

# PSY - All Old Quizzes

(visit vurank for more)

1. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Consciousness
- b. The brain
- c. The mind
- d. Behavior

2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

- a. Independent variable
- b. Correlation
- c. Experimental effect
- d. Dependent variable

3. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Control condition
- b. Independent variable
- c. Coefficient of correlation
- d. Dependent variable

4. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Naturalistic observation method
- b. Experimental method
- c. Psychometric approach
- d. Survey method

5. Who claimed that behavior is affected by positive reinforcement?

- a. B. F. Skinner
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. William James
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

6. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. A single-blind study
- b. A representative sample
- c. A naturalistic observation
- d. A case study

7. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Gestalt
- d. Wundt

8. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. William James
- d. Max Wertheimer

9. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

- a. Natural selection; functionalism
- b. Psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict
- c. Structuralism; observable behavior
- d. Gestalt; whole

10. “The whole is greater than the sum of the parts” is a statement associated with the perspective of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Introspection
- b. Gestalt psychologists
- c. Psychoanalysis
- d. Functionalism

1. Drugs that speed up the functioning of the nervous system are called

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Stimulants**

Psychogenics  
Narcotics  
Depressants

2. According to Sigmund Freud, the important underlying meaning of our dreams is found in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Manifest content  
Deep content  
**Latent content**  
Subliminal content

**3. Freud's psychoanalytic theory of dreaming states that \_\_\_\_\_.**

**The purpose of dreaming is to express unconscious wishes, thoughts, and conflicts**  
Dreaming is a by-product of a process of eliminating or strengthening neural connections  
The purpose of dreaming is to resolve current concerns and problems  
There is no purpose to dreaming; dreams occur because of random brain stem signals

**4. Daydreaming, meditation, intoxication, sleep, and hypnosis are all types of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Altered states of consciousness**  
Waking consciousness  
Self-awareness  
Self-absorption

**5. The branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_.**

Nerve bundles  
**Dendrites**  
Axons  
Synapses

**6. The idea that learning occurs and is stored up, even when behaviors are not reinforced, is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

Innate learning  
Insight  
Placebo learning  
**Latent learning**

**7. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary to create the association between the stimulus and the voluntary response.**

The law of negative effect  
A long time delay  
Conditional emotional linkages  
Reinforcement

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is synonymous with short-term memory.

Sensory registers  
Shadow memory  
Working memory  
Secondary memory

9. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following statements is true about retrieval.

It is a process of getting information from the sensory receptors to the brain  
It is a process that allows an extinguished CR to recover.  
It is the reason that conditioned taste aversions last so long.  
It is a process of getting stored memories back out into consciousness.

10. Receptor cells in the retina responsible for color vision are \_\_\_\_\_.

Cones  
Rods  
Bipolar cells  
Ganglion cells

1. The duration of iconic memory is \_\_\_\_\_ than echoic memory, but its capacity is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

Longer; larger  
Shorter; about the same  
Shorter; smaller  
Longer; about the same

2. Which memory system provides us with a very brief representation of all the stimuli present at a particular moment?

Sensory memory  
Short-term memory  
Long-term memory

Primary memory

**3. The ability to produce solutions to problems that are unusual, inventive, novel, and appropriate is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

Insight

Creativity

Heuristics

Latent learning

**4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following perspectives would be associated with free will.**

Behavioral

Psychodynamic

Biological

Humanistic

**5. In the statement “Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments,” the word reasoned means \_\_\_\_\_.**

Giving it a lot of thought

Seeing one side of an argument very clearly

Focusing on opinion

Logical and well thought out

**6. The correct formula for determining IQ as used in Stanford - Binet test was \_\_\_\_\_.**

MA/CA

MA/DA  $\times$  100

CA/MA  $\times$  100

MA/CA  $\times$  100

**7. Critical thinking means making judgments based on \_\_\_\_\_.**

Emotion

Authority and expertise

Keeping a closed mind

Reason and logical evaluation

**8. The behavioral treatment approaches assume that abnormal behavior is \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Learned**

A function of dysfunctional cognitions

A consequence of restricted growth potential

The result of a biological dysfunction

**9. The therapy based upon \_\_\_\_\_ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.**

**Psychodynamic**

Psycho social

Trait

None of the given options

**10. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?**

**They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioral and emotional problems.**

They have the same training experiences after college

They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.

