

## PRACTICE SET-3

1. The model of memory most frequently cited consists of Short Term Memory (STM) which serve(s) as gateway to Long Term Memory (LTM). This model was propounded by
  - (a) Ebbinghaus
  - (b) Craik and Lockhart
  - (c) Tulving
  - (d) Atkinson and Shiffring
2. The phenomenon of clinging to one's initial conceptions after the basis on which they were formed and had been discredited refers to :
  - (a) Belief bias
  - (b) Belief perseverance
  - (c) Over confidence
  - (d) Framing decisions
3. Mechanistic and Cognitive approaches to motivation differ in the extent to which \_\_\_\_\_ are invoked to account for the initiation, direction, intensity and persistence of goal directed behaviour.
  - (a) Dynamic traits
  - (b) Higher mental processes
  - (c) Drives
  - (d) Instincts
4. Which of the following is the term for describing a child's one word utterances ?
  - (a) Over extensions
  - (b) Under extensions
  - (c) Holophrases
  - (d) Telegraphic speech
5. What would be the multiple correlation between the job efficiency and the three predictors (M.B.A. marks, selection test scores, and the evaluations scores at the end of inhouse training) ?
  - (a) 0.50
  - (b) 0.65
  - (c) 0.75
  - (d) Inadequate data
6. The b coefficient obtained in multiple regression is
  - (a) Partial correlation coefficient
  - (b) Correlation coefficient
  - (c) Regression coefficient
  - (d) Partial regression coefficient
7. Which one of the following conclusion can be drawn on the basis of above paragraph ?
  - (a) All the four predictors (M.B.A. marks, selection test scores, evaluation scores at the end of inhouse training and communication skills) are uncorrelated with each other.
  - (b) Out of the four predictors, at least some are correlated with each other.
  - (c) Communication skills scores are uncorrelated with other predictors.
  - (d) The four predictors theoretically appear to be correlated, but we cannot infer about their intercorrelations from the data provided.
8. Words learned under water are recalled :
  - (a) Better on land than under water
  - (b) Better above land (sky) than on land
  - (c) Better above land (sky) than under water
  - (d) Better under water than on land
9. Amit met with an accident and later turned into impulsive, irresponsible and less concerned with the consequences of his actions. He must have suffered damage in
  - (a) Parietal lobe
  - (b) Frontal lobe
  - (c) Occipital lobe
  - (d) Temporal lobe
10. Effective teaching may include conceptual scaffolding, which is best described by the following statement :
  - (a) introducing practice sessions after every module.
  - (b) gradually fading support as student proficiency increases.
  - (c) punishing student for incorrect answers.
  - (d) encouraging brighter students to help weaker students.
11. A social worker, appointed to assist the psychiatrist, used to administer and interpret Rorschach test. This is an
  - (a) ethically incorrect practice
  - (b) ethically correct practice
  - (c) ethically correct practice provided the results are used only for diagnostic purpose.
  - (d) ethically correct practice provided the results are kept confidential and are used only for diagnostic purpose.
12. Arrange in sequence the stage of personality development according to Rollo May
  - (a) Innocence → ordinary consciousness of self → rebellion → creative consciousness of self
  - (b) Innocence → rebellion → ordinary consciousness of self → creative consciousness of self

