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1. The Drive reduction theory was proposed by :
- A) John B Watson B) Edward Tolman
C) Clark Hull D) Albert Bandura
2. When twenty students are measured and ranked on a particular aspect, which among the following scale is used?
- A) Ordinal B) Nominal C) Ratio D) Interval
3. The effect that occurs because mood states can serve as effective retrieval cues.
- A) Mood-congruence effect B) Mood-incongruence effect
C) State-dependent memory D) State-independent memory
4. Motor skills, implicit biases, procedural tasks, and priming are examples of-----.
- A) Conscious processing B) Preconscious processing
C) Controlled processing D) Automatic processing
5. Which among the following is **not** true about polygraph?
- A) There is little evidence that it can accurately detect lies.
B) It measures and records several physiological indicators.
C) It can identify guilty suspects.
D) Some people can lie without experiencing autonomic arousal.
6. ----- reasoning starts with a conclusion.
- A) Deductive B) Inductive C) Abductive D) Intuitive
7. Match List-I with List –II
- | List-I | List –II |
|--------------------|---|
| a. Ethnography | 1. Learning by doing |
| b. Grounded theory | 2. In depth study of a culture |
| c. Action research | 3. Study of the structures of experience and consciousness |
| d. Phenomenology | 4. Construction of theories through methodical gathering and analysis of data |
- A) a - 1, b - 3, c - 2, d - 4 B) a - 3, b - 1, c -4, d - 2
C) a - 3, b - 4, c - 2, d - 1 D) a -2, b - 4, c - 1, d - 3
8. Mother Teresa is known for her altruism. According to Allport, what type of trait is it?
- A) Secondary trait B) Cardinal trait
C) Central trait D) Personal trait
9. The model of personality that was put forward by Robert McCrae and Paul Costa:
- A) Two factor B) Three factor C) Four factor D) Five factor

10. 'Is the word written in capital letters?' Which appropriate encoding does this question elicit?
 A) Structural B) Semantic
 C) Phonemic D) Deep processing
11. ----- is a sexual disorder in which a man achieves sexual arousal by dressing in women's clothing.
 A) Transgenderism B) Trans sexualism
 C) Transvestism D) Transversism
12. Which among the following list of psychological disorders does not belong to the group?
 A) ODD B) OCD C) Phobia D) GAD
13. The name given to the apparent causation and developmental history of an illness:
 A) Diagnosis B) Etiology C) Prognosis D) Treatment
14. The group of psychologists who principally proposed that the brain has the innate capacity for organizing perceptions:
 A) Gestalt psychologists B) Humanistic psychologists
 C) Cognitive psychologists D) Functionalistic psychologists
15. Almond shaped structure in the brain's temporal lobe that attaches emotional significance to memories.
 A) Hippocampus B) Cerebellum
 C) Hypothalamus D) Amygdala.
16. Two main principles of Vygotsky's work are MKO and ZPD. Here MKO stands for:
 A) More Knowledgeable Other B) More Knowledgeable Observer
 C) Method to Know Other D) None of the above
17. A temperament characterized by excessive ambition, aggression, competitiveness, drive, impatience, need for control, unrealistic sense of urgency:
 A) Gregariousness B) Type A
 C) Type B D) Machiavellianism
18. The type of attention theory supported by the cocktail party phenomenon:
 A) Capacity model B) Multiple resource model
 C) Early theory D) Late theory
19. According to Freud, the most basic and widely used defense mechanism is:
 A) Rationalization B) Repression
 C) Projection D) Displacement
20. The association formed when you are forming a cognitive map:
 A) S-O-R B) R-R C) S-R D) S-S

21. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a. Single subjects or research units that are measured repeatedly at regular intervals | 1. Counterbalanced design |
| b. Intervention administered and taken away several times | 2. Time series |
| c. Dependent variable measured in groups following and not following treatment | 3. Nonequivalent control group |
| d. Control the effects of nuisance variables | 4. Equivalent time-samples |

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

22. What is the rationale behind the contingency approach in organizational behaviour?

- A) Methods or behaviors which work effectively in one situation fail in another.
B) People are the central resource in any organization
C) Ratio of output to input is a measure of an organization's effectiveness
D) Organization is a united, purposeful system composed of interrelated parts.

