TRB PG - Psychology Revision Test (UNIT – IV, V, VI)

1. Professors are absent-minded is a:
   A) Well-known saying  B) Common phrase  
   C) Perceptual defence  D) None of these

2. Match ‘P’ with ‘Q’ and indicate correctly matched series :
   
   P                      Q
   (a) Festinger          (1) Need for achievement
   (b) McClelland        (2) Cognitive dissonance
   (c) Lewin              (3) Consistency and in consistancy
   (d) Heider            (4) Field Theory

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

3. Ebbinghaus feathered the study of :
   (A) Verbal rate learning  (B) Classical Conditioning
   (C) Instrument learning  (D) Trial and error learning

4. According to Hine intelligence is that which :
   (A) Can be defined  (B) Cannot be defined
   (C) Both A and B  (D) None of these

5. Match ‘P’ with ‘Q’ and indicate correctly matched series :
   
   P                     Q
   (a) Jung              (1) Unconscious
   (b) Adler             (2) Eight stages of life
   (c) Ericson           (3) individual psychology
   (d) Freud             (4) Collective unconsciousness
6. A Psychological test measures
(A) Total behaviour
(B) Sample Behaviour
(C) Abnormal behaviour
(D) None of these

7. **Match** ‘P’ with ‘Q’ and indicate correctly matched series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) James- Lange theory</td>
<td>(1) Assigned the central role in emotion to the thalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Cannon - Bard</td>
<td>(2) We are afraid because we ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Schachter</td>
<td>(3) Behaviourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Watson</td>
<td>(4) Cognitive physiological theory of emotion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

8. _____ is associated with learning by trial and error
(A) Thorndike
(B) Thurstone
(C) Freud
(D) Hull

9. The information processing model is proposed by
(A) Terman and Simon
(B) Watson and Atkinson
(C) Richard Atkinson and Richar Shiffrin
(D) Tulving and osler

10. Personality is greatly influenced by
(A) Social Interaction
(B) Speech
(C) Characteristics
(D) None of these

11. Factors involved in efficient skill learning are:
(A) Knowledge of result
(B) Distribution of practice
(C) Transfer of training
(D) All of these

12. From the ages of 2 to 4 the child’s speech is:
(A) Intuitive
(B) Preconceptual
(C) Ego-centric
(D) Concrete

13. Thurstone’s primary factors include number factor, verbal and:
(A) Space factor
(B) Word fluency factor
(C) Reasoning factor
(D) All these factors

14. Basic unit of nervous system is:
(A) Neuron
(B) Glands
(C) Cell
(D) None of these

15. Physically attractive persons are perceived as:
(A) Assertive
(B) Soft spoken
(C) Clever
(D) Socially desirable

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16. Salivation to the bell in the classical conditioning is:
   A) UCS B) CS C) UCR D) None of these

17. A motivated behaviour is directed towards:
   A) Situation B) Object C) Goal D) Group

18. Match ‘P’ with ‘Q’ and indicate correctly matched series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thurstone</td>
<td>Mental Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binet</td>
<td>G-Factor theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearman</td>
<td>Prominent process oriented theorist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piaget J.</td>
<td>Primary mental ability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   (A) a-2 b-4 c-3 d-1  (B) a-1 b-4 c-3 d-2  
   (C) a-4 b-1 c-3 d-2  (D) a-4 b-1 c-2 d-3

19. Indian adaptation of TAT is done by:
   A) Udai Pareekh B) Uma Chaudhari C) Malin D) None of these

20. Brain and spinal cord comprise a system called:
   A) Autonomic Nervous System B) Central Nervous System 
   C) Peripheral Nervous System D) Sympathetic Nervous System

21. Nonsense syllables devised by:
   A) Thorndike B) Ebbinghaus C) Pavlov D) Skinner

22. Who said, “We think with our whole body”?

23. An instinct is:
   A) Non-biological force B) An innate biological force 
   C) A psycho-social force D) None of these

24. Alfred Binet’s Intelligence test was standardized in America as the Stanford-Binet by:
   A) Wechsler B) Spearman C) Terman D) Thurstone

25. _______ is the term used for I.Q. found out by using Wechsler test.

