

## English

1.

The optic nerve carries information to

- (A) The retina then the cortex
- (B) The retina then the thalamus
- (C) The thalamus then the cortex
- (D) The cornea then the retina

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

2.

Who is famous for the quotation “ Give me a dozen healthy infants at birth and I can take any one at random and train him/her to become any type of person I choose, doctor, lawyer, artist, beggar, thief, etc.” ?

- (A) J. B. Watson
- (B) E. L . Thorndike
- (C) B.F . Skinner
- (D) J. Wolpe

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

3. The middle ear contains three little bones. They are:

- (A) pinna, cochlea, cilia
- (B) incus, anvil, stapes
- (C) hammer, anvil, stirrup
- (D) tympani, ossicle, pinna

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

4. Which psychologist is associated with the hierarchy of needs?

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Abraham Maslow
- (C) Carl Rogers
- (D) B.F. Skinner

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

5. Why did John B Watson reject the structuralism study of mental events?

- (A) He believed that structuralism relied too heavily on scientific method
- (B) He rejected the concept that psychologists should study observable behavior
- (C) He believed that scientists should focus on what is objectively observable
- (D) He actually embraced both structuralism and functionalism

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

6. The branch of psychology which studies the behavior of an individual in a group is called.....

- (A) Anthropology
- (B) Social psychology
- (C) Consumer psychology
- (D) Developmental psychology

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

7. People are more likely to notice a 50-paise increase in the price of a candy bar than they are to notice a 50-paise increase in the price of an iPad. This illustrates:

- (A) the absolute threshold
- (B) just noticeable difference
- (C) signal detection
- (D) opponent processes

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

8.

If object A overlaps object B, we perceive object A as being closer. Which depth cue are we using?

- (A) relative size
- (B) linear perspective
- (C) proximity
- (D) interposition

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

9. As an object gets closer, its visual angle becomes \_\_\_\_\_, and its retinal image gets \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) larger; smaller
- (B) smaller; larger
- (C) smaller; smaller
- (D) larger; larger

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

10. Gestalt psychology taking its name from the German word 'Gestalt' which literally means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) World
- (B) Whole
- (C) A part
- (D) Whole vs part

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

11. \_\_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on changes in behaviour and cognitive processes over the life span.

- (A) Developmental Perspective
- (B) Biological Perspective
- (C) Humanistic Perspective
- (D) Psychoanalytic Perspective

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

12. The concepts like "Introspection" and "Conscious Experience" are associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Functionalism
- (B) Behaviourism
- (C) Structuralism
- (D) Gestalt Psychology

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

13. Dr. Pula wants to explore differences in child-rearing practices between British and Chinese parents. She is most likely a:

- (A) cognitive psychologist
- (B) physiological psychologist
- (C) cognitive-ergonomic psychologist
- (D) social-cultural psychologist

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

14. The differences between the separate images each eye receives are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) retinal disparity
- (B) convergence
- (C) binocular inversion
- (D) stereoscopic vision

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

15. Which of the following was most closely associated with the structuralist school of psychology?

- (A) Titchener
- (B) James
- (C) Descartes
- (D) Watson

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

16. Extrasensory knowledge of someone else's thoughts and feelings is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) telepathy
- (B) precognition
- (C) clairvoyance
- (D) psychometry

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

17.

A stimulus may be perceived in terms of its properties but not recognized as a meaningful object in the condition is called as:

- (A) agnosia
- (B) aphasia
- (C) dyslexia
- (D) blindsight

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

18. A guest lecturer is speaking to your psychology class. He is not articulating clearly, but you can still understand him. Without \_\_\_\_\_, this would not be possible.

- (A) prosopagnosia
- (B) bottom-up processing
- (C) feature analysis
- (D) top-down processing

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

19. Freud stressed the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) early childhood experiences
- (B) adolescence
- (C) early adulthood
- (D) middle adulthood

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

20. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as free will, human nature, and self-actualization. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?

- (A) behaviorism
- (B) humanism
- (C) functionalism
- (D) psychodynamics

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

21. If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behavior, you are interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- (A) behavioral
- (B) sociocultural
- (C) psychodynamic
- (D) cognitive

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

22. The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the principle of falsifiability
- (B) confirmation bias
- (C) criterion validity
- (D) volunteer bias

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

23. The tendency to perceive a line that starts in one way as continuing in the same way is called the principle of:

- (A) proximity
- (B) similarity
- (C) closure
- (D) continuation

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

24. The process of converting physical energy into nervous system activity is called:

- (A) transmission
- (B) nerve impulse
- (C) inhibition
- (D) transduction

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

25. Sense Organs in the muscles, tendons and joints tell us about the position of our limbs and the state of tension in the muscles. They serve the sense called:

- (A) kinesthesia
- (B) transduction
- (C) vestibular
- (D) auditory sense

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

26. When you first put your hat on, you can feel it quite easily, but after a while, you forget that you are wearing a hat at all—the sensation is gone. What happens?

- (A) sensory fatigue
- (B) subliminal perception
- (C) sensory adaptation
- (D) perceptual defence

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

27. According to signal detection theory, a \_\_\_\_\_ is when a stimulus is absent, but the participant indicates that it was present.

- (A) true positive
- (B) false negative
- (C) false positive
- (D) true negative

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

28. Sarah is a pianist who reports that she hears musical tones as colours. This is one example of

- (A) the Ponzo illusion
- (B) synesthesia
- (C) binocular cues
- (D) the Ganzfeld technique

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

29.

Ashwin was driving and noticed that when he looks out the window right beside him, things on the side of the road seem to fly by, whereas when he looks at objects ahead of him, they appear to be moving slower. What pictorial depth cue is responsible for this perception?

