

Sl. No. :

ASPS/19

Register
Number

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2019
PSYCHOLOGY
(Degree Std.)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. **In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination, it will not be replaced.**
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Number with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per Commission's notification.
7. Each question comprises *four* responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select **ONLY ONE** correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. In the Answer Sheet there are four circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen **ONLY ONE** circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :
(A) ● (C) (D)
9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
10. **Do not make any marking in the question booklet except in the sheet before the last page of the question booklet, which can be used for rough work. This should be strictly adhered.**
11. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

1. The tests of intelligence containing items which are common to all cultures are known as
- (A) Culture – free tests of Intelligence
 - (B) Culture – fair tests of Intelligence
 - (C) Culture – specific intelligence tests
 - (D) Non verbal and Non language test

2. Assertion: (A) Wechsler's scale is flexible

Reason: (R) Age ranges from 16 to 64 years

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

3. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) Space factor | 1. reproduce perceptual – conceptual materials |
| (b) Memory factor | 2. discovering the principle |
| (c) Induction factor | 3. ability to apply the principle |
| (d) Deduction factor | 4. visualize solid or flat objects |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (D) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

4. Assertion : (A) Intelligence is the capacity to learn and adjust to relatively new and changing conditions

Reason : (R) Intelligence is the power of good responses from the point of view of truth or fact

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

5. _____ is the general term used to denote thinking and many other aspects of our higher mental processes.
- (A) Cognition (B) Memory
(C) Reasoning (D) Decision making
6. _____ represent the processes used in acquiring new information such as synthesizing old ideas in original and creative ways.
- (A) Performance components
 (B) Knowledge-acquisition components
(C) Meta components
(D) Contextual theory
7. Fantasy is _____ thinking without any goal.
- (A) Perception (B) Conceptual
(C) Directed (D) Non directed
8. _____ development of "Primary mental abilities" formed the basis for multi factor theory of Intelligence
- (A) Thurstone (B) Spearman
(C) Thorndike (D) Piaget
9. Remedies for fatigue
- (A) Rest and sleep
(B) Lazy
(C) Getting respired
(D) Shows lack of interest in work in hand

17. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) fixed interval schedule | 1. varies around an average number of responses |
| (b) variable interval schedule | 2. after a certain time interval |
| (c) fixed ratio schedule | 3. after a variable interval of time |
| (d) variable ratio schedule | 4. after fixed number of responses |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

18. Which one of the following is not a risk factor?

- (A) Social competence
- (B) Community disorganization
- (C) Below-average intelligence
- (D) Genetic susceptibility

19. Match the stages with appropriate characteristics :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) formal operational stage | 1. child learns to add, subtract, multiply and divide |
| (b) sensori motor stage | 2. child begins to think logically |
| (c) preoperational stage | 3. manipulation of objects in the environment |
| (d) concrete operational stage | 4. child begins to acquire vocabulary |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (B) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

20. The _____ is the period of prenatal development that occurs from two to eight weeks after conception.
- (A) Fetal (B) Germinal
(C) Fertilization (D) Embryonic
21. In _____ theory each stage consists of a unique developmental task that confronts individuals with a crisis that must be resolved.
- (A) Piaget's (B) Vygotsky's
(C) Freud's (D) Erikson's
22. The developmental tasks of a particular stage of development are
1. selecting life partner.
 2. Entering into the family.
 3. Begetting children and rearing them and
 4. Getting into an occupation or profession are seen in
- (A) Adolescence (B) Adulthood
(C) Middle age (D) Old age
23. What event marks the beginning of Adolescence?
- (A) Puberty (B) Formal operations
(C) Growth of body hair (D) Symbolic thinking
24. An intense and debilitating fear of some object or situation which actually presents no real threat is
- (A) Social phobia (B) Acrophobia
 (C) Phobia (D) Hydro phobia
25. Psycho-social Moratorium occurs during _____ stage.
- (A) Infancy (B) Childhood
 (C) Adolescence (D) Adulthood
26. _____ forces are the sole determinants of the wide individual differences found in human beings.
- (A) Heredity and environment (B) Heredity and Maturation
(C) Heredity and Learning (D) Heredity and Training

