

**THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA, VADODARA**

**Ph. D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) 2023**

Signature of Invigilator

**Paper - II**  
**Psychology**

Roll.  
No.

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**Maximum Marks: 50**

**No. Of Printed Pages: 8**

**Instruction for the Candidate:**

1. This paper consists of **FIFTY (50)** multiple choice type questions. Each Question carries **ONE (1)** mark.
2. There is no Negative Marking for Wrong Answer.
3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet has been provided to answer questions. Your answers will be evaluated based on your response in the OMR Sheet only. No credit will be given for any answering made in question booklet.
4. Defective question booklet or OMR if noticed may immediately replace by the concerned invigilator.
5. Write roll number, subject code, booklet type, category and other information correctly in the OMR Sheet else your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated by machine.
6. Select most appropriate answer to the question and darken appropriate oval on the OMR answer sheet, with black / blue ball pen only. **DO NOT USE PENCIL** for darkening. In case of over writing on any answer, the same will be treated as invalid. Each question has exactly one correct answer and has four alternative responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.  
**Example:** (A) (●) (C) (D) where (B) is correct response.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number 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, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. Calculators, Log tables any other calculating devices, mobiles, slide rule, text manuals etc are **NOT** allowed in the examination hall. If any of above is seized from the candidates during examination time; he/she will be immediately debarred from the examination and corresponding disciplinary action will be initiated by the Center Supervisor as deemed fit.
10. **DO NOT FOLD or TEAR OMR Answer sheet** as machine will not be able to recognize torn or folded OMR Answer sheet.
11. **You have to return the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet on conclusion of examination.



## Paper - II

### Psychology

**Note:** This paper contains **FIFTY (50)** multiple-choice questions. Each Question carries **ONE (1)** mark.

- 01) The term biological psychology is concerned with:  
A) Aggression and sexual behavior  
B) Depression and anxiety  
C) Genetics and the nervous system  
D) Social anxiety
- 02) A case study is:  
A) A primary tool for investigation into a client's unconscious through dream analysis and free association  
B) A study done over an entire life span of one individual, giving the psychologist detailed information of one's psyche  
C) A study that exposes the subject to some event and measures coping skills  
D) An independent study used outside the natural environment of the subject
- 03) In an experiment, Sydney is going to investigate how alcohol affects aggression. The number of alcoholic drinks the subject has is called:  
A) Controlled variable  
B) Independent variable  
C) Dependent variable  
D) Experimental variable
- 04) If a researcher is trying to establish a causal relationship between eating breakfast and work performance, the researcher should use which of the following methods of research?  
A) Case study  
B) Correlational research  
C) Experimental research  
D) Survey
- 05) Which of the following is not part of the limbic system?  
A) Hypothalamus  
B) Thalamus  
C) Cerebellum  
D) Amygdala
- 06) Wernicke's area is located on which lobe of the brain?  
A) Left temporal lobe  
B) Right temporal lobe  
C) Left occipital lobe  
D) Right occipital lobe
- 07) What is one major difference between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems?  
A) The sympathetic nervous system increases physiological arousal, while the parasympathetic nervous system returns the body to a calmer and relaxed state.  
B) The sympathetic nervous system is a subdivision of the somatic nervous system, while the parasympathetic nervous system is a subdivision of the autonomic nervous system.  
C) The sympathetic nervous system plays a role in traumatic events, while the parasympathetic nervous system only plays a role in digestion.  
D) The parasympathetic nervous system is used more often than the sympathetic nervous system.
- 08) Neurons that carry information away from the spinal cord to produce responses in various muscles or organs throughout the body are called:  
A) Afferent neurons  
B) Interneurons  
C) Neurotransmitters  
D) Efferent neurons
- 09) Which of the following statements best defines the gate control theory of pain?  
A) Pain impulses are sent to receptor sites in vital organs.  
B) Nonpainful nerve impulses compete with pain impulses to reach the brain, creating a neural blockage.  
C) Stimuli of various kinds activate free nerve endings.  
D) Pain is simply a psychological state, not a physiological one.
- 10) Black-and-white vision with greatest sensitivity under low levels of illumination describes the role of:  
A) The cones  
B) The cornea  
C) The fovea  
D) The rods