They obtain the same graduate degree

**Total marks: 10**

**Solution Quiz no 1**

**1) Psychology is defined as the science of:**

- Sensation and perception.
- Experience and mental illness.
- Culture and group dynamics.
- **Behavior and mental processes.**

**2) Who is considered the "father of psychology" by his establishment of the first psychology lab?**

- **Wilhelm Wundt**
- William James
- Sigmund Freud
- E. B. Tichener

**3) Which of the following is considered the founder of the psychodynamic perspective in psychology?**

- Wilhelm Wundt
- William James
- **Sigmund Freud**
- E. B. Tichener

**4) The behaviorists believed:**

- Psychology should emphasize the study of healthy people.
- **Psychology should only study observable and objectively described acts**
- Psychology should study the self examination of inner ideas and experiences.
- All of the above.

**5) The psychological school of thought that stressed the whole or complete view of a situation was:**

- Structuralism.
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- **Gestalt**

**6) According to this Psychological school of thought, to understand human behavior and thought, one must understand the unconscious mind and the key events that happened early in life that influence the unconscious mind. What is this school of thought?**

- **Psychoanalysis.**
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- Gestalt

**7) Manifest content of a dream is:**

- **The obvious and apparent part**
- Hidden content.
- Conscious part of dream.
- Overt part of dream.

**8) Who established the first psychology lab in the United States?**

- **G. Stanley Hall**
- William James
- Francis Cecil Sumner
- Mary Whiton Calkins

9) Edward Titchener used a method for studying the mind that became very popular during the Structuralist period. The method, called \_\_\_\_\_ required trained participants to report their conscious mental experiences to the investigator. For example, if a person was angry, they would report all of their experiences during the time they were angry.

- Empiricism
- Functionalism
- Contemplation
- **Introspection.**

10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of thought in where psychology is defined as the study of the structure of the mind.

- Functionalism.
- Behaviorism.
- **Structuralism.**
- All of the above.

### Introduction to Psychology PSY101

Total marks: 10 Quiz no. 02

#### (Part 1)

1. While maintenance rehearsal will help keep information in short-term memory for longer periods of time, it does not help transfer information into long-term memory. In order to get information into long-term memory we need to engage in:

- A. **Elaborative rehearsal**
- B. Maintenance priming
- C. Chunking
- D. Episodic rehearsal

2. In sensory memory, visual stimuli are held for a very brief time as \_\_\_\_\_ memories, whereas auditory stimuli are held as \_\_\_\_\_ memories.

- A. Short-term; long-term
- B. **Iconic; echoic**
- C. Echoic; iconic
- D. Long-term; short-term

3. Which of the following is NOT true of long-term memory?

- A. It has unlimited space
- B. It includes both semantic and episodic memory
- C. It can hold information for unlimited lengths of time

D. It has about seven slots or chunks for information storage

4. People do things (like work) for all different reasons. Some work for money, some work for power, and some work for satisfaction. Internal motivation that causes us to do something because we receive self-satisfaction is called:

- A. Humanistic
- B. Intrinsic
- C. Sociobiological
- D. Optimum arousal

5. Which of the following is NOT a biological motive that operates within a homeostatic cycle (is not regulated by homeostasis)?

- A. Sex
- B. Hunger
- C. Body temperature
- D. Thirst

**(Part 2)**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Fill in the following blanks. Each carries 1 mark.

In learning theory, remember that positive means *adding* something and negative means *subtracting* something. Reinforcement will increase the likelihood of a response in the future; punishment will *decrease* the likelihood of a response in the future.

