

Test Paper : II  
 Test Subject : **PSYCHOLOGY**  
 Test Subject Code : **A-20-02**

Test Booklet Serial No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 OMR Sheet No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hall Ticket No. 

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 (Figures as per admission card)

**Name & Signature of Invigilator**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

**Paper : II**  
**Subject : PSYCHOLOGY**

Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 12

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

**Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
  - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
  - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
**Example :**

(A)	(B)	●	(D)
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 where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

**అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు**

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- సరికై ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
  - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్పీజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టికర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించనద్దు.
  - కనుక పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో సరికై పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
  - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.  
**ఉదాహరణ :**

(A)	(B)	●	(D)
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 (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పై ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకా సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్ణీత స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- సరికై పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా సరికై పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని సరికై గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పనిసరిగా సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.





## PSYCHOLOGY

### Paper – II

1. When we look out of the window of a train, objects outside appear to be moving at different speeds. Objects closer to us move in opposite directions. Objects at a far distance seem to move in our direction.

This is called

- (A) Phi-phenomenon
- (B) Motion parallax
- (C) Kinetic illusion
- (D) Depth perception

2. **Assertion (A)** : Behaviourists viewed psychology as a science of behaviour.

**Reason (R)** : Behaviour could be described objectively in terms of stimulus and response.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are individually 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

3. Which of the mnemonics are used for improvement of memory ?

- 1) Imagery
- 2) Method of Loci
- 3) Organization

Select the correct answer using the code, given below :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

4. Identify the correct sequence.

- (A) Law of acquisition, law of higher order condition, law of discrimination, law of extinction
- (B) Law of acquisition, law of extinction, law of higher order condition, law of discrimination
- (C) Law of higher order condition, law of discrimination, law of extinction, law of acquisition
- (D) Law of extinction, law of discrimination, law of acquisition, law of higher order condition



5. Match the following :

- |             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Kohlberg | a) Body type approach        |
| 2) Erickson | b) Social learning           |
| 3) Sheldon  | c) Psycho-social development |
| 4) Bandura  | d) Moral development         |

(A) 1 – d, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b

(B) 1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – d, 4 – b

(C) 1 – a, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – d

(D) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a

6. Innate species specific complex chain of behaviour is termed as

- (A) Reflexes
- (B) Habits
- (C) Instincts
- (D) Aptitudes

7. Match the following :

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Emotional intelligence     | a) Raymond Cattell  |
| 2) Fluid intelligence         | b) Robert Sternberg |
| 3) Intrapersonal intelligence | c) Daniel Goleman   |
| 4) Componential intelligence  | d) Howard Gardner   |

(A) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – d

(B) 1 – d, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – c

(C) 1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – d

(D) 1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – c, 4 – a

8. **Assertion (A)** : Neither trait nor type theory can explain total personality.

**Reason (R)** : Personality is the interactive effect of individuality and environment

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



9. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the standard normal distribution ?

- (A) It is also called the Z distribution
- (B) The mean is 0 and standard deviation is 1
- (C) Mean, median and mode are the same
- (D) All the above

10. Which of the following are included in the Gestalt principles of perceptual organization ?

- 1) Figure ground, proximity, continuity
- 2) Proximity, continuity, good form
- 3) Continuity, good form, closure
- 4) Good form, closure, facilitation

Select the correct answer

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

11. Match the following :

- |            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Hebb    | a) Language production     |
| 2) Wernick | b) Hemispherical dominance |
| 3) Sperry  | c) Language comprehension  |
| 4) Broca   | d) Synaptic conduction     |

(A) 1 – d, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – a

(B) 1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – c

(C) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – d, 4 – a

(D) 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – d, 4 – c

12. The stimulus that was originally neutral and comes to be response producing is

- (A) Unconditional stimulus
- (B) Conditioned stimulus
- (C) Reinforcement
- (D) None of the above



13. Saving method is also called as

- (A) Recall                      (B) Relearning  
(C) Recognition              (D) Reintegration

14. Poincare reported solving a difficult mathematical problem through the use of

- (A) a heuristic                (B) an algorithm  
(C) a mental set              (D) incubation

15. The part of nervous system which is active under emotional state

- (A) Sympathetic  
(B) Spinal cord  
(C) Parasympathetic  
(D) Somatic

16. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence which of the following are distinct types of intelligence ?