- 11) Beta waves are characteristic of a person who is:
- A) Dreaming
  - B) In a coma
  - C) Asleep but not dreaming
  - D) Awake and alert
- 12) ..... refers to an increased percentage of time spent in REM sleep when we are deprived of REM sleep on the previous night.
- A) REM rebound
  - B) REM deprivation
  - C) REM sleep
  - D) REM makeup
- 13) All of the following are terms related to hypnosis except:
- A) Posthypnotic amnesia
  - B) Hidden observer
  - C) Suggestibility
  - D) Posthypnotic exhortation
- 14) Which of the following statements best describes opiates?
- A) Opiates will not produce withdrawal.
  - B) Opiates are not very addictive.
  - C) Marijuana is an example of an opiate.
  - D) Heroin is an example of an opiate.
- 15) Of the following, which would a psychologist consider the best example of learning?
- A) A young man's beard beginning to grow at age 15
  - B) A woman experiencing labor pains
  - C) Salmon swimming upstream during the mating season
  - D) A child being able to ride a bike
- 16) The sight of a needle can trigger fear in some people. Why is this an example of classical conditioning?
- A) People learn this when they are young.
  - B) There is an unconditioned association with fear and the needle.
  - C) Needles hurt.
  - D) With positive reinforcement one can overcome their fear.
- 17) After overcoming her fear of the dentist, Jada finds out she needs a root canal. On her way to the dentist's office, her old fears and anxieties return and she begins to panic. This is an example of:
- A) Generalization
  - B) Spontaneous recovery
  - C) Discrimination
  - D) Insight
- 18) Salina receives a one-thousand-dollar bonus at her job after she sold the most cars this month. The one-thousand-dollar bonus is an example of a:
- A) Primary reinforcer
  - B) Secondary reinforcer
  - C) Partial reinforcer
  - D) Continual reinforcer
- 19) Maintenance rehearsal is to elaborate rehearsal as:
- A) Long-term memory is to short-term memory
  - B) Sensory memory is to long-term memory
  - C) Short-term memory is to long-term memory
  - D) Sensory memory is to short-term memory
- 20) Which of the following is not an example of effortful encoding?
- A) Maintenance rehearsal
  - B) Repetition
  - C) Meaningful associations
  - D) Chunking
- 21) Recognition is to recall as:
- A) Fill-in is to multiple choice
  - B) Fill-in is to essay
  - C) Multiple choice is to fill-in
  - D) Multiple choice is to essay
- 22) Kimberly knows she did something embarrassing at her friend's birthday party many years before, but she cannot remember what it was. This is an example of:
- A) Repression
  - B) Amnesia
  - C) Forgetting curve
  - D) Implicit memory

- 23) In a normal distribution of IQ scores, what percentage of people has a score between 85 and 115?
- A) 35 percent
  - B) 54 percent
  - C) 68.26 percent
  - D) 79.32 percent
- 24) A normal distribution is one in which:
- A) The majority of scores are high.
  - B) The majority of scores are low.
  - C) All scores fall in the middle range.
  - D) The majority of scores fall in the middle range.
- 25) Which of the following terms is not an example of a problem-solving technique?
- A) Functional fixedness
  - B) Trial and error
  - C) Subgoals
  - D) Brainstorming
- 26) This problem-solving technique involves analyzing the difference between the current situation and the desired end, and then doing something to reduce that difference.
- A) Subgoals
  - B) Means-end analysis
  - C) Brainstorming
  - D) Heuristic
- 27) A journalist chooses to go to Afghanistan to cover the war hoping to acquire the admiration of his peers and a promotion. Which of the following theories of motivation best explains this decision?
- A) Drive theory
  - B) Incentive theory
  - C) Fixed action pattern
  - D) Socio-cognitive theory
- 28) Motivation starts with an individual's:
- A) Emotion
  - B) Arousal
  - C) Need
  - D) Drive
- 29) Which example best illustrates the adaptation level theory?
- A) Michelle takes her mother's inheritance for granted.
  - B) Regina has so much to do with so little free time to do it in.
  - C) Natasha hired another assistant to help lessen her workload.
  - D) Cathryn lost her brand-new wallet and bought a more expensive one.
- 30) To achieve high performance on a simple task, the Yerkes-Dodson law recommends:
- A) High arousal
  - B) Low arousal
  - C) Medium arousal
  - D) Extreme anxiety
- 31) The rooting reflex is an infant's tendency to:
- A) Throw legs up in the air
  - B) Wave arms when startled
  - C) Open mouth and turn head when touched on the cheek
  - D) Follow a moving object with eyes
- 32) Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys and surrogate mothers emphasized the importance of:
- A) Satisfying hunger
  - B) Body temperature
  - C) Fulfilling needs
  - D) Contact
- 33) As children begin their elementary school years, they enter Erikson's stage of:
- A) Trust versus mistrust
  - B) Autonomy versus doubt
  - C) Initiative versus guilt
  - D) Industry versus inferiority
- 34) Robert Havighurst believed adolescents must:
- A) Complete a series of tasks
  - B) Fall in love
  - C) Graduate college
  - D) Get along with their parents
- 35) In late adulthood, individuals experience a decrease in which of the following?
- A) Sexual desire
  - B) Cognitive abilities
  - C) Creativity
  - D) Intellect

