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# **JKSET**

## **Previous Year Paper**

### **Psychology 2013 Paper III**

**SET 2013**  
**PAPER – III**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. ....

1.

OMR Sheet No. ....

**Subject Code** **31**

**ROLL No.**

**Time Allowed : 150 Minutes**

**Max. Marks : 150**

No. of pages in this Booklet : **11**

No. of Questions : **75**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Write your Roll No and the OMR Sheet No in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of seventy five (75) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.



6. All entries in the OMR response sheet are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

**31-13**

**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PAPER-III**

**Note:** This paper contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each.

**All** questions are compulsory.

1. In Freudian theory, the super-ego develops :  
(A) After attaining the genital stage  
(B) During latency  
(C) After resolution of the anal stage  
(D) After resolving the Oedipus conflict
2. Existential anxiety : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Experimental neurosis : Pavlov.  
(A) Sarte  
(B) Lacan  
(C) Rollo May  
(D) Sullivan
3. Memories of historical facts are to \_\_\_\_\_ memory, as memories of your breakfast this morning are to \_\_\_\_\_ memory.  
(A) Episodic; procedural  
(B) Procedural; semantic  
(C) Semantic; episodic  
(D) Long term; short term
4. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements :  
**Assertion (A) :** In case of depth perception we use binocular cues.  
**Reason (R) :** Our eyes are placed at about 2.5 inches apart.  
**Codes :**  
(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. The tendency to see all three following figures as completely drawn is an example of :  
\*\*\*\* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
● \* \* \* \* \* \*  
\*\*\*\* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
(A) Gestalt  
(B) Closure  
(C) Chunking  
(D) Right brain dominance
6. ROC Curve: \_\_\_\_\_ :: Yerkes Dodson's Curve : Motivation.  
(A) Memory model  
(B) Signal detection  
(C) Intelligence  
(D) Experimental design
7. Signal detection is most likely to be used in tasks measuring :  
(A) Eidentic imagery  
(B) Vigilance  
(C) Sleep deprivation  
(D) Memorization capacity
8. Inductive reasoning goes from the specific to the general. Which of the following is analogous to inductive reasoning ?  
(A) Top-down processing  
(B) Bottom-up processing  
(C) Perceptual expectancies  
(D) Illusions

9. The tendency to fill in gaps in the perception of a figure is called :

- Sensory completion
- Closure
- Figure-ground
- Continuation

10. You observe two cars of identical make and model. Although one roars away and its image on your retina is changed, you still perceive the cars as identical. This phenomenon is :

- Size constancy
- Shape constancy
- Concept constancy
- Form constancy

11. The first step in placing information into memory storage is :

- Mnemonic memory
- Short-term memory
- Sensory memory
- Rehearsal

12. Students often assume that because they can answer all the study questions once, they have sufficiently prepared for a test. This mistaken attitude overlooks the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ for improving memory.

- Over-learning
- Spaced practice
- Recitation
- Organization

13. \_\_\_\_\_ primarily keeps memories active in short term memory.

- Dual memory
- Elaborative rehearsal
- Long-term memory
- Maintenance rehearsal

14. Match the items in the lists given below :

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a) Motivated forgetting	1. Mnemonic
(b) Dummy run	2. Baddeley
(c) Episodic buffer	3. Freud
(d) Decay through disuse	4. Forgetting

**Codes :**

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

15. Sultan is given a banana every time he does a desirable behaviour. This is an example of :

- Fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement
- Fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement
- Variable-interval schedule of reinforcement
- Variable-ratio schedule of reinforcement

16. A light goes on before a noxious stimulus begins. If the animal emits a behaviour after the light goes on, there will be no aversive stimulus. This is called :

- Escape conditioning
- Avoidance conditioning
- Negative conditioning
- Inhibition conditioning

17. Match the items in the lists given below :

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a) Retroactive inhibition	1. Information processing model
(b) Sensory register	2. $5 + (-) 2$
(c) Span of memory	3. Memory for meanings
(d) Semantic memory	4. Forgetting

**Codes :**

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

18. \_\_\_\_\_ : Jung :: Rorschach : Rorschach Inkblot Test.

(A) Word Association Test  
 (B) Sentence Completion Test  
 (C) Draw-A-Person Test  
 (D) Bender Gestalt Test

19. The psychologist associated with non-directed, client-centered therapy is :

(A) Rollo May  
 (B) Erik Fromm  
 (C) Carl Rogers  
 (D) Abraham Maslow

**Question Nos. 20 – 24**  
**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. 20 to 24) :**

The shadow is the archetype of darkness and repression. It represents those qualities we do not wish to acknowledge, but attempt to hide from ourselves and others. It is the inferior or animal side of personality and is similar to Freud's concept of Id. The shadow consists not only of morally objectionable tendencies, but also of a number of constructive and creative qualities such as instincts and other archetypes that we, nevertheless, are reluctant to face.

