term happiness.

 Quick Tip

IQ tests measure a narrow band of cognitive skills, which is more directly linked to academic performance than more complex 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:

- (a) Rorschach Inkblot Test
- (b) MMPI
- (c) TAT
- (d) Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory

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

Solution:

The *Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)* presents ambiguous pictures of people and scenes, prompting the subject to create stories that may reveal underlying motives, emotions, and themes of the personality.

💡 Quick Tip

Rorschach uses inkblots, MMPI is an objective personality inventory, and the Strong-Campbell is a vocational interest test.

66. What is a common symptom of neurosis?

- (a) Loss of contact with reality
- (b) High anxiety
- (c) Immoral behavior
- (d) Hallucinations

Correct Answer: (b) High anxiety.

Solution:

In older, less-used terminology, “neurosis” often involved excessive anxiety, phobias, or obsessions, but without major distortions of reality. True loss of contact with reality (delusions or hallucinations) is more indicative of *psychosis*.

💡 Quick Tip

Although “neurosis” is no longer an official DSM classification, the term historically denoted anxiety-based disorders without psychotic features.

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

- (a) Fluid
- (b) Crystallized
- (c) Sensorimotor
- (d) Formal

Correct Answer: (b) Crystallized.

Solution:

Crystallized intelligence (as per Cattell’s theory) consists of the knowledge and skills one gains over time through education and experience. *Fluid intelligence*, by contrast, is the capacity to reason and solve novel problems independently of acquired knowledge.

💡 Quick Tip

Crystallized intelligence involves vocabulary, general knowledge, and semantic memory.
Fluid intelligence underlies problem-solving and pattern recognition.

68. Match List I with List II:

Table 6: Defense Mechanisms and Their Basic Nature (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(III), (D)→(IV)
- (b) (A)→(I), (B)→(III), (C)→(II), (D)→(IV)
- (c) (A)→(I), (B)→(II), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)
- (d) (A)→(II), (B)→(I), (C)→(IV), (D)→(III)

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

Solution:

- **Repression (A)** → (II): Blocking or “forgetting” unacceptable ideas or impulses.
- **Regression (B)** → (I): Reverting to an earlier, more childlike form of behavior.
- **Projection (C)** → (IV): Attributing one’s own unacceptable impulses to others.
- **Displacement (D)** → (III): Shifting feelings to a safer, more acceptable target.

💡 Quick Tip

Displacement example: Yelling at a family member instead of an intimidating boss.
Projection example: Accusing someone else of feeling the anger that you actually feel.

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:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (A), (B), (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), (D) only
- (d) (C), (B), (D) only

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

Solution:

According to Carl Rogers' concept of the *fully functioning person*, key features include being **aware** of experiences (A), having the **courage** to face challenges (B), and the ability to **adapt** to changing circumstances (D). Fully functioning individuals are *not* inhibited or restricted in their capacity to make free choices, which rules out (C).

 Quick Tip

A fully functioning person also shows openness to experience and a trust in themselves, consistent with Rogers' humanistic perspective.

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:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (B), (D), (C), (A)
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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

Solution:

The usual steps for simple random sampling:

- A. Determine the population size (B)
- B. Identify the sampling units in the population (D)
- C. Decide on the sample size (n) (C)
- D. Randomly select n cases (A)

 Quick Tip

It's important to clearly define the population and its units, then figure out how many you need, and only then draw randomly from that frame.

