

ENTRANCE TEST-2024**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES****PSYCHOLOGY**

Question Booklet Series

D

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
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1. Which of the following sub-tests is not included in WAIS-4 ?
 - (A) Matrix Reasoning
 - (B) Visual Puzzle
 - (C) Addition
 - (D) Cancellation
2. ASVAB stands for :
 - (A) Army Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
 - (B) Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
 - (C) Australian Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
 - (D) American Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
3. In which of the following articles Stevens highlighted concept of scales of measurement ?
 - (A) On the theory of scales of measurement
 - (B) Scales of Measurement
 - (C) Revisiting the Measurement Scales
 - (D) None of these
4. The Normal Distribution Curve is also known as :
 - (A) Curve of Error
 - (B) Laplace Curve
 - (C) Average Curve
 - (D) Ideal curve
5. In context of parametric testing, McCall named the T score in the honour of which of the following ?
 - (A) Thales
 - (B) Terman
 - (C) Taylor
 - (D) Thorndike
6. The Run's non parametric test is used for :
 - (A) Checking randomness of a data set
 - (B) Checking non randomness of a data set
 - (C) Run data set in SPSS
 - (D) Run data set in AMOS
7. In case of a bell shaped distribution which of the following holds true ?
 - (A) 99.7% of observations will fall within four SD's of mean
 - (B) 99.7% of observations will fall within three SD's of mean
 - (C) 99.7% of observations will fall outside the area of the curve
 - (D) No observation will fall within three SD's of the mean
8. Which of the following is most suitable algebraically ?
 - (A) Mean Deviation
 - (B) Standard Deviation
 - (C) Quartile Deviation
 - (D) RMSD
9. If the researcher fails to interview the respondent to be interviewed in terms of eligibility, we call it :
 - (A) Missed interview
 - (B) Non Interview
 - (C) Sampling fallacy
 - (D) Eligibility Bias
10. In case of HTMT method which of the following statements holds true ?
 - (A) Validity coefficient should be more than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomethod triangles
 - (B) Validity coefficient should be less than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomethod triangles
 - (C) Reliability coefficient should be less than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomethod triangles
 - (D) Ratio of validity to reliability should be equal to 1

11. During Adolescence people rely on abstract principles that go beyond commonplace views of ethics and morality. This marks Kohlberg's :
 - (A) Preconventional level
 - (B) Conventional level
 - (C) Meta conventional level
 - (D) Post conventional level
12. Reflective thinking is one of the :
 - (A) Formal-Operational Skill
 - (B) Post-Operational Skill
 - (C) Preformal-Operational Skill
 - (D) Postformal-Operational Skill
13. The Theories of Freud, Erikson, Piaget and Kohlberg in life span development are known as :
 - (A) Stage theories
 - (B) Gradual process theories
 - (C) Discontinuous theories
 - (D) Information Process theories
14. When conducting research on life span development, which three main types of research designs are mainly used ?
 - (A) Descriptive, correlational and experimental
 - (B) Survey, Interview, and Case study
 - (C) Observation, Naturalistic and field
 - (D) Experimental, cross sectional and longitudinal
15. Biopsychosocial model of health and illness was developed by :
 - (A) Engel 1977
 - (B) Matarazzo 1977
 - (C) Schwartz and Weiss 1978
 - (D) Pomerleau and Brady 1979
16. The prolonged production of Cortisol can result in the :
 - (A) High immunity
 - (B) Decreased blood pressure
 - (C) Damage to neurons in hippocampus
 - (D) Plaque formation
17. The search for identity during adolescence is aided by a psychosocial Moratorium, which is Erikson's term for :
 - (A) The career a person wants to follow
 - (B) Kind of things the person likes to do
 - (C) The gap between the childhood security and adult autonomy
 - (D) The extent to which a person is motivated
18. As per the top down theory of life satisfaction :
 - (A) Discontent in one domain leads to reevaluation
 - (B) Life satisfaction is a function of dispositional factors such as personality
 - (C) Life satisfaction is a function of genetic factors only
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
19. _____ appears to signal the neurons of the hypothalamus as to whether the body has sufficient energy stores of fat or whether it needs additional energy.
 - (A) Agoutirelated peptide (AgRP)
 - (B) Ghrelin
 - (C) Insulin
 - (D) Leptin
20. Bouncing back from negative emotional experiences and to adapt flexibility to the changing demands of stressful experiences is known as :
 - (A) Hope
 - (B) Optimism
 - (C) Efficacy
 - (D) Resilience

21. The society of counselling psychology (division 17) of APA was formally established in :
 (A) 1947
 (B) 1956
 (C) 1975
 (D) 1952
22. _____ protects clients from having confidential communication with their counsellor disclosed in court of law without their permission.
 (A) Privacy
 (B) Confidentiality
 (C) Privileged communication law
 (D) None of these
23. Genetic endowment and special abilities is one of the four categories of factors influential in the career development and decision making of individuals is related to :
 (A) Learning theory of career counselling
 (B) Integrative life planning
 (C) Theory of personality types and environmental models
 (D) Ginzberg's revised theory of occupational choice
24. The process of family counselling is based on several premises, one of them being :
 (A) Battle for structure
 (B) Therapeutic alliance
 (C) Battle for initiative
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
25. In 1969, Clayton Alderfers ERG was a revision of :
 (A) McClelland's theory of need
 (B) Maslow's hierarchy theory
 (C) Herzberg's motivation hygiene theory
 (D) Goal setting theory of Motivation
26. Effective Counselling relies on setting appropriate and realistic goals, this step is identified in :
 (A) Commitment to action
 (B) Intervention
 (C) In-depth exploration
 (D) Disclosure
27. Which of the following is not associated with history of organizational behavior ?
 (A) Great Depression
 (B) Industrial Revolution
 (C) Human Relation Movement
 (D) Minamata Accident
28. An employee wants to leave an organization but is bothered by the costs involved in doing so, this is an example of :
 (A) Continuance commitment
 (B) Continued commitment
 (C) Affective commitment
 (D) Cognitive commitment
29. Leader doing everything as per rules of book exemplifies which of the following leadership styles ?
 (A) Charismatic
 (B) Bookish
 (C) Bureaucrat
 (D) Laissez-Faire
30. How many types of organizational structures have been proposed by Mintzberg ?
 (A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 4
 (D) 5

31. Human beings enter the world with an inborn store of knowledge and understanding of reality this view is held by :
 (A) Empiricists
 (B) Rationalists
 (C) Functionalists
 (D) Nativists
32. Which assumption stands true for modern cognitivism?
 (A) Mental processes can be studied in an analytic fashion by focussing on specific behaviour but interpreting in terms of underlying mental processes
 (B) Much of our cognitive notions stem from consciousness, perception and memory
 (C) Perceptual experiences depend on the patterns formed by stimuli and the organization of experience
 (D) It refers to observation and recording of the nature of one's own perception thoughts and feelings
33. In graphing, the results of an experiment, in psychology the values of the Independent variable and the value of Dependent variable are plotted on :
 (A) Abscissa, Ordinate respectively
 (B) Ordinate, Abscissa respectively
 (C) Polygon, ogive respectively
 (D) Line plot and leaf plot respectively
34. Which of the below given statement stands true for psychology as a science ?
 (A) We can often design our experiments and arrange our observation so that we can use physical measures of space and time to tell us about psychological events
 (B) Measurement is defined as the assignment of numbers to objects or events according to certain rules
 (C) Psychology is a pure science
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
35. Some theorists say that the Filter is at sense organ level while others argue that :
 (A) We can process all the information in our sensory channels
 (B) Perceptual processes select certain inputs for inclusion in our conscious experience or awareness at any given time
 (C) The filter doesn't exist at all
 (D) None of these
36. In ratio schedule :
 (A) The organism is reinforced only after a certain number of responses, but the number varies unpredictably
 (B) Reinforcement depends on the number of responses organism makes
 (C) Reinforcement is available only after certain time interval has elapsed
 (D) The organism is reinforced for its first response
37. Thirst triggered by the loss of water from the osmoreceptors is called :
 (A) Hypovolemia
 (B) Double depletion
 (C) Cellular dehydration thirst
 (D) Angiotensin
38. According to Gardner which form of Intelligence operates as a separate module in the brain as per its own rules ?
 (A) Logical-mathematical
 (B) Musical
 (C) Interpersonal
 (D) All of these
39. People's responses to interpersonal experiences cause them to develop personification, mental images of themselves and others. This view was developed by :
 (A) Erik Erikson
 (B) Henry Stack Sullivan
 (C) Julian Rotter
 (D) Edward Chance Tolman

40. According to Freud _____ are the primary factors that influence personality.
- Ego processes
 - Defence Mechanisms
 - Bodily Processes
 - Unconscious Processes
41. Person Perception constitutes the process of :
- Going beyond the given information
 - Self Reflecting
 - Self Appraisal
 - Advanced Compliance
42. In shaping the personality, which among the following factors plays an immediate and significant role ?
- Work and living challenges
 - Relationship experiences
 - Heterosexual interests
 - Childhood experiences
43. Kelley stated that any disruption of interdependence between the partners can be attributed to :
- Disrupted personality characteristics
 - Disrupted trust relations
 - Disrupted social well-being
 - All of the above
44. Allport defined prejudice as :
- An antipathy based upon a correct and flexible generalization
 - An antipathy based upon faulty and inflexible generalization
 - An antipathy based upon a negative attitude
 - An antipathy based upon faulty and flexible generalization
45. The social world is constituted by the interpersonal interactions, and all the knowledge within it is positioned ideologically. This contention was put forward by :
- Modern social psychologists
 - Classical social psychologists
 - Critical social psychologists
 - Humanistic social psychologists
46. Which of the following statements is true ?
- Whenever a person's effort to reach any goal is blocked an aggressive drive is not induced
 - Aggression is just one of several reactions to aversive experience of frustration
 - Aggression is a response with no drive like properties
 - Both (B) and (C)
47. Newcomb's model of communication resembles a :
- Circle
 - Triangle
 - Rectangle
 - Straight Line
48. As per Great man theory of leadership, leaders are :
- Born not made
 - Made not born
 - Autocratic
 - Democratic
49. The saying "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has." is attributed to :
- Jacob Moreno
 - Tuckman
 - Margaret Mead
 - Eric Berne
50. The live and let live ideology was in limelight during :
- World War I
 - World War II
 - Gulf War
 - None of these

51. Behaviour depends more on individual belief system and ways of interpreting situations than on objective conditions. This is explained in :
- (A) Rational -emotive therapy
 - (B) Idiosyncratic schemata
 - (C) Beck's cognitive therapy
 - (D) None of these
52. In Japanese culture _____ involves fear of displeasing or embarrassing other which includes fear of making direct eye contact, blushing, having body odour.
- (A) Taijin Kyofusho
 - (B) Taijinfusho
 - (C) Iaijinkyofusho
 - (D) Fushokim
53. Reactive Attachment Disorder figures in :
- (A) Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders
 - (B) Substance induced depressive disorder
 - (C) Other specified elimination disorder
 - (D) Trauma and stressor related disorder
54. Whether a person's functioning is abnormal and whether the person has a psychological disorder can be a complex process that involves weighing several factors like :
- (A) Social context
 - (B) Subjective distress of the individual
 - (C) Impairment of Adaptive Functioning
 - (D) All of these
55. The major source of the Neurotransmitter Norepinephrine in the brain is _____.
- (A) The Medial prefrontal cortex
 - (B) Amygdala
 - (C) Locus Ceruleus
 - (D) Serotonin system
56. Mowrer's two factor model suggests that anxiety disorders are related to two types of conditioning. First involves classical conditioning and second stage involves :
- (A) Avoidance that is reinforced because it reduces anxiety
 - (B) Evolutionary preparedness
 - (C) Catastrophic Misinterpretation
 - (D) Fear of possible social scrutiny
57. Alogia is referred to as:
- (A) Lack of outward expression of emotion
 - (B) Reported lessening of the experience of pleasure
 - (C) Absence of interest in routine activities
 - (D) None of these
58. Bipolar disorder I and II is differentiated by :
- (A) Severity and long lasting episode of Manic symptoms
 - (B) Significant distress
 - (C) No psychotic symptoms are present
 - (D) All of these
59. In case of psychological testing the error variance may be attributed to :
- (A) Test Administrator
 - (B) Testing conditions
 - (C) Subject
 - (D) All of these
60. Which of the following is a method of determining a cut off score ?
- (A) Known Groups Method
 - (B) Angoff Method
 - (C) IRT Method
 - (D) All of these

Sr. No.

ENTRANCE TEST-2023

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGY

Question Booklet Series

A

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

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1. The field of Psychology crosses boundaries with :
 - (A) Physics
 - (B) Philosophy
 - (C) Biology
 - (D) All of these
2. Psychology falls in the domain of :
 - (A) Pure Science
 - (B) Pseudo Science
 - (C) Information Science
 - (D) Positive Science
3. Psychoanalysis is :
 - (A) Most Controversial School in psychology
 - (B) Most unopposed school in psychology
 - (C) No More relevant today
 - (D) Most relevant today
4. In Psychology we mostly carry out :
 - (A) Direct Experiments
 - (B) Indirect Experiments
 - (C) Grounded Theory Studies
 - (D) Qualitative Research
5. In context of cognitive psychology ERP stands for :
 - (A) Event related Potential
 - (B) Event relative Potential
 - (C) Early Reaction Potential
 - (D) None of these
6. Which of the following demonstrates self-reference effect?
 - (A) Relating information to oneself
 - (B) Relating information to others
 - (C) Being Self Critical
 - (D) Being Egoistic
7. Which of the following researchers support that emotional tone can influence memory?
 - (A) Hollingworth
 - (B) Rychalk
 - (C) Thompson
 - (D) All of these
8. Creativity is to intelligence as :
 - (A) Sensation is to perception
 - (B) Peace is to Law
 - (C) Digging the hole deeper is to digging the hole at other place
 - (D) Digging the hole at other place is to digging the hole deeper
9. The book “Theories of Personality” is authored by :
 - (A) Calvin S Hall
 - (B) Gardner Lindzey
 - (C) John B Campbell
 - (D) All of these
10. Who gave the concept of creative self ?
 - (A) Freud
 - (B) Adler
 - (C) Guilford
 - (D) William James
11. Social & Behavioural Change is a programme associated with :
 - (A) WHO
 - (B) APA
 - (C) UNICEF
 - (D) UNESCO

12. The statement “Students of a school got surprised to see their apparently strict teacher playing with kids in the nearby park” demonstrates :
- Social Perception
 - Person Perception
 - Bias
 - Prejudice
13. “An intelligent person gets recruited in an institute and his colleagues believe him to be the favourite of the recruiter instead of appreciating his skills & expertise” – this scenario is best explained by :
- Theory of Prejudice
 - Attribution Theory
 - Actor-observer effect
 - Stereotype
14. “Two persons see through the same window, one looks towards the sky & the other gazes on the thorns nearby” exemplifies :
- Prejudice
 - Attitude
 - Pessimism
 - Hope
15. Aggression can be :
- Morally Justifiable sometimes
 - Morally Unjustifiable
 - Seen in action in high pressure games
 - All of these
16. “If a Powerful country invades a poor country based on the opinion of few policy makers only” it demonstrates concept of :
- Communalism
 - Groupthink
 - Crony Capitalism
 - None of these
17. “Choosing between working at a toxic workplace or being unemployed” demonstrates :
- Approach-Approach Conflict
 - Avoidance-Avoidance Conflict
 - Frustration
 - Approach-Avoidance Conflict
18. In context of communication complete the series Kilo, Lima, Mike, _____.
- November
 - Note Book
 - Newspaper
 - New Delhi
19. Which of the following genes has relevance with leadership qualities?
- rs5050
 - rs4950
 - rs1000
 - rs7777
20. Which psychologist identified autocratic, democratic & laissez faire leadership types?
- Kurt Lewin
 - Jacob Moreno
 - Albert Bandura
 - None of these
21. Identify the correct statement :
- DSM-V™ is published by American Psychiatric Association
 - DSM-V™ is published by American Psychological Association
 - DSM-5™ is published by American Psychological Association
 - DSM-5™ is published by American Psychiatric Association

22. Which of the following depicts abnormal behaviour ?
- (A) Seeking too much attention
 - (B) Sleeping too much
 - (C) SAD
 - (D) All of these
23. From biological perspective imbalance in _____ may lead to abnormal behaviour.
- (A) Neurotransmitters
 - (B) Blood Sugar
 - (C) Cholesterol
 - (D) None of these
24. The statement “A person who has been subjected to trauma during childhood may experience OCD” exemplifies :
- (A) Psychodynamic Perspective
 - (B) Cognitive Perspective
 - (C) Life Span Development Perspective
 - (D) Social Perspective
25. Specific Phobia in children may be expressed by :
- (A) Freezing
 - (B) Crying
 - (C) Tantrums
 - (D) All of these
26. The risk & prognostic factors of panic disorder may be _____ in nature.
- (A) Temperamental
 - (B) Environmental
 - (C) Genetic
 - (D) All of these
27. Unspecified Psychosis is represented as :
- (A) F29
 - (B) F30
 - (C) F45
 - (D) F50
28. Cyclothymia is also known as :
- (A) Bipolar-I Disorder
 - (B) Bipolar-II Disorder
 - (C) Bipolar-III Disorder
 - (D) None of these
29. Which psychological test is used to assess the symptoms of schizophrenia?
- (A) SAPS
 - (B) CAINS
 - (C) SANS
 - (D) All of these
30. The drug sertraline hydrochloride is used mostly for treatment of :
- (A) Depression
 - (B) Anxiety
 - (C) Trauma
 - (D) None of these
31. Which of the following is an alternative for Electro convulsive therapy?
- (A) TMS
 - (B) CNS
 - (C) PNS
 - (D) All of these
32. CBT can be used for :
- (A) Life Style Management
 - (B) Addressing Emotional Problems
 - (C) Addressing Behavioural Problems
 - (D) All of these

33. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) To check prediction coefficients both variables should preferably be assessed on basis of same scaling technique.
 - (B) To check prediction coefficients variables should preferably not be assessed on basis of same scaling technique.
 - (C) Intelligence is mostly assessed using a ratio scale
 - (D) Ratio Scale is most common in qualitative enquires
34. SD is to normal probability curve as :
- (A) Sensitivity & specificity is to ROC curve
 - (B) Mean is to Mode
 - (C) Median is to Mean
 - (D) Correlation is to Regression
35. The most famous case study in cognitive psychology is that of :
- (A) Watson
 - (B) Skinner
 - (C) Phineas Gage
 - (D) Zimbardo
36. The reliability of a test is expressed in terms of proportion of :
- (A) True Score Variance/ observed score variance
 - (B) Observed Score Variance / true score variance
 - (C) True Score Variance \times Observed Score Variance
 - (D) True Score Variance \times error score variance
37. A child using proper grammar while expressing anything is likely to be in :
- (A) Sensorimotor Stage
 - (B) Preoperational Stage
 - (C) Concrete operational Stage
 - (D) Formal Operational Stage
38. A person after retirement from services falls in which of the following conflicts ?
- (A) Approach- Avoidance
 - (B) Avoidance- Avoidance
 - (C) Integrity vs Despair
 - (D) Identity vs Confusion
39. Maintaining Social order is a concept central to which of the following theories ?
- (A) Social Identity Theory
 - (B) Kohlberg's Theory
 - (C) Watson's Theory
 - (D) Erickson's Theory
40. "A teacher guides a student to have mastery over skills which the student otherwise can't achieve easily". This statement signifies :
- (A) Zone of Proximal Development
 - (B) Zone of Difficulty
 - (C) Zone of Skill Development
 - (D) Zone of Personal Development
41. Raw Scores are to Z scores as :
- (A) Covariance is to correlation
 - (B) Correlation is to covariance
 - (C) Correlation is to regression
 - (D) Regression is to correlation
42. Which of the following is a goodness of fit test ?
- (A) Chi-Square
 - (B) t-test
 - (C) ANOVA
 - (D) Runs Test

43. Which of the following is a correct statement?
- (A) Mean is the most accurate measure in statistics
 - (B) Mean can sometimes mislead a researcher
 - (C) Mean is to centre of gravity as median is to mode
 - (D) Mean = $\frac{3}{2}$ Median
44. Which of the following is not a parametric test ?
- (A) Unpaired t-test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Kruskal Wallis Test
 - (D) Paired t-test
45. If a child is able to ask you about your wellbeing he is likely to have achieved _____ to some extent.
- (A) Social Development
 - (B) Emotional Development
 - (C) Socio-emotional Development
 - (D) Socio-cultural Development
46. Which of the following is not usually covered in a health belief model?
- (A) Perceived Susceptibility
 - (B) Perceived Severity
 - (C) Perceived Benefits
 - (D) Perceived Social Support
47. Which Country tops the list of happy countries in the world as per World Happiness Report-2022?
- (A) Norway
 - (B) Finland
 - (C) France
 - (D) USA
48. Hans Selye – the proponent of general adaptation syndrome had core specialization in the field of :
- (A) Endocrinology
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Biopsychology
 - (D) Health Psychology
49. Which of the following exemplifies health enhancing behaviour ?
- (A) Taking a Balanced Diet
 - (B) Wearing a Seat Belt
 - (C) Taking Multivitamins
 - (D) All of these
50. Who proposed the concept of positive organizational behaviour?
- (A) Fred Luthans
 - (B) Taylor
 - (C) Fayol
 - (D) Weber
51. As per which therapy people are responsible for their behaviour?
- (A) Reality Therapy
 - (B) REBT
 - (C) CBT
 - (D) None of these
52. “Psychologists establish relationships of trust with those with whom they work”. This statement highlights the principle of :
- (A) Fidelity & Responsibility
 - (B) Justice
 - (C) Integrity
 - (D) All of these

53. A counsellor must have _____ for the client.
- (A) Empathy
 - (B) Genuineness
 - (C) Positive Regard
 - (D) All of these
54. The technique mainly encompassed in family therapy is :
- (A) Interpersonal Therapy
 - (B) Intrapersonal Therapy
 - (C) Group Therapy
 - (D) None of these
55. Frank Parsons – the proponent of vocational counselling was educated as :
- (A) Doctor
 - (B) Engineer
 - (C) Psychologist
 - (D) Neuroscientist
56. Who proposed the ERG theory of motivation?
- (A) Alderfer
 - (B) Maslow
 - (C) Weber
 - (D) Goleman
57. Who among the following is not an organizational Scientist?
- (A) Taylor
 - (B) Fayol
 - (C) Weber
 - (D) Ulric Neisser
58. The book “ Job Satisfaction: From Assessment to Intervention” is authored by :
- (A) Herzberg
 - (B) Maslow
 - (C) Paul Spector
 - (D) Martin Seligman
59. The coach of a cricket team is to _____ leadership as _____ is to charismatic leadership.
- (A) Charismatic, Politician
 - (B) Transformational, Manager
 - (C) Transactional, Inspirational Leader
 - (D) Autocratic, Charisma
60. In terms of structure, organizations can be :
- (A) Flat
 - (B) Tall
 - (C) Matrix Type
 - (D) All of these

ROUGH WORK

Sr. No.

ENTRANCE TEST-2021

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGY

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series

A

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

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7. There will be '**Negative Marking**' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
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1. The statement “Psychology is the positive science of behaviour” is attributed to
 - (A) Skinner
 - (B) Watson
 - (C) Wundt
 - (D) None of these
2. Mathematical Psychology borrows its methods from
 - (A) Mathematics
 - (B) Operations Research
 - (C) Information Technology
 - (D) All of these
3. Stressing the use of a product in relation to the cognitive capacity & ability of users, is a domain of
 - (A) Cognitive Psychology
 - (B) Cognitive Ergonomics
 - (C) Cognitive Biometrics
 - (D) Quantum Cognition
4. Which of the following experiments was carried out by Jane Elliot (1968) in order to demonstrate the effects of racism & prejudice?
 - (A) A Class Divided
 - (B) False Consensus Experiment
 - (C) A Class Compared
 - (D) Invisible Gorilla Experiment
5. MLP stands for
 - (A) Multilayer Perceptron
 - (B) Microlayer Perceptron
 - (C) Multilayer Perception
 - (D) Movement Related Perception
6. Which of the following is a formula for the learning curve ?
 - (A) $Y = a + bx$
 - (B) $Y = aX^b$
 - (C) $Y = a + bx + c$
 - (D) $Y = aX + t$
7. In context of linkage of motivation with brain structures, choose the correct sequence
 - (A) Cortico-basal ganglia-thalamo-cortical loop
 - (B) Cortico-thalamo-basal ganglia-cortical loop
 - (C) Cortico-thalamo loop
 - (D) Cortico-thalamo-cortical loop
8. Which method is used to identify the areas of brain related to intelligence ?
 - (A) Electrical Stimulation
 - (B) Voxel -based morphometry
 - (C) Cryogenic Blockade
 - (D) None of these
9. Which of the following is not a personality trait ?
 - (A) Extraversion
 - (B) Agreeableness
 - (C) Neuroticism
 - (D) Optimism
10. Which of the following holds true about superego ?
 - (A) It regulates ideals
 - (B) It regulates morals
 - (C) Its demands oppose the id
 - (D) All of these
11. Social behaviour encompasses
 - (A) Pro-social behaviour
 - (B) Anti-social behaviour
 - (C) Emotional behaviour
 - (D) All of these
12. The person perception is associated with
 - (A) Categorization of the Behaviour of People
 - (B) Inference formation about qualities of people
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Cognitive processes only

13. Choose the odd one out of the following
- (A) Heider
 - (B) Jones
 - (C) Davis
 - (D) Watson
14. The statement “interview board” may give less marks to a particular group of people” illustrates
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Stereotype
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Cognitive dissonance
15. Interpersonal Processes
- (A) Involve social reinforcement
 - (B) Don’t involve social reinforcement
 - (C) Are not a domain of social psychology
 - (D) Are devoid of theoretical explanations
16. Which of the following genes is associated with aggressive behaviour?
- (A) SHANK3 gene
 - (B) MAOA gene
 - (C) SHANK2 gene
 - (D) All of these
17. Which of the following is not the stage of group formation ?
- (A) Forming
 - (B) Norming
 - (C) Storming
 - (D) Alarming
18. The statement “A father loves his son, but sometimes dislikes him for not being serious about studies” exemplifies :
- (A) Approach-approach conflict
 - (B) Approach-avoidance conflict
 - (C) Avoidance-avoidance conflict
 - (D) None of these
19. The informal communication network in an organization is called
- (A) Grapevine
 - (B) Rumour
 - (C) Centralized communication
 - (D) Wheel communication
20. A leader is anyone who
- (A) Identifies the problem
 - (B) Gives the solution
 - (C) Identifies the problem & gives the solution
 - (D) Necessarily has high IQ
21. Activity anorexia is to _____ as Anorexia nervosa is to _____
- (A) Rats, Humans
 - (B) Cats, Humans
 - (C) Ants, Humans
 - (D) Dogs, Humans
22. DSM-V is
- (A) Based on research
 - (B) Most preferred in Asia
 - (C) Contradictory to ICD-10
 - (D) All of these
23. Which of the following holds true about psychological disorders ?
- (A) Biological approach explains these aptly
 - (B) Familial approach explains these aptly
 - (C) Cultural approach explains these aptly
 - (D) A single approach is not sufficient to explain these
24. Psychodynamic perspective is based on the work of
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (C) Anna O
 - (D) All of these

25. Which of the following holds true about social phobia ?
(A) Marked fear of one or more situations
(B) Fear is not due to a medical condition
(C) Social Situations always provoke anxiety
(D) All of these
26. OCD patients perform better on :
(A) Sensory memory tasks
(B) Procedural memory tasks
(C) STM tasks
(D) None of these
27. Bipolar I is to Bipolar II as
(A) Mania is to Hypomania
(B) Neurotic symptoms are to Psychotic Symptoms
(C) Hypomania is to Mania
(D) All of these
28. Dopamine Hypothesis is most central to
(A) Depression
(B) Schizophrenia
(C) Anxiety
(D) None of these
29. Psychological testing is what makes psychology
(A) Pseudoscience
(B) Positive Science
(C) Pure Science
(D) Subjective
30. The psychological test LNNB comprises of
(A) 14 scales
(B) 28 scales
(C) 7 scales
(D) 3 scales
31. Which of the following holds true about Rorschach Test ?
(A) It is a projective test
(B) It is based on Exner scoring system
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) The book "Psychodiagnostik" nullified its importance
32. Electroconvulsive therapy is:
(A) A psychiatric treatment
(B) Effective in case of schizophrenia
(C) Also known as electric shock therapy
(D) All of these
33. Which of the following is a positive symptom of schizophrenia ?
(A) Alogia
(B) Disorganized behaviour
(C) Flat Effect
(D) Loss of social interest
34. In case of psychological science the most widely used scale is
(A) Nominal
(B) Ratio
(C) Interval
(D) Ordinal
35. The NPC is based on
(A) 100 cases
(B) 10000 cases
(C) 1000 cases
(D) Infinite number of cases
36. Choose the odd one
(A) Parametric tests demand fulfillment of assumptions
(B) Parametric Tests demand adoption of random sampling
(C) Parametric tests are distribution free
(D) Parametric tests include t-test, ANOVA

37. The limits for grouping respondents are calculated on basis of
- (A) Mean + SD
 - (B) Mean \pm SD
 - (C) Mean - SD
 - (D) Inter-quartile range
38. A teacher ranks two groups of students on basis of their marks in psychology, which of the following types of correlation is applicable?
- (A) Pearson's Correlation
 - (B) Spearman's correlation
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Point biserial correlation
39. Case study is best suited in
- (A) Clinical settings
 - (B) Educational Settings
 - (C) Non-Clinical settings
 - (D) None of these
40. Which of the following holds true about Multi-trait multi method matrix ?
- (A) It is an approach to examine reliability
 - (B) It was given by Campbell & Fiske
 - (C) It is an approach to measure construct validity
 - (D) None of these
41. Which of the following reflects a socio emotional process ?
- (A) A mother's affectionate gesture towards her son
 - (B) Sorrow of a cricket captain after losing a match
 - (C) Having sympathy towards beggars
 - (D) All of these
42. Babinski disappears in:
- (A) 3 to 6 months
 - (B) 8-12 months
 - (C) 12-14 months
 - (D) 15-18 months
43. The environment where the child directly interacts with social agents is called
- (A) Microsystem
 - (B) Mesosystem
 - (C) Exosystem
 - (D) Macrosystem
44. Child saying "The road hurt me" exemplifies
- (A) Animism
 - (B) Ethnocentrism
 - (C) Centration
 - (D) Intuitive thought
45. A child fitting a jigsaw puzzle precisely is an indication of development of
- (A) Gross motor skill
 - (B) Fine Motor Skill
 - (C) Reflexes
 - (D) None of these
46. In context of health belief model, which of the following can determine COVID-19 preventive behaviour among people ?
- (A) Self Efficacy
 - (B) Perceived Benefits
 - (C) Perceived Barriers
 - (D) All of these
47. GAS concept of Hans Selye includes the domains of
- (A) Alarm, Resistance & Exhaustion
 - (B) Alarm, Reaction & Exhaustion
 - (C) Alertness, Reaction & Exhaustion
 - (D) Initiation, Reaction & Frustration

48. As per World Happiness Report, 2021, the rank of India is _____ out of 149 countries.
- (A) 39
 - (B) 139
 - (C) 91
 - (D) 13
49. Hope, Efficacy, Resilience & Optimism together form
- (A) Psychological Capital
 - (B) Human Capital
 - (C) Social Capital
 - (D) All of these
50. A person who is anxious about selection of career, more appropriately needs
- (A) Advise
 - (B) Suggestions
 - (C) Counseling
 - (D) Clinical Intervention
51. Which of the following principles, a counselor needs to adhere to ?
- (A) Beneficence
 - (B) Justice & fidelity
 - (C) Non-maleficence
 - (D) All of these
52. Non directive counselling is also known as
- (A) Permissive Counselling
 - (B) Non-permissive counselling
 - (C) Pro- client Counselling
 - (D) Self-Explanatory counselling
53. Which of the following does not fall under the skills of counsellor ?
- (A) Reflection
 - (B) Active Listening
 - (C) Manipulation
 - (D) Accepting the feelings of client
54. Successful people usually work on
- (A) Very Challenging Tasks
 - (B) Less Challenging Tasks
 - (C) Moderately Challenging tasks
 - (D) All of these
55. As per Maslow, Peak & Plateau experiences are
- (A) Same
 - (B) Different
 - (C) Hypothetical
 - (D) All of these
56. As per Herzberg's two factor theory, the hygiene factors
- (A) Increase employee job satisfaction
 - (B) Sometimes increase, sometimes decrease employee job satisfaction
 - (C) Decrease employee job satisfaction
 - (D) None of these
57. Which of the following is the most important component of an organization ?
- (A) People
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Structure
 - (D) Environment
58. "When Workers know people are concerned about them, their productivity increases", demonstrates
- (A) Glass ceiling effect
 - (B) Hawthorne effect
 - (C) Framing Effect
 - (D) Anchoring effect
59. An organization can usually have a:
- (A) Tall structure
 - (B) Flat Structure
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Non-hierarchical structure
60. Which of the following types of leadership involves giving of both rewards & punishments
- (A) Transformational Leadership
 - (B) Charismatic Leadership
 - (C) Transactional Leadership
 - (D) All of these

ROUGH WORK

3

Sr. No. 322

ENTRANCE TEST-2020

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGY

Question Booklet Series

B

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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JJ-314-B

1
♦♦

[Turn over

1. Influential model of attitude change and formation is :
 (A) Value likelihood model
 (B) Expectancy elaboration model
 (C) Value elaboration model
 (D) Elaboration likelihood model
2. All of the following are dimensions of Kelly's attribution theory *except* :
 (A) Consensus
 (B) Consistency
 (C) Distinctiveness
 (D) Constancy
3. Dissonance can be described as :
 (A) Motivational state
 (B) State of arousal
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
4. According to Jones and Davis correspondent inference theory, we find person's action to be most informative about variant dispositions when :
 (A) The action depends on the person's situation
 (B) The action is judged to be intentional
 (C) The action seems to be caused by a consistent goal
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
5. The reinforcement affect model predicts that :
 (A) The confederate is liked more in the gain condition
 (B) People will be attracted to someone whom they associate with a good feeling
 (C) Liking someone while disagreeing with that person is psychologically uncomfortable
 (D) The confederate is disliked more in the loss conditions
6. Volunteer process model was given by :
 (A) Batson and Gray
 (B) Omato and Synder
 (C) Schmidt and Tomasello
 (D) Richerson and Boyd
7. _____ is the form of prosocial behaviour, in which individual tries to reduce guilt and compensate for the harm although the effect isn't always direct at the person who was harmed.
 (A) The warm glow of success
 (B) Reparative altruism
 (C) Image-repair hypothesis
 (D) Altruism hypothesis
8. "Aggressive energy" held in check by inhibiting forces must be eventually discharged. Freud referred to such discharge as :
 (A) Displacement
 (B) Frustration
 (C) Reactive aggression
 (D) Catharsis
9. Constructive conflict resolution occurs :
 (A) When reciprocal communication is designed to reach agreement and situation in which some interests are shared and some are in opposition
 (B) When mutual compromise and concessions are made to carve up a fixed size pie
 (C) When two parties cooperate and find a mutually acceptable alternative to their incompatible goals
 (D) When one party gains and other loses
10. Fielder proposed _____ of leadership based on ideas that there are two basic styles of leadership
 (A) Expert power
 (B) Contingent theory
 (C) Social learning theory
 (D) Cognitive neo-associationist model
11. Whether or not disadvantaged, people try to change what is perceived as unfair social structure depends on :
 (A) Stability and sociability of the social structure
 (B) Morality and permeability of the social structure
 (C) Permeability and stability of the social structure
 (D) Competence and morality of the social structure