20. The shadow is veiled by the individual's \_\_\_\_\_. .

(A) Persona  
 (B) Self  
 (C) Narcissism  
 (D) Defense mechanism

21. The concept of shadow has been provided by :

(A) Gardner  
 (B) Carl Gustav Jung  
 (C) Erik Erikson  
 (D) Allport

22. Shadow has got a \_\_\_\_\_ origin.

(A) None of the alternatives  
 (B) Social  
 (C) Biological  
 (D) Racial

23. Shadow is a component of the :

(A) Personal unconscious  
 (B) Collective unconscious  
 (C) Preconscious  
 (D) None of the above

24. Contents of the personal unconscious are called :

(A) Complexes  
 (B) Archetypes  
 (C) Manifest content  
 (D) None of the above

25. Incorrectly rejecting a true hypothesis is referred to as :

(A) Type I Error  
 (B) Type II error  
 (C) Experimental bias  
 (D) Constant error

26. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements.

**Assertion (A) :** You are feeling happy and sad at the same time.

**Reason (R) :** Both the hemispheres of the brain are at work.

**Codes :**

(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

27. A nerve structure that commands a hand to move a pencil is :

- Afferent
- Efferent
- Sympathetic
- Parasympathetic

28. The process of converting sensory information into neural activity is :

- Detection
- Coding
- Transduction
- Input

29. The hormone ACTH is secreted primarily in periods of :

- Increased pressure
- REM sleep
- Euphoria
- Sexual arousal

30. Lesions to the Broca's area of the frontal lobe are likely to result in :

- Insomnia
- Expressive aphasia
- Inability to maintain balance
- Loss of memory

31. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements.

**Assertion (A) :** Alcohol is a direct cause of aggression.

**Reason (R) :** Alcohol dependence is a form of coping.

**Codes:**

- 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
- (A) is false but (R) is true

32. Exaggerating how common one's own opinions or behaviours are called :

- Actor-observer bias
- Fundamental attribution error
- False consensus effect
- False uniqueness effect

33. People see their positive behaviours as internally caused; their negative behaviours may be seen as caused by external circumstances. This is known as :

- Actor-observer bias
- Fundamental attribution error
- False consensus effect
- Self serving attributional bias

34. The study of how people form inferences and make judgments based on social information is called :

- Social loafing
- Social cognition
- Social norms
- None of the above

35. To answer a test question, the respondent must circle a number from 1 to 11 to signify the degree of agreement or disagreement. This test uses a :

- Likert scale
- Guttman scale
- Thurstone scale
- Bogardus scale

36. Heider is most associated with :

- Inoculation theory
- Exchange theory
- Role theory
- Balance theory

37. The Asch experiment was associated with :

- Social conformity
- Social compliance
- Leadership
- Impression formation

38. The concept that asserts that people perform better when they are in competition than when they are alone is called :

- Social facilitation
- Social comparison
- Group dynamics
- Social reality

39. Bobo doll experiments : \_\_\_\_\_ : Harlow's experiments : Attachment behaviour.

- Artificial intelligence
- Social learning
- Aggression
- Group dynamics

40. An experiment in cognitive neuroscience might :

- Use autopsy results to compare brain sizes and shapes
- Use brain scans to map activities during problem-solving
- Use computer simulations such as AI, to model human behaviour
- Compare the result of psychotropic medication on the adjustment of hospital populations

41. Match the items of the following :

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a) Satiety centre of hunger	1. Pupillary response
(b) Physiological correlate of emotion	2. Approach-avoidance
(c) Social motive	3. Ventromedial hypothalamus
(d) Conflict	4. Approval

**Codes :**

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

42. Kuder and Strong are associated with :

- Interest inventories
- Special education
- Creativity
- Intelligence

43. The facility to generate new, creative and different ideas or hypotheses is called :

- Convergent thinking
- Divergent thinking
- Insight thinking
- Abstraction

44. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements.

**Assertion (A) :** A reliable test measures what it aims to measure.

**Reason (R) :** A reliable test is unaffected by time of administration.

**Codes :**

- 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
- (A) is false but (R) is true

45. The circadian clock is located in the :

- Pons
- Hypothalamus
- Medulla
- Brain stem

46. The pigment in the rods which is known as visual purple is :

- Rhodopsin
- Iodopsin
- Royal jelly
- Eclairage

47. The body strives to maintain a particular weight set-point due to the action of the :

- Limbic system
- Pons
- Hypothalamus
- Medulla

48. Read the statements given below carefully. One of the statements is assertion and the other is reason. Answer on the basis of codes given below the statements.

