

URG-PSY-5001

Psychology

A	Answer Key	B	Answer Key	C	Answer Key	D	Answer Key
1	C	1	B	1	B	1	A
2	B	2	B	2	B	2	B
3	C	3	B	3	C	3	C
4	A	4	A	4	C	4	B
5	A	5	A	5	C	5	A
6	B	6	B	6	C	6	C
7	C	7	A	7	B	7	B
8	B	8	A	8	B	8	C
9	C	9	B	9	B	9	B
10	A	10	A	10	C	10	B
11	A	11	C	11	B	11	B
12	B	12	A	12	B	12	C
13	B	13	A	13	B	13	C
14	B	14	A	14	A	14	B
15	A	15	B	15	B	15	C
16	A	16	B	16	C	16	A
17	B	17	C	17	B	17	A
18	A	18	C	18	A	18	B
19	A	19	C	19	C	19	C
20	B	20	C	20	B	20	B
21	A	21	B	21	C	21	C
22	C	22	B	22	B	22	A
23	A	23	B	23	B	23	A
24	A	24	C	24	B	24	B
25	A	25	B	25	C	25	B
26	B	26	B	26	C	26	B
27	B	27	B	27	B	27	A
28	C	28	A	28	C	28	A
29	C	29	B	29	A	29	B
30	C	30	C	30	A	30	A
31	C	31	B	31	B	31	A
32	B	32	A	32	C	32	B
33	B	33	C	33	B	33	A
34	B	34	B	34	C	34	C
35	C	35	C	35	A	35	A
36	B	36	B	36	A	36	A
37	B	37	B	37	B	37	A
38	B	38	B	38	B	38	B
39	A	39	C	39	B	39	B

URG-PSY-5001**Psychology**

40	B	40	C	40	A	40	C
41	C	41	B	41	A	41	C
42	B	42	C	42	B	42	C
43	A	43	A	43	A	43	C
44	C	44	A	44	A	44	B
45	B	45	B	45	B	45	B
46	C	46	C	46	A	46	B
47	B	47	B	47	C	47	C
48	B	48	C	48	A	48	B
49	B	49	A	49	A	49	B
50	C	50	A	50	A	50	B

PSYCHOLOGY

1. **Assertion (A)** : Percentile ranks can be averaged meaningfully in the same way as T-scores.

Reason (R) : T-scores are equal-interval scores, whereas percentile ranks are ordinal.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

2. Which statement best explains why inclusive education is regarded as a component of teaching pedagogy rather than merely an administrative policy ?

- (A) It primarily concerns the physical placement of students with disabilities in regular schools.
- (B) It emphasizes adapting teaching strategies, assessment, and classroom practices to meet the diverse learning needs of all students.
- (C) It is limited to providing special educators for students with disabilities.
- (D) It focuses only on ensuring legal compliance with disability laws.

3. **Assertion (A)** : Faking is impossible to detect in psychological testing.

Reason (R) : Many standardized tests include validity indicators to identify unusual response patterns.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

4. Assertion (A) : The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a projective personality test.

Reason (R) : It requires individuals to interpret ambiguous inkblots, projecting aspects of their personality onto the stimuli.

Options :

(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

5. Arrange the following in increasing order of measurement error introduced into a test score :

1. Right answers based on knowledge

2. Wrong answers based on lack of knowledge

3. Unattempted items

4. Random guessing

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 1, 3, 2, 4

(C) 2, 1, 3, 4

(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

6. During a political rally, an individual begins shouting slogans after the surrounding crowd does the same. An observer later concludes that the individual has an aggressive personality, overlooking the influence of the crowd. The observer has committed :

- (A) Availability heuristic
- (B) Fundamental Attribution Error
- (C) In-group bias
- (D) Illusory correlation

7. A 100-meter sprinter suddenly fails to initiate movement after the starting gun despite being fully alert. Medical examination reveals impaired transmission at the neuromuscular junction. Which neurotransmitter is most likely affected ?

- (A) Dopamine
- (B) Serotonin
- (C) Acetylcholine
- (D) GABA

8. A goalkeeper rapidly shifts gaze from the ball to an approaching striker and then to the goalpost within fractions of a second to anticipate the shot. Which type of eye movement is primarily responsible for these rapid shifts ?