- (c) Ordinary consciousness of self → innocence → rebellion → creative consciousness of self  
 (d) Rebellion → innocence → ordinary consciousness of self → creative consciousness of self
13. The rapid change in performance as the size of reinforcement in varied is called  
 (a) Crespi effect  
 (b) Disequilibrium hypothesis  
 (c) Premack principal  
 (d) Programmed learning
14. In Solomon Asch's study on conformity, subjects conformed to the Group approximately what percent of time  
 (a) 25% (b) 35%  
 (c) 45% (d) over 50%
15. Perceived fairness of the amount and rewards among individuals refers to \_\_\_\_\_ while perceived fairness of the ways used for rewards and pays refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Organizational justice, Distributive justice  
 (b) Equity, Organizational justice  
 (c) Distributive justice; Procedural justice  
 (d) Procedural justice; Distributive justice
16. Which of the following identity status describes the individual who has been exploring but not yet committed to self chosen values and goals ?  
 (a) Identity achievement  
 (b) Identity foreclosure  
 (c) Identity diffusion  
 (d) Identity moratorium
17. Scientific study of Creativity is considered to be started by  
 (a) Galton (b) Guilford  
 (c) Torrance (d) Mednick
18. Sleep disorders can be categorized as  
 (a) Paraphilias and Dysfunctions  
 (b) Insomnia and Hypersomnia  
 (c) Parasomnias and Dyssomnias  
 (d) Serotonergic and Dopaminergic
19. Which is the correct sequence of the stages involved in creative thinking ?  
 (a) Preparation; orientation; illumination; incubation; verification  
 (b) Preparation; incubation; illumination; orientation; verification  
 (c) Orientation; preparation; incubation; illumination; verification  
 (d) Orientation; preparation; illumination; incubation; verification
20. Selective attention in vision and audition respectively have been dubbed as  
 (a) 'optic' and 'haptic'  
 (b) 'spotlight' and 'gateway'  
 (c) 'spatial' and 'acoustic'  
 (d) 'central' and 'peripheral'
21. In Erikson's theory, which psycho-social crises precede and succeed Autonomy v/s Shame :  
 (a) Basic trust v/s mistrust and Industry v/s Inferiority  
 (b) Basic trust v/s mistrust and Industry v/s Inferiority  
 (c) Industry v/s Inferiority and Identity v/s Role confusion.  
 (d) Basic trust v/s mistrust and Initiative v/s Guilt.
22. Read each of the following statements – Assertion A and Reason R; and indicate your answer using code given below :  
 Assertion A: Horner found high level of motive to avoid success or fear of success in females.  
 Reason (R) : As a result of success, the threat of social rejection and fear concerning perceived lack of femininity are aroused in women  
 (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.
23. Read each of the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R); and indicate your answer using code given below :  
**Assertion (A):** Perceived fairness of the interpersonal treatment is used to determine organizational outcomes.  
**Reason (R):** People expect informational transparency and respect in organizations.  
 code:  
 (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.
24. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer by choosing from code given below : List-I List-II (Concept) (Explanation)  
 (i) Episodic retrieval (i) Physical environment at retrieval matching that at encoding.  
 (ii) Context-dependent retrieval (ii) Mood at retrieval matching that at encoding.  
 (iii) State-dependent retrieval (iii) Retrieval stimulated by hints from the external and internal environment.

- (iv) Cue-dependent retrieval (iv) Subsequent reactivation of stored memory  
code :
- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)  
(b) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)  
(c) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)  
(d) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
25. Read each of the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R); and indicate your answer using code given below :
- Assertion (A):** Rational persuasion refers to the use of logical arguments and facts to persuade others for achieving a desired result.  
**Reason (R):** Managers use several techniques to influence others in organizations.  
code:
- Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (B) is false, but (R) is true.
26. Read each of the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R); and indicate your answer using code given below:
- Assertion (A):** Perception remains constant although the proximal sensation changes  
**Reason (R):** Our perceptual system has mechanisms that adjust our perception of the proximal stimulus.  
code:
- (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) (B) is false, but (R) is true.
27. Which of the following explains the Threshold Hypothesis regarding Intelligence – Creativity relationship ?
- (a) There is a positive correlation between Intelligence and Creativity  
(b) There is a positive correlation between Intelligence and Creativity upto a particular level of Intelligence  
(c) There is a positive correlation between Intelligence and Creativity beyond a particular level of Intelligence.  
(d) There is a negative correlation between Intelligence and Creativity beyond a particular level of Intelligence.
28. Which one of the trait theories/models is/are NOT based on factor analytic methodology ?
- (a) Allport's Theory  
(b) Costa and McCrae's Model  
(c) Goldberg's Model  
(d) Eysenck's Theory  
code:
- (a) only
  - (a) and (c) only
  - (b) and (c) only
  - (b) and (d) only
29. The factors that operate with deep levels of processing are :
- (a) Distinctiveness  
(b) Sameness  
(c) Elaboration  
(d) Physical contours  
Code:
- (a) and (b) only
  - (b) and (c) only
  - (b) and (d) only
  - (a) and (c) only
30. Backward Conditioning occurs when :
- (a) CS and US are presented simultaneously  
(b) CS is presented first and US is presented before the termination of CS  
(c) CS is presented first and US is presented after the termination of CS  
(d) US is presented first and CS is presented after the termination of US
31. The James-Lange theory and the cognitive theory of emotion disagree on whether :
- (a) specific brain centers are involved in specific emotions.  
(b) bodily feedback determines which emotion is felt.  
(c) individuals can judge their emotions accurately.  
(d) there is no any biological involvement in human emotions.
32. Biologically based emotional and behavioural tendencies that are evident in early childhood represent :
- (a) Trait (b) Type  
(c) Temperament (d) Style
33. In Jungian theory, the idea that energy is automatically redistributed in the psyche in order to achieve equilibrium or balance depicts :
- (a) Principle of Equivalence  
(b) Principle of Synchronicity  
(c) Principle of Entrophy  
(d) Principle of Opposites