- 1) Linguistic intelligence  
2) Musical intelligence  
3) Kinaesthetic intelligence  
4) Creative intelligence

(C) 1, 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2 and 3

17. Match the following :

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1) U test      | a. Measure of variability |
| 2) F-test      | b. Factor analysis        |
| 3) Eigen value | c. Non parametric test    |
| 4) SD          | d. Analysis of variance   |

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

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

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

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

18. Which of the following are true ?

- 1) Emotions are controlled by limbic system  
2) Emotions are both positive and negative  
3) Emotions are harmful  
4) Sympathetic nervous system determines the intensity of emotions

(A) 1, 2 and 3 are true

(B) 3 and 4 are true

(C) 1, 2 and 4 are true

(D) All the above are true

19. Identify the correct sequence.

- 1) The genital stage  
2) The embryonic stage  
3) The fetal stage

(A) 2, 3, 1                      (B) 3, 2, 1

(C) 1, 2, 3                      (D) 1, 3, 2



20. Arrange in ascending sequence.

- 1) Medulla
- 2) Pons
- 3) Spinal cord
- 4) Hypothalamus

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

21. The capacity of a test to measure what it sets out to measure is called

- (A) Standardization
- (B) Validity
- (C) Reliability
- (D) Objectivity

22. The correct order of the stages of Freud's theory of development is

- (A) Oral, phallic, latency, anal and genital
- (B) Oral, latency, genital, phallic and anal
- (C) Sensorimotor, concrete operations, trust, oedipal and genital
- (D) Oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital

23. Which of the following abilities are measured in tests of creativity ?

- 1) Fantasy
- 2) Flexibility
- 3) Originality
- 4) Elaboration
- 5) Colourfulness of imagery

- (A) 1, 2 and 4
- (B) 1, 3 and 5
- (C) 3, 4 and 5
- (D) 2, 3 and 4

24. Introversion – Extroversion was first proposed by

- (A) Freud
- (B) Adler
- (C) Eysenck
- (D) Jung

25. What is meant by fixed-ratio schedule of positive reinforcement ?

- (A) Reinforcement is given after a variable number of responses
- (B) The response must occur a certain number of time before reinforcement is given
- (C) Reinforcement is given for every occurrence of particular response
- (D) No reinforcement is given until a certain interval of time has elapsed



26. Which one of the following is not a mnemonic method ?

- (A) Chunking      (B) Rehearsal  
(C) Pegging      (D) Loci

27. The brain center that is found to regulate long term memory is

- (A) Hypothalamus  
(B) Hippocampus  
(C) Limbic system  
(D) Medulla

28. In the creative thinking process illumination refer to

- (A) Unconscious process of finding solution  
(B) Active participation during problem solving  
(C) Occurrence of sudden solution to the problem  
(D) Finding solution to the problem during night

29. Match the following :

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) Collective unconscious    | a. Rogers |
| 2) Psycho sexual development | b. Freud  |
| 3) Individual Psychology     | c. Jung   |
| 4) Humanistic Psychology     | d. Adler  |

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

30. Which of the following properties of objects influence depth perception as a monocular cue ?

- 1) Clearness  
2) Linear perspective  
3) Texture  
4) Light and shadow  
5) Interposition

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4  
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5  
(C) 1, 4 and 5  
(D) 2, 3 and 5