- (A) Smooth pursuit movement
- (B) Saccadic eye movement
- (C) Vestibulo-ocular reflex
- (D) Vergence movement

9. A commanding officer in the Indian Army maintains strict discipline and operational efficiency while also ensuring the welfare and personal development of soldiers, this leadership style is best described as :

- (A) Laissez-faire leadership
- (B) Transactional leadership
- (C) Nurturant–Task leadership
- (D) Charismatic leadership

10. Match the following :

List I

- (a) Nicotine
- (b) Heroin
- (c) LSD
- (d) Methamphetamine

List II

- (1) Hallucinogen
- (2) Opioid (CNS depressant)
- (3) Stimulant
- (4) Stimulant

Choose the correct code :

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

11. Match the following :

List I (Situation)	List II (Type of Illusion)
(a) A driver mistakes a rope lying on the road for a snake in dim light.	(1) Müller–Lyer Illusion
(b) A passenger on a stationary train feels that their train is moving when the adjacent train begins to move.	(2) Size-Contrast (Ebbinghaus) Illusion
(c) Two equal-length lines appear unequal because of the direction of arrowheads.	(3) Autokinetic/Induced Motion Illusion
(d) A person perceives a square as larger when it is surrounded by smaller squares.	(4) Illusion due to inadequate sensory information

Codes :

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

12. A 19-year-old is brought to the emergency department after ingesting seeds from a wild plant. He is disoriented, speaks incoherently, reports seeing animals that are not present, and is attempting to pick up imaginary objects. His pupils are markedly dilated, and his mouth is dry. Which psychological symptom is most characteristic of Dhatura poisoning ?
- (A) Euphoria without perceptual disturbance
 - (B) Delirium with vivid visual hallucinations
 - (C) Selective memory enhancement
 - (D) Depressive stupor
13. A 52-year-old man snores loudly, repeatedly stops breathing during sleep and complains of excessive daytime fatigue. Which sleep disorder is most likely ?
- (A) Narcolepsy
 - (B) Obstructive Sleep Apnea
 - (C) Nightmares
 - (D) Sleepwalking
14. A devotee repeatedly strikes their head against a temple wall while praying, reporting that the act helps relieve feelings of guilt and emotional distress. From a counseling psychology perspective, this behavior is best interpreted as :
- (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Catharsis
 - (C) Operant extinction
 - (D) Cognitive restructuring

15. Match the following :

List I (Clinical Situation)

List II (Reflex)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) A pediatrician suddenly lowers an infant's head slightly while supporting it. The infant extends both arms and then brings them toward the chest. | (1) Babinski Reflex |
| (b) A nurse gently strokes an infant's cheek and the infant turns toward the stimulus. | (2) Rooting Reflex |
| (c) A physician places a finger in a newborn's palm, and the infant firmly grasps it. | (3) Moro Reflex |
| (d) A doctor strokes the sole of a newborn's foot, and the great toe extends upward while the other toes fan out. | (4) Palmar Grasp Reflex |

Codes :

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

16. A psychologist compares four classical conditioning procedures to determine which produces the strongest conditioned response.

1. The conditioned stimulus (CS) begins and continues until the unconditioned stimulus (US) is presented.
2. The CS ends, and after a short interval the US is presented.
3. The CS and US begin simultaneously.
4. The US is presented before the CS.

Arrange these procedures in decreasing order of conditioning strength.

(A) $1 > 2 > 3 > 4$

(B) $2 > 1 > 3 > 4$

(C) $1 > 3 > 2 > 4$

(D) $3 > 2 > 1 > 4$

17. During a theatre performance, an audience member experiences profound compassion while watching the suffering of the protagonist. According to Bharata Muni's Rasa Theory, which Rasa is primarily evoked ?

(A) $\bar{V}ira$

(B) $Karuna$

(C) $Raudra$

(D) $Hasya$

18. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)

List II (Psychologist)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) A psychologist argues that psychological theories should be developed within the Indian cultural context rather than relying solely on Western models. | 1. M. N. Palsane |
| (b) An organization invites a consultant to assess executive stress, role conflict, job satisfactionand, coping strategies among managers. | 2. Girishwar Misra |
| (c) A researcher examines stress from both modern psychological and Indian philosophical perspectives to understand its impact on well-being. | 3. D. M. Pestonjee |

Codes :

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

19. Match the following :

List I (Movie)

List II (Psychological Concept)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) Dear Zindagi | (1) Dyslexia |
| (b) Bhool Bhulaiyaa | (2) Counseling and Psychotherapy |
| (c) Taare Zameen Par | (3) Dissociative Identity Disorder
(portrayed) |
| (d) Black | (4) Sensory impairment and rehabilitation |

Codes :

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

20. A cricket coach increases the weight of a practice bat from 800 g to 810 g, but the player notices no difference. When the bat weighs 1200 g, a much larger increase is required before the player detects a change.

