

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
Postgraduate Entrance Examination August - 2025



**QUESTION PAPER
BOOKLET NO.**

Entrance Reg. No.

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SUBJECT CODE : 20

QUESTION BOOKLET

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

COURSE : M.Sc.

SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY

MAXIMUM MARKS : 50

MAXIMUM TIME : 75 MINUTES

(Including time for filling O.M.R. Answer sheet)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The sealed question paper booklet containing 50 questions enclosed with O.M.R. Answer Sheet is given to you.
2. Verify whether the given question booklet is of the same subject which you have opted for examination.
3. Open the question paper seal carefully and take out the enclosed O.M.R. Answer Sheet outside the question booklet and fill up the general information in the O.M.R. Answer sheet. If you fail to fill up the details in the form as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during evaluating your Answer Sheet.
4. During the examination:
 - a) Read each question carefully.
 - b) Determine the Most appropriate/correct answer from the four available choices given under each question.
 - c) Completely darken the relevant circle against the Question in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet. For example, in the question paper if "C" is correct answer for Question No.8, then darken against Sl. No.8 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet using Blue/Black Ball Point Pen as follows:

Question No. 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (Only example) (Use Ball Pen only)
5. Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided in the Question Booklet. Rough work should not be done on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
6. If more than one circle is darkened for a given question, such answer is treated as wrong and no mark will be given. See the example in the O.M.R. Sheet.
7. The candidate and the Room Supervisor should sign in the O.M.R. Sheet at the specified place.
8. Candidate should return the original O.M.R. Answer Sheet and the university copy to the Room Supervisor after the examination.
9. Candidate can carry the question booklet and the candidate copy of the O.M.R. Sheet.
10. The calculator, pager and mobile phone are not allowed inside the examination hall.
11. If a candidate is found committing malpractice, such a candidate shall not be considered for admission to the course and action against such candidate will be taken as per rules.
12. Candidates have to get qualified in the respective entrance examination by securing a minimum of 8 marks in case of SC/ST/Cat-I Candidates, 9 marks in case of OBC Candidates and 10 marks in case of other Candidates out of 50 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE O.M.R. SHEET

1. There is only one most appropriate/correct answer for each question.
2. For each question, only one circle must be darkened with BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only. Do not try to alter it.
3. Circle should be darkened completely so that the alphabet inside it is not visible.
4. Do not make any unnecessary marks on O.M.R. Sheet.
5. Mention the number of questions answered in the appropriate space provided in the O.M.R. sheet otherwise O.M.R. sheet will not be subjected for evaluation.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

- 1) Which set correctly represents the primary goals of psychology?
 - (A) Define, Analyze, React, Explain
 - (B) Describe, Evaluate, Predict, Measure
 - (C) Describe, Explain, Predict, Control
 - (D) Hypothesize, Experiment, Conclude, Repeat

- 2) The dependent variable in an experiment refers to:
 - (A) The variable that is manipulated
 - (B) The factor measured as an outcome
 - (C) The factor that remains unchanged
 - (D) The subject's personal preference

- 3) Psychology and sociology are related because both study:
 - (A) Historical events
 - (B) Biological diseases
 - (C) Human behavior in individual and group contexts
 - (D) Fossil records

- 4) Which combination of structures plays a central role in detecting taste?
 - (A) Taste buds on the tongue and cilia in the nostrils
 - (B) Papillae and taste buds
 - (C) Taste buds and optic nerves
 - (D) Papillae and eustachian tube

- 5) The Müller-Lyer illusion demonstrates how:
 - (A) Auditory cues can alter visual perception
 - (B) Motion affects depth perception
 - (C) Context affects the perception of line length
 - (D) Binocular cues create visual illusions

- 6) Emotional arousal typically activates the sympathetic nervous system, which leads to:
- (A) Reduced blood pressure and slowed heart rate
 - (B) Decreased adrenal activity and relaxed muscles
 - (C) Increased heart rate, pupil dilation, and perspiration
 - (D) Enhanced digestion and increased salivation
- 7) Personality is best defined as:
- (A) A temporary state of mind
 - (B) A stable set of characteristics influencing behavior
 - (C) A collection of random emotional states
 - (D) The sum of genetic intelligence
- 8) Which physiological mechanism primarily regulates thirst?
- (A) Adrenal glands monitoring blood sugar
 - (B) Baroreceptors detecting low oxygen
 - (C) Osmoreceptors detecting cellular dehydration
 - (D) Melatonin receptors detecting light changes
- 9) Which of the following best describes the MMPI?
- (A) A standardized self-report inventory for personality assessment
 - (B) A subjective essay-based assessment
 - (C) A projective inkblot test
 - (D) A brain imaging tool
- 10) Who is considered as father of 'Humanistic Psychology'?
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Alfred Adler
 - (C) Ivon Pavlov
 - (D) Abraham Maslow