12. One way to reverse prejudice as shown in the Robbers Cave experiment is to :
- (A) Foster shared goals
 - (B) Educate the groups
 - (C) Encourage competition
 - (D) Maintain intergroup contact
13. Comorbidity explains the notion that :
- (A) People having same problem die at the same time
 - (B) Sufferers exhibit a chronic fear of death
 - (C) Depression always occur in winter
 - (D) Differentially defined disorders can co-occur
14. Which of the below given was historical explanation of psychopathology ?
- (A) Witchcraft
 - (B) General paresis
 - (C) Plague
 - (D) Social class
15. APA first published a predecessor of DSM as a statistical classification of institutionalized mental patients in :
- (A) 1852
 - (B) 1905
 - (C) 1844
 - (D) 1952
16. Psychopathology is unlikely to result from the impact of any single factor. This is one of the features of :
- (A) Reciprocal gene-environment
 - (B) Diathesis-stress
 - (C) Mind and body interaction
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
17. An adolescent dealing with unacceptable social inadequacy attempts to mask those feeling by seeking oral gratification. This is an example of :
- (A) Repression
 - (B) Reaction formation
 - (C) Rationalization
 - (D) Regression
18. Neurotransmitters that are studied in psychopathology include _____ which can produce states of high arousal and _____ which inhibit nerve impulse.
- (A) Norepinephrine, GABA
 - (B) GABA, Dopamine
 - (C) Epinephrine, Dopamine
 - (D) Serotonin, Norepinephrine
19. The relational self is a concept from social psychology that incorporates ideas from :
- (A) Interpersonal theories
 - (B) Object relation and attachment theories
 - (C) Exchange relationships
 - (D) Communal relationships
20. In the Stroop tasks, interference is measured by
- (A) How long it takes to name the colour of ink in list of words
 - (B) How long it takes to name the list of words
 - (C) How long it takes to check the distortion in people
 - (D) How long it takes people to change the feeling
21. Which among the given options is a predominant evolutionary theory of phobias ?
- (A) Non-associative fear acquisition
 - (B) Learned fear response
 - (C) Biological preparedness
 - (D) Specific phobia acquisition

22. Individuals with somatoform disorders may often display a surprising indifference about the symptoms especially when the symptoms to most people would be disturbing. This is known as :
- viva la difference
 - quella difference
 - la belle indifference
 - quesce quasa la difference
23. In schizophrenia when an individual has disorganised speech, the term 'clanging' refers to :
- Individuals only communicate with words that rhyme
 - Answers to questions may not be relevant
 - Individuals communicate without completing their sentences
 - Speech may be neither structured nor comprehensible
24. Cognitive therapy, when added to exposure for PTSD, is particularly helpful in addressing :
- Suicidal tendencies
 - Risk of relapse
 - Depersonalization
 - Guilt
25. Which of the following psychotherapies have obtained support in the treatment of MDD ?
- Interpersonal psychotherapy
 - Behavioural activation
 - Psychoanalytic therapy
 - Cognitive therapy
26. The most commonly used psychological treatment for obsessive-compulsive and related disorders is :
- Coping strategies that prevent processing the problems
 - Imaginal exposure
 - In-vivo exposure
 - Exposure in response prevention
27. Which of the following is helpful in GAD ?
- Relaxation and cognitive behavioural approach
 - Pharmacotherapy
 - Electroconvulsive treatment
 - Psychoanalytic therapy
28. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are not possible in _____ measurement scale.
- Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Interval
 - Ratio
29. In which type of interview the topics and issues to be covered are specified in advance, however, the sequence and wording of the question in the course of the interview is decided by the interviewer ?
- Informal conversational interview
 - Interview guide approach
 - Standardised open-ended interview
 - Closed, fixed response interview
30. Which among the following is not the measure of central tendency ?
- Arithmetic Mean
 - Mode
 - Median
 - Mean Deviation
31. The degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average value is known as :
- Range
 - Dispersion
 - Standard deviation
 - Standard error

32. Which of the following curves is known as a normal probability curve ?
 (A) Lepto Kurtic
 (B) Meso Kurtic
 (C) Platy Kurtic
 (D) Normo Kurtic
33. The formula for converting raw score into Z score is :
 (A) $Z = M - X/\sigma$
 (B) $Z = M - \sigma/X$
 (C) $Z = \sigma - M/X$
 (D) $Z = X - M/\sigma$
34. Measurement error can be eliminated/reduced by :
 (A) Using parametric tests
 (B) Using a non-parametric test
 (C) Taking a large sample
 (D) Estimating standard error of deviation
35. A statistical test that does not specify conditions of normality scores and do not need to have well-defined population is :
 (A) Parametric test
 (B) Non-parametric test
 (C) Random test
 (D) Non-probability test
36. The MMPI-I consists of _____ validity scales and _____ clinical scales.
 (A) 7, 12
 (B) 5, 12
 (C) 4, 9
 (D) 3, 10
37. _____ validity is used for the purpose of determining whether the test score of people in one category are significantly different from those of people in other categories.
 (A) Criterion
 (B) Predictive
 (C) Content
 (D) Concurrent
38. Which among the following is not the method for estimating the reliability of tests ?
 (A) Test-retest
 (B) Parallel forms
 (C) Split-half
 (D) Pair comparison
39. The first addition of the Binet-Simon intelligence scale was published in :
 (A) 1903
 (B) 1905
 (C) 1908
 (D) 1906
40. In OCD compulsion are generally thought to be :
 (A) Repetitive thoughts of harming or distressing others
 (B) Overwhelming desirous to behave in an inappropriate fashion
 (C) The repetitive or ritualized pattern to prevent a negative outcome
 (D) Ritualized worrying about negative outcome of events
41. One of the two key steps of most basic form of the experimental method involves :
 (A) The presence or strength of some variable believed to affect behaviour
 (B) The effect of alterations are not carefully measured
 (C) All research participants have an equal chance of being exposed to the independent variable
 (D) Variables are measured to determine if they are related in any way
42. Procedure in which the researchers who have contacts with participants do not know the hypothesis under investigation is known as :
 (A) Experimenter effect
 (B) Double-Blind procedure
 (C) Systematic observation
 (D) Co-relational research

43. Which of the following perspective focuses on the primacy of social processes and relativity ?
- Social and cultural
 - Evolutionary
 - Biological
 - Constructionist
44. Confounding variables is :
- The unintended effect caused by the researcher on participants behaviour
 - Variables that researcher fails to eliminate, thus damaging the internal validity of an experiment
 - When two or more variables are measured to determine the relation
 - Both (B) and (C)
45. Law of closure is :
- The tendency of perceiving objects as whole entities, despite the fact that some parts may be missing
 - The tendency to perceive complex patterns in terms of simpler shapes
 - The tendency to perceive items located together as a group
 - The tendency to perceive stimuli as a part of continuous pattern
46. A type of conditioning in which the presentation of the UCS precedes the presentations of the CS is known as :
- Reconditioning
 - Simulation conditioning
 - Trace conditioning
 - None of these
47. The production process is an important factor in :
- Fixed-interval schedule
 - Observational learning
 - Chaining
 - Shaping
48. The aspects of our physical states that serve as retrieval cues for information stored in long term memory is referred to as :
- Context-dependent memory
 - Encoding specificity principle
 - Procedural memory
 - State-dependent retrieval
49. Yerkes Dodson's law states :
- Human seeks an optimal level of arousal not minimal level of arousal
 - Behaviour is pulled by the expectation of desirable outcomes
 - The level of arousal beyond which performance begins to decline is a function task difficulty
 - Behaviour is pushed from within by drives
50. Sternberg's Triarchic theory of intelligence proposes _____ as the basic type of intelligence.
- Crystallised, fluid and componential
 - Technological, integral and practical
 - Bodily-kinesthetic, musical and personal
 - Componential, practical and creative
51. _____ is a hormone which is involved in the breakdown of fats. It is released when food reaches the part of the intestine immediately below the stomach.
- Cholecystokinin
 - Estradiol
 - Antidiuretic hormone
 - Catecholamine
52. According to Canon-Bard theory :
- The bodily changes are much the same for many emotions even if there are differences in the patterns of responses
 - The emotions we feel result from our perception of bodily changes
 - Felt emotions and bodily changes occur in parallel with each other resulting from activity in brain areas
 - Felt emotions result from appraisal or evaluation of the information about the environmental situation

53. Libido is wholly intrapsychic. It attaches itself to the mental representation of objects satisfying instinctual needs. This process is called :
- (A) Psychic energy
 - (B) Drive reduction
 - (C) Cathexis
 - (D) Catharsis
54. Introjection is :
- (A) Unconsciously incorporating someone else's value into one's own personality
 - (B) Repressing threatening beliefs or impulses
 - (C) Using and believing superficially plausible explanations to justify illicit behaviour
 - (D) Transferring behaviours from one object to another that is less threatening
55. NEO-PI-R was developed by :
- (A) Costa and Costa (1984)
 - (B) McCrae and Eysenck (1991)
 - (C) Costa and McCrae (1992)
 - (D) McCrae and John (1988)
56. Which of the following is not a projective test ?
- (A) Word association test
 - (B) Rorschachs ink blot test
 - (C) Thematic apperception test
 - (D) Sentence completion test
57. "Anyone who either cannot lead the common life and therefore does not partake of the society is either a beast or God" – these famous lines are by :
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Socrates
 - (C) Plato
 - (D) Comte
58. _____ is often credited with the first experiment in social psychology.
- (A) Ringlemann (1911)
 - (B) McDougall (1908)
 - (C) E.A. Ross (1908)
 - (D) D. Norman Triplett (1898)
59. Hermeneutic is the :
- (A) Science of interpreting communication verbal, non-verbal, or textual
 - (B) Of knowing how our memories influence our understanding of the world
 - (C) The way our thought and feeling are affected by inputs from people
 - (D) None of the above
60. An experiment where the goal was to observe if the authority position would cause people to act differently was carried out by :
- (A) Stanley Milgram
 - (B) Philip Zimbardo
 - (C) Solomon Asch
 - (D) Muzafer Sherif

1. In the year 1989 which of the following books was published by William James ?
 - (A) Basics of psychology
 - (B) Pretext of psychology
 - (C) Principles of Psychology
 - (D) Attention & Perception
2. Which of the following is the goal of psychology ?
 - (A) Description
 - (B) Explanation
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) All of the above
3. In which of the following, the behavior is controlled by the consequences ?
 - (A) Operant Conditioning
 - (B) Classical Conditioning
 - (C) Consequent Conditioning
 - (D) None of these
4. To measure perceived intensity Steven used :
 - (A) Magnitude Production
 - (B) Magnitude Estimation
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
5. Haptic Memory involves :
 - (A) Cutaneous Subsystem
 - (B) Kinesthetic Subsystem
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
6. As per which rule cellular basis of learning involves strengthening of a synapse ?
 - (A) Hebb's Rule
 - (B) Sherrington's Rule
 - (C) James's Rule
 - (D) None of these
7. Which of the following is the part of hippocampus ?
 - (A) Field CA3
 - (B) Field C3A
 - (C) Field AC3
 - (D) None of these
8. The process by which short term memories are converted into long term memories is called :
 - (A) Elongation
 - (B) Consolidation
 - (C) Potentiation
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
9. Who gave the concept of self-actualization ?
 - (A) Maslow
 - (B) Rogers
 - (C) Franklin
 - (D) Allport
10. A culturally determined rule that modifies expression of emotion in a particular situation is called as :
 - (A) Cultural Rule
 - (B) Display Rule
 - (C) Situational Rule
 - (D) All of these
11. To test James Lange's theory Hohman collected data from the persons with:
 - (A) Brain Damage
 - (B) Spinal Cord Damage
 - (C) Occipital Damage
 - (D) None of these
12. The study of reaction time is called as:
 - (A) Mental Chronometry
 - (B) Mental Chronology
 - (C) Reaction Time Studies
 - (D) None of these

13. A supporting cell found in the organ of Corti is known as :
 - (A) Deiter's Cell
 - (B) Hair Cell
 - (C) Auditory Cell
 - (D) Both (B) & (C)
14. Which of the following is involved in pitch perception ?
 - (A) Place Code
 - (B) Rate Code
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
15. A G protein that plays a vital role in transduction of sweetness and bitterness is called :
 - (A) Gustducin
 - (B) Amyloid
 - (C) Umami
 - (D) None of these
16. A step by step procedure involved in figuring out the correct answer to any problem is known as :
 - (A) Algorithm
 - (B) Heuristics
 - (C) Means End Analysis
 - (D) All of these
17. The unit of measurement in statistics is :
 - (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Standard Deviation
18. A researcher wants to group people into low, average and high categories, the most suitable method to do this is :
 - (A) Quartile Deviation
 - (B) Frequency
 - (C) Mean
 - (D) Chi-Square Test
19. The normal probability curve is not :
 - (A) Asymptotic to the Baseline
 - (B) Bell Shaped
 - (C) Leptokurtic
 - (D) Mesokurtic
20. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
 - (A) Managerial significance matters more than statistical significance
 - (B) Statistical significance matters more than managerial significance
 - (C) Raw score can be converted into z score
 - (D) Z scores are standard scores
21. People who are easily upset fall high on :
 - (A) Introversion
 - (B) Extraversion
 - (C) Neuroticism
 - (D) None of these
22. The different forms of a gene are called :
 - (A) Traits
 - (B) Alleles
 - (C) Characters
 - (D) All of these
23. Psychoanalysis places too much emphasis on :
 - (A) Unconscious Mind
 - (B) Conscious Mind
 - (C) Pre-Conscious Mind
 - (D) All of these
24. Peak experiences are central to :
 - (A) Maslow's Theory
 - (B) Roger's Theory
 - (C) Frankl's Theory
 - (D) None of these

- 1 25. The book interpretation of dreams was written by :
 (A) Adler
 (B) Freud
 (C) Smith
 (D) Anna O
- 2 26. Past experiences are to Freud as fictional finalism is to :
 (A) Adler
 (B) Ringle
 (C) Cattell
 (D) Allport
27. SEMS are socially acquired and can satisfy :
 (A) One erg at a time
 (B) Two ergs at a time
 (C) Several ergs at a time
 (D) None of these
28. Allport was interested in which of the following constructs ?
 (A) Traits
 (B) Rumour
 (C) Prejudice
 (D) All of these
29. Choose the incorrect statement :
 (A) Post Traumatic growth is a positive construct
 (B) Post traumatic growth is harmful
 (C) Stress & Trauma are entirely different
 (D) PTSD involves flashbacks
30. The people with OCD perform :
 (A) Badly on procedural memory tasks
 (B) Better on procedural memory tasks
 (C) Average on procedural memory tasks
 (D) None of these
31. The phobia of being out of cellular phone contact is known as :
 (A) Nomophobia
 (B) Cellular Phobia
 (C) Escalaphobia
 (D) Emetophobia
32. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 (A) The exact cause of panic disorder is known
 (B) The exact cause of panic disorder is unknown
 (C) Panic doesn't occur unexpectedly
 (D) Panic disorder is more prevalent among children than adults
33. The catecholamine hypothesis explains the causes of :
 (A) Anxiety
 (B) Stress
 (C) GAD
 (D) Depression
34. The full form of SAD in context of Psychopathology is :
 (A) Seasonal Affective Disorder
 (B) Somatic Affective Disorder
 (C) Seasonal Alarm Disorder
 (D) Somatic Affective disorganization
35. The DSM-V organizes personality disorders into :
 (A) 1 Cluster
 (B) 3 Clusters
 (C) 4 Clusters
 (D) 10 Clusters
36. Which personality disorder is characterized by exaggerated self image ?
 (A) Narcissistic Personality Disorder
 (B) Histrionic Personality Disorder
 (C) Borderline Personality Disorder
 (D) Schizoid Personality Disorder

37. Desensitizing is :
 (A) Operant conditioning in action
 (B) Classical conditioning in action
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) Very harmful
38. Cognitive therapy emphasizes on :
 (A) What People Think
 (B) What People Do
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) What People Observe
39. Which of the following belongs to the humanistic school ?
 (A) Sartre
 (B) Buber
 (C) Kierkegaard
 (D) All of these
40. Existential therapy focuses on the :
 (A) Self determination
 (B) Free will
 (C) Meaning
 (D) All of these
41. Which of the following deals with client's rights and responsibilities in context of counseling ?
 (A) Contract
 (B) Covenant
 (C) Informed Consent
 (D) All of these
42. In psychoanalytic counseling which of the following methods are used ?
 (A) Free Association
 (B) Dream Analysis
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) Interview Method
43. SUDS is associated with :
 (A) Systematic Desensitization
 (B) Flooding
 (C) Aversion
 (D) All of these
44. The Carl Rogers's theory is based on how many major proportions ?
 (A) 09
 (B) 19
 (C) 03
 (D) 21
45. The concept of measurement scales was given by :
 (A) Stevens
 (B) Galton
 (C) Pearson
 (D) Spearman
46. The ratio Scale has :
 (A) True Zero
 (B) Arbitrary Zero
 (C) Many Limitations
 (D) None of these
47. Which of the following is an alternative for C-alpha ?
 (A) Construct Reliability
 (B) Composite Reliability
 (C) Spearman Rho
 (D) Pearson's Coefficient
48. The type of validity which is concerned with the question of whether the results support the theory behind the research is :
 (A) Concurrent Validity
 (B) Construct Validity
 (C) External Validity
 (D) Face Validity