Which law best explains this phenomenon ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fechner's Law | (B) Weber's Law |
| (C) Law of Effect | (D) Gestalt Law |

21. Match the following :

List I

- (a) Kohs Block Design Test
- (b) Bender–Gestalt Test
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- (d) Rorschach Inkblot Test

List II

- (1) Personality Assessment
- (2) Intelligence Assessment
- (3) Visual-Motor Coordination
- (4) Performance Intelligence
using Block Patterns

Codes :

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

22. **Assertion (A) :** Increasing interference generally improves long-term recall because repeated exposure strengthens memory traces.

Reason (R) : Interference creates competition among memories during retrieval.

- (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 false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

23. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)	List II (Theory)
(a) A researcher argues that the grammar and vocabulary of one's native language shape how people perceive reality.	(1) Vygotsky's Socio cultural Theory
(b) A child first develops cognitive concepts and only later acquires language to express them.	(2) Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory
(c) A developmental psychologist proposes that thinking and speech begin separately but become interdependent during development.	(3) Linguistic Determinism
(d) A psychologist argues that language affects categorization but does not rigidly control thinking.	(4) Linguistic Relativity

Codes :

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

24. Arrange the following in Increasing Order of Membrane Potential :

1. Hyperpolarization
2. Resting membrane potential
3. Threshold potential
4. Peak of action potential

(A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

(C) 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

(D) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

25. Match the following :

List I (Brain Region)

List II (Deficit)

(a) Broca's Area

(1) Alexia

(b) Cerebellum

(2) Aphasia

(c) Fusiform Face Area

(3) Ataxia

(d) Left Occipitotemporal Cortex

(4) Prosopagnosia

Codes :

(A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

(B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

(C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

(D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

26. A researcher compares the academic performance of two existing classrooms, one exposed to a new teaching method and the other receiving traditional instruction, without random assignment. This design is best classified as :
- (A) Solomon four-group design
 - (B) Static group comparison design
 - (C) Repeated measures design
 - (D) Cross-sectional design
27. The Latin Square Design is mainly employed to :
- (A) Increase sample size
 - (B) Control two sources of extraneous variation simultaneously
 - (C) Randomly assign participants
 - (D) Eliminate experimenter bias
28. The hypothesis "The average anxiety score is significantly lower than 25" requires the use of :
- (A) Two-tailed test
 - (B) Right-tailed test
 - (C) Left-tailed test
 - (D) Chi-square test
29. If the significance level is set at 0.01, the probability of making a Type I error is :
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 1%
 - (D) 0.1%

30. Variance is best described as :
- (A) Average of raw scores
 - (B) Square root of standard deviation
 - (C) Mean of squared deviations from the mean
 - (D) Difference between highest and lowest score
31. Essay-type examinations are particularly useful for assessing :
- (A) Speed of responding
 - (B) Recognition memory
 - (C) Higher-order thinking and organization of ideas
 - (D) Visual discrimination
32. After obtaining a significant F-ratio in a one-way ANOVA, a researcher wants to determine which specific group means differ significantly. Which statistical procedure should be used ?
- (A) Pearson's correlation
 - (B) Post hoc test
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) Mann–Whitney U test
33. A researcher wishes to examine whether gender (male/female) is associated with preference for online or offline learning. Which statistical test is most appropriate ?
- (A) Independent samples t-test
 - (B) Chi-square test of independence
 - (C) Pearson correlation
 - (D) One-way ANOVA

34. Orthogonal rotation in factor analysis assumes that :
- (A) Factors are correlated
 - (B) Factors are independent of one another
 - (C) Variables are categorical
 - (D) Sample size is small
35. According to Kaiser's criterion, a factor is generally retained if its eigenvalue is :
- (A) Less than 0
 - (B) Equal to 0
 - (C) Greater than 1
 - (D) Greater than 10
36. The standard error primarily indicates :
- (A) Population variance
 - (B) Accuracy of the sample statistic as an estimate of the population parameter
 - (C) Reliability of a questionnaire
 - (D) Standard deviation of raw scores
37. Turnitin is primarily designed to :
- (A) Calculate descriptive statistics
 - (B) Detect similarity and potential plagiarism
 - (C) Conduct qualitative analysis
 - (D) Create graphs
38. Plagiarism refers to :
- (A) Using APA format correctly
 - (B) Presenting another person's work or ideas without proper acknowledgement
 - (C) Publishing research in a journal
 - (D) Collecting data from participants