26. Which of the following structure keeps the balance of the body?
   A) Thalamus B) Hypothalamus C) Cerebrum D) Cerebellum

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GT = 31, BC = 17, MBC = 11, SC = 10, SCA = 2

State Level Rank Achievement

State Rank II to X = 31 candidates
(State II Rank = 3, State III = 2, State IV = 1, State V = 3, State VI = 2,
State VII = 7, State VIII = 4, State IX = 4, State X = 5)

District First - 13 Candidates
Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar, Theni,
Madurai, Dindugal, Tirupur, Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Thanjavur.

District Second - 12 Candidates
Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Ramnad, Sivagangai, Viruthunagar, Dindugal,
Tirupur, Salem, Karur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Villupuram.

District Third - 9 Candidates
Tirunelveli, Ramnad, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Coimbatore,
Erode, Trichy, Nagapattinam, Vellore.

27. Someone watching a busy street from above would tend to group the cars going in one direction into one group and those going in the other direction into another group. Which Gestalt principle explains it?
   A) The law of closure  
   B) The law of similarity  
   C) The law of proximity  
   D) The law of common fate

28. In Atkinson and Shiffrin model memory has three stories
   A) Information processing, the short term store, the long-term store  
   B) Acquisition, transfer, long-term store  
   C) The sensory register, retention, the long-term store  
   D) The sensory register, the short term store, the long-term store

29. Endel Tulving hypothesized two types of memory, they are:
   A) STM and LTM  
   B) Iconic memory and echoic memory  
   C) Episodic memory and semantic memory  
   D) Flashbulb memory and declarative memory

30. David Rumelhart and James McClelland developed a connectionist model of memory known as PDP; it stands for
   A) Perfect Distribution and Processing  
   B) Properly Developed Processing  
   C) Parallel Distributed Processing  
   D) Premature Distribution Processing

31. Three principal types of code appear to represent information in memory, they are:
   A) Tactual encoding, Kinetic encoding, imagery encoding  
   B) Acoustic encoding, Visual encoding, Semantic encoding  
   C) Visual encoding, Tactual encoding, Motor Encoding  
   D) Acoustic encoding, Kinetic encoding, Semantic encoding

32. The strategies subjects may select in concept formation include ___________ and ___________.
   A) Perceiving, concentrating  
   B) scanning, focussing  
   C) attending, reasoning  
   D) thinking, categorizing

33. A state of deprivation in an organism is called a/an:
   A) Motive  
   B) Drive  
   C) Need  
   D) Incentive

34. Perception motives behaviour. Bernard Weiner hypothesized three major dimensions of perceived casualty, which he calls:

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A) Focus, concentration and action  
B) Locus, stability and controllability
C) Attention, focus and controllability  
D) Vision, meaning and control

35. An optimal level of arousal will maximize behavioural efficiency and performance on a variety of tasks. This is:
A) Arousal performance law  
B) Abraham Maslow law
C) Walter Cannon law  
D) Yerkes – Dodson law

36. **Thurstone** proposed that there are primary mental abilities.
A) 5  
B) 7  
C) 9  
D) 11

37. **Triarchic theory** of intelligence states, intelligence consists of three major aspects, they are:
A) Componential, experiential and contextual  
B) Perceptual, mental and contextual
C) Componential, mental and contextual  
D) Perceptual, experiential and contextual

38. **--------** argues that there are multiple intelligences, each independent of others.
A) Sternberg  
B) Gardner  
C) Jensen  
D) Guilford

39. **NEO** personality inventory measures normal personality trait dimensions; they are:
A) Extraversion, assertiveness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness to experience
B) Extraversion, agreeableness, conservatism, neuroticism and openness to experience
C) Extraversion, assertiveness, conservatism, neuroticism and openness to experience
D) Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness to experience

40. **Which of the following is not** a personality inventory?
A) MMPI  
B) TAT  
C) 16 PF  
D) EPPS

41. The typical order of the levels of measurement scales is:
A) Ordinal, nominal, ratio, internal  
B) Ordinal, ratio, nominal, internal
C) Nominal, internal, ratio, ordinal  
D) Nominal, ordinal, internal, ratio

42. **Which of the following hormones** is directly responsible for the metabolism of the body?
A) Insulin  
B) Adrenalin  
C) Parathormone  
D) Thyroxine

