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|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>SUBJECT CODE</b>       | <b>SUBJECT</b>       | <b>PAPER</b>                   |
| <b>A-20-02</b>            | <b>PSYCHOLOGY</b>    | <b>II</b>                      |
| <b>HALL TICKET NUMBER</b> |                      | <b>QUESTION BOOKLET NUMBER</b> |
|                           |                      |                                |
| <b>OMR SHEET NUMBER</b>   |                      |                                |
|                           |                      |                                |
| <b>DURATION</b>           | <b>MAXIMUM MARKS</b> | <b>NUMBER OF PAGES</b>         |
| <b>1 HOUR 15 MINUTES</b>  | <b>100</b>           | <b>12</b>                      |
|                           |                      | <b>NUMBER OF QUESTIONS</b>     |
|                           |                      | <b>50</b>                      |

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**Example:** (A) (B) (C) (D)  
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- Read instructions given inside carefully.
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**అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు**

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
  - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజీ అంచును ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టికర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
  - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవు లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవు లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమసంబద్ధతలో లేకపోవు లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండటం వంటి దోషప్రారంభమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
  - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము 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) (C) (D)  
 (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైని ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తువనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని, OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్లవచ్చు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.



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**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Paper – II**

1. Mnemonic devices  
(A) improve memory  
(B) improve retention  
(C) improve recognition  
(D) aid recall
2. Which are the monocular cues in perceiving depth ?  
1. Linear perspective, Convergence, Texture gradient  
2. Retinal disparity, Accommodation, Linear perspective  
3. Relative size, Inter position, Texture gradient  
4. Linear perspective, Convergence Relative size  
(A) 1 and 2 are correct  
(B) 2 and 3 are correct  
(C) 3 only is correct  
(D) 4 only is correct
3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R).  
**Assertion A :** Action potential is the brief wave of electrical charge that sweeps down the axon.  
**Reason R :** The wave of electrical charge that sweeps down the axon abides by the all-or-none principle.  
(A) A and R are correct, but R does not explain A.  
(B) A and R are correct, R explains A.  
(C) A is correct, R is wrong.  
(D) A is wrong, R is correct.
4. Arrange the following processes of conditioning in the correct order of sequencing :  
1. Acquisition  
2. Extinction  
3. Spontaneous recovery  
4. Stimulus generalization  
5. Stimulus discrimination  
**Codes :**  
(A) 1, 3, 4, 5, 2  
(B) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2  
(C) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4  
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
5. Match the following List I with List II :  
A. Interposition      1. Depth uses  
B. Induced Motion    2. Consistent with reality  
C. Nativism            3. Apparent movement  
D. Veridical            4. Innate knowledge  
(A) A1 B2 C3 D4  
(B) A1 B3 C4 D2  
(C) A2 B1 C3 D4  
(D) A3 B4 C2 D1
6. The tendency to fill in gaps in the perception of a figure is called  
(A) Sensory completion  
(B) Closure  
(C) Figure-ground  
(D) Continuation



7. The material used in research are verbal learning includes

1. Nonsense syllable
2. Pairs of words
3. Picture and diagrams
4. Picture and nonsense syllables

**Codes :**

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

8. **Assertion (A) :** Learning is relatively permanent change in the behaviour as a result of experience.

**Reason (R) :** Acquisition of response and retention of that response has become a part of organism's behaviour.

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

9. Identify the correct sequence in Retroactive interference experiment

- (A) Take Psychology test, study for biology test and study for Psychology test
- (B) Study for Biology test, study for Psychology test and take Psychology test
- (C) Study for Psychology test, take Psychology test and study for Biology test
- (D) Study for Psychology test, study for Biology test and take Psychology test

10. Match I with Match II

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Negative reinforcement | 1. Technique used to teach complex behaviour                |
| B. Shaping                | 2. Removal of stimulus to maintain or strengthen a response |
| C. Punishment             | 3. Delivery of an aversive stimulus                         |
| D. Chaining               | 4. Reinforcing desired behaviour                            |

- (A) A1 B2 C4 D3
- (B) A3 B1 C2 D4
- (C) A4 B3 C1 D2
- (D) A2 B4 C3 D1

11. Plateau stage in learning indicates

- (A) Gradual improvement in performance
- (B) Gradual decrease in the performance
- (C) Stagnation in the performance
- (D) Speed recovery

12. In the experiments on memory, nonsense syllables are used

- 1. Because it is difficult to learn meaningless things
  - 2. In order to provide stimuli of low associative value
  - 3. In order to provide novel stimuli to the subjects
- (A) 1 and 2
  - (B) 1 only
  - (C) 2 only
  - (D) 2 and 3



13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A) :** Effortful processing requires capacity or resources to encode information in memory.

**Reason (R) :** We can encode information in memory without capacity, resources or effort.

- (A) A is correct and R is wrong.
- (B) R is correct and A is wrong.
- (C) A and R are correct and R explains A.
- (D) A and R are correct, but R does not explain A.