27. In Moral maturity _____ element means the readiness accept the results of one's action.
- (A) Responsibility (B) Rationality
 (C) Altruism (D) Moral Independence
28. The _____ is a measure of central tendency obtained by dividing the sum of the measures, or scores by the number of them.
- (A) central tendency (B) median
 (C) mean (D) mode
29. In a normal curve the value of measure of Kurtosis is
- (A) zero (B) 0.263
 (C) 68.26 (D) 95.44
30. In the statistical method called _____ the intercorrelations of a large number of tests are examined and if possible accounted for in terms of a much smaller number of more general factors or trait categories.
- (A) factor analysis (B) item validity
 (C) item analysis (D) rank analysis
31. An event or condition which can have different values ; ideally experiments, an event or condition which can be measured and which varies quantitatively is a
- (A) dependent variable (B) independent variable
 (C) variable (D) intervening variable
32. _____ are used to study the subjects as they are without changing the conditions surrounding them.
- (A) correlational methods (B) experimental methods
 (C) observation methods (D) projective methods
33. A _____ gives is to be sure, a quantitative determination of the degree of relationship between two variables X and Y.
- (A) correlation coefficient (B) variation coefficient
 (C) coefficient of range (D) coefficient of variable

34. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Ivan Pavlov | 1. Operant Conditioning in Learning |
| (b) Thorndike E.L | 2. Structuralism |
| (c) Titchner E.B | 3. Conditioned reflexes |
| (d) Skinner B.F | 4. Trial and Error Learning |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

35. Correlation Approach is used in

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (A) Clinical Method | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Differential Method |
| (C) Experimental Method | (D) Introspection Method |

36. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (a) Ivan Pavlov | 1. Clinical – Psychological methods |
| (b) E.L. Thorndike | 2. Conditioned reflexes |
| (c) Mesmer | 3. Multifactor theory of Intelligence |
| (d) Jean Piaget | 4. Theory of Cognitive Development in children |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

37. The field of psychology concerned with the biological origins of psychological mechanisms

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (A) Positive Psychology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Evolutionary Psychology |
| (C) Cultural Psychology | (D) Cognitive Neuroscience |

38. "Psychology may be most satisfactorily defined as the science of human behaviour". This was stated by

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Walter Bowers Pillsbury | (B) J.B. Watson |
| (C) N.L. Munn | (D) Jackson |

39. Profiting from experience is known as
 (A) learning (B) conditioning
 (C) stimulation (D) insight
40. Which one of the following is an example of a secondary reinforcer?
 (A) a candy bar (B) petting a dog
 (C) a glass of water (D) praising a child
41. In _____ schedule the reinforcement varies around an average number of responses.
 (A) fixed interval (B) variable ratio
 (C) intermittent reinforcement (D) fixed ratio
42. The apparatus used by Lipsitt in the classical conditioning experiment was
 (A) Telescope (B) Air puff
 (C) Tachistoscope (D) Puzzle-box
43. "Learning by selecting and connecting" was given by
 (A) Pavlov (B) Skinner
 (C) Thorndike (D) Kohler
44. Which of the following is not suggested by Koffka?
 (A) The law of Pragnanz (B) The law of Similarity
 (C) The law of Proximity (D) The law of Readiness
45. Who is regarded as the father of 'Programmed Learning'?
 (A) I.P. Pavlov (B) B.F. Skinner
 (C) J.B. Watson (D) C.L. Hull
46. "Application or carry over of knowledge, skills, attitudes, habits, values or other responses from the situation in which they were initially acquired for some other situation for which they were not specifically learnt" is called as
 (A) Application of learning (B) Transfer of learning
 (C) Positive learning (D) Training in reasoning

47. Consider the following statements

Assertion (A) : Adults have relatively a long-lived memory.

Reason (R) : Adult have a better memory of concrete things as well as abstract ideas.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) the true and (R) is not correct reason for (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

48. "The forgetting in all cases is proved to be founded on a motive displeasure". This quotation was stated by

(A) Frederick Bartlett

(B) B.F. Skinner

(C) Sigmund Freud

(D) E.L. Thorndike

49. What kind of memory do we use to keep Someone's phone number in mind right after we have learned it?

(A) working memory

(B) iconic memory

(C) long-term memory

(D) sensory memory

50. The goal and effects of the motive exhibition is

(A) to seek and enjoy cooperation with others

(B) to be free of restraints and obligations

(C) to make on impression to be seen and heard by others ; to show off

(D) to be a leader

51. Man is called a social animal in the sense that he has a strong urge to be with his own kind and maintain social relations with them. This is

(A) the need for company

(B) the need for social approval

(C) the need for security

(D) the need for love and affection

52. Which one of the following shows negative non-verbal gestures and facial expressions?

- (A) Teacher's nods and smiles
- (B) Using words good, fair
- (C) Depicting impatience, annoyance, frowning
- (D) Includes comment like of course not

53. Proper socialization of the child means that he

- (A) encourages his friends
- (B) had more number of friends
- (C) plays at cricket ground
- (D) learns social skills and forms social relationships

54. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Emergency theory | 1. Mumford |
| (b) Motivational theory | 2. William McDougall |
| (c) Effect of punishment | 3. Leeper |
| (d) Sentiments and culture | 4. Cannon |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (B) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

55. _____ defined _____ as the full realization of one's potentials and abilities in life.