34. After the recent terrorist attacks in France, a psychologist proposed a study wherein he would interview two hundred French citizens to find whether their attitude towards fate as a consequence of the attack. This study can best be labelled as :
- attitude change experiment
  - field experiment
  - ex post facto study
  - psychometric study
35. Which of the following is correct while comparing classical and operant conditioning ?
- Operant conditioning takes place before reinforcement while classical conditioning takes place after reinforcement.
  - Operant conditioning takes place as a result of some voluntary action while classical conditioning takes place without choice.
  - In operant conditioning, response is elicited while in classical conditioning it is emitted.
  - In operant conditioning magnitude of the response is the index of conditioning while in classical conditioning it is the rate of response.
36. Words learned under water are recalled :
- Better on land than under water
  - Better above land (sky) than on land
  - Better above land (sky) than under water
  - Better under water than on land
37. Which of the following sequence is correct ?
- Oral phase ® Anal phase ® Latency ® Phallic ® Genital
  - Anal ® Oral ® Phallic ® Latency ® Genital
  - Oral ® Anal ® Phallic ® Latency ® Genital
  - Oral ® Phallic ® Anal ® Genital ® Latency
38. Which memory is the result of instrumental/motor learning processes ?
- Semantic memory
  - Episodic memory
  - Sensory memory
  - Procedural memory
39. In which lobe of the cerebral cortex, the primary olfactory cortex lies ?
- Frontal lobe
  - Temporal lobe
  - Occipital lobe
  - Parietal lobe
40. "Factor Analysis is used as a means of confirming a structured model than as a means of discovering a structural model". This is true of which theory of intelligence ?
- Spearman
  - Thurstone
  - Jensen
  - Guilford
41. What is the role of positive and negative reinforcement ?
- To increase the likelihood that responses preceding both will be repeated.
  - To decrease the likelihood that responses preceding negative reinforcement will be repeated.
  - To increase the likelihood that responses preceding only positive reinforcement will be repeated.
  - To ensure that there are no negative consequences following the behaviour.
42. While forming a concept one chooses to take one hypothesis and selects many of its features to quickly form the concept at once :
- Successive scanning
  - Conservative focusing
  - Focus gambling
  - Simultaneous scanning
43. What is the correct sequence an auditory stimulus takes to reach the primary auditory cortex ?
- Cochlear nuclei – Superior olive – Inferior colliculus – Medial geniculate nucleus
  - Cochlear nuclei – Inferior colliculus – Superior olive – Medial geniculate nucleus
  - Superior olive – Cochlear nuclei – Inferior colliculus – Medial geniculate nucleus
  - Medial geniculate nucleus – Inferior colliculus – Superior olive – Cochlear nucleus
44. In the above context, which one of the following correlation should be computed to obtain item-remainder correlations ?
- Point biserial correlation
  - Phi-coefficient
  - Rank difference correlation
  - Tetrachoric correlation
45. Which one of the following statement would be true in the above context ?
- Kuder – Richardson reliability coefficient would also be .90, but the split-half reliability coefficient may differ from .90.
  - Split-half reliability coefficient would also be .90, but the Kuder – Richardson reliability coefficient may differ from .90.
  - Both Kuder – Richardson reliability coefficient and split-half reliability coefficient would be .90.
  - The correlation between odd and even parts of the test would be .90.