39. According to APA (7th edition), which reference is arranged *correctly* ?
- (A) Sharma, R. (2021). *Research Methods*. Sage.
 - (B) Research Methods. Sharma, R. Sage.
 - (C) Sage. Sharma, R. (2021). *Research Methods*.
 - (D) Sharma. Research Methods. 2021.
40. A psychologist extracts five components in PCA. The fifth component has an eigenvalue of 0.72. According to Kaiser's criterion, this component should :
- (A) always be retained
 - (B) be discarded
 - (C) be interpreted first
 - (D) be rotated independently
41. Two clinicians independently diagnose depression using the same rating scale. The agreement between them reflects :
- (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Internal consistency
 - (C) Inter-rater reliability
 - (D) Parallel-form reliability
42. The Kuder-Richardson (KR-20) formula is appropriate for tests with :
- (A) Essay items
 - (B) Dichotomously scored items
 - (C) Rating scales
 - (D) Open-ended questions

43. Classical Test Theory assumes that :
- (A) Observed Score = True Score + Error
 - (B) True Score = Observed Score + Error
 - (C) Error Score = True Score + Observed Score
 - (D) True Score = Error Score – Observed Score
44. According to Erikson, the primary psychosocial conflict during adolescence is :
- (A) Trust vs. Mistrust
 - (B) Industry vs. Inferiority
 - (C) Identity vs. Role Confusion
 - (D) Intimacy vs. Isolation
45. The main purpose of a pilot study is to :
- (A) Increase sample size
 - (B) Test feasibility of the research procedure
 - (C) Improve statistical power
 - (D) Eliminate random error
46. The bystander effect is strongest when :
- (A) One person witnesses an emergency
 - (B) Responsibility is clearly assigned
 - (C) Many observers are present
 - (D) The victim is familiar

47. The placebo effect demonstrates the importance of :
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Participant expectations
 - (C) Observer bias
 - (D) Maturation
48. According to Maslow, which need becomes important after physiological needs are reasonably satisfied ?
- (A) Self-actualization
 - (B) Safety
 - (C) Esteem
 - (D) Cognitive
49. Which schedule of reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction ?
- (A) Fixed ratio
 - (B) Variable ratio
 - (C) Fixed interval
 - (D) Variable interval
50. The tendency to explain others' behaviour by personality while ignoring situational influences is known as :
- (A) Self-serving bias
 - (B) Halo effect
 - (C) Fundamental attribution error
 - (D) Confirmation bias

PSYCHOLOGY

1. A 19-year-old is brought to the emergency department after ingesting seeds from a wild plant. He is disoriented, speaks incoherently, reports seeing animals that are not present, and is attempting to pick up imaginary objects. His pupils are markedly dilated, and his mouth is dry. Which psychological symptom is most characteristic of Dhatura poisoning ?
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Codes :

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(A) $\bar{V}$ ira

(B) Karuṇa

(C) Raudra

(D) Hāsyā

7. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)

List II (Psychologist)

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(portrayed) |
| (d) Black | (4) Sensory impairment and rehabilitation |

Codes :

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(B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
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9. A cricket coach increases the weight of a practice bat from 800 g to 810 g, but the player notices no difference. When the bat weighs 1200 g, a much larger increase is required before the player detects a change.

Which law best explains this phenomenon ?

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- (b) Bender–Gestalt Test
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
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List II

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using Block Patterns

Codes :

- (A) a–4, b–3, c–2, d–1
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List II (Theory)

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| (c) A developmental psychologist proposes that thinking and speech begin separately but become interdependent during development. | (3) Linguistic Determinism |
| (d) A psychologist argues that language affects categorization but does not rigidly control thinking. | (4) Linguistic Relativity |

Codes :

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

13. Arrange the following in Increasing Order of Membrane Potential :

1. Hyperpolarization
2. Resting membrane potential
3. Threshold potential
4. Peak of action potential

(A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

(C) 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

(D) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

14. Match the following :

List I (Brain Region)

List II (Deficit)

(a) Broca's Area

(1) Alexia

(b) Cerebellum

(2) Aphasia

(c) Fusiform Face Area

(3) Ataxia

(d) Left Occipitotemporal Cortex

(4) Prosopagnosia

Codes :

(A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

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PSYCHOLOGY

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37. A 19-year-old is brought to the emergency department after ingesting seeds from a wild plant. He is disoriented, speaks incoherently, reports seeing animals that are not present, and is attempting to pick up imaginary objects. His pupils are markedly dilated, and his mouth is dry. Which psychological symptom is most characteristic of Dhatura poisoning ?
- (A) Euphoria without perceptual disturbance
 - (B) Delirium with vivid visual hallucinations
 - (C) Selective memory enhancement
 - (D) Depressive stupor
38. A 52-year-old man snores loudly, repeatedly stops breathing during sleep and complains of excessive daytime fatigue. Which sleep disorder is most likely ?
- (A) Narcolepsy
 - (B) Obstructive Sleep Apnea
 - (C) Nightmares
 - (D) Sleepwalking
39. A devotee repeatedly strikes their head against a temple wall while praying, reporting that the act helps relieve feelings of guilt and emotional distress. From a counseling psychology perspective, this behavior is best interpreted as :
- (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Catharsis
 - (C) Operant extinction
 - (D) Cognitive restructuring