- (A) Piagae, self-esteem
- (B) Guilford, multiple intelligence
- (C) Erikson, socio-economic status
- (D) Maslow, self-actualization

56. A hungry person cannot think of casting his vote, doing social service or attaining salvation through remembering God. This situation insists _____.

- (A) the theory of motivation
- (B) the theory of personality
- (C) the theory of attention
- (D) the theory of intelligence

57. _____ takes place when the ego provides a rational sounding reason for a failure or transgression.
- (A) Repression (B) Regression
(C) Projection (D) Rationalization
58. The growing adolescent shake's off old dependencies and learns to deal maturely with the opposite sex in the _____ stage.
- (A) latency (B) phalic
 (C) genital (D) anal
59. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by
- (A) Murray and Morgan (B) Rorschach
(C) Guilford (D) Gardner
60. Match the following :
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Extra version | 1. Interest in philosophy |
| (b) Agreeableness | 2. Neatness |
| (c) Conscientiousness | 3. Cooperative |
| (d) Culture | 4. Talkative |
- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
61. Consider the following statements with reference to the structure of personality.
- I. Id is all levels, but mostly preconscious
 II. Ego is mostly conscious level
 III. Super ego is totally unconscious level
- Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (A) I and II are correct
 (B) II and III are correct
 (C) Only II is correct
 (D) Only III is correct

62. The process in which individuals neural themselves for reaching their won goals is
 (A) Self-Efficacy (B) Self-Reinforcement
 (C) Self-System (D) Self-Concept
63. The "Thematic Apperception Test" was developed by
 (A) Passini and Norman (B) Detel and Genevalli
 (C) Morgan and Murray (D) All Port-Vernon
64. _____ is a method by which we systematize the expression of opinion concerning a trait.
 (A) Observation (B) Rating scale
 (C) Interview (D) Sociometry
65. Which one is not a technique used for assessment of personality.
 (A) Observation (B) Interview
 (C) Trait approach (D) Personality Inventory
66. According to Cronbach _____ is embedded in the total structure of personality.
 (A) Love (B) Self – concept
 (C) Character (D) Self – esteem
67. Find the term which is not related to Baudura's social Cognitive theory.
 (A) Self – system (B) Self – control
 (C) Self – reinforcement (D) Self – efficacy
68. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was developed by _____.
 (A) Adler (B) Jung
 (C) J.C. Mckinby and S.R. Hathaway (D) Frank
69. Who was the first major female voiced in the psychoanalytic movement?
 (A) Karen Horney (B) Anni Alfred
 (C) Epine kinsy (D) Martin Pomeroy

70. The masculine side of females is _____
- (A) Anima (B) Animus
 (C) Archetypes (D) Feminine side
71. Consider the following statements
- I. The effect of frame of mind on perception is known as perceptual set.
 II. The conversion of physical into neural information is called transformation
- (A) I is true but II is false
 (B) I is false but II is true
 (C) Both I and II are true
 (D) Both I and II are false
72. Read the following two statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and indicate your response using the following codes
- Assertion (A) : In Perzo illusion and Muller-lyer illusion, Linear perspectives misapplied to the display
- Reason (R) : According to Gregons perception is only a function of stimulus characteristics
- (A) (A) is true and (R) is false
 (B) Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
 (C) (A) is false and (R) is true
 (D) Both (A) and (R) true, but (R) is the correct explanation
73. The reason for the shifting and fluctuation of our attention lies in the _____ at a particular moment
- (A) division of the field of perception
 (B) paying attention simultaneously
 (C) immediately getting directed towards an object
 (D) attending to an object
74. The process by which we structure the input from our sensory receptors is called _____
- (A) Educational organization
 (B) Perceptual organization
 (C) Medical organization
 (D) School organization

75. The person who was famous for figure-ground Perception is
(A) Karwoski (B) Kohler
 (C) Munn (D) Stranger
76. Cues to depth or distance resulting from the fact that we have two eyes is called
(A) Monocular cues (B) Binocular cues
(C) Polycular cues (D) Multicular cues
77. According to William James "—————" is the consciousness of particular things presented to senses
 (A) Perception (B) Sensation
(C) Intelligence (D) Personality
78. Ambiguous figure is a good example for
 (A) Figure – ground perception (B) Sensation
(C) Attention (D) Motivation
79. Consider the following statements
I. Involuntary attention is aroused without the play of will
II. Voluntary attention is when it calls forth the exercise of will
(A) I is true but II is false
(B) I is false but II is true
 (C) Both I and II are true
(D) Both I and II are false
80. ————— provides a mental state of preparedness or state of alertness for a task to the learner as well as to the teacher.
 (A) Attention (B) Personality
(C) Intelligence (D) Perception
81. Divided attention means
(A) Involved action (B) more than one activity
(C) goals in error (D) specific aspect