**PASSAGE**

What happens to the body when stress is prolonged?  
Selye studied this issue by subjecting animals to a variety



of stressors such as high temperature, X-rays and insulin injections, in the laboratory over a long period of time. He also observed patients with various injuries and illnesses in hospitals. Selye noticed a similar pattern of bodily response in all of them. He called this pattern the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS). According to him, GAS involves three stages: alarm reaction, resistance, and exhaustion.

**1. Alarm reaction stage :** The presence of a noxious stimulus or stressor leads to activation of the adrenalpituitary-cortex system. This triggers the release of hormones producing the stress response. Now the individual is ready for fight or flight.

**2. Resistance stage :** If stress is prolonged, the resistance stage begins. The parasympathetic nervous system calls for more cautious use of the body's resources. The organism makes efforts to cope with the threat, as through confrontation.

**3. Exhaustion stage :** Continued exposure to the same stressor or additional stressors drains the body of its resources and leads to the third stage of exhaustion. The physiological systems involved in alarm reaction and resistance become ineffective and susceptibility to stress-related diseases such as high blood pressure becomes more likely.

46. Resistance is the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of General Adaptation Syndrome.  
 (a) 1st (b) 3rd  
 (c) 2nd (d) 4<sup>th</sup>
47. In the context of stress research, GAS stands for:  
 (a) generalized anxiety symptoms  
 (b) general adaptation syndrome  
 (c) gustatory alimentary system  
 (d) generic adrenal sensitivity
48. According to Selye's GAS model, we respond to stress with alarm, then with resistance and, finally, with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) adjustment (b) eustress  
 (c) commitment (d) exhaustion
49. Emily's family has been traumatized by a recent hurricane in Puerto Rico. Described in terms of the general adaptation syndrome (GAS), which phase would they have experienced first?  
 (a) Resistance (b) Appraisal  
 (c) Exhaustion (d) Alarm
50. In which stage the parasympathetic nervous system calls for more cautious use of the body's resources?  
 (a) Alarm reaction (b) Resistance  
 (c) Exhaustion. (d) None

### ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	6.	(d)	11.	(a)	16.	(d)	21.	(b)	26.	(a)	31.	(d)	36.	(b)	41.	(a)	46.	(c)
2.	(b)	7.	(b)	12.	(b)	17.	(b)	22.	(d)	27.	(a)	32.	(b)	37.	(d)	42.	(c)	47.	(b)
3.	(c)	8.	(d)	13.	(a)	18.	(c)	23.	(a)	28.	(b)	33.	(c)	38.	(c)	43.	(a)	48.	(d)
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(b)	19.	(c)	24.	(a)	29.	(a)	34.	(c)	39.	(d)	44.	(a)	49.	(d)
5.	(c)	10.	(b)	15.	(c)	20.	(b)	25.	(d)	30.	(4)	35.	(c)	40.	(b)	45.	(a)	50.	(b)

## RESPONSE SHEET

- |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 2.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 3.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 4.    (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 5.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 6.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 7.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 8.    (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 9.    (a) (b) (c) (d) | 10.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 13.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 16.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 17.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 18.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 19.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 20.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 21.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 22.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 23.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 24.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 25.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 26.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 27.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 28.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 29.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 30.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 31.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 32.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 33.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 34.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 35.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 36.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 37.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 38.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 39.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 40.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 41.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 42.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 43.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 44.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 45.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 46.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 47.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 48.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 49.   (a) (b) (c) (d) | 50.   (a) (b) (c) (d) |                       |                       |