40. Match the following :

List I (Clinical Situation)

List II (Reflex)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) A pediatrician suddenly lowers an infant's head slightly while supporting it. The infant extends both arms and then brings them toward the chest. | (1) Babinski Reflex |
| (b) A nurse gently strokes an infant's cheek and the infant turns toward the stimulus. | (2) Rooting Reflex |
| (c) A physician places a finger in a newborn's palm, and the infant firmly grasps it. | (3) Moro Reflex |
| (d) A doctor strokes the sole of a newborn's foot, and the great toe extends upward while the other toes fan out. | (4) Palmar Grasp Reflex |

Codes :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 | (B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4 |
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41. A psychologist compares four classical conditioning procedures to determine which produces the strongest conditioned response.

1. The conditioned stimulus (CS) begins and continues until the unconditioned stimulus (US) is presented.
2. The CS ends, and after a short interval the US is presented.
3. The CS and US begin simultaneously.
4. The US is presented before the CS.

Arrange these procedures in decreasing order of conditioning strength.

(A) $1 > 2 > 3 > 4$

(B) $2 > 1 > 3 > 4$

(C) $1 > 3 > 2 > 4$

(D) $3 > 2 > 1 > 4$

42. During a theatre performance, an audience member experiences profound compassion while watching the suffering of the protagonist. According to Bharata Muni's Rasa Theory, which Rasa is primarily evoked ?

(A) $\bar{V}$ ira

(B) Karuṇa

(C) Raudra

(D) Hāsyā

43. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)

List II (Psychologist)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) A psychologist argues that psychological theories should be developed within the Indian cultural context rather than relying solely on Western models. | 1. M. N. Palsane |
| (b) An organization invites a consultant to assess executive stress, role conflict, job satisfactionand, coping strategies among managers. | 2. Girishwar Misra |
| (c) A researcher examines stress from both modern psychological and Indian philosophical perspectives to understand its impact on well-being. | 3. D. M. Pestonjee |

Codes :

- (A) a-2, b-3, c-1
(B) a-3, b-1, c-2
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44. Match the following :

List I (Movie)

List II (Psychological Concept)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) Dear Zindagi | (1) Dyslexia |
| (b) Bhool Bhulaiyaa | (2) Counseling and Psychotherapy |
| (c) Taare Zameen Par | (3) Dissociative Identity Disorder
(portrayed) |
| (d) Black | (4) Sensory impairment and rehabilitation |

Codes :

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(C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
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45. A cricket coach increases the weight of a practice bat from 800 g to 810 g, but the player notices no difference. When the bat weighs 1200 g, a much larger increase is required before the player detects a change.

Which law best explains this phenomenon ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fechner's Law | (B) Weber's Law |
| (C) Law of Effect | (D) Gestalt Law |

46. Match the following :

List I

- (a) Kohs Block Design Test
- (b) Bender–Gestalt Test
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- (d) Rorschach Inkblot Test

List II

- (1) Personality Assessment
- (2) Intelligence Assessment
- (3) Visual-Motor Coordination
- (4) Performance Intelligence
using Block Patterns

Codes :

- (A) a–4, b–3, c–2, d–1
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47. **Assertion (A) :** Increasing interference generally improves long-term recall because repeated exposure strengthens memory traces.

Reason (R) : Interference creates competition among memories during retrieval.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
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48. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)	List II (Theory)
(a) A researcher argues that the grammar and vocabulary of one's native language shape how people perceive reality.	(1) Vygotsky's Socio cultural Theory
(b) A child first develops cognitive concepts and only later acquires language to express them.	(2) Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory
(c) A developmental psychologist proposes that thinking and speech begin separately but become interdependent during development.	(3) Linguistic Determinism
(d) A psychologist argues that language affects categorization but does not rigidly control thinking.	(4) Linguistic Relativity

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49. Arrange the following in Increasing Order of Membrane Potential :

1. Hyperpolarization
2. Resting membrane potential
3. Threshold potential
4. Peak of action potential

(A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

(C) 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

(D) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

50. Match the following :

List I (Brain Region)

List II (Deficit)