43. **Sex of the child** is determined at the time of:
A) Fertilization  
B) Before fertilization  
C) After fertilization  
D) None of these
44. **Gestalt** psychology was proposed by:
   A) Gestalt, Koffka and Kohler      B) Wertheimer, Gestalt and Koffka
   C) Wertheimer, Koffka and Kohler   D) Kohler, Gestalt and Wertheimer

45. Learning is:
   A) Any temporary change in behaviour
   B) A change in behaviour due to maturation
   C) Any permanent change in behaviour brought about by experience
   D) Any permanent change in behaviour due to maturation

46. In classical conditioning, the ----------- are important in learning, but in operant conditioning it is the ----------- that determine whether learning will occur.
   A) Antecedents, consequences    B) consequences, Antecedents
   C) rewards, punishments         D) punishments, rewards

47. Long ago, when the televisions came into being, when the television set was turned off, it took a while for the last image that was on the screen to fade away. This is most like:
   A) Iconic memory                B) Echoic memory
   C) Short-term memory            D) Long-term memory

48. What type of problem solving strategy would be best to use when solving a problem in the algebra class?
   A) Heuristic                     B) Algorithm
   C) Trial and error solution      D) Means-end analysis

49. **Goleman** has proposed that ----------- intelligence has more powerful influence on success in life than other forms of intelligence.
   A) Analytical                    B) Creative
   C) Practical                     D) Emotional

50. People who are always looking for a challenge may be higher in the need for:
   A) Achievement                  B) Affiliation
   C) Power                         D) Attention

51. Long term memories are evolved in terms of:
   A) Sounds                        B) Visual images
   C) Meaning of words and concepts  D) All of the above

52. In **Schachter and Singer’s classic study**, particulars were physically aroused by:
   A) Exposure to a happy man       B) Exposure to angry man
   C) Receiving epinephrine         D) Watching an exciting film

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53. In Freud’s view of the personality, the ‘devil’, would be seen as the:
   A) Conscience     B) Id        C) Ego        D) Super ego

54. In depth perception, retinal disparity represents:
   A) Monocular cue  B) Organismic cue  C) Binocular cue  D) External cue

55. Research suggests that memory formation is a function of:
   A) Changes in the number of receptor sites    B) Changes in sensitivity in the synapse
   C) Changes in the dendrites and proteins    D) All of the above

56. Mental activities that go in the brain, when a person is processing information is called:
   A) Mental set     B) Concept    C) Thinking    D) Mental Inquiry

57. In Binet’s original measurement of intelligence, the age level at which a child is functioning intellectually is the child’s  

   A) Mental age       B) Chronological age
   C) Intelligence level    D) General adaptation

58. Chemical messages that transmit between neurons are called:
   A) Myelin       B) LSD     C) Synapse     D) Neuron transmitters

59. Match:  List I    List II
   a).Structuralism - i).Kurt Koffka
        b).Functionalism - ii).William James
        c).Behaviourism - iii).WilhelM Wundt
   A) a-i  b-ii  c-iii  d-iv     B) a-iii  b-ii  c-iv  d-i
   C) a-ii  b-iii  c-iv  d-I      D) a-iii  b-I  c-II  d-iv

60. A problem-solving process that involves coming up with as many different alternatives as possible to expand the range of solution is called:
   A) Functional thinking    B) Selection thinking
   C) Convergent thinking    D) Divergent thinking

61. A theory of motivation that focuses on an organism’s efforts towards a goal that is necessary to physical survival of the organisms or the species is a  

   A) Cognitive       B) Reflex    C) Drive    D) Arousal

62. According to Maslow’s need hierarchy theory of motivation, people’s behavior will largely focused on:

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63. Which gland secretes epinephrine, norepinephrine and cortisol, which activates the body in stress:
A) Adrenal       B) Parathyroid       C) Thyroid       D) Pituitary

64. Rehearsing a phone number keeps it alive in
A) Sensory memory       B) Iconic memory
C) Short-term memory       D) Long term memory

65. Which name does not belong to the other three?
A) Bandura       B) Eysenck       C) Cattell       D) Allport

66. Which one of the following tests is designed to uncover unconscious content?
A) MMPI       B) TAT       C) CPI       D) EPPS

67. Learning in which positive or negative consequences are contingent upon a response is known as
A) Classical conditioning       B) Operant conditioning
C) Higher order conditioning       D) Trace conditioning

68. Alfred Adler is most closely associated with
A) Archetypes       B) Sublimation       C) The Inferiority Complex       D) The ego-ideal

69. The changes in behavior brought about by learning are
A) Hard to measure       B) Easily extinguished
C) Relatively permanent       D) Generally maturational

70. A need hierarchy in the shape of a pyramid is proposed by
A) McDougall       B) Atkinson       C) Maslow       D) McClelland

71. The remark “I feel happy because I am laughing” is representative of the theory of emotion.
A) Cannon-Bard       B) James –Lange       C) Schachter-Singer       D) Activation

72. Thorndike's law of effect is based on the principles of
A) Classical conditioning       B) Systematic conditioning
C) Punishment       D) Operant conditioning

73. One of the following is not an attitude scale:
A) Thurstone scale       B) Likert scale       C) Neo PI       D) Scalogram

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1. Unit wise - study materials ஒழுங்காக வரும் பதிப்புகள் வெளியிட்டுகின்ற தொல்டுக்குழுவை எடுத்துக்காட்டுவது.
2. Basic Concept Material முற்பட்டு சூறாக Unit - கார்சாள் வெளியேகுமா.
3. தீட்சு தலை - சூரிய தொல்டுக்குழு மற்றும் நூற்றாண்டு வலர் முற்பட்டு (மேற்கும்) வெளியேகுமா.
4. 2001 நூற்றாண்டு 2017 முடிக்கு வரும் வல்லூர் ஓட்டடியில் வெளியேகுமா TRB ஏற்றுச்செல்வு கொண்டாட்டத்தின் பொருள் வெளியேகுமா.
5. 2017 அக்டோபர் 26 National Level Medical Entrance Test Questions with Key (UG and PG Standard) Printout வெளியேகுமா.
6. Unit wise Test - தீட்சு தலை மற்றும் வல்லூர் ஓட்டடியில் மற்றும் கிளாஷா ஓட்டடியில் வெளியேகுமா.
8. ஆண்டு கொண்டாட்டம் வல்லூர் ஓட்டடியில் வெளியேகுமா CTET, CSIR, SET, DIET Education and Psychology Question Bank with Key வெளியேகுமா.
9. தொடர்ந்து Mobile முறையில் WhatsApp மூலம் தொடர்ந்து வெளியேகுமா TRB வொட்டியின் அறிவியல் மற்றும் Current Affairs பொருள் வெளியேகுமா.
10. ஆண்டு கொண்டாட்டம் Original OMR Sheet வெளியேகுமா.
11. 5 வருடம் முதல் முடிவு 4 TRB Model Exam பார்வை கருவிகள் வெளியேகுமா TRB Exam முதலும் வெளியேகுமா.
12. கொண்டாட்டம் வல்லூர் ஓட்டடியில் மற்றும் கிளாஷா ஓட்டடியில் வெளியேகுமா.

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74. **Match List I with List II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a).Kretachmer</td>
<td>i).Trait theory of personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b).Allport</td>
<td>ii).Humanistic theory of personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c).Rollo May</td>
<td>iii). Dimensional theory of personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d).Eysenck</td>
<td>iv).Type theory of personality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A) a-ii b-iv c-iii d-i  B) a-i b-iii c-iv d-ii  
C) a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii  D) a-iii b-ii c-i d-iv

75. Intelligence is a composite of some distinct primary mental abilities. This idea was given by:
A) Spearman  B) Thurston  C) Guilford  D) Stanberg

76. Which one of these individual is not referred to as ‘Neo-freudian’?
A) Horney  B) Adler  C) Fromm  D) William James

77. Pushing unacceptable thoughts or impulses from conscious to unconscius is called
A) Rationalization  B) Displacement  C) Regression  D) Repression

78. Depth perception is an ability to see things in
A) Two dimensions  B) Un dimension  C) Four dimensions  D) Three dimensions

79. Which of these is not an intelligence test?
A) WAIS  B) WISC  C) Army Alpha  D) TAT

80. Which of the following does not measure mental deficiency?
A) Bender visual motor gestalt test  B) Goldstein concept test  
C) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale  D) Goldstein colour sorting test.