25. 1 49. A researcher has developed two equivalent versions of a test and has administered them on same set of participants on two different occasions. He is using _____ method of reliability.
- (A) Test-retest
- (B) Split-half
- (C) Path Analysis
- (D) Alternative-forms
26. 1 50. According to R. Cattell in 16PF "Suspicious Vs Trusting" describes :
- (A) Vigilance
- (B) Self-Reliance
- (C) Dominance
- (D) Liveliness
27. 1 51. Murray is associated with :
- (A) TAT
- (B) Herman Melville Studies
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) Rorschach Test
28. 1 52. Rorschach is the author of which of the following book/s ?
- (A) Psychodiagnostik
- (B) Inkblot Test
- (C) Projection Theory
- (D) All of these
29. 1 53. The qualitative and quantitative research paradigms are :
- (A) Complementary to each other
- (B) Contradictory to each other
- (C) Non scientific procedures
- (D) Not Applicable in Direct Sciences
30. 1 54. Which of the following is not a step of research ?
- (A) Hypothesis Testing
- (B) Data Manipulating
- (C) Discussion of Findings
- (D) None of these
55. Which law deals with the sample selection ?
- (A) Law of large numbers
- (B) Law of small numbers
- (C) Law of representative numbers
- (D) None of these
56. Which of the following violates the ethical principles of research ?
- (A) Neutralising Missing Data
- (B) Standardizing Data
- (C) Removing Outliers
- (D) None of these
57. Who gave concept of grade correlation ?
- (A) Spearman
- (B) Pearson
- (C) Adams
- (D) Galton
58. A negative correlation between X and Y can be referred to as :
- (A) Anti Correlation
- (B) Inverse Correlation
- (C) False Correlation
- (D) Both (A) & (B)
59. Which of the following is not associated with the t-test ?
- (A) p-Value
- (B) Critical Value
- (C) Effect Size
- (D) Mean Distortion
60. Which of the following test is related with goodness of fit concept ?
- (A) CMH Test
- (B) Chi-Square Test
- (C) Nemar Test
- (D) All of these

1. A group in which hypothesized cause is present is called :
 - (A) Control Group
 - (B) Experimental Group
 - (C) Random Group
 - (D) None of the above
2. Dr. John is interested in how environmental rewards affect helping behaviour in child. Dr. John will closely identify with _____ perspective.
 - (A) Behavioural
 - (B) Psychodynamic
 - (C) Humanistic
 - (D) Neuroscience
3. _____ perspective suggests that people have little control over their lives. The _____ perspective suggests people do have control over their lives.
 - (A) Cognitive/Neuroscience
 - (B) Neuroscience/Behavioural
 - (C) Psychodynamic/Humanistic
 - (D) Humanistic/Behavioural
4. In comparison to experiments done in psychological laboratories, experiments done in natural settings are likely to have :
 - (A) Fewer problems in exerting experimental control about the same number of problems
 - (B) More problems in exerting experimental control about the same number of problems
 - (C) No problems
 - (D) None of the above
5. According to Skinnerian Operant Conditioning theory, a negative reinforcement is :
 - (A) Nothing but punishment
 - (B) A bio-feedback
 - (C) A withdrawing or removal of positive reinforcer
 - (D) An application of aversive stimuli
6. What term is used to refer to the idea that the stimulation of the CR by the CS will gradually wear off overtime ?
 - (A) Stimulus generalization
 - (B) Unconditioning
 - (C) Spontaneous recovery
 - (D) Extinction
7. Sensory register has all the following characteristics except :
 - (A) Visual information lasts about quarter of a second
 - (B) It holds an exact image of each sensory experience
 - (C) Auditory information lasts about 4 seconds
 - (D) Capacity is 7 ± 2 bits of information
8. Wechsler has defined intelligence as a global capacity because it characterises the individuals behaviour :
 - (A) Throughout the world
 - (B) As a capacity to learn
 - (C) As a whole
 - (D) None of the above
9. Which of the following suggests that an emotion is produced when an event or object is perceived by the thalamus, which conveys this information simultaneously to the cerebral cortex, skeletal muscles and the autonomic nervous system ?
 - (A) Opponent-Process theory
 - (B) Cannon-Bard theory
 - (C) James-Lange theory
 - (D) Cognitive-Appraisal theory
10. The desire to perform a behaviour in order to obtain an external reward such as praise, grades or money is known as :
 - (A) Extrinsic motivation
 - (B) Intrinsic motivation
 - (C) Achievement motivation
 - (D) Over justification

11. The need to reduce a drive such as hunger through appropriate objects or individuals, thereby filling some crucial lack within the organism is known as :
 (A) Deficit motive
 (B) Growth motive
 (C) D-Cognition
 (D) D-Love
12. _____ is a motivated state caused by physiological deprivation such as lack of food or water.
 (A) Need
 (B) Instinct
 (C) D-Drive
 (D) Homeostasis
13. The unconscious perception of stimuli that are too weak to exceed the absolute threshold for detection is known as :
 (A) Just noticeable difference
 (B) Differential threshold
 (C) Subliminal perception
 (D) Response bias
14. A motion that is produced most simply by flashing a light in darkness and then, in few milliseconds later, flashing another light near the location of the first light is called :
 (A) Stroboscopic motion
 (B) Real motion
 (C) Selective adaptation
 (D) None of the above
15. The last stage of creative thinking is :
 (A) Verification
 (B) Evaluation
 (C) Incubation
 (D) Preparation
16. Proximity, continuity and closure are all forms of :
 (A) Figures
 (B) Ground
 (C) Grouping
 (D) Figure-ground
17. If central tendency is found by using whole population as input data then this is classified as :
 (A) Sample statistic
 (B) Population statistic
 (C) Population tendency
 (D) Population parameter
18. Which among the following is used to compare the variation or dispersion in two or more sets of data even though they are measured in different units ?
 (A) Range
 (B) Standard deviation
 (C) Coefficient of variation
 (D) Mean deviation
19. For a positively skewed distribution, mean is always :
 (A) Less than the median
 (B) Less than the mode
 (C) Greater than the mode
 (D) Difficult to tell
20. If most repeated observations recorded are outliers of data then mode is considered as :
 (A) Intended measure
 (B) Poor measure
 (C) Percentage measure
 (D) Best measure
21. Psychoanalytic theory is often NOT criticised for which of the following ?
 (A) Being unfalsifiable
 (B) Being unscientific
 (C) Being deterministic
 (D) Being simplistic

22. Which Freudian defense mechanism does this statement illustrate, "*I am not snobbish, you are*"?
- (A) Projection
 - (B) Sublimation
 - (C) Repression
 - (D) Denial
23. What proportion of variability in most personality traits tend to be heritable?
- (A) 20%
 - (B) 40%
 - (C) 60%
 - (D) 80%
24. What according to Rogers is the cause of all psychological problems?
- (A) Blocks in our actualising tendency
 - (B) Faulty learning
 - (C) Emotional disturbance
 - (D) Impairment in self-awareness
25. Behaviour motivated by objections to the belief that society regards men as superior to women is called:
- (A) Neglect
 - (B) Superiority feelings
 - (C) Inferiority feelings
 - (D) Masculine protest
26. Personality psychologists such as Cattell, Spearman, Eysenck all used factor analysis in their work, as they felt this was more objective method of developing trait taxonomies. However this method is criticised for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Choosing factor names
 - (B) Identify how many factors exist
 - (C) Choosing terms to enter into the analysis
 - (D) All of the above
27. When motives change to self-sustaining interests, Allport would say that they have become:
- (A) Functionally autonomous
 - (B) Extinct
 - (C) Needs
 - (D) Habituated
28. Studying groups of people in order to discover general principles concerning human behaviour:
- (A) Nomothetic approach
 - (B) Idiographic approach
 - (C) Proprium
 - (D) None of the above
29. Comorbidity explains the notion that:
- (A) People suffering with the same psychopathology die at the same time
 - (B) Sufferers exhibit a chronic fear of death
 - (C) Depression always happens in winter
 - (D) Differentially defined disorders can co-occur
30. Which of the following is not used to define psychopathology?
- (A) Deviation from the statistical norm
 - (B) Deviation from the sexual norm
 - (C) Deviation from the social norm
 - (D) Maladaptive behaviour
31. Which of the following has been called the "common cold" of psychopathology because it occurs so frequently and because almost everyone has experienced it at some time?
- (A) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - (B) Bi-polar disorder
 - (C) Unipolar disorder
 - (D) Paranoid schizophrenia

32. Type of personality disorder characterized by always having to be the center of attention :
- Borderline
 - Anti-social
 - Paranoid
 - Histrionic
33. Increased dopamine neurotransmitter receptors in the brain could be responsible for the onset of :
- Depression
 - Schizophrenia
 - Anxiety
 - Phobia
34. What is culture bound disorder ?
- A disorder specific to a particular cultural context
 - A disorder that is bound to occur in most cultures
 - A disorder not included in DSM's diagnostic categories
 - None of the above
35. The most common focus of obsessive thoughts is :
- Sexual impulses
 - Aggressive impulses
 - Dirt and contamination
 - Repeated doubts
36. Which of the following is not a criterion for PTSD ?
- Three or more dissociative symptoms
 - Re-experiencing the event
 - Emotional numbing and detachment
 - Exaggerated startle response
37. CBT is generally perceived as :
- Phenomenological
 - Psychodynamic
 - Humanistic
 - Evidence based
38. Behavioural analysis is based upon the principles of :
- Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning
 - Dream analysis
 - All of the above
39. A central goal of person-centered therapy is to :
- Promote stronger defense mechanisms
 - Help clients to live up to the ideals they may have introjected
 - Promote congruence between the person's experienced self and ideal self
 - Encourage clients to look at themselves objectively and realistically
40. _____ is a term that is used when clients believe that they have more control over potentially negative outcomes than they actually do.
- Overgeneralization
 - Catastrophe
 - Reattribution of responsibility
 - Generating alternative interpretations
41. Fundamental difference between various psychotherapeutic approaches is :
- Length of treatment
 - Scope of practice
 - Theoretical orientation
 - Client base
42. Things such as socio-cultural values, political movements, historical events, economic features are known as _____ within which counselling theories originate.
- Factors
 - Context
 - Boundaries
 - Schools

43. Every psychotherapeutic approach has two components :
- Theory and practice
 - Case conceptualization and practice
 - Theory and case conceptualization
 - Practice and evaluation
44. Which of the following are the only therapeutic approaches that existed in the first half of the 20th century ?
- Jungian and Gestalt
 - Adlerian and Psychoanalytic
 - Jungian and Person-Centered
 - Person-Centered and Adlerian
45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an untestable hypothesis ?
- Appeal to unscientific notions
 - Inadequate definition of concepts
 - Circularity
 - Non-directionality
46. One of the preoccupation of quantitative researchers is with generalization which is an indicator of :
- External validity
 - External reliability
 - Internal validity
 - Internal reliability
47. Measurement scale which allows researchers and statisticians to perform certain operations on data collected from respondents is classified as :
- Interval scale
 - Flow measuring scale
 - Validity scale
 - Reliability scale
48. Which of the following is NOT a threat to the internal validity of an experiment ?
- Demand characteristics
 - Within-groups design
 - Experimenter effects
 - Confounding variables
49. Which of the following is an accurate criticism of projective tests of personality ?
- They have poor interjudge reliability , but they show high validity
 - They require too many inferences on the part of the examiner and do not show high validity
 - Their reliability is too high
 - They prevent subject from expressing themselves
50. Rorschach Inkblot Test was standardised on which method ?
- Exner's method
 - Murray's System
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of the above
51. What is Rorschach Inkblot Test designed to measure ?
- Dreams
 - Conscious desires
 - Unconscious intentions
 - Brain sizes
52. Psychologists working with hospitalized mental patients may find _____ helpful to record the frequency of patients aggression, self-care, speech and unusual behaviour.
- Behavioural Assessment
 - Personality Questionnaire
 - Rating scale
 - Observation

53. Non-sampling error is reduced by :
- (A) Increasing sample size
 - (B) Decreasing sample size
 - (C) Reducing amount of data
 - (D) None of these
54. The difference between statistic and parameter is :
- (A) Random error
 - (B) Sampling error
 - (C) Standard error
 - (D) Error
55. Concerning "*authorship*" in educational research, intellectual ownership is predominantly a function of:
- (A) Effort expended
 - (B) Creative contribution
 - (C) Professional position
 - (D) Level of higher education
56. Identify the term that refers to a post-study interview in which all aspects of the study are revealed, reasons for the use of deception are given, and the participants questions are answered :
- (A) Desensitizing
 - (B) Debriefing
 - (C) Dehoaxing
 - (D) Deploying
57. Which of the following values could not represent a correlation coefficient ?
- (A) $r = 1.09$
 - (B) $r = 0.99$
 - (C) $r = -0.73$
 - (D) $r = 1.0$
58. A related samples t-test :
- (A) Tests the null hypothesis that, in the population, the two medians are equal
 - (B) Is applicable to contingency table
 - (C) Is appropriate for the data from a within subjects experiment
 - (D) Is a non-parametric test
59. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation ?
- (A) Indication of degree
 - (B) Indicators of the direction
 - (C) A satisfactory measure
 - (D) All of the above
60. Which of the following is a measure of degree of association ?
- (A) Probability value
 - (B) Omega squared
 - (C) t-value
 - (D) Degrees of freedom

Sr. No. 0072

ENTRANCE TEST-2017

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGY

Question Booklet Series

B

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be 'Negative Marking' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

SEAL

1. Each one of us has a perception of one's own personality traits and this perception influences our behaviour. Psychologists call this perception as:
- (A) Self-esteem
(B) Inner concept
(C) Self-concept
(D) Self-evaluation
2. Which among the following traits was theorized by Maslow as being possessed by self-actualizers?
- (A) Superior intelligence
(B) Egocentrism
(C) Extraversion
(D) Unhostile sense of humour
3. The criticism levelled against behavioural theories is:
- (A) Inability to test or verify concepts
(B) Limited recognition of temperament, emotion and subjective factors
(C) Ability to explain behaviour after the fact only
(D) Emphasis on the conditions under which behaviour occurs
4. Who among the following would most likely use the adjective checklist?
- (A) Behaviouristic theorist
(B) Humanistic theorist
(C) Psychodynamic theorist
(D) Trait theorist
5. The _____ begins with puberty and ends with a mature capacity for love and realization of full adult sexuality.
- (A) Latency stage
(B) Oedipal/electra complex
(C) Genital stage
(D) Phallic stage
6. Which of the following techniques was used by R.B. Cattell to identify 16 source traits as basic factors of personality?
- (A) Factor analysis
(B) Correlation
(C) Regression
(D) None of the above
7. Allport emphasized which of the following in his study of personality?
- (A) Factor analytic techniques
(B) Normal healthy person
(C) Group characteristics
(D) Cultural influences
8. Individual psychology of Adler can be considered as:
- (A) Optimistic
(B) Pessimistic
(C) Deterministic
(D) Neo-Freudian
9. According to statistical approach to abnormality, abnormal is defined as one who shows:
- (A) Evidence of loss of contact with reality
(B) Unhappy, withdrawn and depressed
(C) Deviation from typical or average pattern of behaviour
(D) Disabled by anxiety
10. Sample of individuals who bear the diagnosis in question are referred to as:
- (A) Probands
(B) Index cases
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
11. Excessive anxiety and worry occurring more days than not for at least six months about a number of events or activities is the diagnostic criteria of which disorder?
- (A) Depression
(B) Generalized anxiety disorder
(C) Post-traumatic stress disorder
(D) Phobia
12. ERP is a treatment of choice for which disorder?
- (A) Depression
(B) Obsessive compulsive disorder
(C) Mood disorders
(D) Schizophrenia