31. Which of the following are principles of Gestalt ?
- 1) Proximity
  - 2) Closure
  - 3) Similarity
  - 4) Difference
- (A) 1, 2 and 3      (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 1, 2 and 4      (D) 3 and 4
32. In the operant conditioning model, which of the following are secondary reinforcements ?
- 1) Tokens
  - 2) Money
  - 3) Light
  - 4) Peg
- (A) 1 only      (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 3 and 4      (D) 3 only
33. The effect of previous learning upon retention of some later learning is
- (A) Retro active      (B) Forgetting  
(C) Proactive      (D) Relearning
34. A very brief retention of a signal in its unprocessed sensory form is
- (A) Short term memory  
(B) Long term memory  
(C) Repression  
(D) Sensory storage
35. By obtaining scores from a group of participants on a test at two different time point, a researcher is estimating
- (A) Split half-reliability  
(B) Internal consistency reliability  
(C) Test-retest reliability  
(D) Chronbach reliability
36. The greatest concentration of cones occurs in
- (A) Pupil      (B) Blind spot  
(C) Optic nerve      (D) Fovea
37. In a normal distribution approximately what percentage of cases fall within plus and minus one SD ?
- (A) 34%      (B) 68%  
(C) 100%      (D) 95%
38. Lowered levels of these neurotransmitters may precipitate depression
- 1) Norepinephrine
  - 2) Dopamine
  - 3) Serotonin
  - 4) Endorphin
- (A) 1 and 3      (B) 1 and 2  
(C) 1, 2 and 3      (D) All the above



39. Which of the following is a performance subtest ?

- (A) Comprehension
- (B) Digit span
- (C) Object assembly
- (D) Similarities

40. Match the following :

- |                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| a) Semantic differential          | 1) Guttman   |
| b) Equal appearing interval scale | 2) Likert    |
| c) Cumulative scale               | 3) Thurstone |
| d) Social distance                | 4) Osgood    |
|                                   | 5) Bogardus  |

- (A) a – 4, b – 3, c – 2, d – 5
- (B) a – 4, b – 3, c – 1, d – 5
- (C) a – 2, b – 1, c – 5, d – 3
- (D) a – 5, b – 3, c – 1, d – 4

41. Your knowledge that Giraffe's and Leopard's are spotted and that zebra and tigers are straight illustrate \_\_\_\_\_ memory.

- (A) Episodic memory
- (B) Flash bulb
- (C) Semantic
- (D) Procedural

42. Herman is trying to remember the list of things he supposed to pickup before he goes to the market. His is a \_\_\_\_\_ recall task.

- (A) Serial
- (B) Free
- (C) Cued
- (D) Schematic

43. Consider the following in the perceptual process

- 1) Organization
- 2) Sensory input
- 3) Interpretation
- 4) Selective attention

Identify the correct sequence.

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

44. Which of the following are included in Thurstone's test of primary mental abilities ?

- 1) Word fluency
- 2) Memory
- 3) Digit span
- 4) Reasoning
- 5) Perceptual speed

- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- (D) 2, 3 and 5



45. The WAIS consists of

- 1) Vocabulary
  - 2) Digit span
  - 3) Picture arrangement
  - 4) Object assembly
- (A) 1 only                      (B) 1, 2 and 3  
(C) 1 and 3                    (D) All the above

46-50 are based on the following passage :

The thalamus is a part of fore brain located just above the mid brain, functions mainly as a relay station of the brain. Sensory information from the environment travels through the spinal cord or information coming from areas of the mid brain and hind brain usually arrives at the thalamus and is then relayed to appropriate areas of the cortex. The thalamus is organized in the various centers called nuclei. Specific nuclei send information to specific areas of cortex.

46. Sensory information from the environment travels to the spinal cord and thalamus by way of

- (A) Afferent nerves
- (B) Spinal nerves
- (C) Thalamidic neurons
- (D) Efferent neurons

47. The part of the thalamus that sends information to the visual cortex is

- (A) Lateral posterior nucleus
- (B) Anterior body
- (C) Dorsomedial
- (D) Lateral geniculate nucleus

48. The thalamus differs in reticular activating system in that

- (A) It contains more white matter
- (B) It is a relay station for information
- (C) The different sensory systems are kept rigidly separate
- (D) It contains more grey matter

49. The hypothalamus is to homeostatic regulation as the thalamus is to the regulation of

- (A) External signs of emotion
- (B) Muscle tone
- (C) Breathing
- (D) Hormone production

50. The thalamus is considered to be the part of

- (A) Sympathetic nervous system
- (B) Parasympathetic nervous system
- (C) Haptic system
- (D) Central nervous system



Space for Rough Work