71. Match List I with List II:

Table 7: Scales of Measurement and Their Examples (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(III), (D) →(IV)
- (b) (A) →(II), (B) →(I), (C) →(IV), (D) →(III)
- (c) (A) →(I), (B) →(II), (C) →(IV), (D) →(III)
- (d) (A) →(III), (B) →(IV), (C) →(I), (D) →(II)

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

Solution:

- **Nominal (A) → (II)** (Diagnostic groups of Mental Disorders)
(Categories without numerical ranking)
- **Ordinal (B) → (I)** (Division of people on the basis of Socio-Economic Status)
(Rank ordering, e.g., low-to-high SES)
- **Interval (C) → (IV)** (Measurement of temperature on a centigrade scale)
(Equal intervals, but no true zero)
- **Ratio (D) → (III)** (Measurement of weight)
(Has an absolute zero, so ratios are meaningful)

💡 Quick Tip

Nominal = “naming” or categorizing; Ordinal = ranking; Interval = numeric scale without true zero; Ratio = numeric 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:

- (a) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (b) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), (C), and (D)
- (d) (B), (C), and (D) only

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

Solution:

Typical parametric assumptions include: 1. The population from which samples are drawn is

normally distributed (*A*). 2. The variables are measured at **interval or ratio level** (*B*).
 3. The sample is **randomly drawn** from the population (*D*).
 Having “many outliers” (*C*) is actually problematic for parametric tests, not an assumption.

💡 Quick Tip

Additional assumptions can include homogeneity of variance for certain tests (e.g. ANOVA). Excessive outliers can violate normality and unduly influence parametric analyses.

73. Match List I with List II:

Table 8: Theories of Intelligence and Their Proponents (Arranged by I, II, III, IV)

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:

- (a) (A) → (I), (B) → (II), (C) → (III), (D) → (IV)
- (b) (A) → (I), (B) → (III), (C) → (II), (D) → (IV)
- (c) (A) → (II), (B) → (III), (C) → (IV), (D) → (I)
- (d) (A) → (III), (B) → (IV), (C) → (I), (D) → (II)

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

Solution:

- ‘g’ Factor Theory (A) → Spearman (II).
- Hierarchical Theory (B) → Vernon (III).
- Multifactor Theory (C) → Thurstone (IV) (primary mental abilities).
- Cubical Model (D) → Guilford (I) (Structure of Intellect model).

💡 Quick Tip

Spearman proposed “g” for general intelligence; Thurstone identified multiple primary mental abilities; Guilford had the “3D” or “SOI” model; Vernon proposed a hierarchical model bridging “g” and more specific factors.

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:

- (a) Dissociative Amnesia
- (b) Hypochondriasis

- (c) Conversion Disorder
- (d) Dissociative Fugue

Correct Answer: (d) Dissociative Fugue.

Solution:

Dissociative Fugue (now categorized under Dissociative Amnesia in DSM-5 with “fugue” specifier) involves unexpected travel away from one’s usual surroundings and confusion about one’s personal identity. - *Dissociative Amnesia* generally involves memory loss without wandering or assuming a new identity. - *Hypochondriasis* is excessive worry about having a serious illness. - *Conversion Disorder* involves neurological symptoms (e.g., numbness, paralysis) without a medical basis.

 Quick Tip

Dissociative Fugue is a rare phenomenon often triggered by severe stress or trauma, leading to a temporary new life pattern.

75. Match List I with List II:

Table 9: Erikson’s Developmental Tasks and Corresponding Stages

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (c) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (d) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

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

Solution:

Erikson’s stages: 1. **Autonomy vs. Shame** occurs in the *toddler* years ($\approx 1-3$ yrs). 2. **Initiative vs. Guilt** occurs in *early childhood* ($\approx 3-5/6$ yrs). 3. **Generativity vs. Stagnation** occurs in *middle adulthood* ($\approx 40-65$ yrs). 4. **Ego Integrity vs. Despair** is *late adulthood* ($65 +$ yrs).

Hence:

- A. Autonomy vs. Shame $\rightarrow$ Toddler (II),
- B. Initiative vs. Guilt $\rightarrow$ Early Childhood (III),
- C. Generativity vs. Stagnation $\rightarrow$ Middle Adulthood (IV),
- D. Ego Integrity vs. Despair $\rightarrow$ Late Adulthood (I).

 Quick Tip

Other Eriksonian stages include: Trust vs. Mistrust (infancy), Industry vs. Inferiority (school age), Identity vs. Role Confusion (adolescence), and Intimacy vs. Isolation (young adulthood).