13. "People with biological predisposition of difficulty controlling their emotions and raised in family environment that is invalidating, develop borderline personality disorder", is an assumption of which theory?
 - (A) Psychoanalysis
 - (B) Linehans diathesis-stress theory
 - (C) Object relations theory
 - (D) Cognitive theory
14. Which personality disorder is characterised by strong need to be the center of attention, inappropriate sexual and seductive behaviour and use of physical appearance to draw attention?
 - (A) Borderline
 - (B) Histrionic
 - (C) Narcissistic
 - (D) Antisocial
15. Severe, recurrent, temper outbursts, manifested verbally and/or behaviourally that are grossly out of proportion in intensity or duration to the situation or provocation, and inconsistent with developmental level are characteristics of which disorder?
 - (A) Major depressive disorder
 - (B) Dysthymia
 - (C) Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
 - (D) Bipolar disorder
16. MAO's are treatment of choice for which disorder?
 - (A) Phobia
 - (B) Generalised anxiety disorder
 - (C) Depression
 - (D) Obsessive-compulsive neurosis
17. On which principle is systematic desensitization based?
 - (A) Restructuring of beliefs
 - (B) Reciprocal inhibition
 - (C) Countering irrational thoughts
 - (D) Gaining insight
18. Cindy, a nurse was at first extremely uncomfortable at the sight of the blood. After month of experience, working in an emergency room, she is no longer upset when confronted with serious injuries. Cindy has undergone:
 - (A) Timeout
 - (B) Shaping
 - (C) Desensitization
 - (D) None of the above
19. In rational-emotive behavior therapy:
 - (A) Clients are encouraged to take responsibility for their own choices
 - (B) Clients learn to challenge irrational beliefs
 - (C) The therapist seeks to have the client discover rational insights on his own
 - (D) Irrational elements of the unconscious made to conform to reality
20. According to Rogers client-centered therapy, which is the important quality of a therapist?
 - (A) Sympathy
 - (B) Open mindedness
 - (C) Incongruity
 - (D) Congruence
21. An approach that examines the clients' problems and then uses a variety of techniques that could help the clients are referred to as:
 - (A) Psychiatry
 - (B) Eclectic approach
 - (C) Resistance approach
 - (D) Transference approach
22. Nonmaleficence refers to:
 - (A) Above all, do no harm
 - (B) Above all, be patient
 - (C) Above all, practice self-care
 - (D) Above all, be kind
23. Providing equality of resources and opportunity for all people upholds the ethical principle of:
 - (A) Veracity
 - (B) Autonomy
 - (C) Justice
 - (D) Fidelity
24. The stage of counselling in which client should reach clearer understanding of his or her life concerns and begin to formulate a new sense of hope and direction is called:
 - (A) In-depth exploration
 - (B) Commitment to action
 - (C) Initial disclosure
 - (D) None of the above

25. Concurrent validity refers to:
- The two tests are done at the same time
 - Two or more clinicians agree on the outcome
 - The items on the test consistently relate to each other
 - The notion that scores on a test correlate highly with scores from tests that measure the same attribute
26. Which of the following is assessed by Cronbach alpha?
- Concurrent validity
 - Inter-rater reliability
 - Internal consistency
 - Test-retest reliability
27. The definition of psychological constructs such as love in a way as to allow measurement of it is known as:
- Conceptualisation
 - Scale of measurement
 - An operational definition
 - Hypothesising
28. What is the difference between data measured on an interval scale and on a ratio scale?
- An interval scale has a true zero point so zero on the scale corresponds to a zero of the concept being measured
 - A ratio scale has a true zero point so zero on the scale corresponds to a zero of the concept being measured
 - Ratio scale puts data into categories while an interval scale measures on a continuous scale
 - A ratio scale has equal intervals between the points on the scale whereas the interval scale does not
29. Rating scales are used to record judgements about:
- Oneself
 - Objects
 - Others
 - All of the above
30. Projective techniques have been popular with clinical psychologists, their validity is considered _____ among tests of personality.
- Highest
 - Moderate
 - Lowest
 - None of the above
31. In administration of Rorschach, the inquiry refers to that part of the examination in which :
- Complete demographic information is obtained
 - Cards are exposed to the test taker for the first time
 - Cards are exposed to the test taker for the second time
 - The test taker is permitted to ask the examiner any question at all
32. Psychometric soundness of projective technique like RIB is difficult to evaluate because:
- Traditional construct validity evaluation procedures are not applicable
 - Traditional test-retest reliability procedures are not applicable
 - It taps enduring traits, not enduring states
 - All of the above
33. To prevent ethical abuse in psychological research the APA has suggested that:
- Psychologists must treat all subjects with respect and concern for the subject's dignity
 - Psychologists must avoid deception while using human subjects
 - All data collected from the persons must be made public
 - All psychological harm to the subject must be corrected with counselling
34. Three major concerns for psychological researchers are:
- Deception, lasting harm to subjects
 - Loss of future research possibilities
 - Falsified results
 - Invasion of privacy

35. If groups of participants are selected to represent sub-groups in the population (e.g. such as selecting entire class of psychology students to be compared to a group of history students). This is known as:
- Cluster sampling
 - Simple random sampling
 - Haphazard sampling
 - Opportunity sampling
36. Which of the following is a benefit of using simple random sampling ?
- Accuracy of results can be calculated
 - Results are always representative
 - Interviewers can choose respondents freely
 - Informants can refuse to participate
37. In the equation of straight line $Y = mX + c$, if m is equal to zero then:
- X increases Y decreases
 - X increases Y remains constant
 - Y increases X decreases
 - X increases Y increases
38. What is the other name of Chi square goodness of fit test ?
- Chi square ANOVA
 - Two sample Chi square
 - Wilcoxon
 - None of these
39. As the sample size increases the shape of the t -distribution changes to :
- Broader
 - Skewed
 - Flatter
 - Normal looking
40. Another expression of constant variance is:
- Leptokracy
 - Homoscedacity
 - Heterosedacity
 - Covariance
41. An orientation towards understanding mental processes such as perceiving, remembering, reasoning, deciding and problem solving and their relationship to behaviour is called :
- Behavioural
 - Cognitive
 - Biological
 - Subjectivistic
42. Condition in which factors other than independent variables are permitted to vary across experimental conditions, invalidating the results is called:
- Confounding
 - Experimenter effect
 - Placebo effect
 - Deception
43. People's report of how they perceive an object to be and how bright a flash of light seems to be is an example of :
- Psychoanalysis
 - Introspection
 - Cathartic effect
 - Law of effect
44. Part of neuron that conducts action potential away from the cell body is :
- Synapse
 - Dendrites
 - Axon
 - Glial cells
45. A form of conditioning in which the onset of the Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS) begins while the conditioned stimulus is still present is called :
- Trace conditioning
 - Delay conditioning
 - Simultaneous conditioning
 - Backward conditioning
46. The learning in which material to be learned is broken up into small easy steps is called:
- Operant conditioning
 - Programmed learning
 - Social learning
 - None of the above
47. Multi-factor theory of intelligence by Thorndike is at one extreme of the interpretation regarding the nature of :
- Intellectual organisation
 - Reasoning
 - Mental organisation
 - Motor organisation

- 25
48. Who developed the concept of primary mental abilities?
 (A) R.B. Cattell
 (B) E.L. Thorndike
 (C) L.L. Thurston
 (D) J.P. Guilford
49. The life goal of an individual is a/an:
 (A) Biological motivation
 (B) Instinct
 (C) Social motivation
 (D) Personal motivation
- 26
50. Self-actualizing tendency according to Maslow is a/an:
 (A) Instinct
 (B) Deficiency motivation
 (C) Imprinting
 (D) Growth motivation
- 27
51. According to James-Lange theory, what among the following informs the brain that it is experiencing emotions?
 (A) Hypothalamus
 (B) Amygdala
 (C) Physiological feedback from the body
 (D) Visual sensation of emotional stimuli
- 28
52. When Walter Cannon removed the sympathetic nervous system of the cat what did he find?
 (A) Cat fell into the coma and died
 (B) Cat still showed physiological arousal
 (C) Cat still showed emotions (anger, fear and pleasure)
 (D) Cat showed predatory aggression but not affective attack
53. Timbre is the quality of sound resulting from:
 (A) Complexity of sound wave
 (B) Frequency of a sound wave
 (C) Loudness
 (D) None of the above
54. Which among the following is an underlying mechanism of perceptual constancy?
 (A) Bottom up processing
 (B) Misleading perception that distorts or misjudges the stimuli
 (C) Top-down processing
 (D) The organisation of perception by beginning with the low lying features
- 29
55. Among the following which would present the loss to the professional chef?
 (A) Vestibular loss
 (B) Olfactory loss
 (C) Kinaesthetic loss
 (D) Injury to the cochlea
56. Inductive reasoning goes from specific to the general. Which among the following is analogous to inductive reasoning?
 (A) Top-down processing
 (B) Bottom-up processing
 (C) Perceptual constancies
 (D) Illusions
57. Which measure is directly related to the variance? It is figured by taking the square root of variance.
 (A) Average deviation
 (B) Quartile deviation
 (C) Standard deviation
 (D) Range
58. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the standard deviation?
 (A) It is affected by the extreme scores
 (B) It minimizes the sum of squared deviations
 (C) The sum of deviations about the mean is zero
 (D) It is best used with ordinal data
59. Ratios measured by absolute variation from the mean are considered as:
 (A) Non-relative measures
 (B) Relative measures
 (C) High uniform measures
 (D) Low uniform measures
60. _____ is used to compare the dispersion of two or more sets of data even though they are in different units.
 (A) Range
 (B) Standard deviation
 (C) Coefficient of variation
 (D) Mean deviation

ENTRANCE TEST-2016**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE****M.A. PSYCHOLOGY**

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series**A****Roll No. :**

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be 'Negative Marking' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
13. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

1. The expression that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks" would support which theory of forgetting ?
 - (A) Repression
 - (B) Retroactive interference
 - (C) Proactive interference
 - (D) Pass interference

2. The overriding Gestalt principle is :
 - (A) Closure
 - (B) Similarity
 - (C) Proximity
 - (D) Simplicity

3. Although STM stores information in terms of physical qualities, LTM stores information in terms of :
 - (A) Acoustic codes
 - (B) Semantic codes
 - (C) Attitudes
 - (D) All of the above

4. What are the functions of cues in discrimination learning ?
 - (A) They change the circuit architecture of brain, fostering learning
 - (B) They act as agents of forgetting
 - (C) They serve as distracters, inhibiting the effects of discrimination learning
 - (D) They act as signals as to what behaviors will be reinforced or punished

5. Each of the following is a belief of stage theorist except :
 - (A) As children progress through the stages, the differences between children are qualitative
 - (B) As children progress through the stages, the differences are quantitative
 - (C) Children pass through the same stages through the same order
 - (D) Stages are biologically programmed to unfold

6. Which of the following is characteristic of pre-operational child ?
 - (A) The child is ego centric
 - (B) The child uses transductive reasoning
 - (C) The child is capable of abstract thought
 - (D) (A) and (B) above

7. A research study in a realistic situation in which one or more independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter under as carefully controlled conditions as the situation permits is known as :

- (A) A field experiment
- (B) A situation experiment
- (C) A case study
- (D) Observation study

8. What BEST distinguishes the infancy stage from other stages of development ?

- (A) Physical growth is most rapid in the first year
- (B) Cognitive growth is 5 times greater than in any other stage
- (C) Emotions are fully developed before the next development stage
- (D) It is the only stage that has no emotional development

9. Using Jung's theory, 'a wild man' professional wrestler would be seen as an expression of:

- (A) The id
- (B) The anima
- (C) The wild man archetype
- (D) A harsh upbringing

10. Cattell believed that pathological personalities are of two kinds; those with one or more abnormal traits and those :

- (A) Who are born defective
- (B) With an extreme imbalance of normal traits
- (C) Without any normal traits
- (D) Who have inadequate defense mechanism

11. Sems are :

- (A) Learned or acquired traits
- (B) Innate drives or motives
- (C) Fourth order traits
- (D) Ability traits

① ② ③

12. The theory of Cattell rates :

- (A) High on biological determinants of personality
- (B) High on teleology
- (C) Low on their ability to generate research
- (D) High on free will

②

13. Which of these can not be used in a Likert scale ?

- (A) Agree
- (B) Totally agree
- (C) Neither agree nor disagree
- (D) None of these

③

14. Which of these isn't attitude statement ?
- (A) Somehow, I don't regard myself as an achiever
 - (B) Some people like to bully others
 - (C) I love sweets
 - (D) I wish I could be more helpful
15. Research participants who are shown pictures of extremely attractive individuals and then are asked to rate another person, often show a(n) :
- (A) Rating discrepancy
 - (B) Contrast effect
 - (C) Latency effect
 - (D) Associated effect
16. If there was no CO₂ in the atmosphere, the earth's atmosphere would be :
- (A) Less than the present
 - (B) Same as present
 - (C) Higher than present
 - (D) Dependent than oxygen content of air
17. What are the main components of Spearman's two factor theory ?
- (A) Specific intelligence and general intelligence
 - (B) Visual ability and spatial ability
 - (C) Primary abilities and secondary abilities
 - (D) Emotion abilities and cognitive abilities
18. How many SD above the mean IQ score did Terman and Oden start to assess individuals as being gifted ?
- (A) 1 SD above the mean IQ score
 - (B) No SD above the mean IQ score
 - (C) 3 SD above the mean IQ score
 - (D) 2 SD above the mean IQ score
19. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the two factor theory of emotion ?
- (A) Physiological arousal can be interpreted in different ways resulting in different emotions
 - (B) Physiological arousal and emotion happen simultaneously
 - (C) Physiological arousal happens first, emotion then follows
 - (D) Emotion happens first, physiological arousal then follows

20. Thorndike's Multifactor theory of intelligence is at one extreme of the interpretations regarding the nature of :
- (A) Motor organizations
 - (B) Intellectual organizations
 - (C) Mental organizations
 - (D) Reasoning
21. In interpersonal communication ethics :
- (A) Are not a consideration
 - (B) Increase barriers to understanding
 - (C) Are important
 - (D) Stand in the way of honesty
22. Legitimate power is based on the subordinate's perception that the leader has a right to exercise influence because of the leader's :
- (A) Role or position within the organization
 - (B) Personal characteristics and personality
 - (C) Expertise and knowledge
 - (D) Ability to punish or reward
23. Behaviours that are persistently aggressive or involve acting out and non compliant behaviours are _____ behaviours.
- (A) Externalizing
 - (B) Internalizing
 - (C) Defiant
 - (D) Antisocial
24. A common feature of panic attacks is hyperventilation and it is due to :
- (A) Dysfunctional breathing patterns
 - (B) Raising blood pH level
 - (C) Oxygen is then delivered less effectively to body cells
 - (D) All of the above
25. Which of the following is a predominant evolutionary theory of phobias ?
- (A) Non associative fear acquisition
 - (B) Learned fear response
 - (C) Biological preparedness
 - (D) Specific phobic acquisition

26. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the biopsychosocial model ?

- (A) Mental illness is caused by brain abnormalities, neurochemical abnormalities and genetic influences
- (B) Societal forces such as oppression and poverty drive the development of mental illness
- (C) Genetic heritage causes a predisposition to mental illness, but environment and cognitive/emotional factors must be present for mental illness to develop
- (D) Mental illness does not exist but is rather a normal reaction to an abnormal situation

27. In an experiment an effect size is :

- (A) The success of experimental manipulation
- (B) An objective and standardized measure of the magnitude of the effect observed in a study
- (C) Effective hypothesis testing
- (D) Measurement of how successfully you carried out the experiment

28. A blind experiment is one in which _____.

- (A) Only the subjects, not the administrator, know who is receiving the treatment
- (B) Subjects and administrators know who is receiving the treatment
- (C) Neither the subjects nor the administrators of the treatment know which group is receiving the treatment
- (D) Subjects do not know if they are in the experimental or control group

29. Which of the following is true ?

- (A) Interactions can occur without there being a main effect of any independent variable
- (B) If two independent variables each have a main effect on the dependent variable, then an interaction will occur
- (C) Interactions can only occur when at least one independent variable has an individual effect on the dependent variable
- (D) None of the answers is correct

30. Measures of central tendency are :
- (A) Inferential statistics that identify the best single value for representing a set of data
 - (B) Descriptive statistics that identify the best single value for representing a set of data
 - (C) Inferential statistics that identify the spread of scores in a data set
 - (D) Descriptive statistics that identify the spread of scores in a data set
31. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the mean ?
- (A) It is affected by extreme scores
 - (B) It minimizes the sum of squared deviations
 - (C) The sum of the deviations about the mean is zero
 - (D) It is best used with the ordinal data
32. The sum of squared deviations is a good measure of variability except :
- (A) It uses the mean in all its calculations
 - (B) It can only be used with ratio data
 - (C) It does not take N into account
 - (D) It cannot be used in any other statistical analysis
33. Which of the following descriptive statistical procedures cannot be used with a continuous variable ?
- (A) A frequency distribution
 - (B) A grouped frequency distribution
 - (C) A median
 - (D) A mean
34. Purposive samples contain participants who :
- (A) Meet the criteria of being available to the researcher
 - (B) Meet specific purposes or criteria related to the aims of the study
 - (C) Are in the study field when something unexpected occurs during data collection
 - (D) Represent each group within the accessible sample
35. If we want to quantify the degree of correlation between academic achievement and creativity, which correlation coefficient shall we use ?
- (A) Pearson Product Moment correlation
 - (B) Spearman's rank order correlation
 - (C) Either would be appropriate
 - (D) It would depend on how the variables would be measured

36. Who introduced the theory of measurement and scales of measurement in Psychology ?
- (A) Stevens (B) Schlosberg
(C) Stanley (D) Skinner
37. What sort of data is income ?
- (A) Interval (B) Nominal
(C) Ordinal (D) Ratio
38. Norms is a term used in psychometrics to refer to the test performance data of :
- (A) People tested at a different time than another group of test takers
(B) Test takers who constitute a control group in an experiment
(C) A particular group of test takers to be used for comparison
(D) A sample of people with no prior training in the tested area
39. Which of the following refers to the inter rater reliability ?
- (A) The degree to which two tests measure the same construct
(B) The degree to which a clinician can predict future behavior
(C) The degree to which the two clinicians will agree on interpretation or scoring of a test
(D) The degree to which the items in the test relate to each other
40. Which of the following is assessed by Chronbach's alpha ?
- (A) Concurrent validity (B) Inter rater validity
(C) Test retest validity (D) Internal consistency
41. The process of developing a test occurs in 5 stages beginning with test conceptualization. What is the 5th stage of this process ?
- (A) Item analysis (B) Test revision
(C) Test tryout (D) Test construction
42. In the context of Rorschach scoring, which does not belong ?
- (A) Form (B) Concepts
(C) Determinants (D) Popularity

