D 144459 (Pages : 15) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

This question paper has 100 questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

One mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. Who is known for proposing the theory of natural selection, which influenced the biological origins of psychology ?

   (a) Sigmund Freud. (b) Charles Darwin.

   (c) John Locke. (d) Wilhelm Wundt.

2. Which method of psychology involves detailed study of a single individual or group ?

   (a) Survey. (b) Experimental method.

   (c) Case study. (d) Correlational study.

3. The minimum intensity of a stimulus that can be detected is called :

   (a) Difference threshold. (b) Absolute threshold.

   (c) Subliminal perception. (d) Selective attention.

4. In Gestalt psychology, the tendency to perceive an object as separate from its background is called :

   (a) Perceptual set. (b) Figure-ground segregation

   (c) Feature analysis. (d) Top-down processing.

5. The biological process that follows a roughly 24-hour cycle is known as :

   (a) REM cycle. (b) Circadian rhythm.

   (c) Hypnosis. (d) Meditation.

6. Which stage of sleep is most associated with vivid dreaming ?

(a) Stage 1. (b) Stage 2.

(c) REM sleep. (d) Deep sleep.

7. In classical conditioning, the reappearance of a learned response after extinction is called :

(a) Generalization. (b) Discrimination.

(c) Spontaneous recovery. (d) Shaping.

8. The psychologist associated with operant conditioning is :

(a) Ivan Pavlov. (b) B. F. Skinner.

(c) Edward Tolman. (d) Albert Bandura.

9. The mental shortcut used to make quick judgments based on how easily examples come to mind is called :

(a) Algorithm. (b) Availability heuristic.

(c) Prototype. (d) Deductive reasoning.

10. Thinking that produces one correct solution to a problem is known as :

(a) Divergent thinking. (b) Creative thinking.

(c) Convergent thinking. (d) Inductive reasoning.

11. According to the Atkinson-Shiffrin model, the first stage of memory is :

(a) Long-term memory. (b) Working memory.

(c) Sensory memory. (d) Episodic memory.

12. The tendency to remember the first and last items in a list better than the middle items is called :

(a) Encoding specificity. (b) Serial position effect.

(c) Flashbulb memory. (d) Source monitoring.

13. Abraham Maslow is best known for :

(a) Drive theory. (b) Hierarchy of needs theory.

(c) Incentive theory. (d) Attribution theory.

14. Motivation that arises from internal satisfaction is called :

(a) Extrinsic motivation. (b) Biological motivation.

(c) Intrinsic motivation. (d) Power motivation.

15. The theory of emotion which states that physiological arousal occurs first and emotion follows is :

(a) Cannon-Bard theory. (b) James-Lange theory.

(c) Opponent process theory. (d) Lazarus theory.

16. The "fight or flight" response is mainly associated with :

(a) Parasympathetic nervous system.

(b) Central nervous system.

(c) Sympathetic nervous system.

(d) Somatic nervous system.

17. Which level of measurement includes categories without any order ?

(a) Ordinal scale. (b) Interval scale.

(c) Nominal scale. (d) Ratio scale.

18. Weber's law is mainly related to :

(a) Intelligence testing. (b) Difference threshold.

(c) Absolute threshold. (d) Personality assessment.

19. A test that measures the same trait consistently over time is said to have high :

(a) Validity. (b) Reliability.

(c) Norms. (d) Practicability.

20. Tests administered to many people at the same time are called :

(a) Individual tests. (b) Performance tests.

(c) Group tests. (d) Power tests.

21. Face validity refers to :

(a) Statistical accuracy of a test.

(b) Whether the test appears to measure what it claims.

(c) Stability of test scores over time.

(d) Standardization of test procedure.

22. A T-score is a type of :

(a) Variable. (b) Hypothesis.

(c) Norm. (d) Reliability co-efficient.

23. A variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called :

(a) Dependent variable. (b) Extraneous variable.

(c) Independent variable. (d) Control variable.