(a) Broca's Area

(1) Alexia

(b) Cerebellum

(2) Aphasia

(c) Fusiform Face Area

(3) Ataxia

(d) Left Occipitotemporal Cortex

(4) Prosopagnosia

Codes :

(A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

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2. A psychologist extracts five components in PCA. The fifth component has an eigenvalue of 0.72. According to Kaiser's criterion, this component should :
 - (A) always be retained
 - (B) be discarded
 - (C) be interpreted first
 - (D) be rotated independently
3. Two clinicians independently diagnose depression using the same rating scale. The agreement between them reflects :
 - (A) Test-retest reliability
 - (B) Internal consistency
 - (C) Inter-rater reliability
 - (D) Parallel-form reliability
4. The Kuder-Richardson (KR-20) formula is appropriate for tests with :
 - (A) Essay items
 - (B) Dichotomously scored items
 - (C) Rating scales
 - (D) Open-ended questions

5. Classical Test Theory assumes that :
- (A) Observed Score = True Score + Error
 - (B) True Score = Observed Score + Error
 - (C) Error Score = True Score + Observed Score
 - (D) True Score = Error Score – Observed Score
6. According to Erikson, the primary psychosocial conflict during adolescence is :
- (A) Trust vs. Mistrust
 - (B) Industry vs. Inferiority
 - (C) Identity vs. Role Confusion
 - (D) Intimacy vs. Isolation
7. The main purpose of a pilot study is to :
- (A) Increase sample size
 - (B) Test feasibility of the research procedure
 - (C) Improve statistical power
 - (D) Eliminate random error
8. The bystander effect is strongest when :
- (A) One person witnesses an emergency
 - (B) Responsibility is clearly assigned
 - (C) Many observers are present
 - (D) The victim is familiar

9. The placebo effect demonstrates the importance of :
- (A) Random sampling (B) Participant expectations
- (C) Observer bias (D) Maturation
10. According to Maslow, which need becomes important after physiological needs are reasonably satisfied ?
- (A) Self-actualization (B) Safety
- (C) Esteem (D) Cognitive
11. Which schedule of reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction ?
- (A) Fixed ratio
- (B) Variable ratio
- (C) Fixed interval
- (D) Variable interval
12. The tendency to explain others' behaviour by personality while ignoring situational influences is known as :
- (A) Self-serving bias
- (B) Halo effect
- (C) Fundamental attribution error
- (D) Confirmation bias

13. Assertion (A) : Percentile ranks can be averaged meaningfully in the same way as T-scores.

Reason (R) : T-scores are equal-interval scores, whereas percentile ranks are ordinal.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

14. Which statement best explains why inclusive education is regarded as a component of teaching pedagogy rather than merely an administrative policy ?

- (A) It primarily concerns the physical placement of students with disabilities in regular schools.
- (B) It emphasizes adapting teaching strategies, assessment, and classroom practices to meet the diverse learning needs of all students.
- (C) It is limited to providing special educators for students with disabilities.
- (D) It focuses only on ensuring legal compliance with disability laws.

15. Assertion (A) : Faking is impossible to detect in psychological testing.

Reason (R) : Many standardized tests include validity indicators to identify unusual response patterns.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

16. Assertion (A) : The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a projective personality test.

Reason (R) : It requires individuals to interpret ambiguous inkblots, projecting aspects of their personality onto the stimuli.

Options :

- (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

17. Arrange the following in increasing order of measurement error introduced into a test score :

- 1. Right answers based on knowledge
- 2. Wrong answers based on lack of knowledge
- 3. Unattempted items
- 4. Random guessing

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 1, 3, 2, 4

(C) 2, 1, 3, 4

(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

18. During a political rally, an individual begins shouting slogans after the surrounding crowd does the same. An observer later concludes that the individual has an aggressive personality, overlooking the influence of the crowd. The observer has committed :

- (A) Availability heuristic
- (B) Fundamental Attribution Error
- (C) In-group bias
- (D) Illusory correlation

19. A 100-meter sprinter suddenly fails to initiate movement after the starting gun despite being fully alert. Medical examination reveals impaired transmission at the neuromuscular junction. Which neurotransmitter is most likely affected ?

- (A) Dopamine
- (B) Serotonin
- (C) Acetylcholine
- (D) GABA

20. A goalkeeper rapidly shifts gaze from the ball to an approaching striker and then to the goalpost within fractions of a second to anticipate the shot. Which type of eye movement is primarily responsible for these rapid shifts ?