43. In clinical practice, a TAT examiner administers :
- (A) At least 3 cards
 - (B) 10 cards
 - (C) 20 cards
 - (D) As many as he or she cares to administer
44. In administering the Rorschach, the inquiry refers to that part of the examination in which :
- (A) The examiner obtains complete demographic information
 - (B) The examiner exposes the cards to the test taker for the first time
 - (C) The examiner exposes the cards to the test taker for the second time
 - (D) The test taker is permitted to ask the examiner any question at all
45. The difference between objective and projective methods of assessment is that projective methods are :
- (A) More artistic and less verbal in nature
 - (B) Of value with test takers regardless of culture
 - (C) Indirect methods of personality assessment
 - (D) All of the above
46. In family therapy, the family therapist will meet :
- (A) Separately with the members of the client's family to ask them to describe the family dynamics from their own perspective
 - (B) With all the members of the client's family to analyze the way in which individuals interact
 - (C) With the client and individual members of their family in pairs to analyze the way in which the two interact
 - (D) With the clients and encourage them to engage in role play to represent the behavior of the family members
47. The client's right to agree to participants in counseling assessment, or other professional activities or services, after such services are explained and understood is :
- (A) Professional responsibility
 - (B) Personal responsibility
 - (C) Non professional responsibility
 - (D) Informed consent
48. Which of the following interventions is based on the view that the childhood problems result from inappropriate family structure and organization ?
- (A) Systemic family therapy
 - (B) Parent learning programmes
 - (C) Functional family therapy
 - (D) All of the above

49. Which type of Psychotherapy views the process of helping others as a form of teaching ?
- (A) Humanistic therapy
 - (B) Behavior therapy
 - (C) Psychotherapy
 - (D) Client centered therapy
50. Is it possible to skip a few steps in systematic desensitization or is it always necessary to go through each step in the hierarchy ?
- (A) It is possible to skip steps if you are making rapid progress
 - (B) Skipping is not recommended because anxiety may overwhelm the individual
 - (C) It is advised that people skip steps so that they do not become bored
 - (D) Early steps can be skipped not the later ones
51. Career counseling evolved as a result of :
- (A) The need to understand the world of work and how to best prepare individuals to enter it
 - (B) The need to find a suitable match between the demands of the workplace and the needs of the worker
 - (C) The need to find a suitable match between the skills and the needs of the individuals within the workplace
 - (D) All of these
52. Which of the following techniques is a client centered therapist most likely to use ?
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Giving advice
 - (C) Reflection
 - (D) Aversive conditioning
53. Counselling is a profession that aims to :
- (A) Promote personal growth and productivity
 - (B) Provide a successful diagnosis in psychotherapy
 - (C) Ensure that clients are on the right medication
 - (D) Solely address behavior
54. Sensory _____ is the tendency of the sensory receptors to respond less and less to a constant stimulus.
- (A) Threshold
 - (B) Adaptation
 - (C) Perception
 - (D) Spectrum



55. The unconscious perception of stimuli that are too weak to exceed the absolute threshold for detection is known as :
- (A) Just noticeable difference (B) Difference threshold
(C) Subliminal perception (D) Response bias
56. The brightness of a visual sensation is determined by the :
- (A) Intensity of the light wave (B) Frequency of the light wave
(C) Saturation (D) Radiation
57. Which of the following describes the process of transduction ?
- (A) When a friend plays a radio below your absolute threshold
(B) When light waves are converted to neural impulses
(C) When stimuli occur that are not attended to
(D) None of the above
58. People who think that their ethnic, national, or religious group is superior to others are called :
- (A) Authoritarian (B) Dogmatic
(C) Ethnocentric (D) Rigid
59. A real danger of groupthink is that it :
- (A) Is contagious
(B) Occurs in cohesive groups
(C) Disrupts coordinated efforts at group problem solving
(D) Leads to a suspension of critical thinking
60. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it :
- (A) Allows mathematical relationship to be established
(B) Provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared
(C) Balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables
(D) Is not really necessary

ROUGH WORK

SEAL

1. Spearman said that there was a general ability employed by people while adjusting with different sorts of intellectual tasks, these factors are called the :
 - (A) Specific factors
 - (B) General factors
 - (C) Multi factors
 - (D) None of the above
2. Which of the following is true ?
 - (A) Creativity and intelligence are two related concepts
 - (B) Creativity can never be linked with intelligence
 - (C) (A) and (B) both are true
 - (D) None of these
3. Social Psychology gives emphasis on the individual's :
 - (A) Behaviour
 - (B) Phenomenology
 - (C) Mind
 - (D) None of the above
4. Pick out the factor that does not play an important role in socialization of children.
 - (A) Family and personal influence
 - (B) Punishment and discipline
 - (C) Social emotional development
 - (D) Knowledge about arts and crafts
5. Group dynamic is a system of behaviour or psychological process occurring :
 - (A) Within a social group
 - (B) Between social groups
 - (C) (A) and (B) both are true
 - (D) None of these
6. "Communication is a process of meaningful interaction among human beings." This definition has been given by :
 - (A) Allen
 - (B) McFarland
 - (C) Brown
 - (D) Kelly
7. Characteristics of the source which have been shown to increase attitude change are :
 - (A) Credibility and attractiveness
 - (B) High credibility and high attractiveness
 - (C) High attractiveness and low attractiveness
 - (D) High credibility and low credibility

8. Common features of prejudice do not include :
- (A) Negative feelings
 - (B) Stererotyped behaviours
 - (C) Rational and flexible opinions
 - (D) Prejudgement about members of a group
9. Which of the following is true for interpersonal attraction ?
- (A) Only personal characteristics play a role in interpersonal attraction
 - (B) Only the environment plays a role in interpersonal attraction
 - (C) Both personality characteristics and environment play a role in interpersonal attraction
 - (D) None of these
10. Which of the following may cause not only lasting physical injury, but reduce efficiency by causing mental fatigue and loss of mental alertness ?
- (A) Pollution
 - (B) Noise
 - (C) Yoga
 - (D) None of the above
11. According to whom, the personality is “the distinctive patterns of behaviour that characterize each individual’s adaptation to the situation of his or her life” ?
- (A) Gordon Allport
 - (B) Walter Mischel
 - (C) Allport and Odbert
 - (D) Potkey and Allen
12. The view of Freud “males are dominant or superior to females” is rejected by :
- (A) Alfred Adler
 - (B) Anna Freud
 - (C) Karen Horney
 - (D) None of these
13. In Adler’s view, the main driving force in personality is :
- (A) Striving for superiority
 - (B) Striving for inferiority
 - (C) Collective unconscious
 - (D) None of these
14. Carl Jung noted that between the ego and the outside world we often find a :
- (A) Basic anxiety
 - (B) Style of life
 - (C) Feeling of superiority
 - (D) Persona

15. Which of the following include phobia, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder ?
- (A) Anxiety disorders (B) Conduct disorders
(C) Oppositional Defiant disorder (D) Mood disorder
16. Which of the following is the current version of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders ?
- (A) DSM-V (B) DSM-IV
(C) DSM-IV-TR (D) DSM-III
17. Which of the following is not a type of phobia ?
- (A) Social phobia
(B) Specific phobia (or simple phobia)
(C) Obsessive compulsive disorder
(D) Agoraphobia
18. The person with generalised anxiety disorder :
- (A) Worries about everyday routine events
(B) Does not worry about everyday routine events
(C) Has no routine everyday events to worry about
(D) Is carefree and settled in mood
19. The first text book of experimental psychology "Principles of Physiological Psychology" was published by Wilhem Wundt in :
- (A) 1874 (B) 1920
(C) 1958 (D) 1961
20. Other name of control variable is :
- (A) Manipulated variable (B) Quantitative variable
(C) Relevant variable (D) Extraneous variable
21. The key features of experimental psychology do not include :
- (A) Control over variables
(B) Introspection
(C) Careful measurement
(D) Establishing cause and effect relationship

22. In experimental method the variable which is manipulated, is called :
 (A) Independent variable (B) Dependent variable
 (C) Extraneous variable (D) Control variable
23. Our first contact with the physical world is through :
 (A) Sensations (B) Sense organs
 (C) Attentional process (D) Photoreceptors
24. Which of the following is the monocular cue for depth perception ?
 (A) Linear perspective (B) Interposition
 (C) Shadows (D) All of the above
25. Which of the following is not a type of reaction time ?
 (A) Simple reaction time (B) Choice reaction time
 (C) Discrimination reaction time (D) Control reaction time
26. Attention is :
 (A) A behaviour as well as cognitive process
 (B) Only behavioural process
 (C) Only a mental process
 (D) None of these
27. Which of the following statistics provides a shorthand summary of large number of observations ?
 (A) Pure (B) Descriptive
 (C) Numerical (D) None of the above
28. A frequency distribution when represented by means of a graph makes the unwieldy data :
 (A) Intelligible (B) Correct
 (C) Wrong (D) None of the above
29. Range is not a reliable measure of :
 (A) Mean (B) Dispersion
 (C) Median (D) Mode

30. An ideal measure of which of the following should be rigidly defined and its values should be definite ?
- (A) Central tendency
 - (B) Frequency distribution
 - (C) Median
 - (D) None of the above
31. In random sampling method :
- (A) Each individual in the population has an equal likelihood of selection
 - (B) Population size is not known to the researcher
 - (C) (A) and (B) both
 - (D) None of these
32. Purposive sampling is a type of :
- (A) Non-probability sampling
 - (B) Probability sampling
 - (C) (A) and (B) both
 - (D) None of these
33. What is the main property of normal distribution ?
- (A) The normal distribution is defined by two parameters : mean and standard deviation
 - (B) Sixty-eight percent of all its observations fall within plus or minus 1 standard deviations
 - (C) A range of plus or minus 1.96 standard deviations covers 95% of the scores
 - (D) All of the above
34. Correlation refers to :
- (A) The causal relationship between two variables
 - (B) The association between two variables
 - (C) The proportion of variance that two variables share
 - (D) A statistical method that can only be used with a correlational research design
35. Which of the following is a dimension of psychological tests ?
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Standardized
 - (D) All of the above

36. Which of the following means clearly determining the details of procedures of administration and interpretation of test ?
- (A) Reliability (B) Validity
(C) Standardization (D) Interview
37. A high correlation between two halves of a test shows the degree of internal consistency. It is known as :
- (A) Retest reliability (B) Split-half reliability
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
38. Which of the following refers to the extent to which the test measures what it purports to measure ?
- (A) Validity (B) Reliability
(C) Standardization (D) None of the above
39. Which of the following techniques is also used for diagnosis and treatment of behaviour problems ?
- (A) Behaviour tests (B) Interview
(C) Rating scale (D) Questionnaires
40. A popular projective test Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by Harvard Psychologist and personality theorist named :
- (A) Cattell (B) Melvin Lee
(C) Philip Zimbardo (D) Henry Murray
41. The Rorschach Test is developed by the famous psychiatrist :
- (A) E. Rorschach (B) Herman Rorschach
(C) L.F. Rorschach (D) None of the above
42. Misperception can be a difficulty. For this reason which of the following are sometimes used ?
- (A) Rating scales (B) Personality questionnaires
(C) Behavioural assessments (D) None of these

43. Which of the following is considered as a branch of applied psychology ?
(A) Social psychology (B) Personality psychology
(C) Counselling psychology (D) Cognitive psychology
44. Counselling psychology differs from clinical psychology because :
(A) It is more concerned with treatment of patients
(B) It is more concerned with severe behaviour pathology
(C) It is more concerned with everyday problems in living
(D) All of the above
45. Community counsellors are often employed in :
(A) Mental health organizations (B) Educational organizations
(C) Depression-oriented organizations (D) Crisis-oriented organization
46. What are the two most common clinical symptoms presented when a client voluntarily requests counselling services ?
(A) Depression and mania (B) Substance abuse and anxiety
(C) Anxiety and depression (D) Neurosis and psychosis
47. The cultural, organizational, community, interpersonal, or personal dynamics that should be considered when making ethical and professional issues are referred as :
(A) Personal considerations (B) Ethical considerations
(C) Contextual considerations (D) Environmental considerations
48. Systematic desensitisation is an effective therapy for which of the following ?
(A) Specific phobias
(B) Maladaptive behaviours that are harmful to the individual
(C) Mentally ill people who do not readily communicate with others
(D) Generalised fears or anxieties
49. Rational-emotive therapy asserts which of the following ?
(A) Self-blame is the beginning of accepting responsibility for personal failures
(B) Psychological problems are a result of a person's belief system
(C) An empathetic relationship between client and therapist is essential for treatment to be successful
(D) A directive, argumentative approach is counterproductive

50. Which of the following is an advantage of group therapy not found in individual therapy ?
- (A) Participants gain insight into their own problems by listening to the experiences of others
 - (B) Participants are often more motivated to strive to improve because lack of progress cannot be hidden from other group members
 - (C) All types of group therapy depend on interactions between participants, thus no one may remain silent
 - (D) The obligation to maintain confidentiality is reduced because information is shared by all participants
51. What alternative to the experimental method do we have ?
- (A) Method of systematic observation
 - (B) Survey method
 - (C) Case study method
 - (D) None of the above
52. Neo-behaviourists differ from behaviourists on which of the following grounds ?
- (A) Neo-behaviourists no longer argue that Psychologists must ask precise, well delineated questions
 - (B) Neo-behaviourists no longer investigate stimuli
 - (C) Neo-behaviourists no longer measure responses
 - (D) Neo-behaviourists no longer insist that only observable phenomena be studied
53. Which of the following issues of individual differences is sometimes called the nature-nurture controversy ?
- (A) Heredity-environment
 - (B) Heredity-physiological factor
 - (C) Physiological factor-environment
 - (D) None of the above
54. An early stage of moral development, where children judge the "goodness" or "badness" of actions in terms of consequences they produce, is known as :
- (A) Object permanence
 - (B) Subjective moral orientation
 - (C) Objective moral orientation
 - (D) None of these

55. Insight learning occurs when ?
- (A) Insight involves a perceptual reorganization of elements in the environment
 - (B) Insight does not involve a perceptual reorganization of elements in the environment
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
56. Which of them is sometimes called as respondent conditioning or Pavlovian conditioning ?
- (A) Reflex conditioning
 - (B) Conditioned stimulus
 - (C) Classical conditioning
 - (D) None of the above
57. Which of the following inhibition occurs not only when formal learning takes place between initial learning and recall, but also when ordinary waking life intervenes ?
- (A) Retroactive
 - (B) Proactive
 - (C) Semantic
 - (D) None of the above
58. Read carefully the following statements and give appropriate answer :
- (i) In his writings, Maslow emphasized that self-actualization is a process, not a goal or end point
 - (ii) Making fuller use of personal potentials requires learning to live up to the expectations of others
 - (iii) Maslow described peak experiences as temporary moments of self-actualization
 - (iv) A major characteristic of self-actualization is their interest in status and personal recognition
 - (v) According to Maslow, wishful thinking and distorted self-perceptions are barriers to self-actualization
- (A) (i), (iii) and (v) are true, but (ii) and (iv) are false
 - (B) (i), (iii) and (v) are false, but (ii) and (iv) are true
 - (C) All the above statements are true
 - (D) All the above statements are false

59. Emotions and their expression are modified to a great extent with :
- (A) Motivation and experience
 - (B) Perception and experience
 - (C) Learning and experience
 - (D) None of the above
60. According to whom, there must be a different set of internal and external bodily changes for each emotion and the individual must be able to perceive them ?
- (A) Cannon-Bard
 - (B) Schachter-Singer
 - (C) James-Lange
 - (D) None of the above

1. According to Gestalt theory which one is right ?
 - (A) Perceptual organization is a false criterion
 - (B) Perceptual organization is natural
 - (C) Perceptual organization is acquired
 - (D) Perceptual organizations are partially natural and partially acquired
2. Perceptions are not affected by :
 - (A) Hunger
 - (B) Tension and anxiety
 - (C) Suggestions
 - (D) Behavior
3. When Mohan was one year old, he did not walk properly; reaching to two he moves perfectly, what was the reason ?
 - (A) Growth
 - (B) Maturation
 - (C) Learning
 - (D) Practice
4. Which of the following paradigms represents classical conditioning ?
 - (A) US-CS-UR
 - (B) US-CS-CR
 - (C) US-UR/CS-CR
 - (D) US-UR-CS-CR
5. Previous learning that interferes with the recall of present learning is known as :
 - (A) Regressive inhibition
 - (B) Retroactive inhibition
 - (C) Proactive inhibition
 - (D) Progressive inhibition
6. Motivation could be described as :
 - (A) A modifier of behavior
 - (B) An energizer of behavior
 - (C) An instinctual response to a need
 - (D) An acquired response to a need
7. According to James Lange theory of Emotions, felt emotions depend on the :
 - (A) Interpretation of bodily arousal
 - (B) Activity of higher brain process
 - (C) Perception of bodily changes
 - (D) Activity of lower brain areas