24. APA style is mainly used for :

(a) Conducting experiments. (b) Writing research reports.

(c) Measuring intelligence. (d) Calculating reliability.

25. Tachistoscope is commonly used in the experiment of :

(a) Memory. (b) Span of attention.

(c) Personality. (d) Intelligence.

26. Performance decreases in divided attention due to :

(a) Practice. (b) Interference.

(c) Motivation. (d) Reinforcement.

27. Total inability to see colours is called :

(a) Myopia. (b) Achromatopsia.

(c) Hypermetropia. (d) Astigmatism.

28. Retinal disparity is a :

(a) Monocular cue. (b) Binocular cue.

(c) Auditory cue. (d) Olfactory cue.

29. The perception of three-dimensional space is called :

(a) Illusion. (b) Sensation.

(c) Depth perception. (d) Memory.

30. The father of modern experimental psychology is :

(a) Sigmund Freud. (b) Wilhelm Wundt.

(c) B. F. Skinner. (d) Jean Piaget.

31. According to Spearman, intelligence consists of :

(a) Seven primary abilities.

(b) General factor and specific factors.

(c) Multiple intelligences.

(d) Emotional and social intelligence.

32. Gardner's theory of intelligence is known as :

(a) Two-factor theory.

(b) Triarchic theory.

(c) Multiple intelligence theory.

(d) Fluid intelligence theory.

33. The concept of Intelligence Quotient (IQ) was mainly developed by :

(a) Alfred Binet. (b) Lewis Terman.

(c) Francis Galton. (d) Spearman.

34. DAT stands for :

(a) Differential Aptitude Test. (b) Direct Achievement Test.

(c) Developmental Ability Test. (d) Diagnostic Aptitude Theory.

35. According to Freud, the part of personality that follows the pleasure principle is :

(a) Ego. (b) Superego.

(c) Id. (d) Conscious mind.

36. Cattell distinguished traits into :

(a) Introvert and extrovert. (b) Source and surface traits.

(c) Cardinal and central traits. (d) Basic and secondary traits.

37. TAT stands for :

(a) Thematic Apperception Test. (b) Trait Analysis Test

(c) Temperament Assessment Test. (d) Thinking Ability Test.

38. MMPI is mainly used for assessing :

(a) Intelligence. (b) Personality.

(c) Aptitude. (d) Achievement.

39. This illusion demonstrates an error in :

(a) Memory. (b) Motivation.

(c) Perception. (d) Emotion.

40. Immediate memory span is mainly related to :

(a) Long-term memory. (b) Short-term memory.

(c) Procedural memory. (d) Semantic memory.

41. The average immediate memory span for digits is about :

(a) 2 ± 1. (b) 7 ± 2.

(c) 15 ± 3. (d) 20 ± 5.

42. Alan Baddeley is associated with :

(a) Intelligence theory.
(b) Working memory model.
(c) Personality theory.
(d) Motivation theory.

43. ICD stands for :

(a) International Classification of Diseases.
(b) Internal Classification of Disorders.
(c) International Clinical Diagnosis.
(d) Indian Classification of Diseases.

44. Excessive and unrealistic worry about daily life is a feature of :

(a) Specific phobia.
(b) OCD.
(c) Generalized Anxiety Disorder.
(d) Conversion disorder.

45. A person with persistent fear of having a serious illness despite medical reassurance may have :

(a) DID.
(b) Hypochondriasis.
(c) Fugue state.
(d) Borderline personality disorder.

46. Loss of memory for important personal information due to psychological stress is called :

(a) Dissociative amnesia.
(b) Somatization disorder.
(c) Pain disorder.
(d) Delirium.

47. Feeling detached from oneself as if observing from outside is called :

(a) Derealization.
(b) Depersonalization.
(c) Delusion.
(d) Hallucination.

48. Extreme emotional instability and fear of abandonment are commonly seen in :

(a) Borderline Personality Disorder.