**Identify each of the following examples as either:**

Positive reinforcement

Negative reinforcement

Positive punishment

Negative punishment

1. **Positive reinforcement** Maliha's father gives her 10 Rs for making tea for him.
2. **Negative punishment** Maria was fighting with her sister. Her mother says she can't watch TV tonight.
3. **Positive punishment** Moona is 4 years old. Her mother spanks her for running out into the street.
4. **Negative reinforcement** your teacher says you don't have to take the final exam if you have a "B" average at the end of the semester.
5. **Positive reinforcement** you receive a 1000 Rs incentive bonus from your boss for completing a project early.

**Total marks: 10**

**Solution Quiz no 1**

1) Psychology is defined as the science of:

- Sensation and perception.

- Experience and mental illness.
- Culture and group dynamics.
- **Behavior and mental processes.**

**2) Who is considered the "father of psychology" by his establishment of the first psychology lab?**

- **Wilhelm Wundt**
- William James
- Sigmund Freud
- E. B. Tichener

**3) Which of the following is considered the founder of the psychodynamic perspective in psychology?**

- Wilhelm Wundt
- William James
- **Sigmund Freud**
- E. B. Tichener

**4) The behaviorists believed:**

- Psychology should emphasize the study of healthy people.
- **Psychology should only study observable and objectively described acts**
- Psychology should study the self examination of inner ideas and experiences.
- All of the above.

**5) The psychological school of thought that stressed the whole or complete view of a situation was:**

- Structuralism.
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- **Gestalt**

**6) According to this Psychological school of thought, to understand human behavior and thought, one must understand the unconscious mind and the key events that happened early in life that influence the unconscious mind. What is this school of thought?**

- **Psychoanalysis.**
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- Gestalt

7) **Manifest content of a dream is:**

- **The obvious and apparent part**
- Hidden content.
- Conscious part of dream.
- Overt part of dream.

8) **Who established the first psychology lab in the United States?**

- **G. Stanley Hall**
- William James
- Francis Cecil Sumner
- Mary Whiton Calkins

9) **Edward Titchener used a method for studying the mind that became very popular during the Structuralist period. The method, called \_\_\_\_\_ required trained participants to report their conscious mental experiences to the investigator. For example, if a person was angry, they would report all of their experiences during the time they were angry.**

- Empiricism
- Functionalism
- Contemplation
- **Introspection.**

10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the school of thought in where psychology is defined as the study of the structure of the mind.

- Functionalism.
- Behaviorism.
- **Structuralism.**
- All of the above.

### **Solution of Assignment No: 3**

1) **A correlation is a numerical measure of the\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Unintended changes in participant's behavior due to cues from the experimenter.
- b) Behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time.
- c) Behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time.
- d) **Strength of relationship between two variables.**

- 2) An adjustment in the lens shape in order to keep images in sharp focus is called:
- a) lens-image inversion
  - b) top-down processing
  - c) **Accommodation.**
  - d) optical adaptation
- 3) A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitude toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?
- a) **Survey**
  - b) Experiment
  - c) Naturalistic observation
  - d) Case study
- 4) As Saadia is walking across the campus, a car swerves toward her. Her heart beat races and sweat breaks out as she jumps out of harm's way. This mobilization of energy is due to the action of Saadia's \_\_\_\_\_ system:
- a) **Sympathetic**
  - b) Para sympathetic
  - c) Somatic nervous
  - d) Skeleton nervous
- 5) What two categories of dream content did Sigmund Frued described?
- a) **Latent and manifest**
  - b) Poetic and realistic
  - c) Delusional and hallucinatory
  - d) Literal and symbolic
- 6) In survey research method:
- a) Existing data are examined
  - b) A control group is necessary
  - c) New data is generated
  - d) **A sample of people are asked questions**
- 7) A psychologist with a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on how people know, understand, and think about the world:
- a) Psychodynamic
  - b) Behavioral
  - c) Humanistic
  - d) **Cognitive**
- 8) The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called:

- a) **The experimental manipulation**
  - b) Randomization
  - c) Replication
  - d) The control group
- 9) **The proper sequence of structures that sound passes when it enters the ear is the following:**
- a) Oval window, eardrum, stirrup, cochlea
  - b) Cochlea, stirrup, eardrum, oval window
  - c) Stirrup, eardrum, oval window, cochlea
  - d) **Eardrum, stirrup, oval window, cochlea**
- 10) **The endocrine system is a \_\_\_\_\_ communication network that sends messages throughout the nervous system via the bloodstream:**
- a) Photo
  - b) Neural
  - c) Electrical
  - d) **Chemical**

### **Quiz – 04 (Solution)**

1) **The function of memory responsible for the initial recording of information is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- i) **Encoding**
- ii) Storage
- iii) Retrieval
- iv) None of the above

2) **Information gathered by our visual sense is reflected by the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- i) Echoic Memory
- ii) **Iconic Memory**
- iii) Long Term Memory
- iv) None of the above

3) **\_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used to transfer short-term memory information into long-term memory.**

- i) Chunking
- ii) Echoic Memory

- iii) Retrieval
- iv) None of the above

4) According to \_\_\_\_\_ information is remembered in terms of schemas.

- i) Maslow
- ii) John Jenkins
- iii) Bartlet
- iv) None of the above

5) MCI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Memory Critical Impairment
- ii) Memory Coding Impairment
- iii) Memory Cognitive Impairment
- iv) None of the above

6) A process which is responsible for a stable and well-maintained state of internal biological balance is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Motivation
- ii) Adaptation
- iii) Metabolism
- iv) None of the above

7) A motivation from within that energizes the person to satisfy or accomplish a goal in which no external tangible reward is involved is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Intrinsic Motivation
- ii) Curiosity
- iii) Extrinsic Motivation
- iv) None of the above

8) \_\_\_\_\_ divided the emotions in three types as primary, secondary and derived.

- i) Maslow
- ii) Freud
- iii) Mc Dougall
- iv) None of the above

9) \_\_\_\_\_ has a dual function. Its functions are both arousing and alarming.

- i) S.N.S
- ii) P.N.S
- iii) A.N.S
- iv) None of the above

10) J.B. Watson talked about three main emotions anger, love and \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Disgust
- ii) Fear
- iii) Sadness
- iv) None of the above

#### Quiz- 4

1) \_\_\_\_\_ Is a defense mechanism which refuses to acknowledge or accept anxiety provoking thoughts or impulses.

- v) Displacement
- vi) Denial
- vii) Projection
- viii) None of the above

2) Structures of consciousness, according to psychodynamic approach, are conscious, subconscious, \_\_\_\_\_ and unconscious.

- v) Super conscious
- vi) Hyperconscious
- vii) Non conscious
- viii) None of the above

3) The therapy based upon \_\_\_\_\_ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

- v) Psychodynamic
- vi) Psycho social
- vii) Trait
- viii) None of the above

4) \_\_\_\_\_ described personality in terms of two major dimensions.

- v) Cattell
- vi) Eysenik
- vii) Adler
- viii) None of the above

5) TAT is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- v) Self Report Inventory
- vi) Projection Test
- vii) Perception Test
- viii) None of the above

6) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to use the term “Mental Test” for devices used to measure intelligence.

- v) Galton
- vi) Cattell
- vii) Thorndike
- viii) None of the above

7) Multiple Intelligence theory maintains that human possesses around \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of intelligence.

- v) Two
- vi) Seven
- vii) Eight
- viii) None of the above

8) Binet and Simon were \_\_\_\_\_ scientists. They were the first to measure intelligence formally.

- v) German
- vi) American
- vii) French
- viii) None of the above

9) Cole and Hass gave the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.

- v) Social Intelligence
- vi) Moral Intelligence
- vii) Emotional Intelligence
- viii) None of the above

10) Available statistics show that majority of the people have an I.Q level between \_\_\_\_\_.

- v) 75 - 115

- vi) 80 - 115
- vii) 85 - 115
- viii) None of the above

1. According to Hippocrates, Choleric humor is associated with the temperament of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Cheerful and active
- Sad
- Angry and aggressive
- Calm and passive

2. The ability to feel what the client feels is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Respect
- Sympathy
- Empathy
- Congruence

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is founder of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy.

- Aron Beck
- Albert Ellis
- Carl Jung
- Carl Rogers

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a neurotransmitter that plays important role in anxiety, arousal and learning.

- GABA
- Serotonin
- Epinephrine
- Glutamate

5. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the unconscious forces that drive or motivate human behavior.

- Psychodynamic model
- Functionalism
- Structuralism
- Gestalt psychology

6. The process of constructing comparable, exposure and comparison groups is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Time series design
- Prospective design
- Retrospective design
- Matching

7. \_\_\_\_\_ gave the concept that human capacity for learning the language is innate.

- Jean Piaget
- Noam Chomsky
- Stanley Schacter
- Tolman

8. If reinforcement is withheld, response rate decreases and finally no response is shown this is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Negative reinforcer
- Extinction
- Punishment
- Positive reinforcer

9. The observer becomes a part of the situation and plays an active and significant role in situation, event, or context under study. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- Participant observation
- Structured observation
- Naturalistic observation
- Field experiments

10. \_\_\_\_\_, a French surgeon and anthropologist, discovered speech centre in brain.

- Paul Broca
- Philippe Pinel
- Galen
- Cabanis

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of perceiving information and bringing it into the memory system

1. Storage
2. Retrieval
3. Recording
4. Encoding

2. According to Woodworth Memory =L -I -R, R stands for

\_\_\_\_\_.

1. recording
2. remembering
3. resonance
4. recall

3. \_\_\_\_\_ derives from the Latin word “Emovere” means to excite, stir up.

1. Motion
2. Emotion
3. Motivation
4. Cognition

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first person who identify pupillometrics phenomenon.

1. William James
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Lazarus
4. Darwin

5. According to \_\_\_\_\_ every emotional arousal has an opposite, i.e. When one type of emotion is elicited, and then there must be an opposite that is there to suppress or cancel it.

1. Opponent process theory
2. Activation theory
3. Cognitive theory
4. None of the above option

6. The branch of psychology that studies cognition, and related areas issues are called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Forensic psychology
2. Cognitive psychology

3. Counseling psychology
4. Clinical psychology

**7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the universal forms and patterns of thought. These include themes that can be seen in myths e.g. masculinity, femininity, good and evil opposites.**

1. Ego
2. Superego
3. Unconscious
4. Archetypes

**8. MMPI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Minnesota Multiphasic Personal Inventory
2. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
3. Minnesota Multiphasic Psychology Inventory
4. None of the above options

**9.s \_\_\_\_\_ are the people who are quiet, passive and careful people.**

1. Extroverts
2. Introverts
3. Neurotics
4. Stable

**10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Greek word which means forgetfulness.**

- Amnesia
- Dementia
- Alzheimer's disease
- None of the above option.

**Q 1: Fill in the blanks.**

1. Impression formation is the process by which an individual organizes information about another individual to form an overall impression of that person.

2. Learning the experiences through modeling and imitation is known as “Observational learning”.
3. Bipolar disorder is a combination of depression and Mania.
4. Major depression is previously known as “melancholia”.
5. Claustrophobia is known as fear of closed spaces.

**Q 2: Choose the one best option.**

6. American Psychological Association has \_\_\_\_\_ divisions.

1. 55
2. 65
3. 54
4. 45

7. \_\_\_\_\_ version of DSM was published in 2000.

1. DSM III
2. DSM IV
3. DSM IV TR
4. DSM II

8. \_\_\_\_\_ contributions began with the revolutionary changes at the La Bicetre hospital in Paris.

1. Philippe Pinel
2. Galen
3. Plato
4. Mesmer

9. Hierarchical theory of intelligence is consists of \_\_\_\_\_ levels.

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

10. According to Sternberg theory, intelligence has three components which component is not a part of this theory.

1. Analytic intelligence
2. Crystalline intelligence
3. Practical intelligence

#### 4. Creative intelligence

**SPRING 2008**

**Solution**

**Quiz No. 1 Total Marks: 10**

**Q1. Read carefully each statement and fill in appropriate answer. Every right statement contains “1” mark. Multiple answers will result in “0” mark.**

1. Dr. Usman studies the diagnosis, causes, treatments, and prevention of mental illnesses. Which type of psychologist is Dr. Usman?

- a) Clinical psychologist
- b) Developmental psychologist
- c) Forensic psychologist
- d) Health psychologist

2. Which one of the following models believes that behavior is motivated by inner forces over which individuals have little control?

- a) Cognitive model
- b) Psychodynamic model
- c) Humanistic model
- d) Behavioral model

3. Which one of the following schools of thought focused on what the mind does and how it does?

- a) Structuralism
- b) Functionalism
- c) Gestalt
- d) Behaviorist

4. Which one of the following drugs is a stimulant?

- a) Nicotine
- b) Lorazepam
- c) Barbiturates
- d) LSD

5. Tahir often experiences intense feelings of anger and frustration. In order to cope with these feelings, he enrolls in a kickboxing class as an outlet for his emotions. Tahir's actions are an example of which type of defense mechanism?

- a) Projection
- b) Displacement
- c) Repression
- d) Sublimation

6. Which type of learning process did Burrhus Frederic Skinner describe?

- a) Classical Conditioning
- b) Modeling
- c) Observational Learning
- d) Operant Conditioning

7. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to genetic composition of a person.

- a) **Genotype**
- b) Phenotype
- c) Monotype
- d) None of the given options

8. In a correlational study, when one variable goes up as another goes down is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Positive Correlation
- b) No Correlation
- c) **Negative Correlation**
- d) Illusory Correlation

9. A researcher accessed information on the Internet from a series of surveys of women that was conducted during the 1970s and 1980s. The data were analyzed to examine changes in attitudes and behaviors over time. Which of the following method was used?

- a) Participant observation
- b) Case study
- c) **Archival data**
- d) Field experiments

10 A researcher wants to study the effects of violence displayed in movies on children behavior. In this research violence displayed in movies is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable as it is manipulated by the experimenter.

- a) **Independent**
- b) Dependent
- c) Confounding
- d) All of the given options

1. The brain and the spinal cord comprise which of the following nervous systems?

- a) **Central nervous system**
- b) Peripheral nervous system
- c) Autonomic nervous system
- d) Sympathetic nervous system

2. The lobe of the cerebral cortex responsible for motor control and higher mental processes is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Occipital lobe
- b) Temporal lobe
- c) Parietal lobe
- d) **Frontal lobe**

3. The band of muscles behind the cornea that gives the eye its color and controls the size of the pupil is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sclera

**b) Iris**

- c) Pupil
- d) Cornea

**4. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory suggests color vision depends on red-green, blue-yellow, and black-white processes in the brain. It suggests that the receptor cells are linked in pairs and they work in opposition to each other.**

- a) Figure-ground
- b) Trichromatic
- c) Photopigment
- d) Opponent-process**

**5. Which of the following glands abnormal secretion result in a condition called “cretinism”?**

- a) Parathyroid gland
- b) Thyroid gland**
- c) Pancreas
- d) Gonads

**6. What is conduction deafness?**

- a) Hearing loss due to failure of the auditory nerve
- b) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the middle ear**
- c) Hearing loss due to failure of the visual nerve
- d) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the outer ear

**7. Who will be interested to study how cognitions are acquired and used in various groups and institutional settings?**

- a) Anthropologists
- b) Computer scientist
- c) Sociologists**
- d) Geeks

**8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the degree of stability or change across the life span.**

- a) Temporal aspects**
- b) Situational aspects
- c) Environmental aspects
- d) Spatial aspects