14. Choose the correct order of sequence in the development concept.

- (A) Abstraction-Identification-Categorization
- (B) Identification-Categorization-Abstraction
- (C) Categorization-Identification-Abstraction
- (D) Abstraction-Categorization-Identification

15. Match the following :

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Underwood  | A. Interference theory                       |
| 2. Mc Geoch   | B. Nonsense syllables                        |
| 3. Ebbinghaus | C. Primary memory                            |
| 4. STM        | D. Experiments on remembering and forgetting |

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

16. Problem solving has been essentially regarded as a process of thinking in

- (A) function
- (B) structure
- (C) solution
- (D) manipulation

17. Problem solving proceeds through the following stages in the order of

- 1. Understanding the nature of the problem
- 2. Testing the solutions against existing evidence
- 3. Establishing initial hypotheses or potential solutions
- 4. Evaluating the results of these tests

**Codes :**

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

18. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion A :** Divergent thinking produces many answers to the same questions.

**Reason R :** Divergent thinking is more characteristic of creative individuals.

- (A) A is correct and R is wrong.
- (B) A and R are correct and R is correct explanation for A.
- (C) R is correct and A is wrong.
- (D) A and R are correct, but R is not an explanation for A.



19. Arousal of emotions according to Cannon-Bard theory involves the following sequence of activities :

1. Stimulus of flux organ
2. No impulse travel to cortex via thalamus and hypothalamus.
3. Cortex relaxes control over hypothalamus and sends additional alternative impulses making hypothalamus fully active.
4. Impulses then travel upward to cortex and downward to visceral organs causing emotional experience at the cortex level simultaneously

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

20. Match the following list :

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Set                        | A. Laying aside a problem |
| 2. Incubation                 | B. Problems in reasoning  |
| 3. Utilization of information | C. Direction              |
| 4. Syllogisms                 | D. Reasoning              |

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

21. Severe crisis situation is successfully dealt by people because of the secretion of which of the following into the blood ?

- (A) Pituitrin  
(B) Thyroxine  
(C) Prolactive  
(D) Sex hormones

22. Identify the correct descending order sequence of Maslow's hierarchy of needs

1. physiological need
2. esteem needs
3. belongingness need
4. self actualization need
5. safety need

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

23. **Assertion (A)** : The need for dominance is satisfied by being able to direct other's behaviour.

**Reason (R)** : People become leaders by forcing others to obey and follow them, no matter what the result may be.

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

24. Identify these primary mental abilities in the correct sequence :

1. Verbal comprehension
2. Reasoning
3. Word fluency
4. Perceptual speed

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



25. Match the following lists :

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Autonomic nervous system | A. Psychogalvanometer |
| 2. Thyroid                  | B. Emotion            |
| 3. Galvanic skin response   | C. Laughter           |
| 4. Positive emotion         | D. Thyroxine          |

(A) 1A 2B 3C 4D

(B) 2A 3B 4C 1D

(C) 3B 4C 1A 2D

(D) 1B 2D 3A 4C

26. Thurstone's primary mental abilities test (PMA) is based on the following theory of intelligence :

- (A) Group factor theory
- (B) G-factor theory
- (C) Structure of intellect model
- (D) The concept of crystallized intelligence

27. Which of the following items gives information about difficulty level and discrimination index ?

- 1. Item is easy or difficult
- 2. Item making difference or not in higher and lower group
- 3. Item distractors working or not
- 4. Some items are working properly or not

**Codes :**

(A) 2, 3 and 4

(B) 1, 3 and 4

(C) 1, 2 and 4

(D) 1, 2 and 3

28. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion A :** Down syndrome is a mental retardation caused by a genetic disorder.

**Reason R :** It is because of presence of extra chromosome is present in an individual's genetic make up.

(A) A and R are correct.

(B) A and R are wrong.

(C) A and R are correct but R is not an correct explanation for A.

(D) A and R are correct and R is a correct explanation for A.

29. Arrange these in a hierarchical level according to Eysenck personality theories :

- 1. Types
- 2. Traits
- 3. Habitual response
- 4. Specific response

(A) 4 3 2 1

(B) 1 2 3 4

(C) 2 3 4 1

(D) 3 4 1 2

30. Match the following :

- |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Non-verbal intelligence test | A. William Stern  |
| 2. Personal Preference Schedule | B. Raymon Cattell |
| 3. IPAT test                    | C. RPM            |
| 4. Concept of Mental age        | D. Edward         |

(A) 1B 2C 3A 4D

(B) 1C 2D 3B 4A

(C) 3A 4B 1C 2D

(D) 4B 3A 2C 1D



31. "Past is past and there is no string with past". Which psychologist's theory of personality is related with this statement most ?

- (A) Freud
- (B) Allport
- (C) Murray
- (D) Skinner

32. What are the important characteristics of good test ?

- 1. Reliability and norms
- 2. Validity and standardization
- 3. Reliability, validity, norms
- 4. Standardization, reliability, validity and norms

- (A) 1 is correct
- (B) 3 is correct
- (C) 2 is correct
- (D) 4 is correct

33. **Assertion (A) :** Personality refers to distinctive and relatively enduring ways of thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a person's responses to life situations.

**Reason (R) :** Person's thinking, feeling and acting are viewed as being caused primarily by internal rather than environmental factors.