82. An enduring positive or negative evaluation of an object or event is called
- (A) Obedience (B) Attitude
 (C) Aptitude (D) Interest
83. Social loafing occurs
- (A) when immersion in a group causes people to become less aware of their individual values
 (B) when individuals feel diminished responsibility
 (C) when people extend less effort when in a group than alone
 (D) when groups feel because they are surrounded
84. Aggression in which the primary goal is not to harm the victim but rather attainment of some other goal (for example, access to valued resources) is
- (A) Type A behaviour pattern (B) TASS Model
 (C) Hostile aggression (D) Instrumental aggression
85. Poverty can be defined as a
- (A) the humanistic goal shared by white and minority group liberals
 (B) disparity or deprivation relative to the total distribution of income in society
 (C) functional approach presents a much more pessimistic picture of contemporary
 (D) primary basis for group subordination in contemporary United States society
86. Who among the following identifies the four main approaches to the study of social problems?
- (A) Stark, (1975) (B) Etzioni (1976)
 (C) Berry (1975) (D) Schnare (1978)
87. Consider the following statements :
- I. North American Indians endure the greatest hardship, with alarming proportions living below the poverty line.
 II. Most devastating is that the infant mortality rate among Canadian Indian is more than double that of the non-native majority.
- (A) Both I and II are true
 (B) Both I and II are false
 (C) I is true but II is false
 (D) I is false but II is true

88. _____ are groups with which we identify; we refer to them in order to evaluate and regulate our opinions and actions.

- (A) Formal groups (B) Informal groups
 (C) Reference groups (D) Work groups

89. Provoking statements that call attention to the target's flaws and imperfections.

- (A) Frustration (B) Aggression
 (C) Teasing (D) Emotion

90. The view that providing angry people with an opportunity to express their aggressive impulses in relatively safe ways will reduce their tendencies to engage in more harmful forms of aggressions.

- (A) Catharsis hypothesis
(B) Internal mechanism
(C) Cyber bullying
(D) Self - affirmation

91. Actions by others that tend to trigger aggression in the recipient often because they are perceived as stemming from malicious intent.

- (A) Provocation (B) Tearing
(C) Social inclusion (D) Violent

92. Match the leadership behaviours.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Telling | 1. High task – High relationship |
| (b) Selling | 2. Low task – Low relationship |
| (c) Participating | 3. High task – Low relationship |
| (d) Delegating | 4. Low task – High relationship |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (C) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (D) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

93. _____ represents norms values, and beliefs that pertain to all aspects of doing business in a culture.
- (A) National culture (B) Business culture
 (C) Occupational culture (D) Organisational culture
94. "The organisation is a human forms of extraordinary versatility" _____ who says time statement.
- (A) Pomeroy (B) Pradip Khandwalla
 (C) Poverny (D) Prazan
95. Consider the following statement
- (i) Direction – The degree to which the organization creates clear objectives and performance expectation
- (ii) Integration – The degree to which units within the organization are encourages to operate in a co-ordinated manner
- (A) Both (i) and (ii) are true
 (B) Both (i) and (ii) are false
 (C) (i) is true but (ii) is false
 (D) (i) is false but (ii) is true
96. Point out the correct statement in following statements.
- (A) Three levels culture may be, communication patterns, conflict tolerance, identity
 (B) Three levels culture may be, Direction, Integration, Identity
 (C) Three levels culture may be National culture, business culture occupational and organisational culture
 (D) Three levels culture may be, Risk Tolerance, Direction, Integration
97. The _____ says leadership is merely an attribution people make about other individuals.
- (A) Ability theory or leadership
 (B) Integrity theory of leadership
 (C) Attribution theory of leadership
 (D) Risk taking theory of leadership