**Assertion (A) :** Sometimes helping behavior in emergency situations is discouraged.

**Reason (R) :** The fear of cognitive dissonance hampers such behaviour.

**Codes :**

- (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

49. Terratogens are usually :

- (A) Environmental
- (B) Genetic
- (C) Least damaging early in pregnancy
- (D) Resistant to nutritional intervention

50. An infant turns his head and begins sucking when its cheek is touched. This is called :

- (A) Babinsky reflex
- (B) Moro reflex
- (C) Sucking reflex
- (D) Palmer reflex

51. Which of the following does not fall under Autism Spectrum Disorders ?

- (A) Rett's Disorder
- (B) Asperger's Disorder
- (C) Autism
- (D) Mental retardation

52. In Piaget's model, the stage at which behaviour is most determined by reflexes is :

- (A) Preoperational
- (B) Concrete operational
- (C) Sensorimotor
- (D) Formal operational

53. Art therapy : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Psychoanalysis : Free association.

- (A) Play materials
- (B) Drawing materials
- (C) Sand/ clay materials
- (D) Plasticine

54. Harlow : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Thorndike : Cat.

- (A) Monkey
- (B) Chimp
- (C) Rat
- (D) Orangutan

55. Of the following, the child classified as exceptional is :

- (A) An underachiever
- (B) A gifted child
- (C) An emotionally disturbed child
- (D) A mentally challenged child

56. The Yerkes-Dodson's Law is updated in modern :

- (A) Arousal theory
- (B) Signal-detection theory
- (C) Feature-detection theory
- (D) Field theory

57. Which of the following is not a principle of counselling ?

- (A) DOSIE Principle
- (B) SOLAR Principle
- (C) KANFER's System
- (D) EPIGENETIC Principle

58. Which is the most fragile aspect of a team ?

- (A) Cohesion
- (B) Conflict
- (C) Trust
- (D) Communication

**Question Nos. 59 – 63****Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. 59 to 63) :**

Client-centered therapy is deceptively simple in statement, but decidedly difficult in practice. Briefly, the client-centered approach holds that in order to effect psychological growth, it is only necessary that a client who is vulnerable or anxious come into contact with a therapist who is congruent and whom the client perceives as providing an atmosphere of unconditional positive regard or acceptance and accurate empathy. But therein lies the difficulty. To be congruent and to have unconditional positive regard and empathic understanding for the other are not easily obtainable goals.

59. The \_\_\_\_\_ between self and experience is the source of psychological maladjustment.

- (A) Congruence
- (B) Incongruence
- (C) Distortion
- (D) Anxiety

60. Self-regard is contributed by :

- (A) Self-worth
- (B) Congruent self
- (C) Empathy
- (D) None of the above

61. Self-concept and ideal self can be measured by \_\_\_\_\_ in client-centered therapy.

- (A) Projective technique
- (B) Inventories
- (C) Q sort technique
- (D) Self-report technique

62. Client-centered therapy highlights \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ tendencies.

- (A) Formative; actualizing
- (B) Creative; directive
- (C) Non-directive; actualizing
- (D) Formative; non-directive

63. The process of perceiving stimuli without an awareness of the perception is called :

- (A) None of the alternatives
- (B) Extra-sensory perception
- (C) Subliminal perception
- (D) Subception

64. According to expectancy theory, motivation is enhanced by outcomes that have high :

- (A) Expectancies
- (B) Valences
- (C) Attainability
- (D) Social popularity

65. Which of the following theories assert the basis for motivation resides more in the environment than in the person ?

- (A) Expectancy
- (B) Goal-setting
- (C) Self-regulation
- (D) Work-design

66. The difference in power between a superior and a subordinate is referred to as :

- (A) Referent power
- (B) Personal power
- (C) Positional power
- (D) Implied power

67. Memory for specific events that happened at a particular time or place is called :

- (A) Autobiographical memory
- (B) Procedural memory
- (C) Episodic memory
- (D) Episodic buffer

68. The employees at a factory were excellent workers until a week before Diwali when a rumour spread that economic conditions would force the plant to close in four days. The quality and quantity of work took a down turn as the workers spent time discussing among themselves the plausibility of the rumour and what they would do if it were true. Maslow would say that these workers were motivated by :

(A) Meta-needs  
(B) Intrinsic motivation  
(C) Esteem and self-esteem  
(D) Safety and security

69. In dissociative disorder, multiple personality, fugue state, or amnesia, the primary defense according to psychoanalysis is :

(A) Suppression  
(B) Reaction formation  
(C) Denial  
(D) Splitting

70. According to Jung :

(A) Each person has four functions -thinking, feeling, sensing and intuiting  
(B) Sexual development of the individual is a function of the clash between anima and animus  
(C) The collective unconscious accounts for differences between people of different cultural origins  
(D) Birth order is one of the most important determinants of personality

71. Disorders characterized by intense, unrealistic, irrational fears are called :

(A) Affective disorders  
(B) Anxiety disorders  
(C) Schizotypal disorder  
(D) Schizophreniform disorder

72. In Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS), the final stage is :

(A) Adaptation  
(B) Exhaustion  
(C) Denial  
(D) Actualization

73. The inability to retain information in memory storage for more than a brief period of time is called :

(A) Fugue  
(B) Agnosia  
(C) Retrograde amnesia  
(D) Transient global amnesia

74. Halstead-Reitan and Luria-Nebraska are standard tests of :

(A) Intelligence  
(B) Neuropsychology  
(C) Personality  
(D) Career counselling

75. Parkinson's disease is associated with deterioration of neurons terminating in the :

(A) Limbic system  
(B) Parasympathetic nervous system  
(C) Hypothalamus  
(D) Basal ganglia

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