- 11)** Pattern recognition involves:
- (A) Storing incoming data without processing
 - (B) Identifying regularities or familiar patterns in stimuli
 - (C) Ignoring irrelevant stimuli to maintain focus
 - (D) Processing data sequentially for full understanding
- 12)** Which type of learning emphasizes sudden realization of a solution, not gradual learning?
- (A) Classical Conditioning
 - (B) Operant Conditioning
 - (C) Trial and Error Learning
 - (D) Insight Learning
- 13)** Any stimulus that increases the likelihood of a behavior being repeated is termed as
- (A) Punishment
 - (B) Extinction
 - (C) Reinforcement
 - (D) Generalization
- 14)** Which type of thinking produces multiple possible answers to a question or problem?
- (A) Convergent Thinking
 - (B) Divergent Thinking
 - (C) Problem Solving
 - (D) Analytical Thinking
- 15)** Using a rule of thumb or strategy to reduce the problem to manageable steps to solve a problem is called as,
- (A) Algorithms
 - (B) Heuristics
 - (C) Insight
 - (D) Trial and Error
- 16)** Semantic memory includes:
- (A) Facts and general knowledge
 - (B) Personal memories
 - (C) Skill-based knowledge
 - (D) Smell and taste

- 17) Proactive interference happens when:
- (A) New memories block old ones
 - (B) Old memories block new learning
 - (C) Memories are erased
 - (D) We try to forget on purpose
- 18) What is a key feature of the Wechsler Intelligence Scales?
- (A) Only used for adults
 - (B) Uses only non-verbal tasks
 - (C) Includes separate scores for verbal and performance skills
 - (D) Measures height and weight
- 19) Which of the following is an example of a performance intelligence test?
- (A) Vocabulary test
 - (B) Block design task
 - (C) Essay writing
 - (D) Reading comprehension
- 20) PET scans are used to:
- (A) Identify bone fractures
 - (B) Show structural images only
 - (C) Measure brain activity using radioactive tracers
 - (D) Diagnose hearing loss
- 21) Who is considered as the Father of Attribution Theory?
- (A) Fritz Heider
 - (B) Albert Bandura
 - (C) Kurt Lewin
 - (D) Leon Festinger
- 22) Which of the following situations is most likely to increase self-awareness?
- (A) Watching a movie in a crowded theater
 - (B) Taking part in a group game
 - (C) Journaling or Meditation
 - (D) Listening to music while studying

- 23) Which factor is most consistently associated with forming interpersonal attraction?
- (A) Socioeconomic status (B) Intelligence differences
(C) Physical distance or proximity (D) Blood relation
- 24) What is the main goal of sociometry as developed by Jacob Moreno?
- (A) To assess personality traits
(B) To analyze unconscious desires
(C) To map social relationships and preferences within a group
(D) To test verbal reasoning ability
- 25) Group thinking occurs when:
- (A) Individuals critically evaluate all viewpoints
(B) Groups seek consensus without critical evaluation
(C) Members are highly diverse in thought
(D) Leaders promote open discussion
- 26) In Pavlov's Experiment 'Bell' is
- (A) Unconditioned Response (B) Conditioned Response
(C) Unconditioned Stimulus (D) Conditioned Stimulus
- 27) Which factor increases the effectiveness of the source in persuasion?
- (A) Familiarity (B) Credibility and attractiveness
(C) Use of technical terms (D) Fast talking speed
- 28) Which of the following is NOT a therapeutic measure given by Freud?
- (A) Dream Analysis (B) Free Association
(C) Transference (D) Operant Conditioning

- 29) Intragroup conflict occurs:
- (A) Between two or more organizations
 - (B) Within a single group or team
 - (C) Only in international settings
 - (D) Between different species
- 30) Insulin helps to:
- (A) Increase calcium
 - (B) Lower blood glucose levels
 - (C) Raise blood pressure
 - (D) Break down fats
- 31) The biological explanation of behavior mainly emphasizes:
- (A) Cultural influences
 - (B) Brain structures and neurochemistry
 - (C) Personal experiences only
 - (D) Conscious thinking alone
- 32) The main function of glial cells is to:
- (A) Support and protect neurons
 - (B) Fire action potentials
 - (C) Transmit muscle signals
 - (D) Generate energy in muscles
- 33) The Central Nervous System (CNS) consists of:
- (A) Brain only
 - (B) Spinal cord only
 - (C) Nerves outside the brain
 - (D) Brain and spinal cord
- 34) What is the reticular formation responsible for?
- (A) Regulating emotions
 - (B) Controlling appetite
 - (C) Alertness and arousal
 - (D) Memory processing