(b) Schizoid Personality Disorder.

(c) OCPD.

(d) Paranoid Personality Disorder.

49. A person repeatedly checks whether the door is locked despite knowing it is locked. This behaviour is best explained as :

(a) Obsession.

(b) Compulsion.

(c) Delusion.

(d) Phobia.

50. Social psychology studies :

(a) Individual behaviour.

(b) Social behaviour.

(c) Biology.

(d) Cognition.

51. Attribution refers to :

(a) Behaviour.

(b) Cause of behaviour.

(c) Learning.

(d) Emotion.

52. Conformity means :

(a) Independence.

(b) Following group.

(c) Leadership.

(d) Aggression.

53. Prenatal stages include :

(a) Germinal.

(b) Embryonic.

(c) Fetal.

(d) All.

54. Piaget proposed :

(a) Learning theory.

(b) Cognitive stages.

(c) Behaviourism.

(d) Psychoanalysis.

61. The biopsychosocial model emphasizes :

(a) Only biological factors.

(b) Interaction of biological, psychological, and social factors.

(c) Only environment.

(d) Only cognition.

62. Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome includes :

(a) Alarm, resistance, exhaustion. (b) Stress, coping, recovery.

(c) Fear, anger, sadness. (d) Anxiety stages.

63. Tend-and-befriend response is associated with :

(a) Male stress response. (b) Behavioural conditioning.

(c) Female stress response. (d) Cognitive stress.

64. Health Belief Model predicts behaviour based on :

(a) Reinforcement. (b) Learning curve.

(c) Conditioning. (d) Perceived threat and benefits.

65. Bilateral transfer refers to :

(a) Transfer of learning between limbs.

(b) Learning interference.

(c) Cognitive mapping.

(d) Reinforcement.

66. Habit interference occurs when :

(a) Learning improves.

(b) Previous learning disrupts new learning.

(c) Reinforcement increases.

(d) Memory improves.

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(d) Memory improves.

67. Level of aspiration is influenced by :

(a) Past success and failure. (b) Intelligence only.

(c) Reflexes. (d) Conditioning.

68. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia include :

(a) Flat affect. (b) Hallucinations.

(c) Avolition. (d) Alogia.

69. Negative symptoms include :

(a) Delusion. (b) Hallucination.

(c) Reduced emotional expression. (d) Disorganized speech.

70. Cyclothymic disorder is characterized by :

(a) Severe mania. (b) Anxiety.

(c) Psychosis. (d) Mild mood swings.

71. Substance dependence includes :

(a) Only use. (b) Tolerance and withdrawal.

(c) Motivation. (d) Cognition.

72. ADHD is characterized by :

(a) Inattention and hyperactivity. (b) Memory loss.

(c) Hallucination. (d) Mood swings.

73. Cognitive dissonance theory was proposed by :

(a) Skinner. (b) Leon Festinger.

(c) Bandura. (d) Freud.

74. Media violence increases aggression through :

(a) Catharsis. (b) Punishment.

(c) Reinforcement. (d) Social learning.

75. Situational determinants of aggression include :

(a) Temperature and crowding. (b) Personality.

(c) Intelligence. (d) Learning.

76. Bowlby's theory emphasizes :

(a) Conditioning. (b) Attachment.

(c) Intelligence. (d) Learning.

77. Secure attachment leads to :

(a) Anxiety. (b) Withdrawal.

(c) Aggression. (d) Emotional stability.

78. Empty nest syndrome refers to :

(a) Childhood stress.

(b) Parental distress after children leave home.

(c) Aging.

(d) Adolescence.

79. WHO defines life skills as :

(a) Academic skills.

(b) Cognitive ability.

(c) Adaptive and positive behaviour abilities.

(d) Intelligence.

80. Critical thinking includes :

(a) Blind acceptance. (b) Logical evaluation.

(c) Memory. (d) Reflex.

81. Coping skills help in :

(a) Learning. (b) Intelligence.

(c) