

Psychology (101) past solved papers

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

1. Positive reinforcement Ali's father gives him 5 Rs for washing the car.

2. Negative punishment Maria was fighting with her sister. Her mother says she can't watch TV tonight.

3. Positive punishment Kiran 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.

6. Positive punishment You are assigned 10 hours of trash pick up after being caught smoking in the campus library restroom.

7. Negative punishment Alena's parents don't allow her to use the family car for 2 weeks after she received a "D" in her high school chemistry class.

8. Negative reinforcement you always put on your seat belt so that the annoying buzzer will stop.

9. **Positive reinforcement** Teacher gives a candy to students when they show good behavior.

10. **Positive punishment** Ahmar beats his younger sister when she refuses to give him Chocolates.

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

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 Freud describe?

- 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**

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 × 100

MA/CA × 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

Psychology 101 past solved papers
Composed By Faiza Zahid

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**.

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

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. Halo 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.

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

i) Displacement

ii) Denial

iii) Projection

iv) None of the above

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

i) Super conscious

ii) Hyperconscious

iii) Non conscious

iv) None of the above

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

i. Psychodynamic

ii. Psycho social

- iii. Trait
- iv. None of the above

4) _____ described personality in terms of two major dimensions.

- i. Cattell
- ii. Eysenik**
- iii. Adler
- iv. None of the above

5) TAT is a _____.

- i) Self Report Inventory
- ii) Projection Test**
- iii) Perception Test
- iv) None of the above

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

- i) Galton
- ii) Cattell**
- iii) Thorndike
- iv) None of the above

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

- 1) Two
- ii) Seven
- iii) Eight**
- iv) None of the above

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

- i) German
- ii) American
- iii) French**
- iv) None of the above

9) Cole and Hass gave the idea of _____.

- i) Social Intelligence
- ii) Moral Intelligence**
- iii) Emotional Intelligence
- iv) None of the above

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

- i) 75 - 115
- ii) 80 - 115
- iii) 85 - 115**
- iv) None of the above

1) The function of memory responsible for the initial recording of information is _____.

- v) Encoding**
- vi) Storage
- vii) Retrieval
- viii) 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.

- v. Maslow

vi. John Jenkins

vii. **Bartlet**

viii. None of the above

5) MCI stands for _____.

v) Memory Critical Impairment

vi) Memory Coding Impairment

vii) **Memory Cognitive Impairment**

viii) None of the above

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

v) Motivation

vi) Adaptation

vii) Metabolism

viii) **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 _____.

v) **Intrinsic Motivation**

vi) Curiosity

vii) Extrinsic Motivation

viii) None of the above

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

v) Maslow

vi) Freud

vii) **Mc Dougal**

viii) None of the above

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

1) S.N.S

2) P.N.S

3) **A.N.S**

4)None of the above

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

v) Disgust

vi) Fear

vii) Sadness

viii) None of the above

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