- 36) Ethel, who is 80 years old, lost her husband last year, and her children hardly ever come to visit. She looks back on her life with a lot of regret. According to Erik Erikson she is experiencing:
- A) Stagnation
  - B) Depression
  - C) Regression
  - D) Despair
- 37) A fixation in the oral stage will include all of the following behaviors except:
- A) Overeating
  - B) Low self-esteem
  - C) Sarcasm
  - D) Aggressiveness
- 38) James has been divorced twice. Now anytime he even goes out on a date with women, they tell him he is very misogynistic. James could be fixated in what psychosexual stage of development?
- A) Oral
  - B) Anal
  - C) Phallic
  - D) Latency
- 39) Neo-Freudians agree with Freud on all of the following basic ideas except:
- A) Importance of the unconscious
  - B) The division of the mind
  - C) The use of defense mechanisms
  - D) The importance of sexual drives and conflicts
- 40) The importance of our capacity for personal growth, development of our potential, and freedom to choose our destiny is the emphasis of which psychological theory?
- A) Psychoanalytic psychology
  - B) Existentialism
  - C) Behaviorism
  - D) Humanism
- 41) Which of the following is not an example of a major source of stress?
- A) Hassles
  - B) Change
  - C) Pressure
  - D) Fear
- 42) Richard Lazarus's theory on stress emphasizes which of the following as the first step in experiencing stress?
- A) Fear
  - B) Threat
  - C) Flight
  - D) Appraisal
- 43) The theory that states that mental disorders develop when a biological predisposition to the disorder is set off by stressful circumstances is:
- A) Cognitive-behavioral model
  - B) Psychoanalytic model
  - C) Diathesis-stress model
  - D) Biochemical model
- 44) Gender-identity disorders involve:
- A) The use of unconventional sexual tendencies
  - B) The desire to dress like individuals of the opposite sex
  - C) Homosexual tendencies
  - D) The rejection of one's biological gender
- 45) Autism is considered to be a:
- A) Developmental disorder
  - B) Mood disorder
  - C) Learning disability
  - D) Personality disorder
- 46) Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by:
- A) An unstable self-image
  - B) Feelings of inadequacy
  - C) Social isolation
  - D) Inflated sense of self
- 47) What is the name of the widely used therapy that involves giving an individual immediate information about the degree to which he or she can change anxiety-related responses, thereby improving control over his or her physiological process of arousal?
- A) Behavior modification
  - B) Systematic desensitization
  - C) Behavioral therapy
  - D) Biofeedback

- 48) Which of the following therapies has been found effective in treating anxiety disorders, drug addictions, and autism?
- A) Psychoanalysis
  - B) Social-cognitive therapy
  - C) Behavioral therapy
  - D) Biomedical feedback
- 49) In the presence of the largest crowd she has ever seen, Heather gives her finest piano performance. This is an example of:
- A) Group cohesion
  - B) Deindividuation
  - C) Group polarization
  - D) Social inhibition
- 50) According to the diffusion of responsibility theory, the biggest factor in predicting whether or not a bystander will help someone in need is:
- A) The duration of the situation
  - B) Whether or not the person in need of help is male or female
  - C) The number of other bystanders at the scene
  - D) The level of perceived threat

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**Rough Work:**