8. The group factor theory of intelligence was proposed by :
(A) Kelley (B) Brown
(C) Spearman (D) Thorndike
9. According to Allport the main unit of structure is :
(A) Instinct (B) Individual trait
(C) Functional autonomy (D) Proprium
10. The types of personality were discussed by :
(A) Jung (B) Freud
(C) Pavlov (D) Adler
11. Environmental determinants of personality include all of the following kinds of factors except :
(A) Social factor (B) Economic factor
(C) Poth order (D) Psychological factor
12. According to Adler, personality development is generally influenced by reactions to :
(A) Sensory stimuli (B) Superiority feelings
(C) All types of strong feelings (D) Inferiority feeling
13. The following is a non-probability sampling :
(A) Random sampling (B) Stratified sampling
(C) Purposive sampling (D) Cluster sampling
14. An attitude scale with five points on it varying from strongly approved to strongly disapproved is known as :
(A) Likert type (B) Thurstone type
(C) Bogardus type (D) Guttman type
15. Which of the following statements is true in behavioural science research ?
(A) Measurement is indirect
(B) Measurement always provides only approximate information
(C) Many errors in measurement exist because we cannot devise appropriate unit of measurement
(D) All of the above are true

16. The t-test is considered to be very useful because :
- (A) It can be used when the groups are of unequal size
 - (B) It ensures correct rejection of hypothesis
 - (C) It can be applied even when the samples are not large
 - (D) It can be applied even when the samples are not drawn randomly
17. In achievement test which type of validity is required ?
- (A) Face validity
 - (B) Concurrent validity
 - (C) Predictive validity
 - (D) Content validity
18. In which conditions validity depends on reliability ?
- (A) Heterogeneous test
 - (B) Homogeneous test
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
19. Which of the following approaches to psychology does not consider the individual's conscious experience ?
- (A) Behavioural approach
 - (B) Humanistic approach
 - (C) Cognitive approach
 - (D) Social learning theory
20. The following is not included in the process of socialization :
- (A) Social development
 - (B) Learning prosocial behavior
 - (C) Maturation
 - (D) Learning patterns of aggression
21. A dyad consists of :
- (A) Three persons
 - (B) Two persons
 - (C) Ten persons
 - (D) Twenty persons
22. As compared to a democratic leader, the authoritarian leader :
- (A) Wields more absolute power
 - (B) Makes the group goals more clear
 - (C) Increase cohesiveness
 - (D) All of the above

23. Social psychology :
- (A) Emphasizes upon the individual or small group
 - (B) Studies the culture and society
 - (C) Is a branch of sociology and anthropology
 - (D) All of the above are true
24. Abnormal psychology is concerned with :
- (A) Understanding
 - (B) Treatment
 - (C) Prevention
 - (D) All of the above
25. Phobias originate from :
- (A) Loss of touch with reality
 - (B) Hallucinations
 - (C) Unfounded beliefs
 - (D) Unconscious motivation
26. In anxiety neurosis the eliciting stimuli is not :
- (A) Specific
 - (B) Obscure
 - (C) Complex
 - (D) Quite pervasive
27. A measure of variability is to _____ as a measure of central tendency is to _____.
- (A) Mode; median
 - (B) Correlation, scatter plot
 - (C) Standard deviation; mean
 - (D) Histogram; frequency polygon
28. One student in the class got an extremely low score of 10 out of 100 on a test. Which measure of central tendency is most affected by this low score ?
- (A) Mean
 - (B) Median
 - (C) Mode
 - (D) Range
29. For his class presentation, Liam prepared a graph that depicted a frequency distribution with vertical bars that touched each other. Liam has constructed a :
- (A) Scatter diagram
 - (B) Frequency polygon
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Standard deviation
30. Range is to mode as _____ is to _____.
- (A) Correlation; scatter diagram
 - (B) Median; mode
 - (C) Correlation coefficient; z score
 - (D) Variability; central tendency

31. In a book entitled "Choosing a vocation" who has described a three-part model for career counseling ?
- (A) Gladding (B) Kottler
(C) Parsons (D) Watson
32. An activity that is designed to work primarily with those who are experiencing developmental or adjustment problems is called :
- (A) Psychotherapy (B) Social work
(C) Treatment (D) Counseling
33. To enable clients to pay close attention to their moment-to-moment experiences so they can recognize and integrate disowned aspects of themselves is the goal of :
- (A) Gestalt counseling (B) Reality counseling
(C) Adlerian counseling (D) Cognitive counseling
34. Family counseling bears some similarity to _____ counseling in that the systematic dynamics are as important as individual behavior.
- (A) Group (B) Couple
(C) Individual (D) Sex
35. Guidance as a life-long process is one of the :
- (A) Goals (B) Principles
(C) Assumption (D) Classification
36. Choosing a vocation is one of the major concerns of :
- (A) Educational guidance (B) Social guidance
(C) Personal guidance (D) Vocational guidance
37. A useful tool for gathering information about family relationships and structures is known as :
- (A) Grogram (B) Sociometry
(C) TAT (D) NEO-FFI
38. Which one of the following is not an ethical issue in counseling ?
- (A) Confidentiality (B) Deception
(C) Violation of rights (D) Technology use

39. An attitude scale which measures only a single trait is called :
(A) Likert scale (B) Thurstone scale
(C) Guttman scale (D) Bogardus scale
40. The law-of-attraction was proposed by :
(A) Byrne (B) Heider
(C) Humans (D) Festinger
41. The origin of the word 'prejudice' can be traced back to the :
(A) Chinese phrase (B) Latin phrase
(C) Italian phrase (D) Indian phrase
42. The most preferred research method in experimental psychology is :
(A) Correlational (B) Descriptive
(C) Cross-cultural (D) Experimentation
43. The type of fluency which indicates production of new ideas to fit a system or logical theories is called :
(A) Ideational fluency (B) Expressional fluency
(C) Associational fluency (D) Word fluency
44. Who advocated strongly that creativity should not equate with intelligence ?
(A) Benett (B) Thurston
(C) Guilford (D) Butcher
45. For determining subject's span of attention for digits, letters or figures, the experimenter requires subject to describe what he :
(A) Is aware of (B) Knows
(C) Reports (D) Observes
46. The type of attention where attention is all the time given to the same stimulus which appears and then disappears is called :
(A) Fluctuation of attention (B) Shift of attention
(C) Span of attention (D) Division of attention

47. In naturalistic observation, the experimenter observes the relationship between the independent and the _____ variables.
- (A) Stimulus (B) Extraneous
(C) Dependent (D) Organismic
48. In the disjunctive reaction time, there are two or more different stimuli presented in a :
- (A) Non-random order (B) Random order
(C) Descending order (D) Ascending order
49. The method of minimal changes is also known as the :
- (A) Method of average error (B) Method of limits
(C) Method of constant stimuli (D) Differential threshold
50. A characteristic or attribute that can take on a number of values is called a :
- (A) Virtue (B) Relations
(C) Variable (D) Experiment
51. Verbal communication is organized by :
- (A) Less cognitive content
(B) Language systems
(C) Expression of emotional states
(D) None of the above
52. Non verbal communication in man is used for managing the immediate :
- (A) Social situation
(B) Supporting the verbal communication
(C) Replacing the verbal communication
(D) All of the above
53. India's population is growing faster than that of :
- (A) Korea (B) Indonesia
(C) China (D) Pakistan
54. Air pollution has negative effects on our interpersonal interactions and :
- (A) Health (B) Mind
(C) Heart (D) Emotions

55. Personality determines how people react to :
(A) Water (B) Noise
(C) Pollution (D) Health risks
56. Important properties that make scales of measurement different from one another are :
(A) Magnitude and an absolute O
(B) Magnitude and equal intervals
(C) Equal intervals and an absolute O
(D) Magnitude, equal intervals, and an absolute O
57. The term stanine comes from :
(A) Decile (B) Standard score
(C) Standard nine (D) Range
58. "Getting ready to read" is the developmental task of :
(A) Babyhood and early childhood (B) Late childhood
(C) Early childhood (D) Old age
59. Thirteen to eighteen years is the period of :
(A) Early adulthood (B) Adolescence
(C) Early childhood (D) Preadolescence
60. Which one of the following factors does not contribute to interpretation of symptoms ?
(A) Prior experience
(B) Expectations
(C) Seriousness of the symptoms
(D) Health beliefs

M. A. Psychology/A

1. When the researcher himself does not manipulate the independent variable but study the variations in the independent variable due to natural settings, he is using _____ method.
 - (A) Experimental method
 - (B) Case study method
 - (C) Participatory observation method
 - (D) Systematic observation method

2. "Each of us have a potential to be a loving person if only we would recognize it", explains :
 - (A) Biological Approach
 - (B) Psychodynamic Approach
 - (C) Behavioural Approach
 - (D) Humanistic Approach

3. Match the following :

I. Structuralism	(a) Free will
II. Humanistic	(b) Conditioning
III. Behaviourism	(c) Introspection
IV. Psychoanalysis	(d) Unconscious
(A) I---d, II---c, III---b, IV---a	(B) I---c, II---a, III---d, IV---b
(C) I---c, II---a, III---b, IV---d	(D) I---a, II---d, III---b, IV---c

4. Incorporation of new information into one's existing knowledge is called :
 - (A) Assimilation
 - (B) Accommodation
 - (C) Imprinting
 - (D) Egocentrism

5. Learning based on consequences of responding is :
 - (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Operant conditioning
 - (C) Insight learning
 - (D) Observational learning

6. How many digits an individual can report back in order after a single presentation as reported by George Miller (1956) ?
 - (A) 9 ± 2
 - (B) 7 ± 2
 - (C) 9 ± 3
 - (D) 5 ± 3

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-
7. An aroused state that occurs within an individual because of physiological need :
- (A) Need (B) Drive
(C) Motive (D) Instinct
8. When a reinforcer works naturally without any prior special training of making contingent for occurrence of any response, it is :
- (A) Primary reinforcer (B) Secondary reinforcer
(C) Continuous reinforcer (D) Fixed-interval reinforcer
9. James-Lange theory states that :
- (A) Emotion and physiological reactions occur simultaneously
(B) Emotion leads to physiological reactions
(C) Emotion takes place after physiological reactions
(D) Arousal is diffuse and not tied to specific emotions
10. The concept of primary mental abilities was given by :
- (A) Spearman (B) Thorstone
(C) Guilford (D) Piaget
11. When a person is trying to find a large number of solutions which fit certain criteria instead of deducing a single answer to the question, he/she is using :
- (A) Convergent thinking (B) Divergent thinking
(C) Evaluation (D) Transformation
12. The term IQ was devised by :
- (A) Alfred Binet (B) David Wechsler
(C) Lewis Terman (D) William Stern
13. The method of social psychology that involves asking all group members to identify specific persons within the group they would prefer to have as partners in a given activity :
- (A) Survey method (B) Interview Method
(C) Observation Method (D) Sociometry Method

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-
14. "Personality is formed as a result of social influences" depicts :
- (A) Socialization (B) Interpersonal Attraction
(C) Prosocial Behaviour (D) Attitude
15. Leadership that is preoccupied with purposes, values, morals and ethics is known as :
- (A) Transformational (B) Autocratic
(C) Transactional (D) Democratic
16. Which one among the following is not the principle of nonverbal communication ?
- (A) Multichanneled (B) Culture bound
(C) Convey emotions (D) Use of words
17. The enduring mental representations of various features of the social or physical world which are acquired through experience and have direct influence on subsequent behaviour :
- (A) Prejudice (B) Attitudes
(C) Socialization (D) Interpersonal Attraction
18. Which component of attitude transforms prejudice into discrimination ?
- (A) Affective (B) Cognitive
(C) Behavioural (D) Emotional
19. The major cause of the greenhouse effect is :
- (A) Carbon dioxide (B) Chlorofluorocarbons
(C) Methane (D) Nitrogen
20. The Protection-Motivation theory that can be used for designing illness prevention programmes was proposed by :
- (A) Rogers (B) Selye
(C) McDuggals (D) Kurt Lewin

21. The hereditary aspects of personality such as sensitivity, irritability, distractibility, adaptability etc. are referred as :

- (A) Trait (B) Type
- (C) Character (D) Temperament

22. According to Sigmund Freud if parents take too strict approach during anal stage there is possibility of _____ personality.

- (A) Anal-expulsive (B) Anal-retentive
- (C) Oedipus Complex (D) Electra Complex

23. According to Jung _____ derives from our prehuman, animal past, when our concerns were limited to survival and reproduction.

- (A) Archetype (B) Persona
- (C) Shadow (D) Animus

24. _____ traits tell us how people from a particular nation or culture are similar.

- (A) Central (B) Source
- (C) Cardinal (D) Common

25. According to DSM-IV-TR classification "Personality Disorders and Mental Retardation" are in :

- (A) Axis-I (B) Axis-II
- (C) Axis-III (D) Axis-IV

26. Explaining mental disorders with a combination of theoretical perspectives is :

- (A) Somatogenic Approach (B) Psychogenic Approach
- (C) Multiple Causality Approach (D) Psychometric Approach

27. In which anxiety disorder Flashbacks of images, sounds, smell, feelings etc. usually occur ?

- (A) Panic Disorder (B) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- (C) Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (D) General Anxiety Disorder

28. When an individual worries excessively about a variety of everyday problems for at least six months, the person may have :
- (A) General Anxiety Disorder (B) Panic Disorder
(C) Social Phobia (D) OCD
29. Method used by earlier experimental psychologists in which the subjects were asked to examine their own conscious thoughts and feelings and report accordingly, is known as :
- (A) Catharsis (B) Introspection
(C) Free association (D) Self disclosure
30. Which among the following is not the basic psychophysical method ?
- (A) Method of Limits (B) Method of Constant Stimuli
(C) Method of Adjustment (D) Method of Variation
31. _____ variables involve only whole numbers, units and categories.
- (A) Discrete (B) Continuous
(C) Situational (D) Mediating
32. The smallest detectable difference between a starting and secondary level of a particular sensory stimulus is known as :
- (A) Just noticeable difference (B) Difference Limen
(C) Differential threshold (D) All the three
33. The immediate response in the brain caused by excitation of a sensory organ is :
- (A) Sensation (B) Sensory analysis
(C) Sensory coding (D) Sensory localization
34. When two lights flash at a certain speed, we perceive singular light oscillating back and forth, this is :
- (A) Phi Phenomenon (B) Pragnanz
(C) Figure after effect (D) Similarity

35. Which instrument among the following is used for the measurement of reaction time?

- (A) Chronoscope
- (B) Metronome
- (C) Stereoscope
- (D) Memory Drum

36. The ability of brain to merge two images coming from two eyes together is known as :

- (A) Retinal Disparity
- (B) Zipper Effect
- (C) Illusion
- (D) Depth Perception

37. Data representing age, weight, height are example of ----- data, whereas data representing gender, classroom, family size are example of ----- data :

- (A) Discrete, Continuous
- (B) Continuous, Discrete
- (C) Raw, Standard
- (D) Standard, Raw

38. In which type of graphical representation the given distribution is first converted into percentage distribution ?

- (A) Pictograph
- (B) Bar Chart
- (C) Pie Chart
- (D) Histogram

39. Which among the following is not the absolute measure of dispersion ?

- (A) Range
- (B) Standard Deviation
- (C) Mean Deviation
- (D) Coefficient of Correlation

40. In a symmetrical distribution Mode is equal to :

- (A) Mean
- (B) $3\text{Median} - 2\text{Mean}$
- (C) $3\text{Mean} - 2\text{Median}$
- (D) $\text{Mean} - 2\text{Median}$

41. From the below given sampling techniques choose the non probability technique :

- (A) Cluster Sampling
- (B) Stratified Sampling
- (C) Systematic Sampling
- (D) Purposive Sampling

42. A researcher is interested to gain familiarity with the phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it. He is doing ----- Research.
- (A) Exploratory (B) Descriptive
(C) Diagnostic (D) Historical
43. Temperature (C, F) is measured on _____ Scale.
- (A) Nominal (B) Ordinal
(C) Interval (D) Ratio
44. The correlation coefficient between variable X and Y is negative and significant. This indicates that :
- (A) Any increase in variable X will lead to increase in variable Y with equal proportion
(B) Any increase in variable Y will lead to increase in variable X with equal proportion
(C) Any increase in one variable will lead to decrease in another variable
(D) Any increase in variable X will lead to decrease in variable Y
45. Which among the following is not the basic requirement for a psychological test ?
- (A) Objectivity (B) Subjectivity
(C) Establishing Norms (D) Standardization
46. A researcher has framed two sets of questions that measure the same concept. After collecting the responses the correlation coefficient between these two sets were calculated to check the ----- of test.
- (A) Test-retest reliability (B) Split-half reliability
(C) Internal Consistency (D) External validity
47. The ability of the psychological test to make generalization of the obtained results to other settings signifies ----- validity of the test.
- (A) Content (B) Face
(C) External (D) Concurrent

48. Consistency or uniformity of the conditions and procedures for administering the test reflect its :

- (A) Reliability
- (B) Validity
- (C) Standardization
- (D) Objectivity

49. Scoring of TAT is generally based on :

- (A) Murray's Personality theory
- (B) Exner's system
- (C) Cattle's Personality theory
- (D) Beck and Kolfer's model

50. Which of the following personality assessment techniques holds that an individual puts structure on an ambiguous situation in a way that is consistent with his/her own conscious and unconscious needs ?

- (A) Projective Technique
- (B) Objective Technique
- (C) Subjective Technique
- (D) Semi Objective Technique

51. Inkblot test was first developed by :

- (A) Cristina Rorschach
- (B) Hermann Rorschach
- (C) Henry Murray
- (D) Exner

52. Aptitude tests are not designed to measure :

- (A) Intelligence
- (B) Knowledge
- (C) Ability
- (D) Personality

53. Counselling is successful if the process brings positive change in :

- (A) Belief
- (B) Behaviour
- (C) Emotional distress
- (D) All the three

54. First Theory of Counselling was propounded by :

- (A) J.B. Davis
- (B) S. Freud
- (C) E.G Williamson
- (D) Clifford Beers

55. Counsellor differs from psychiatrist in that :
- (A) he does not have any professional degree
 - (B) his focus is more on adolescents' issues and problems
 - (C) he does not have basic medical degree
 - (D) he works in schools and organizations
56. The core concepts in Rogers self theory do not include :
- (A) The Organism
 - (B) The Phenomenal Field
 - (C) The Self
 - (D) The Belief
57. The first step of counselling is :
- (A) In-depth exploration
 - (B) Diagnosis
 - (C) Rapport Building
 - (D) Prognosis
58. Irrational beliefs are replaced with rational alternatives in which of the following intervention technique ?
- (A) Systematic Desensitization
 - (B) CBT
 - (C) REBT
 - (D) Modeling
59. Which one among the following is not the criterion for selection of group members for counselling ?
- (A) The subjects have the common goal
 - (B) They belong to the same age group
 - (C) They have similar, if not identical, problems
 - (D) They belong to same community
60. On the basis of IQ assessment the gifted children are those who have IQ :
- (A) Above 150
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 - (C) Between 110 & 120
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Psychology- 2010

M.A. Psychology

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 - (a) Physiological Psychology
 - (b) Psycho Physics
 - (c) Aviation Psychology
 - (d) Industrial Psychology
2. While a Psychologist emphasizes human behaviour, Psychology stresses :
 - (a) Human Motivation
 - (b) Emotional behaviour
 - (c) Individuality
 - (d) Cognitive growth
3. Besides Heredity and Environment which of the following factors is essentially concerned with growth and development ?
 - (a) Gender
 - (b) Climate
 - (c) Nature
 - (d) Time
4. CR is contingent upon :
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 - (b) UCS
 - (c) UCR
 - (d) None of the above
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 - (c) Imitative Learning
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7. Conflict analysis constitutes the work of :
 - (a) Kurt Lewin
 - (b) MASLOW
 - (c) Kehler
 - (d) Guthrie
8. For two factor theory of intelligence if factor I is "S" which is the other one :
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 - (c) Sociometry
 - (d) Observation
12. Sociology is defined as "a science which interprets social behaviour with the aim of arriving at a casual explanation of human behaviour". Whose statement is this ?
 - (a) Comte
 - (b) Weber
 - (c) Simmel
 - (d) Jones
13. Most important characteristic of a group leader is :
 - (a) Skill at job
 - (b) Intelligence
 - (c) Access to resources
 - (d) Ability to manipulate people
14. Whose study demonstrated the influence of a leader on a formal group ?
 - (a) Hollander
 - (b) Ginsberg
 - (c) Torrance
 - (d) Julian
15. In which communication network leader is the only person who can talk to any member of the group no one else can ?
 - (a) Circle network
 - (b) Wheel network
 - (c) Chain network
 - (d) Y-shape network
16. Most important works on attitudes were carried only by :
 - (a) Adwards
 - (b) Likert
 - (c) Thurston
 - (d) Park
17. Likert-scale is normally a :
 - (a) Five-valued measure
 - (b) Seven-valued measure
 - (c) Three-valued measure
 - (d) Two-valued measure
18. Which one do you consider most important for determining interpersonal attraction ?
 - (a) Similarity of interests
 - (b) Proximity
 - (c) Complementarity
 - (d) Rewardingness

19. Which one is the most populated country in the world ?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) India
20. The major agenda of the Copenhagen conference 2009 was :
(a) Population explosion (b) Environmental degradation
(c) Industrial Emission Control (d) Global Warming
21. Which school of psychology focuses on psychodynamics ?
(a) Behavioural (b) Gestalt
(c) Psychoanalytic (d) Humanistics
22. Human behaviour is largely regulated by :
(a) Central nervous system (b) Autonomic nervous system
(c) Sensory stimulation (d) Para sympathetic nervous system
23. "Inferiority complex is a biosocial phenomenon" — who said this ?
(a) Freud (b) Adler
(c) Jung (d) Fromm
24. Cj Jung proposed the theory of :
(a) Unconscious (b) Collective Unconscious
(c) Subconscious (d) Ethical Unconscious
25. 16PF scale is based on the views of :
(a) Allport (b) Eysenck
(c) Cattell (d) Rogers
26. 'Central' and 'Surface' traits are the components of :
(a) Allport's system (b) Freud's system
(c) Adler's System (d) Cattell's System
27. Abnormality is primarily a :
(a) Qualitative disequilibrium (b) Quantitative extremism
(c) Mental derailment (d) Conscious defusion
28. Which model may explain the concept of 'Anxiety Neurosis' in a clearer way ?
(a) Medical Model (b) Organic Model
(c) Psychoanalytic Model (d) Learning theory model

29. Obsessive-compulsive disorder is generally caused by :
- (a) Hereditary factors
 - (b) Environmental factors
 - (c) Psychoemotional factors
 - (d) Cognitive factors
30. De-addiction centres are meant for :
- (a) Drug abuse treatment
 - (b) Delinquency control
 - (b) Panic disorders
 - (d) PTSD Management
31. Human behaviour cannot be subjected to experimentation primarily because of :
- (a) Extreme variation in experimental findings
 - (b) Predominance of subjectivity
 - (c) Conceptual vagueness
 - (d) Limited operationalization of behaviour.
32. Which of the following situations demonstrates a functional relationship between variables ?
- (a) $Y = (X)$
 - (b) $Y = f(x)$
 - (c) $Y = (Y \cdot X)$
 - (d) $Y = (X \cdot Y)$
33. An experiment shall be subjected to a gross error when :
- (a) DV is under the influence of any extraneous variable
 - (b) IV is further reduced to newer concepts
 - (c) Sample size continues to deviate
 - (d) Mood fluctuations are rampant.
34. Perceptual constancy refers to :
- (a) Seeing no change in objects repeated frequently
 - (b) Seeing no change in objects despite a change in sensory information
 - (c) Seeing no change in objects despite the change in their form and shape
 - (d) Seeing no change in objects under any illumination
35. Which one is not considered as a law of perceptual organization ?
- (a) Contiguity
 - (b) Proximity
 - (c) Specificity
 - (d) Similarity
36. Reaction time is defined as :
- (a) Time between onset of stimulus and beginning of response
 - (b) Time elapsing between onset of a stimulus and beginning of a response
 - (c) Responding time of an individual
 - (d) Fastness of a response toward stimulus

37. Span of attention is susceptible to wider fluctuations :
- (a) During childhood
 - (b) Adolescence
 - (c) Adulthood
 - (d) Old age
38. Which score on the following variables can be treated as continuous ?
- (a) Scores on intelligence test
 - (b) Scores on number of trees in a forest
 - (c) No. of psychology books on bookshelf
 - (d) No. of hair on one's head
39. An O-give represents :
- (a) Rank ordered distributions
 - (b) Co-related distributions
 - (c) Percentile distributions
 - (d) Sociometric distributions
40. Which one is not a measure of dispersion ?
- (a) The range
 - (b) The variance
 - (c) Error-Variable
 - (d) The standard deviation
41. Gifted underachievers can be subjected to pre and post intervention treatment in a :
- (a) Face to face contact programme
 - (b) Indepth interview programme
 - (c) Counselling programme
 - (d) Guidance Programme
42. Most important element of a counseling process is :
- (a) Structuring
 - (b) Communication
 - (c) Rapport building
 - (d) Secrecy
43. In absence of family counseling which measure is generally adopted in resolution of family conflicts ?
- (a) Addressing them to family head
 - (b) Fighting among the concerned members
 - (c) Going to the Court of law
 - (d) Compromising on primary issues
44. Most important characteristic of a counselor is :
- (a) His ability to listen properly
 - (b) His empathetic attitude
 - (c) His capability to maintain confidentiality
 - (d) His professional skills

45. For resolution of emotional problems which type of counseling can be recommended for better results ?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Appraisal Counseling | (b) Vocational Counseling |
| (c) Personal Counseling | (d) Rehabilitation Counseling |
46. An underachiever is one who achieves :
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Less than his IQ | (b) More than his IQ |
| (c) Less than his AQ | (d) More than his AQ |
47. CBT targets :
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) The client | (b) The behaviour |
| (c) The perception | (d) The emotion |
48. Humanistic counseling is generally attributed to :
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sigmund Freud | (b) Carl Rogers |
| (c) William Thompson | (d) Joseph Brewar |
49. Vocational guidance emphasizes :
- | |
|--|
| (a) Personal appraisal |
| (b) Personal strengths and weakness analysis |
| (c) Fitting appraisal data to the market requirement |
| (d) Providing occupational information to the needy |
50. Bhatia's Battery is used for assessing :
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Personality | (b) Intelligence |
| (c) Attitude | (d) Aptitude |
51. Measurement by definition is a process of :
- | |
|--|
| (a) Assigning scores to some qualitative data |
| (b) Describing informative collections in numericals |
| (c) Extending statistical treatments to research information |
| (d) Planning transfer of qualities into quantities |
52. For effective sampling an important condition is :
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Existence of a group | (b) Sampling procedure |
| (c) Research focus | (d) Structure of group |
53. Chi-square analysis is relevant for :
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Parametric data | (b) Non parametric data |
| (c) One short survey data | (d) Post facto observational data |

54. Reliability of a test is contingent upon :
- (a) Nature of the test
 - (b) Length of the test
 - (c) Objectivity of the test
 - (d) Retesting time
55. Construct validity of an instrument is appropriate for the situations where :
- (a) An access to concepts is desired
 - (b) Concepts are reduced to numericals
 - (c) Test formats are only content based
 - (d) No other form of validity is applicable
56. Item analysis of a psychological scale helps in :
- (a) Deciding the length of a test
 - (b) Elimination of the weaker items
 - (c) Predicting the validity of a test
 - (d) Comparing test results with the contemporary instruments in the field
57. Which is the major difficulty in personality assessment ?
- (a) Patterned individuality
 - (b) Extreme subjectivity
 - (c) Dynamic status
 - (d) Behavioural variability
58. Structured testing situations are itemized in :
- (a) TAT
 - (b) RIT
 - (c) EPI
 - (d) CAT
59. Aptitude by definition is nearer to :
- (a) Thurston's PMA concept
 - (b) Spearman's two factor concept
 - (c) Meier's Art judgment test
 - (d) Tandon's GMAT
60. Which item can best fit in a clerical aptitude test ?
- (a) Time discrimination
 - (b) Total memory
 - (c) Alphabetical filings
 - (d) Patch discrimination

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Guidance means :
 - (A) Advice
 - (B) Assistance
 - (C) Direction
 - (D) None of the three
2. Which of the following is *not* a probability sample ?
 - (A) Quota
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Random
3. Abnormality is characterised by.....deviation.
 - (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Positive and negative
 - (D) None of the three
4. In an experiment the variable which is manipulated is known as :
 - (A) Dependent
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Intervening
 - (D) None of the three

5. Psychology is the science of :
- (A) Soul
 - (B) Consciousness
 - (C) Mind
 - (D) Behaviour
6. Social Psychology is the scientific study of the way individualsin a social situation.
- (A) think
 - (B) feel
 - (C) act
 - (D) think, feel and act
7. A person faces a problem of Depression, what type of guidance he needs ?
- (A) Vocational
 - (B) Educational
 - (C) Personal
 - (D) All the three
8. Types of Scales are :
- (A) Ordinal
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) All the three

9. A belief that one is being spied on, threatened or otherwise mistreated is a delusion of :
- (A) Grandeur
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Persecution
 - (D) None of the three
10. The first Psychological Laboratory was established in :
- (A) Boston
 - (B) California
 - (C) Berlin
 - (D) Leipzig
11. Case study is related to.....Psychology.
- (A) Clinical
 - (B) Experimental
 - (C) General
 - (D) None of the three
12. To understand the child rearing practices of tribal people, the best method is :
- (A) Participatory observation
 - (B) Field Survey
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) All the three

13. Establishment of Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance in 1954 was the result of the recommendations of :
- (A) Secondary Education Commission
 - (B) Kothari Commission
 - (C) University Education Commission
 - (D) None of the three
14. A student's rank in a class involves the scale :
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
15. During hallucinations a person :
- (A) Sees the things that are not really there
 - (B) Hears things that are not really there
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
16. Controls are must in design :
- (A) One group
 - (B) Parallel group
 - (C) Rotation group
 - (D) All the three

17. Sociability as a trait is mostly determined by :
- (A) Heredity
 - (B) Environment
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
18. Socialisation can be best facilitated by :
- (A) Indoor games
 - (B) Outdoor games
 - (C) Excursions
 - (D) None of the three
19. Frank Parson is associated with.....guidance.
- (A) Educational
 - (B) Vocational
 - (C) Personal
 - (D) All the three
20. Ratio scales have :
- (A) True zero
 - (B) Arbitrary zero
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three

21. A patient washes hands repeatedly in :
- (A) Anxiety
 - (B) Hysteria
 - (C) Obsessive-compulsive neurosis
 - (D) All the three
22. If one parent provides dominant gene for brown hair colour and the other gives recessive gene for the brown hair, the offspring will have :
- (A) Brown hair
 - (B) Black hair
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
23. Identity crisis is related to :
- (A) Infancy
 - (B) Childhood
 - (C) Adolescence
 - (D) Adulthood

24. A student is least liked by the classmates in the class he is :
- (A) Popular
 - (B) Star
 - (C) Isolate
 - (D) None of the three
25. In guidance, appraisal of client is needed :
- (A) Hardly
 - (B) Not at all
 - (C) Always
 - (D) Sometimes
26. Which is most important in test construction ?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Validity
 - (C) Objectivity
 - (D) All the three
27. Fear of darkness is known as :
- (A) Acrophobia
 - (B) Agoraphobia
 - (C) Zoo phobia
 - (D) Nyctophobia

28. Intelligence is related to a gland :
- (A) Thyroid
 - (B) Pituitary
 - (C) Adrenals
 - (D) Gonads
29. Chimpanzee is to Kohlar as cat is to :
- (A) Thorndike
 - (B) Skinner
 - (C) Pavlov
 - (D) Hull
30. Barrier/s to group cohesiveness is/are :
- (A) Different languages
 - (B) Different castes
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Same religion
31. In order to deal with educational problems counsellor needs :
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Cumulative Record Card
 - (C) Interview
 - (D) None of the three

32. Reliability is related to :

- (A) Test-retest
- (B) Odd-even
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the three

33. Hypochondria is a type of :

- (A) Psychosis
- (B) Psychoneurosis
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the three

34. Tendency to perceive objects as whole entities, despite the fact that some parts may be missing, is a law of :

- (A) Similarity
- (B) Proximity
- (C) Closure
- (D) Common region

35. Cycle driving helps in scooter driving is transfer of learning :

- (A) Positive
- (B) Negative
- (C) Zero
- (D) None of the three

36. Social distance scale is associated with :

- (A) Bogardus
- (B) Thurston
- (C) Cattell
- (D) None of the three

37. Rapport development is necessarily needed for :

- (A) Teacher
- (B) Doctor
- (C) Manager
- (D) Counsellor

38. TAT and RIB are.....personality assessment techniques.
- (A) Subjective
 - (B) Objective
 - (C) Projective
 - (D) All the three
39. In Psychosis a person has contact with.....reality.
- (A) Some
 - (B) No
 - (C) Full
 - (D) None of the three
40. Parental attention to their crying child is :
- (A) Voluntary
 - (B) Involuntary
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
41. Two-factor theory of Intelligence is associated with :
- (A) Guilford.
 - (B) Thorndike
 - (C) Spearman
 - (D) Thurston

42. A prejudiced person is :
- (A) Biased
 - (B) Blind to reason
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Impartial
43. Rogers is associated with.....counselling.
- (A) Directive
 - (B) Non-directive
 - (C) Psychoanalytic
 - (D) All the three
44. Cattell's Test of Personality has.....factors.
- (A) 10
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 16
45. Paranoid personality disorder is characterised by :
- (A) Pervasive distrust
 - (B) Suspiciousness of others
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three

46. Median is a measure of :
- (A) Central tendency
 - (B) Variability
 - (C) Prediction
 - (D) All the three
47. Convergent thinking is same as :
- (A) Creativity
 - (B) Intelligence
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
48. The most useful communication for Blind Children is :
- (A) Non-verbal
 - (B) Verbal
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three
49. Teacher is to student as Counsellor is to :
- (A) Counselee
 - (B) Client
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three

50. Perfect correlation is :

- (A) 0.9
- (B) 0.8
- (C) 01
- (D) 0.5

51. Mentally retarded is/are :

- (A) Morons
- (B) Imbeciles
- (C) Idiots
- (D) All the three

52. SD in ungrouped data is computed by :

(A) $\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N}$

(B) $\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N}}$

(C) $\frac{\sqrt{\Sigma x}}{N}$

- (D) None of the three

53. Psychoanalysis is related to :

- (A) Id
- (B) Ego
- (C) Super Ego
- (D) All the three

54. Air population is highest in :
- (A) Habitations
 - (B) Villages
 - (C) Towns
 - (D) Cities
55. Remedial classes are needed for :
- (A) Gifted
 - (B) Underachievers
 - (C) Intelligent
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
56. Creativity and Intelligence have a.....relationship.
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Perfect
 - (C) Negative
 - (D) None of the three
57. Delinquents :
- (A) maintain social norms
 - (B) violate social norms
 - (C) wander
 - (D) both (B) and (C)

58. Sensation is related to :
- (A) Skin
 - (B) Eyes and ears
 - (C) Nose and tongue
 - (D) All the three
59. Self-actualisation is associated with :
- (A) Rogers
 - (B) Maslow
 - (C) Freud
 - (D) None of the three
60. Social Loafing is associated with :
- (A) Individual Projects
 - (B) Group Projects
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the three