98. Which one of the following is not correct?
- (A) Personality – The Rorschach ink – Blot test
 (B) Intelligence – Alexander's pass – along test
 (C) Motivation – T.A.T. type instruments
 (D) Attention – Koh's Block Design Test
99. Usually a child's IQ is calculated by dividing _____ by chronological age and multiplying by
- (A) perceptual skill, 100 (B) mental age; 50
 (C) perceptual skill ; 50 (D) mental age; 100
100. Which one of the following is not included in the verbal test of Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale?
- (A) Digit span (B) Information
 (C) Similarities (D) Object assembly
101. According to Jensen _____ relate to biological maturation and show little variation among social classes and races
- (A) Conceptual abilities (B) Mental abilities
 (C) Perceptual abilities (D) Associative abilities
102. Army beta test, Chicago non-verbal test and Raven's progressive matrices test are
-
- (A) Group non verbal intelligence tests
-
- (B) Group verbal intelligence test
-
- (C) Bhatia's battery of performance tests
-
- (D) Individual performance tests
103. Complete the series:
 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 22, 29, ??? is the example for
- (A) Memory test (B) Association test
 (C) Comprehension test (D) Reasoning test

104. Vocabulary spnet is the sudden increase in the rate of word production is at about _____ months

- (A) 9
- (C) 18
- (B) 12
- (D) 20

105. It is a technique which emphasizes the importance of divergent thinking. It involves generating ideas in response to some problems in group. It allows children to attack and solve a problem without any inhibition or restriction. What is it?

- (A) Brain storming
- (B) Unconscious
- (C) Free thinking
- (D) Independence

106. Fill in the blank
Analyse of Thought process

Stimulation → Sensation → Perception → Divergent → _____ → Originality

- (A) Convergent
- (B) Creativity
- (C) Intelligence
- (D) Flexibility

107. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (a) Concepts | 1. Based on prototypes |
| (b) Logical concepts | 2. Representation of objects or events |
| (c) Natural concepts | 3. Mental categories for objects, events and experiences |
| (d) Visual images | 4. A set of rules or properties |

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

108. The exponent of 'Multiple intelligence' theory is

- (A) Spearman's
- (B) Thurstone's
- (C) Gardner
- (D) Cattell

109. Attention refers to
- (A) Capacity (B) Memory
 (C) Focus on a stimulus (D) Thinking
110. _____ disorders physical symptoms for which no medical cases as can be found.
- (A) Sexual (B) Schizophrenia
 (C) Somatoform (D) Sleep
111. _____ is characterized by ideas that induce anxiety and rituals that in turn reduce that anxiety.
- (A) DID (Dissocitive Identity Disorder)
(B) SDB (Self Destructive Behaviour)
 (C) OCD (Obsessive – Compulsive Disorder)
(D) PTSD (Post – Traumatic Stress Disorder)
112. Disorders in which sexual arousal cannot occur without the presence of unusual imagery or acts is known as
- (A) Paraphilias
(B) Sexual arousal disorders
(C) Sexual desire disorders
(D) Gender identity disorders
113. In _____ type of most of these persons are severely deficient in adaptive behaviour and unable to master any but the simplest tasks.
- (A) Moderate mental retardation
(B) Mild mental retardation
 (C) Profound mental retardation
(D) Severe mental retardation

114. _____ refers to addressing manageable problems before they become more resistant to treatment.

- (A) Tertiary prevention (B) Selective prevention
(C) Indicated prevention (D) Secondary prevention

115. _____ is a basic defense that occurs when a person banishes from consciousness threatening feelings, thoughts, or impulses, like a strong sexual desire for a stranger.

- (A) Regression (B) Repression
(C) Reaction formation (D) Projection

116. The most basic needs are physiological and include, food, water, sex, sleep and factors that promote

- (A) love and belongingness (B) innovation and creativity
(C) homeostasis (D) prestige and status

117. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (a) punishment | 1. supposing behaviour by removing the reinforcer |
| (b) extinction | 2. encouraging any behaviour by removing an aversive stimulus |
| (c) positive reinforcement | 3. encouraging any behaviour by using a derived reinforcer |
| (d) negative reinforcement | 4. aversive stimulus |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

118. In Muller – Lyer illusion there is / are :

- (A) Two length lines
- (B) Movement
- (C) Two horizontal lines
- (D) Shape and size

119. According to Piaget the infant develops ability of internization of schemes between

- (A) 8 –12 months
- (B) 12 – 18 months
- (C) 18 – 24 months
- (D) 24 – 30 months

120. A certain amount of solitary play is beneficial in childhood because it teaches them to be

- (A) Bold
- (B) Safe
- (C) Self – sufficient
- (D) Constructive

121. Infants can learn from the moment they are born and show good memories by _____ weeks of age.

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

122. Moral judgements are based on understanding the social order, law, justice and duty is

- (A) Heteronomous morality
- (B) Universal ethical principles
- (C) Social contract and individual rights
- (D) Social system morality

123. _____ is the term used to describe “reading” emotional cues in others to help determine how to act in a particular situation.

