

- 01.** Booklungs are found in :  
(1) Amoeba (2) Polystomella  
(3) Euglypha (4) Arachnids
- 02.** Silk is obtained from :  
(1) Adult moth (2) Caterpillar stage  
(3) Egg (4) Cocoon
- 03.** Neurogenic heart is found in :  
(1) Human beings (2) Rat  
(3) Rabbit (4) Invertebrates
- 04.** Epiphysis is also known as :  
(1) Pineal (2) Pituitary  
(3) Thyroid (4) Hypothalamus
- 05.** Simplest and smallest form of amino acid is :  
(1) Glycine (2) Proline  
(3) Lysine (4) Argenine
- 06.** PCOS is related to :  
(1) Ovary (2) Uterus  
(3) Testes (4) Oviduct
- 07.** Seminogelin is secreted by :  
(1) Epididymis (2) Seminal Vesicle  
(3) Thecal cells (4) Oviduct
- 08.** First cleavage in frog is :  
(1) Horizontal (2) Meridional  
(3) Equatorial (4) Latitudinal

09. Which of the following is nuclear receptor ?
- (1) AR (2) GPCR  
(3) IR (4) MT1
10. Cryptorchidism is related to :
- (1) Testes (2) Thyroid  
(3) Ovary (4) Pancreas
11. Which of the following characterizes the behaviour of people who select moderately challenging task ?
- (1) Fear of failing (2) High need for achievement  
(3) Fear of success (4) Low need for achievement
12. Use of which one of the following is the one way to increase the chances of high external validity of a study:
- (1) Random assignment (2) Random sampling  
(3) Behavioral observations (4) Self-report measures
13. A researcher is interested in seeing what kinds of leaders have most positive impact on the efficiency of groups of soldiers. She designs a series of experiments to examine this issue. The researcher is most likely to be interested in :
- (1) Laboratory research (2) Archival research  
(3) Social cognition research (4) Applied research
14. Which one of the following is a technique of Gestalt Therapy?
- (1) Empty chair technique (2) Challenging absolutes  
(3) Thought stopping (4) Daily activity scheduling

15. Statistical methods that use sample data to answer general questions about a population are called:
- (1) Parameters
  - (2) Statistics
  - (3) Descriptive statistics
  - (4) Inferential statistics
16. In general, what is the relationship between the standard deviation and variance?
- (1) Standard deviation equals the squared variance
  - (2) Standard deviation is the square root of variance
  - (3) These two measures are unrelated
  - (4) Variance is the square root of standard deviation
17. Which one of the following processes was studied by Sperling in his famous experiment of 1960?
- (1) Sensory memory
  - (2) Visual memory
  - (3) Long-term memory
  - (4) Short-term memory
18. 'Negative behaviours or actions directed towards objects of racial, ethnic, or religious prejudice', refers to which of the following ?
- (1) Stereotypes
  - (2) Negative attribution
  - (3) Discrimination
  - (4) Negative attitude
19. Which of the following factors is NOT a facet of the 'Extraversion' domain, according to the Five Factor Model of Personality ?
- (1) Warmth
  - (2) Assertiveness
  - (3) Positive emotions
  - (4) Self-discipline
20. Which of the following factors is NOT associated with development of 'interpersonal attraction' ?
- (1) Proximity
  - (2) Repeated exposure
  - (3) Positive affect
  - (4) lack of similarity

21. Which of the following is NOT a type organizational communication to direction of communication' ?
- (1) Upward (2) Downward  
(3) Horizontal (4) Vertical
22. Which of the following method of therapy has been proposed by Kelly on the basis of his Personal Construct Theory of Personality ?
- (1) Existential therapy (2) Fixed-role therapy  
(3) Gestalt therapy (4) Humanistic therapy
23. Which leadership style is an expression of leader's trust in the capabilities of his/her subordinates ?
- (1) Participative (2) Delegative  
(3) Authoritarian (4) Charismatic
24. In Guilford's model, memory and divergent thinking are categories of :
- (1) Contents (2) Processes  
(3) Products (4) Intelligence
25. Which one of the following is a type of cognitive distortion as per Araon T. Beck ?
- (1) Cognitive schema (2) Loosenting of association  
(3) Rumination (4) Catastrophizing
26. A test without face validity :
- (1) Cannot be valid (2) Can be valid  
(3) Also lacks construct validity (4) Cannot be reliable