23. The theory which says that intelligence is composed of 3 parts, componential, experiential, and practical was proposed by:

- A) Howard Gardner B) J P Guilford
C) Charles Spearman D) Robert J Sternberg

24. Choose the one in correct order:

- A) Need, drive, goal, incentive B) Drive, need, goal, incentive
C) Drive, need, incentive, goal D) Need, Drive, incentive, goal

25. Which among the following shows a retroactive interference?

- A) Study Psychology - Study Economics - Economics test
B) Study Economics - Study Psychology - Economics test
C) Study Psychology – Sleep - Psychology test
D) Study Psychology – Sleep - Economics test

26. ----- distinguishes fear and anxiety.

- A) source of danger B) the experiencing person
C) people around D) the expression

27. -----is a discipline approach to classroom management that involves high level of teacher control in the class.

- A) Reality model B) Decisive discipline
C) Assertive discipline D) Indecisive discipline

28. In psychoanalysis, a release or discharge of emotional energy following the recollection of a painful memory that has been repressed is called -----.

- A) Abreaction B) Cathexis C) Catharsis D) Transference

29. Assertion (A): Evaluation research is a form of applied research.
Reason (R): In this, the effectiveness of some programme or intervention is tested.
- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
30. Factor analysis is:
- I. A statistical technique
II. Analyses the difference between a large number of variables
III. Reduces the variables to a smaller number of underlying dimensions
IV. The underlying dimensions are called factors
- A) I, II, III, IV are correct B) I, III, IV only are correct
C) II, III, IV only are correct D) II and IV only are correct
31. A device to measure the affective or connotative meaning of words:
- A) Q-sort B) Semantic differential
C) Bipolar rating scale D) Response category
32. RIASEC is based on the theory developed by:
- A) Strong B) Herzberg
C) Holland D) McCrae & Costa
33. Which among the following errors in research is known as false positive?
- A) Type I B) Type II
C) Conformity bias D) Confirmation bias
34. Assertion (A): Normality and abnormality exist in a continuum
Reason (R) : It is an either-or proposition.
- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
35. Which among the following is known as happy or feel good hormone?
- A) Melatonin B) Oxytocin C) Adrenaline D) Dopamine
36. -----is a neurological disorder which denotes impairment of ability to recognize or identify familiar objects, entities or people.
- A) Aphasia B) Agnosia
C) Neurological soft signs D) Spatial neglect
37. The subject says 'Yes' when no sound is presented. This is a -----.
- A) Hit B) Correct rejection
C) False alarm D) Miss

38. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II
a. Kohlberg	1.	Cognitive development
b. Erikson	2.	Moral development
c. Freud	3.	Psychosocial development
d. Piaget	4.	Psychosexual development

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

39. Which among the following is **not** true about validity?

- A) The extent to which a test measures what it purports to measure
B) The extent to which specified inferences from the test's scores are justified or meaningful
C) Validity coefficient is got through correlation between scores on a test and a criterion
D) Validity can be applied only to psychometrics, not to a research procedure

40. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II
a. ACT	1.	Collins & Quillian
b. PDP	2.	Anderson
c. Network	3.	William James
d. Principle of Psychology	4.	Connectionism

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

41. Match List-I with List-II

List-I		List-II
a. Depersonalization	1.	Experience of the external world as unreal, strange
b. Derealization	2.	impoverishment of thought
c. Alogia	3.	inability to experience pleasure
d. Anhedonia	4.	feeling of emotional detachment from perception of self

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

42. "With increase in emotionality of stimuli, recognition may lead to anxiety and it is to be avoided as long as possible." This is an explanation of -----.

- A) Sensitization B) Perceptual defense
C) Sensory adaptation D) Subliminal perception

43. The theory which explains that illusions are claimed to result from inappropriate instructions to the eye muscles to move in a particular manner:

- A) Efferent readiness hypothesis
B) Eye movement theory
C) Apparent distance theory
D) Reference theory

56. A polygraph is a device that detects the actions of-----.
- A) Central Nervous System B) Autonomic Nervous System
C) Somatic Nervous System D) Endocrine system
57. -----is an enduring pattern of evaluative responses towards a person, object, or issue.
- A) Attitude B) Prejudice C) Stereotype D) Discrimination
58. ----- is a psychological state characterized by loss of the sense of individuality and submerging of personal identity and accountability in a group.
- A) Individuation B) Deindividuation
C) Bystander effect D) Diffusion of responsibility
59. -----is a technique of behaviour therapy involving repeatedly evoking a response that is physiologically incompatible with anxiety.
- A) Paradoxical intention B) Multimodal therapy
C) Reciprocal inhibition D) Flooding
60. There are 3 principal methods used to measure forgetting. Which among the following is **not**?
- A) Reconstruction B) Relearning
C) Recognition D) Recall
61. The defense mechanism working when an insecure young man joins a fraternity to boost his self-esteem:
- A) Rationalization B) Identification
C) Reaction formation D) Displacement
62. Maslow agreed with Rogers that people are driven towards fulfilment and personal growth. This drive according to him is-----.
- A) Innate B) Acquired
C) Both A & B D) Neither A nor B
63. “The objection to the inner state of an organism is not that they do not exist, but that they are not relevant”. Whose words are these?
- A) Ivan Pavlov B) E L Thorndike
C) Clark Hull D) B F Skinner
64. ----- is not a factor in reciprocal determinism.
- A) Hereditary makeup
B) Internal mental events
C) External environmental events
D) Overt behaviour
65. Bandura referred to the belief about one’s ability to perform behaviours that should lead to expected outcomes. He called it -----.
- A) Self-esteem B) Self-efficacy
C) Self-efficiency D) Self-concept

66. Perceptual illusions happen because of:
 A) our mental inefficiency
 B) problems with our sensory receptors
 C) the largely automatic perceptual processes
 D) all the above
67. In classical conditioning, the initial stimulus is -----.
 A) nonexistent B) not important
 C) fixed D) unknown
68. The term personology was introduced by:
 A) Murray B) Maslow C) Rogers D) May
69. According to Kohlberg, moral development occurs in 3 levels which comprises of -----stages.
 A) 4 B) 5 C) 6 D) 8
70. -----is the tendency to perceive a stationary point of light in a dark room as moving.
 A) Motion parallax B) Auto kinetic effect
 C) Stereoscopic motion D) Phi phenomenon
71. -----refers to a person's characteristic way of perceiving the world
 A) Perceptual organization B) Perceptual constancy
 C) Perceptual defense D) Perceptual style
72. The fundamental postulate of -----is that a person's processes are psychologically channelized by the ways in which he anticipates events.
 A) Analytical Psychology B) Individual Psychology
 C) Personal Construct theory D) Need theory
73. Sometimes we perform better when we are in a group than when we are alone. This effect is known as:
 A) Social facilitation B) Social loafing
 C) Group cohesiveness D) Bystander effect
74. Psychodynamic theories have been criticized for their
 I Poor testability
 II Overemphasis on external events
 III Inadequate base of empirical evidence
 IV Male centered views
 A) I, III and IV only are correct
 B) I, II and III only are correct
 C) Only IV is correct
 D) All are correct

75. When workers in a factory believe that their performance will be rewarded by something they value, they will work harder. This explanation relates to which motivation theory?
A) Equity theory B) Reinforcement theory
C) Expectancy theory D) Goal setting theory
76. Standard deviation of the values of the statistic observed in a large number of random samples from the population.
A) Average error B) Standard error
C) Deviation error D) Sampling error
77. Yerkes – Dodson law states that the relation between arousal and performance is:
A) A straight line B) A wave
C) A U curve D) An inverted U
78. -----is the Piagetian concept which refers to the tendency to focus attention on only one salient aspect of an object, situation, or problem at a time, to the exclusion of other potentially relevant aspects.
A) Centration B) Conservation
C) Egocentrism D) Decentration
79. Which among the following does **not** give a score in EPQ?
A) Extraversion B) Introversion
C) Neuroticism D) Psychoticism
80. Groups which set standards that individuals use as positive and negative models:
A) Comparative reference groups
B) Normative reference groups
C) Similar reference groups
D) Standard reference groups
81. The qualitative study of the interrelation between the members of a social group:
A) Sociomapping B) Sociometry
C) Sociology D) Epistemology
82. Personality test based on the theory of personality by Henry Murray:
A) MBTI B) MMPI C) NEO-PI D) EPPS
83. Which among the following is **not** a synonym of z score?
A) Standard score B) Stanine score
C) Sigma score D) Deviation score
84. The tendency for involvement in a group to cause the attitudes and opinions of the group members to be more extreme, in the direction of the predominant attitudes and opinions of the group is referred to as -----.
A) Group think B) Group shift
C) Group polarization D) Persuasion

85. The Job Descriptive Index is a scale used to measure five major factors associated with-----.
- A) Employee motivation B) Organizational culture
C) Organizational development D) Job satisfaction
86. ----- is a qualitative research method that deals with interpretation, especially of literary texts and scripts
- A) Ethnomethodology B) Hermeneutics
C) Protocol analysis D) Verstehen
87. A quasi-experimental research design, which consists of a sequence of baseline measurements, followed by a change in the independent variable, and then a sequence of post intervention measurements is called-----.
- A) Interrupted time series design
B) Nonequivalent groups design
C) One group pretest post test design
D) Equivalent groups design
88. -----level of significance has become conventional in Psychology.
- A) 1% B) 2% C) 5% D) 7%
89. Any prediction of behaviour based on purely statistical information and not subjective judgement.
- A) Objective prediction B) Actuarial prediction
C) Behavioural prediction D) Inferential prediction
90. -----is the term used for traits or temperaments in Buddhism
- A) Caritas B) Maitri C) Saddha D) Sila
91. Which among the following is **not** another name for Rogerian therapy?
- A) Client centered B) Person centered
C) Non directive D) Directive
92. Assertion (A): Randomization controls for the influence of extraneous variables and enables inferential statistics to be used.
Reason (R): Here, we cannot determine the significance of any effects that are then observed
- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
93. Improvement in learning or performance of a task as a result of training on a different but related task is called -----.
- A) Proactive interference B) Retroactive interference
C) Positive transfer D) Negative transfer

94. Match List I with List II:
- | List I | List II |
|-------------------|---|
| a. Autism | 1. Loss of language abilities, social skills, motor skills |
| b. Disintegrative | 2. Persistent violations of the rights of others, social norms, rules |
| c. Asperger's | 3. Severe impairment in social interaction with stereotyped patterns of behaviour |
| d. Conduct | 4. Pathological self-absorption and preoccupation with self |
- A) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 B) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1
 C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
95. Who among the following is **not** a Neo-Freudian?
 A) Karen Horney B) Erich Fromm
 C) Harry Stack Sullivan D) Alfred Adler
96. The law which states that smallest detectable difference for any intensity of a stimulus is a constant function of the intensity of the stimulus:
 A) Weber's law B) Fechner's law
 C) Steven's Power law D) Law of effect
97. A pathological fear of a personal physical defect or deformity:
 A) Monophobia B) Asthenophobia
 C) Dymorphophobia D) Algophobia
98. Which among the following is **not** a dissonance reducing behaviour?
 A) Changing one of the cognition
 B) Decreasing the perceived importance of dissonant cognition
 C) Changing the characteristics of the stimulus
 D) Adding further cognitions
99. Behaviour motivated by desire for food or drink is -----.
 A) Primary behaviour B) Appetitive behaviour
 C) Basic motivated behaviour D) Intrinsic behaviour
100. According to -----theory, the perception of objects proceeds by recognizing individual features and assembling them to form a coherent pattern.
 A) Feature detection B) Feature Comparison
 C) Feature contrast D) Feature list
101. Instability or fluctuation of emotions:
 A) Blunted affect B) Flat affect
 C) Labile affect D) Constricted affect
102. The generation of fabricated accounts of events, experience, or facts, either deliberately or without conscious intent, to compensate for memory loss:
 A) Reconstruction B) Confabulation
 C) Construction D) Fabrication

103. A personality disorder characterized by pervasive pattern of impulsivity, and personal unstable personal relationships, self-image and affect:
 A) Self-defeating personality disorder
 B) Avoidant personality disorder
 C) Dependent personality disorder
 D) Borderline personality disorder
104. A college student consulted a psychologist for fear of taking seminars. She was taught to relax to a hierarchy of anxiety provoking experiences. Which technique is used here?
 A) Aversive therapy B) Assertive therapy
 C) Systematic desensitization D) Contingency management
105. The set of all possible operations that can be performed in an attempt to reach a solution:
 A) Problem cycle B) Problem space
 C) Problem set D) Operations
106. Group of people sharing common experience or demographic trait:
 A) Team B) Sample C) Population D) Cohort
107. Learning of an association between two stimuli that are presented together or in close succession without reinforcement:
 A) Priming B) Sensory preconditioning
 C) Forward conditioning D) Backward conditioning
108. Creative problem solving usually by reformulating the problem or viewing it from a fresh angle:
 A) Divergent thinking B) Vertical thinking
 C) Convergent thinking D) Lateral thinking
109. The measure of the stability of a test based on correlation between scores of a group of respondents on two separate occasions:
 A) Correlation coefficient B) Equivalent form reliability
 C) Test retest reliability D) Split half reliability
110. The narrative substance of a dream as it is recalled by a dreamer:
 A) Dream work B) Latent content
 C) Manifest content D) Secondary revision
111. Which among the following is **not** a concept put forth by Piaget?
 A) Accommodation B) assimilation
 C) Scaffolding D) conservation
112. The process of constructing a Guttman scale is called-----.
 A) Scalogram analysis B) Guttman analysis
 C) Item analysis D) Guttman scaling

113. Which among the following tests is considered as more culture fair?
 A) Kaufman Adolescent and Adult Intelligence Test
 B) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
 C) Raven's progressive matrices
 D) Stanford Binet scales
114. Unusually vivid, richly detailed, and long lasting memory for the circumstances surrounding a dramatic event is called-----.
 A) Confabulation B) Flashbulb memory
 C) Iconic memory D) Eyewitness testimony
115. Which among the following is an objective test?
 A) MMPI B) TAT
 C) DAP D) Rorschach Test
116. A graphic representation of a causal world derived from a correlational study, showing the strengths of hypothesized causal effects of certain variables on certain other variables.
 A) Regression diagram B) Path diagram
 C) Structural Equation model D) Scatter diagram
117. Which among the following is **not** a stage in GAS?
 A) Arousal B) Alarm C) Resistance D) Exhaustion
118. A temporary form of anxiety related to a particular situation or condition that a person is currently in:
 A) Neurotic anxiety B) Performance anxiety
 C) Trait anxiety D) State anxiety
119. The famous experimental procedure to study obedience to authority.
 A) Hawthorne studies B) Asch experiment
 C) Milgram experiment D) Conditioning experiments
120. Match List I and List II
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Max Wertheimer | 1. Humanistic |
| b. George Miller | 2. Cognitive |
| c. Rollo May | 3. Gestalt |
| d. Edward C Tolman | 4. Behavioristic |
| A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 | B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 |
| C) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 | D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |
-