- (A) Social referencing
- (B) Social orientation
- (C) Social sophistication
- (D) Goal directed behaviour

124. Piaget believed that children's understanding of moral rules and judgements develops along with their
- (A) Affective abilities (B) Psychomotor abilities
 (C) Cognitive abilities (D) Verbal abilities
125. The most important responses shown by a new born is called _____
- (A) Reaching out (B) Moro Reflex
 (C) Crying (D) Smiling
126. Factors affecting physical growth and development.
- (1) Single birth (2) Intelligence (3) Normal delivery (4) Emotional adjustment (5) Community
 (6) Religion (7) Improper medical care (8) Gang influence
- (A) 1; 2; 4; 8 (B) 3; 4; 5; 6
 (C) 1; 3; 7; 4 (D) 2; 7; 5; 3
127. Contribution of the immediate parents = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total
 Contribution of the grand parent = $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total
 Contribution of the great grand parents = $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total
 Contribution of great great grand parents = $\frac{1}{16}$ of the total
- (A) Galton's Biometry Theory
 (B) Mendel's theory of Heredity
 (C) Theory of continuity of germplasm
 (D) Permutation and combination theory
128. _____ is the period of maximum growth and development with regard to mental functioning.
- (A) Infancy (B) Adolescence
 (C) Childhood (D) Adulthood
129. By the time the baby is 2 to 2½ years old, he/she will have _____ teeth.
- (A) 21 (B) 20
 (C) 19 (D) 18

130. A knowledge of the equations of the _____ is necessary if we are to make a prediction based upon all of our data.

- (A) correlation
- (B) regression
- (C) dispersion
- (D) decides

131. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Mary Caulkins | 1. Studies conditioning |
| (b) Freud | 2. Influential model of memory |
| (c) Pavlov | 3. Elected first women president |
| (d) Atkinson and Shiffrin | 4. Psycho analysis |

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

132. _____ found the first laboratory in psychology.

- (A) Sigmund Freud
- (B) Rene Descartes
- (C) Johannes Muller
- (D) Wilhelm Wundt

133. An individual perceives the thing as a whole and not as a mere collection of its constituents or elements

- (A) structuralism
- (B) functionalism
- (C) behaviourism
- (D) gestalt psychology

134. Alfred Adler and Carl Jung both students of _____ tried to found their own schools of thought as individual psychology and analytical psychology.

- (A) Freud
- (B) Allport
- (C) William James
- (D) Maslow

135. The school of _____ emphasize that positive psychology is a modern form.

- (A) Structuralism
- (B) Humanism
- (C) Functionalism
- (D) Introspectionism

136. Psychology is best defined as the study of
- (A) Mental illness (B) Human behaviour
 (C) Neuroses (D) Human thought and behaviour
137. _____ in the mother of knowledge and doubtless.
- (A) Science (B) Philosophy
 (C) Curiosity (D) Construction
138. A measure of dispersion reflecting the average distance between each score and the mean is called
- (A) Normal curve (B) Standard deviation
 (C) Central tendency (D) Descriptive statistics
139. _____ is a principle, law or rule that can be easily transferred to other situations.
- (A) Ideals (B) Mental discipline
 (C) Identical elements (D) Generalization
140. Assertion (A) : Learning is both individual and social
 Reason (R) : Learning is the product of the environment.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
 (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are false
141. Arrange the following stages involved in insightful learning
- I. Incubation
 II. Evaluation
 III. Preparation
 IV. Insight
- (A) III, IV, I, II (B) IV, III, I, II
 (C) III, I, IV, II (D) II, III, I, IV

142. Which one of the following is not a theory of transfer of learning?
- (A) Theory of mental discipline
 - (B) Gestalt (or) relationship theory
 - (C) Theory of Trail and error
 - (D) Theory of generalization of experience
143. Which one of the following does not include the category "acquisition of knowledge"?
- (A) Perception
 - (B) Conception
 - (C) Associative learning
 - (D) Musical performance
144. The duration of echoic memory is _____ than iconic memory, but its capacity is probably.
- (A) shorter ; larges
 - (B) longer ; smaller
 - (C) longer ; about the same
 - (D) shorter ; about the same
145. Which of the following is not a process of memory?
- (A) Recall
 - (B) Recognition
 - (C) Sensation
 - (D) Learning
146. _____ is public and related to the connection of the relationship between events or the association of ideas.
- (A) Episodic memory
 - (B) Photographic memory
 - (C) Para-normal memory
 - (D) Semantic memory
147. Atkinson and Shiffrin divided the memory system into
- (A) Habit memory, true memory, logical memory
 - (B) Rote memory, passive memory, active memory
 - (C) a sensory memory, short term store, long term store
 - (D) personal memory, immediate memory, permanent memory