- 27.** The difficulty of an item is defined as which one of the following ?
- (1) The percentage of persons who answer incorrectly
  - (2) The percentage of persons who answer correctly
  - (3) The actual number of people who know the right answer
  - (4) The actual number of people who don't know the right answer
- 28.** According to Edward Tolman, behaviour is best understood as :
- (1) A collection of S-R connection
  - (2) A series of associated muscle twitches
  - (3) A consequence of trial-and-error learning
  - (4) Molar and purposive
- 29.** The area of the brain stem that is important in controlling breathing is the :
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Cerebellum | (2) Limbic system |
| (3) Medulla    | (4) Hippocampus   |
- 30.** Stimulation of which part of the brain facilitates autonomic arousal and behavioural activity ?
- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Midbrain | (2) Septal region   |
| (3) Thalamus | (4) Cingulate gyrus |
- 31.** Brain damage that leaves a person capable of understanding speech but with an impaired ability to produce speech most likely indicates injury to which of the following ?
- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Basal ganglia | (2) Wernicke's area      |
| (3) Broca's area  | (4) The substantia nigra |

32. Mental shortcuts or rules of the thumb that help solve problems and reduce mental effort are called :
- (1) Heuristics (2) Algorithms  
(3) Syllogisms (4) Propositions
33. Which of the following cognitive abilities is least likely to show a decline in old age ?
- (1) Working memory (2) Processing speed  
(3) Semantic memory (4) Episodic memory
34. The brain can solve immensely difficult problems and thus allow us to function in our environment by relying on which type of processing ?
- (1) Parallel and visual processing of incoming information  
(2) Parallel and modular processing of incoming information  
(3) Parallel and visual processing of outgoing information  
(4) Independent and neuronal processing of outgoing information
35. Which group of the five qualities best describe good psychological research :
- (1) Valid, scientific, ethical, experimental, correlational  
(2) Scientific, experimental, public, parsimonious, cumulative  
(3) Valid, reliable, public, parsimonious, cumulative  
(4) Experimental, quasi-experimental, survey, correlational, observational
36. In an experimental procedure, an animal is given a half second of foot shock, then a half second of no stimulus, and then a tone. In a later presentation of the tone, the animal displays a fear response. This result most likely indicates the occurrence of :
- (1) Backward conditioning (2) Forward conditioning  
(3) Delayed conditioning (4) Operant conditioning

37. The first step of diagnostic assessment is :
- (1) interview the client to determine his/her needs.
  - (2) determine the goals of assessment.
  - (3) obtain the background medical information.
  - (4) select the appropriate diagnostic instruments.
38. A repeated-measure study uses a sample of  $n = 8$  participants to evaluate the mean differences among three treatment conditions. In the analysis of variance for this study, what is the value for  $df_{total}$  ?
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (1) 23 | (2) 7  |
| (3) 2  | (4) 21 |
39. A researcher hires some research assistants to help her conduct a laboratory experiment. The researcher trains them so that they know exactly what to say or do with participants. However, she does not tell them what the hypotheses or predictions of the research are. By hiding this information, the researcher hopes to protect the experiment from :
- (1) Unethical practices
  - (2) Convenience sampling
  - (3) Experimenter expectancy effects
  - (4) Mundane realism

40. A researcher conducted an experiment to study the effects of 'noise' and 'test difficulty' on students' test performance. The researcher manipulated how much noise was present in a room (either a little or a lot) and how difficult the test was (either easy or very difficult). The researcher analyzed the results of his/her experiment and found that the manipulation of noise had little effect on test performance when the test was easy, but that it had a strong effect when the test was difficult, that is, performance of students was poor on the difficult test if the room was noisy than if it was quite. The pattern of results suggest that :
- (1) there was an interaction between the two independent variables.
  - (2) there was a main effect for the variable of noise.
  - (3) the correlation between noise and test difficulty was positive.
  - (4) the manipulation of noise was strong in external validity.



**Short Answer Questions**

**Note:** Attempt any **five** questions. Write answer in **150-200** words. Each question carries **16** marks. Answer each question on separate page, after writing Question Number.

01. What is delusional disorder ? Describe its major types.
02. What are the primary and secondary reinforcers ? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of punishment and discuss the principles for using punishment effectively.
03. What do you understand by non-experimental research designs ? Describe four major types of non-experimental research designs and differentiate them from one another.
04. What is action potential ? Explain the mechanisms of action potential.
05. Define theory and hypothesis and describe the process by which the scientific method can be used to understand about human behaviour.
06. Describe the two key features of an experiment ? Describe the methods of controlling extraneous variables.
07. Define selective attention and describe its relation to multitasking.
08. Compare intrinsic and extrinsic motives and discuss some of the factors that can enhance or detract from these types of motivations.
09. Define personality disorders and describe the three clusters of personality disorders.
10. Describe the biological actions of antidepressants; distinguish between antidepressants and mood stabilizers.