- (A) linear perspective
- (B) disparity
- (C) convergence
- (D) motion parallax

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

30. What is the basic function of the outer ear?

- (A) to protect the hair cells
- (B) to concentrate and funnel sound waves to the eardrum
- (C) to amplify low-intensity sounds to detectable levels
- (D) to filter out high-intensity sound waves that can be harmful

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

31. The distances separating the images of far objects appear to be smaller. The tendency is called.....

- (A) interposition
- (B) shadows
- (C) clearness
- (D) linear Perspective

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

32. The primary function of pattern recognition is

- (A) independent from the sensory register
- (B) to add meaning to the sensory information
- (C) Easily described as a simple template matching
- (D) to increase the duration of information on the sensory register

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to determine the similarity between two entities (points, curves, or shapes) of the same type.

- (A) prototype
- (B) feature analysis
- (C) template Matching
- (D) Syntactic matching

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

34. Normally, when food is placed in the mouth of any animal, the salivary glands start releasing saliva to help with chewing and digestion. In terms of Pavlov's analysis of learning, salivation would be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) an unconditioned response
- (B) a voluntary response
- (C) a conditioned response
- (D) a digestive reflux

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

35. After Pavlov's dogs became conditioned to salivate at the sound of the bell, he experimented with ringing the bell and then failing to present the dogs with any food right away. Soon they stopped salivating to the sound of the bell. This represents the process called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) acquisition
- (B) testing
- (C) extinction
- (D) spontaneous recovery

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

36.

An animal is conditioned to salivate to a bell using Pavlovian procedures. After the conditioning is established, the animal is then put through an extinction procedure and the conditioned salivation disappears. Then the animal is removed from the test situation for several days. When returned to the test situation, the conditioned response is seen again. The effect is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) spontaneous recovery
- (B) higher-order conditioning
- (C) extinction
- (D) stimulus generalization

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

37.

After a CS comes to elicit the CR response, the CS now can be paired with a new neutral stimulus and this second neutral stimulus will start to elicit a CR. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) higher-order conditioning
- (B) stimulus discrimination
- (C) generalization
- (D) forward conditioning

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

38. "If a response is followed by a pleasurable consequence, it will tend to be repeated. If a response is followed by an unpleasant consequence, it will tend not to be repeated." This is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the law of positive reinforcement
- (B) Rescorla's cognitive perspective
- (C) Thorndike's Law of Effect
- (D) Garcia's conditional emotional response

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

39. A child learns that whenever he eats all of his dinner he gets a cookie for dessert. This type of learning is BEST explained by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) classical conditioning
- (B) operant conditioning
- (C) biofeedback theory
- (D) social learning theory

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

40. A grandmother gives her grandchild a cookie because the child cleaned her room. What is the cookie in this example?

- (A) punisher
- (B) positive reinforcer
- (C) negative reinforcer
- (D) conditioned response

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

41. Mary's parents want her to put her books in her bookcase. At first, they praise her for putting the books together in one pile. Then they praise her for getting the books on the same side of the room as the bookcase. When she gets the books on top of the bookcase, she gets praise. Finally, her parents praise her when she puts her books in the bookcase. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) negative reinforcement
- (B) punishment
- (C) extinction
- (D) shaping

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

42. Which of the following is NOT an example of operant behavior?

- (A) a child doing her homework after she receives her teacher's approval for her behavior
- (B) a rat pressing a bar after receiving food for this behavior
- (C) a dog blinking its eyes after a flash of light is presented
- (D) a rat pressing a bar after avoiding a shock for this behavior

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

43. The partial reinforcement effect refers to the fact that a response that is reinforced after some, but not all, correct responses \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) will be more resistant to extinction than a response that receives continuous reinforcement
- (B) will be less resistant to extinction than a response that receives continuous reinforcement
- (C) will be more variable in its resistance to extinction than a response that receives continuous reinforcement
- (D) will be totally resistant to extinction unlike a response that receives continuous reinforcement

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

44. When Archimedes leapt from his bath and ran through the streets shouting "Eureka," he probably had just experienced a moment of

- (A) Gestalt
- (B) Einstellung
- (C) verification
- (D) insight

**Correct Option(s): D**

## English

45. What term is applied to the affective component of how we feel about a certain group?

- (A) Prejudice
- (B) Stereotype
- (C) Schema
- (D) Discrimination

**Correct Option(s): A**

## English

46. Deviation Intelligence Quotient as a measure of intelligence was first used in

- (A) Binet-Simon test
- (B) Kamat's test of Intelligence
- (C) Wechsler's Adult Intelligence Scale
- (D) Raven's Progressive Matrices Test

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

47. Creativity is a measure of

- (A) Convergent thinking
- (B) Simultaneous information processing
- (C) Divergent thinking
- (D) Conventional thinking

**Correct Option(s): C**

## English

48. Which of the following supports Chomsky's argument that humans are born with a special language acquisition device?

- (A) Piaget's evident that sensorimotor comes before language
- (B) evidence of a critical period in language learning
- (C) evidence that other species also possess language systems
- (D) evidence that a concept learning mechanism can accept language as input

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

49. \_\_\_\_\_ are beliefs about what members of group are like

- (A) Outgroup
- (B) Stereotype
- (C) Discrimination
- (D) Prejudice

**Correct Option(s): B**

## English

50. Which best demonstrates the basic principle of cephalocaudal development?

- (A) An infant first produces an endogenous smile, then an exogenous smile, then a laugh
- (B) An infant first raises the head, then sits up, then stands up
- (C) An infant obtains visual skills, then olfactory skills, then auditory skill
- (D) An infant coos, then babbles, then speaks single words, then uses language

**Correct Option(s): B**