148. An individual may love a poet, musician or painter hidden within him and thus may love a strong desire to have his talent exhibited or nurtured. This is
- (A) the need for self-actualization
 - (B) the need for self-assertion
 - (C) the need for social approval
 - (D) the need to achieve
149. The denial or failure in the satisfaction of any basic need may bring about an imbalanced psychological state giving rise to a _____ for initiating a particular kind of behaviour.
- (A) Primary or secondary need
 - (B) Primary or secondary drive
 - (C) Primary or secondary incentive
 - (D) Primary or secondary motive
150. Among the following which is not one of the physiological factors in hunger?
- (A) Stomach
 - (B) Pancreas
 - (C) Hypothalamus
 - (D) Corpus callosum
151. Find the correct sequence of individual's needs
- (A) Food, Recognition, Self Assertion, Freedom, Self actualization
 - (B) Food, Freedom, Recognition, Self assertion, Self-actualization
 - (C) Food, Self assertion, Freedom, Recognition, Self-actualization
 - (D) Food, recognition, Freedom, Self assertion, Self actualization
152. In the words of Maslow
- "A musician must make music an artist must paint, a poet must write poetry," if he is to be ultimately at piece with himself..... This need we may call
- (A) Self-esteem
 - (B) Self-actualization
 - (C) Safety needs
 - (D) Physiological needs
153. Identifications may be made unconscious by
- (A) Regression
 - (B) Introjection
 - (C) Repression
 - (D) Displacement

154. Etymologically the word emotion from the _____ word 'emovere' which means 'to stir up'.
- (A) Greek (B) French
 (C) Latin (D) German
155. Atkinson's theory states that expectancy and _____ are seen as the most important aspects determining academic achievement.
- (A) feedback (B) task value
 (C) effort (D) control
156. The following are the facial expressions in emotion that represents the primary emotion 'Disgust-Contempt'
- (A) hostile, furious, enraged (B) sneering, scornful, disdainful
 (C) attending, attracted, curious (D) scared, panicked, terrified
157. Concentrating, attending, attracted and curious are representing the primary emotion _____.
- (A) Interest - Excitement (B) Disgust - Contempt
 (C) Shame - Humiliation (D) Enjoyment - Job
158. _____ were regarded as the accompaniments of instincts by McDougall.
- (A) Instincts (B) Knowledge
 (C) Sublimation (D) Emotions
159. _____ theory tried to maintain that emotion and physiological responses occur simultaneously not one after another.
- (A) The James-Lange (B) The Cannon-Bard
 (C) The Cognitive (D) The Activation
160. _____ plays a role in both eating and satiety (knowing when we had enough)
- (A) Corpus collasum (B) Occipital lobe
 (C) Thalamus (D) Hypothalamus

161. _____ is a preparatory attitude and involves important physical adjustments.

- (A) Intelligence
- (B) Personality
- (C) Attention
- (D) Motivation

162. Match the following :

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) Hypochondriasis | 1. Disregard for social customs |
| (b) Psychopathic Deviance | 2. Emotional excitement |
| (c) Hypomania | 3. Slowing of action and thought |
| (d) Depression | 4. Excessive concern with bodily functions |

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	3	4	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	2	4	3	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

163. Match the dominance of fluid type with temperamental characteristics :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Black bile | 1. Irritable |
| (b) Yellow bile | 2. Light-hearted |
| (c) Blood | 3. Sluggish |
| (d) Phlegm (Mucus) | 4. Bad tempered |

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	4	2	3	1
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	4	3	2	1

164. The term _____ referring to the unique and relatively enduring set of behaviors, feelings, thoughts and motives that characterize an individual.
- (A) Motivation (B) Creative thinking
 (C) Personality (D) Intelligence
165. CAT Children Apperception Test was developed by D. Leopold Bellak for children between _____.
- (A) 3 – 5 years (B) 3 – 10 years
 (C) 5 – 12 years (D) 5 – 15 years
166. _____ holds personality as a function of the interaction between the organism and the self.
- (A) Allport (B) Adler
 (C) Carl Rogers (D) Miller
167. Which one of the following is not a type of behavioral assessment?
- (A) Subjective test (B) Projective test
 (C) Personality inventory (D) Observational study
168. Two characteristics of personality include
- (A) Uniqueness and instability in behaviour
 (B) Uniqueness and consistency in behaviour
 (C) Consistency in behaviour and Identity formation
 (D) Uniqueness and change in behaviour
169. MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) is a objective type of test with
- (A) Factorial Validity
 (B) Face Validity
 (C) Content Validity
 (D) Empirical Validity
170. "Reflex action" and "Primary Processes" are part of which concept of Freud's Theory of Psychoanalysis.
- (A) Id (B) Ego
 (C) Superego (D) Repression