- (A) Smooth pursuit movement
- (B) Saccadic eye movement
- (C) Vestibulo-ocular reflex
- (D) Vergence movement

21. A commanding officer in the Indian Army maintains strict discipline and operational efficiency while also ensuring the welfare and personal development of soldiers, this leadership style is best described as :

- (A) Laissez-faire leadership
- (B) Transactional leadership
- (C) Nurturant–Task leadership
- (D) Charismatic leadership

22. Match the following :

List I

- (a) Nicotine
- (b) Heroin
- (c) LSD
- (d) Methamphetamine

List II

- (1) Hallucinogen
- (2) Opioid (CNS depressant)
- (3) Stimulant
- (4) Stimulant

Choose the correct code :

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

23. Match the following :

List I (Situation)

List II (Type of Illusion)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) A driver mistakes a rope lying on the road for a snake in dim light. | (1) Müller-Lyer Illusion |
| (b) A passenger on a stationary train feels that their train is moving when the adjacent train begins to move. | (2) Size-Contrast (Ebbinghaus) Illusion |
| (c) Two equal-length lines appear unequal because of the direction of arrowheads. | (3) Autokinetic/Induced Motion Illusion |
| (d) A person perceives a square as larger when it is surrounded by smaller squares. | (4) Illusion due to inadequate sensory information |

Codes :

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

24. A 19-year-old is brought to the emergency department after ingesting seeds from a wild plant. He is disoriented, speaks incoherently, reports seeing animals that are not present, and is attempting to pick up imaginary objects. His pupils are markedly dilated, and his mouth is dry. Which psychological symptom is most characteristic of Dhatura poisoning ?
- (A) Euphoria without perceptual disturbance
 - (B) Delirium with vivid visual hallucinations
 - (C) Selective memory enhancement
 - (D) Depressive stupor
25. A 52-year-old man snores loudly, repeatedly stops breathing during sleep and complains of excessive daytime fatigue. Which sleep disorder is most likely ?
- (A) Narcolepsy
 - (B) Obstructive Sleep Apnea
 - (C) Nightmares
 - (D) Sleepwalking
26. A devotee repeatedly strikes their head against a temple wall while praying, reporting that the act helps relieve feelings of guilt and emotional distress. From a counseling psychology perspective, this behavior is best interpreted as :
- (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Catharsis
 - (C) Operant extinction
 - (D) Cognitive restructuring

27. Match the following :

List I (Clinical Situation)

List II (Reflex)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) A pediatrician suddenly lowers an infant's head slightly while supporting it. The infant extends both arms and then brings them toward the chest. | (1) Babinski Reflex |
| (b) A nurse gently strokes an infant's cheek and the infant turns toward the stimulus. | (2) Rooting Reflex |
| (c) A physician places a finger in a newborn's palm, and the infant firmly grasps it. | (3) Moro Reflex |
| (d) A doctor strokes the sole of a newborn's foot, and the great toe extends upward while the other toes fan out. | (4) Palmar Grasp Reflex |

Codes :

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

28. A psychologist compares four classical conditioning procedures to determine which produces the strongest conditioned response.

1. The conditioned stimulus (CS) begins and continues until the unconditioned stimulus (US) is presented.
2. The CS ends, and after a short interval the US is presented.
3. The CS and US begin simultaneously.
4. The US is presented before the CS.

Arrange these procedures in decreasing order of conditioning strength.

(A) $1 > 2 > 3 > 4$

(B) $2 > 1 > 3 > 4$

(C) $1 > 3 > 2 > 4$

(D) $3 > 2 > 1 > 4$

29. During a theatre performance, an audience member experiences profound compassion while watching the suffering of the protagonist. According to Bharata Muni's Rasa Theory, which Rasa is primarily evoked ?

(A) $\bar{V}$ ira

(B) Karuṇa

(C) Raudra

(D) Hāsyā

30. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)

List II (Psychologist)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (a) A psychologist argues that psychological theories should be developed within the Indian cultural context rather than relying solely on Western models. | 1. M. N. Palsane |
| (b) An organization invites a consultant to assess executive stress, role conflict, job satisfactionand, coping strategies among managers. | 2. Girishwar Misra |
| (c) A researcher examines stress from both modern psychological and Indian philosophical perspectives to understand its impact on well-being. | 3. D. M. Pestonjee |

Codes :

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

31. Match the following :

List I (Movie)

List II (Psychological Concept)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (a) Dear Zindagi | (1) Dyslexia |
| (b) Bhool Bhulaiyaa | (2) Counseling and Psychotherapy |
| (c) Taare Zameen Par | (3) Dissociative Identity Disorder
(portrayed) |
| (d) Black | (4) Sensory impairment and rehabilitation |

Codes :

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

32. A cricket coach increases the weight of a practice bat from 800 g to 810 g, but the player notices no difference. When the bat weighs 1200 g, a much larger increase is required before the player detects a change.