- 35) The two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex are connected by:
- (A) Pons
 - (B) Reticular formation
 - (C) Corpus callosum
 - (D) Thalamus
- 36) The subjective distress model focuses primarily on:
- (A) How the person behaves in society
 - (B) Biological markers
 - (C) Whether the person experiences psychological pain or suffering
 - (D) Legal consequences of behavior
- 37) Which defense mechanism involves redirecting unacceptable impulses into socially acceptable actions?
- (A) Repression
 - (B) Projection
 - (C) Sublimation
 - (D) Denial
- 38) The current edition of the DSM used in clinical diagnosis is:
- (A) DSM-IV
 - (B) DSM-IV-TR
 - (C) DSM-5
 - (D) DSM-5-TR
- 39) In DSM-5, "Hypochondriasis" has been reclassified as:
- (A) Conversion Disorder
 - (B) Illness Anxiety Disorder
 - (C) Body Dysmorphic Disorder
 - (D) Generalized Somatoform Disorder
- 40) Alogia refers to:
- (A) Lack of motivation to initiate purposeful activities
 - (B) Poverty of speech
 - (C) Lack of emotional expression
 - (D) Hallucinations

- 41) A patient with panic attacks is found to have hyperthyroidism during physical examination. This highlights the importance of physical exams in:
- (A) Distinguishing medical from psychological causes
 - (B) Ruling in psychological disorders
 - (C) Determining the treatment dosage
 - (D) Confirming personality disorders
- 42) GSR (Galvanic Skin Response) is an indicator of:
- (A) Heart rhythm
 - (B) Electrical resistance of the skin due to sweat gland activity
 - (C) Muscle twitch
 - (D) Brain wave changes
- 43) Psychotherapy is best defined as:
- (A) Administering medication
 - (B) An electrical stimulation procedure
 - (C) A surgical procedure for the brain
 - (D) A structured interaction between therapist and client to reduce psychological distress
- 44) Aversion therapy is based on:
- (A) Encouraging positive behavior
 - (B) Pairing unwanted behavior with unpleasant stimuli
 - (C) Ignoring the behavior
 - (D) Removing rewards

- 45) Quantitative research primarily deals with:
- (A) Words and meanings
 - (B) Theoretical concepts
 - (C) Numerical data and statistical analysis
 - (D) Philosophical arguments
- 46) In the experiment titled, “Effect of sleep on memory,” sleep is the:
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Confounding variable
 - (D) Control variable
- 47) Retrograde amnesia means:
- (A) Losing old memories
 - (B) Forgetting everything instantly
 - (C) Remembering too many details
 - (D) Inability to form new memories
- 48) Which of the following stages is given by Jean Piaget?
- (A) Trust vs. Mistrust
 - (B) Oral
 - (C) Formal Operational
 - (D) Universal Ethical Principle
- 49) Who is father of Experimental Psychology?
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Ivon Pavlov
 - (C) Wilhem Wundt
 - (D) Carl Rogers
- 50) J. B. Watson is considered as pioneer of-
- (A) Psychoanalysis
 - (B) Existentialism
 - (C) Gestalt Psychology
 - (D) Behaviorism



Rough Work

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 50 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರಿ.
3. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊಹರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ತೆರೆಯಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು, ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ನೀವು ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ವಿಫಲರಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀವೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ:
 - a) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
 - b) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಭ್ಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಿಯಾದ/ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ.
 - c) ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ಕ್ಕೆ "C" ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ತುಂಬಿರಿ:
- ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) (ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ)
5. ಉತ್ತರದ ಪೂರ್ವಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು (ಚಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು (ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು).
6. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೋಡಿ.
7. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
8. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
10. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಪೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
11. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.
12. ಈ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಲು ಒಟ್ಟು 50 ಅಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ SC/ST/Cat-I ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 8 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು, OBC ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 9 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ/ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
3. ವೃತ್ತದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರವು ಕಾಣದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು.
4. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.
5. ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this booklet.