171. Ewald Hering (1878) proposed _____ to explain color vision
 (A) Trichromatic colour theory (B) Opponent-process theory
 (C) Motivation theory (D) Cognitive development theory
172. Information processing abilities are enhanced through the use of
 (A) Stereotypes (B) Prototypes
 (C) Prejudices (D) Attitudes
173. Extrasensory perception is also called
 (A) Cryptaesthesia (B) Psychokinesis
 (C) Psychoanalysis (D) Psycho physics
174. How many taste buds present in the human tongue?
 (A) 10,000 (B) 20,000
 (C) 25,000 (D) 15,000
175. Familiarity is a _____ factor which determine the figure and background organisation
 (A) Peripheral (B) Central
 (C) Reinforcing (D) Environmental
176. The capacity of _____ is very much related with the development of perception
 (A) Attention (B) Reasoning
 (C) Initiation (D) Thinking
177. Retinal disparity is difference in the images falling on
 (A) The retinas of the two eyes (B) The foveas of the two eyes
 (C) The blind spots of the two eyes (D) The corneas of the two eyes
178. The tendency of parallel lines to seem to converge as they approach the horizon is called _____
 (A) One eye (B) Motion parallax
 (C) Linear perspective (D) Shadows

179. Sustained attention is also called

(A) Selection

(B) Recognition

(C) Vigilance

(D) Relevance

180. _____ is the term given to the perceptual processes that select certain inputs for inclusion in our conscious experience, or awareness, at any given time.

(A) Perception

(B) Motivation

(C) Sensation

(D) Attention

181. Consider the following statements :

Ascertain (A) : Social psychology focuses on the behaviour of individuals.

Reason (R) : Social psychology seeks to understand the causes of social behaviour and thought.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the reason for (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

(C) (A) is true but (R) is false

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

182. Consider the following statements :

I. Consensus and structural-functional approach presents a much more pessimistic picture of contemporary western society.

II. The conflict or alienation approach is usually associated with in American Sociologist Talcott Parsons.

(A) I is true but II is false

(B) I is false but II is true

(C) Both I and II are true

(D) Both I and II are false

183. Consider the following statements :

I. Reciprocal altruism is a behavior that benefits another with the expectation that those benefits will be returned in the future.

II. Kin selection is the process by which evolution selects for genes that cause individuals to provide benefits to their relatives.

(A) I is true but II is false

(B) I is false but II is true

(C) Both I and II are true

(D) Both I and II are false

184. _____ is the extent to which we are attracted to a particular social group and want to belong to it.
- (A) Coherence (B) Affiliation
 (C) Cohesiveness (D) Injunctiveness
185. The initial contact between two people is very often based on
- (A) Physical attractiveness (B) Proximity
(C) Interpersonal attraction (D) Mutual liking
186. Which of the following statements regarding "altruism" are correct?
- (A) Action that is benefits to others
(B) Persons favourable feelings
(C) Positive attitudes
 (D) Selfless attitudes and behavior toward others
187. _____ is an unjustified negative attitude toward an individual because of the individual's membership in a group.
- (A) Ethnicity (B) Diversity
 (C) Prejudice (D) Poverty
188. _____ groups have a sense of solidarity, they see themselves as homogenous and supportive of ingroup members.
- (A) Cohesive (B) Common-identify
(C) Common-bond (D) Crowd
189. _____ refers to the tendency to respond to a threat to one's self-concept by affirming one's competence in another area.
- (A) Punishment (B) Self-regulation
 (C) Self-affirmation (D) Catharsis
190. Groups in which the norm is to maintain harmony among group members, even if doing so might entail some personal costs is
- (A) Individualism (B) Collectivism
(C) Cohesiveness (D) Politicized collective identity

197. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (a) Psychology | 1. Organisational power, politics, conflicts |
| (b) Sociology | 2. Organisational culture, organisational environment |
| (c) Anthropology | 3. Group dynamics, communication, leadership power and politics |
| (d) Political science | 4. Leadership effectiveness performance appraisal
Employee selection, work design, workability |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

198. Match List I with List II and select your answer using the codes given below

- | List I | List II |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Change | 1. Intentional and goal oriented |
| (b) First order change | 2. Multidimensional and radical |
| (c) Second order change | 3. Linear and continuous |
| (d) Planned change | 4. Making things different |

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

199. The characteristics of transactional Leader is

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Laissez - Faire | (B) Inspiration |
| (C) Intellectual stimulation | (D) Gives personal attention |

200. To whom do individuals and groups report?

- Which of the following is the suitable answer for the above question?

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (A) Centralization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Chain of command |
| (C) Formalization | (D) Span of control |

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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