- (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.

34. Identify the correct sequence of scientific techniques designed to make studies more objective.

- 1. Standardization
- 2. Operational definition
- 3. Generalization
- 4. Reliability and validity
- 5. Replication
- 6. Pragmatic research

- (A) 3 1 2 4 5 6
- (B) 2 4 5 1 3 6
- (C) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- (D) 1 2 3 5 4 6

35. Match List I (Concepts) with List II (Authors) and select the correct answer

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Collective unconsciousness | A. Rogers |
| 2. Libido                     | B. Freud  |
| 3. Striving for superiority   | C. Jung   |
| 4. Conditions of worth        | D. Adler  |

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

36. Which of the following is a technique of experimental control ?

- (A) Elimination of Type – I Error
- (B) Elimination and Balancing
- (C) Testing of hypothesis
- (D) Degrees of freedom





37. The most important dimensions of psychoanalytic theories of personality are
1. Instincts, unconscious mind and optimism
  2. Instincts, unconscious mind and pessimism
  3. Consciousness, experience and optimism
  4. Biology followed by experience, personality consistent
- (A) 1 only correct  
(B) 2 only correct  
(C) 3 only correct  
(D) 2 and 4 are correct

38. **Assertion (A) :** There cannot be a research without manipulation of independent variables.

**Reasoning (R) :** All the research conducted concentrated on understanding the effect of independent variables on dependent variables.

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

39. Identify the sequence of mathematical calculation in statistical analysis :
1. Description of data
  2. Variability in data
  3. Summary of data
- (A) 1, 3, 2  
(B) 2, 1, 3  
(C) 1, 2, 3  
(D) 3, 2, 1

40. The question consists a list of terms and a list of description. Match the correct term with correct description.

**List – I**

**List – II**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A. Objectivity     | 1. Uniformity in administering and scoring the test                           |
| B. Reliability     | 2. Yielding consistent and stable scores                                      |
| C. Standardization | 3. Scoring a test in accordance with a key and independently of personal bias |
| D. Validity        | 4. Being able to assess the intended characteristic/trait                     |

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

41. Action potential is
- (A) An electrical activity involved in neural transmission  
(B) The capacity of the individual to initiate activity  
(C) The drive strength  
(D) A measure of group activity



42. Which of the following are the essential characteristics of an experiment ?

1. Manipulation of variables
2. Influence of manipulation on other variables
3. Control of extraneous factors

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

43. **Assertion (A) :** Projective tests are the best assessment tools of personality

**Reasoning (R) :** The structural components of TAT, CAT, etc. enable accurate judgement of personality traits and therefore are popular tests.

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

44. If response category of favourable items in Likert Scale is → strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree. Identify the correct order of sequence of their scoring :

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

45. Match the following :

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Rating Scale      | A. Unidimensionality                          |
| 2. F-test            | B. Refers to number of individuals in a group |
| 3. Discrete variable | C. One-tail test                              |
| 4. Guttman Scale     | D. Graphic Scale                              |
- (A) 1A 2B 3C 4D  
(B) 1B 2C 3D 4A  
(C) 1D 2C 3B 4A  
(D) 1C 2D 3A 4B

46. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A) :** Fechner states the more intense the initial stimulus the larger the increment required to produce a perceptible change.

**Reason (R) :** The participant assigns some value to an initial stimulus, then scales other stimuli relative to that value.

- (A) A and R are true.  
(B) A and R are false.  
(C) A and R true but R is not an correct explanation for A.  
(D) A and R are true but R does not explain A.



47 – 50 are based on the following passage :

Psychiatrists define hallucinations as “false sensory perceptions in the absence of an actual external stimulus” may be induced by emotional or other factors such as drugs, alcohol and stress. Recent investigation indicate that the hallucinations reported by different people share many common features. Presumably, the basis for this commonality lies in the similarity of neural processes that underlie perception. This conclusion is consistent with that of an early French investigator of hallucinations, Jacques Moreau. Subsequent research by Heinrich Kluver focused on the content of hallucinations induced by mescaline and reported four basic forms appearing in hallucinations the lattice, the cobweb, the tunnel, and the spiral. The Hinchol Indian’s of Mexico reports common imagery which are found in their weaving and yarn paintings.

According to investigators of hallucinations, these experiences are not unique or mystical but are a result of continued neural activity. When input from external stimuli is reduced, people perceive neural activity resulting from stimuli operating internally. As Siegel suggests “images originating within the rooms of the brain may be perceived as though they come from outside windows of the senses”.

47. Hallucinations are a result of
- (A) Environment
  - (B) Emotional factors
  - (C) Imagination
  - (D) Day dreaming
48. Commonality in Hallucinations is due to
- (A) Culture
  - (B) Heridity
  - (C) Neural process
  - (D) Learning
49. Who is early investigator on Hallucinations ?
- (A) Kluver
  - (B) Moreau
  - (C) Siegel
  - (D) Miller
50. Siegal believes that hallucinations basically originate
- (A) Birth
  - (B) Environment
  - (C) Brain
  - (D) Dreams



Space for Rough Work