**9. Who developed REBT (Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy)?**

- a) George Kelly
- b) John Dollard
- c) Albert Ellis**
- d) Neal Miller

**10. In which of the following stage, OEDIPUS COMPLEX is observed?**

- a) Oral stage
- b) Anal stage

- c) Phallic stage
- d) Genital stage

## **(Spring 2008)** **Solution Quiz 03**

**1. A child who gives many answers in response to a question resorts to the process of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Convergent thinking
- b. Latent thinking
- c. Divergent thinking
- d. Critical thinking

**2. Identify the correct order in the multi-store model of human memory?**

- a. L TM, Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer
- b. Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer, L TM
- c. Rehearsal buffer, Sensory register, STM, L TM
- d. STM, Sensory register, rehearsal buffer, L TM

**3. A type of thinking which is aimed at solving problems or creating something new is called:**

- a. Creative thinking
- b. Autistic thinking
- c. Directed thinking
- d. Symbolic thinking

**4. Which one of the following best supports the heuristic approach of problem solving?**

- a. Trying different responses until one works
- b. Following a rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem
- c. Applying solutions that were previously successful with other problems similar in underlying structure
- d. Employing rules of thumb suggested by our experience that are often used to solve problems

**5. Which one of the following is not a secondary/learned motive?**

- a. Achievement
- b. Power
- c. Hunger
- d. Curiosity

**6. \_\_\_\_\_ are enduring dimensions of personality characteristics that differentiate a person from others.**

- a. Behaviour
- b. Personality
- c. Traits
- d. All of the given options

7. In \_\_\_\_\_ defense mechanism, a person reverts back to a stage that was satisfying.

- a. Sublimation
- b. Repression
- c. Denial
- d. Regression

8. Hunger, thirst and sleep are the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Learnt motives
- b. Primary motives
- c. Social motives
- d. None of the given options

9. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, physiological changes create specific sensations, and our brain interprets these sensations as different emotions.

- a. James- Lange Theory of Emotions
- b. Cannon- Bard Theory of Emotions
- c. Opponent- Process Theory
- d. Activation Theory

10 \_\_\_\_\_ is the process whereby logical conclusions, inferences, and implications are drawn by using a set of assumptions.

- a. Statistical analysis
- b. Deductive reasoning
- c. Inductive reasoning
- d. None of the given options

### (Spring 2008) Solution Quiz 04

1. Galton considered intelligence to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Not heritable
- b. Similar between most people
- c. A property of our nervous system or hereditary
- d. The product of social differences

2. If a man experiences chest pains while at a department store, and later experiences anxiety attacks when visiting department stores, this can be explained by what type of learning?

- a. Operant
- b. Classical conditioning
- c. Observational
- d. Vicarious

3. Who proposed that a power similar to magnetism existed in humans?

- a. Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer

- b. Philippe pinel
- c. Galen
- d. Plato

**4. Social phobia is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. A fear of people
- b. A fear of rejection
- c. A fear of social situations
- d. A fear of social isolation

**5. Who was the founder of REBT?**

- a. Allbert Ellis
- b. Aron beck
- c. Albert Einstein
- d. Aron Feldr

**6. Which one is NOT a type of schizophrenia?**

- a. Disorganized type
- b. Catatonic type
- c. Paranoid type
- d. Differentiated type

**7. Which model of psychotherapy consists of Systematic de-sensitization and contingency management?**

- a. Biological
- b. Family and couples.
- c. Behavioral
- d. Cognitive

**8. Name the concept when there is a feeling of integration between the self and ideal self.**

- a. Empathy
- b. Respect
- c. Congruence
- d. Genuineness

**9. When our initial perception about a person is positive then we tend to expect that same person has other positive characteristics too is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Hallo effect
- b. Social influence
- c. Hello effect
- d. Positive effect

**10. In terms of its causes and the factors affecting its course, bipolar disorder is most similar to which of these disorders?**

- a. Panic disorder.
- b. Schizophrenia.

c. Substance use disorders.

d. Unipolar depression.

---

(THE END)