Which law best explains this phenomenon ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Fechner's Law | (B) Weber's Law |
| (C) Law of Effect | (D) Gestalt Law |

33. Match the following :

List I

- (a) Kohs Block Design Test
- (b) Bender–Gestalt Test
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- (d) Rorschach Inkblot Test

List II

- (1) Personality Assessment
- (2) Intelligence Assessment
- (3) Visual-Motor Coordination
- (4) Performance Intelligence
using Block Patterns

Codes :

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

34. **Assertion (A) :** Increasing interference generally improves long-term recall because repeated exposure strengthens memory traces.

Reason (R) : Interference creates competition among memories during retrieval.

- (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 false, but (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

35. Match the following :

List I (Scenario)

List II (Theory)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) A researcher argues that the grammar and vocabulary of one's native language shape how people perceive reality. | (1) Vygotsky's Socio cultural Theory |
| (b) A child first develops cognitive concepts and only later acquires language to express them. | (2) Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory |
| (c) A developmental psychologist proposes that thinking and speech begin separately but become interdependent during development. | (3) Linguistic Determinism |
| (d) A psychologist argues that language affects categorization but does not rigidly control thinking. | (4) Linguistic Relativity |

Codes :

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

36. Arrange the following in Increasing Order of Membrane Potential :

1. Hyperpolarization
2. Resting membrane potential
3. Threshold potential
4. Peak of action potential

(A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

(C) 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

(D) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

37. Match the following :

List I (Brain Region)

List II (Deficit)

(a) Broca's Area

(1) Alexia

(b) Cerebellum

(2) Aphasia

(c) Fusiform Face Area

(3) Ataxia

(d) Left Occipitotemporal Cortex

(4) Prosopagnosia

Codes :

(A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

(B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

(C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

(D) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

38. A researcher compares the academic performance of two existing classrooms, one exposed to a new teaching method and the other receiving traditional instruction, without random assignment. This design is best classified as :
- (A) Solomon four-group design
 - (B) Static group comparison design
 - (C) Repeated measures design
 - (D) Cross-sectional design
39. The Latin Square Design is mainly employed to :
- (A) Increase sample size
 - (B) Control two sources of extraneous variation simultaneously
 - (C) Randomly assign participants
 - (D) Eliminate experimenter bias
40. The hypothesis "The average anxiety score is significantly lower than 25" requires the use of :
- (A) Two-tailed test
 - (B) Right-tailed test
 - (C) Left-tailed test
 - (D) Chi-square test
41. If the significance level is set at 0.01, the probability of making a Type I error is :
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 1%
 - (D) 0.1%

42. Variance is best described as :
- (A) Average of raw scores
 - (B) Square root of standard deviation
 - (C) Mean of squared deviations from the mean
 - (D) Difference between highest and lowest score
43. Essay-type examinations are particularly useful for assessing :
- (A) Speed of responding
 - (B) Recognition memory
 - (C) Higher-order thinking and organization of ideas
 - (D) Visual discrimination
44. After obtaining a significant F-ratio in a one-way ANOVA, a researcher wants to determine which specific group means differ significantly. Which statistical procedure should be used ?
- (A) Pearson's correlation
 - (B) Post hoc test
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) Mann–Whitney U test
45. A researcher wishes to examine whether gender (male/female) is associated with preference for online or offline learning. Which statistical test is most appropriate ?
- (A) Independent samples t-test
 - (B) Chi-square test of independence
 - (C) Pearson correlation
 - (D) One-way ANOVA

46. Orthogonal rotation in factor analysis assumes that :
- (A) Factors are correlated
 - (B) Factors are independent of one another
 - (C) Variables are categorical
 - (D) Sample size is small
47. According to Kaiser's criterion, a factor is generally retained if its eigenvalue is :
- (A) Less than 0
 - (B) Equal to 0
 - (C) Greater than 1
 - (D) Greater than 10
48. The standard error primarily indicates :
- (A) Population variance
 - (B) Accuracy of the sample statistic as an estimate of the population parameter
 - (C) Reliability of a questionnaire
 - (D) Standard deviation of raw scores
49. Turnitin is primarily designed to :
- (A) Calculate descriptive statistics
 - (B) Detect similarity and potential plagiarism
 - (C) Conduct qualitative analysis
 - (D) Create graphs
50. Plagiarism refers to :
- (A) Using APA format correctly
 - (B) Presenting another person's work or ideas without proper acknowledgement
 - (C) Publishing research in a journal
 - (D) Collecting data from participants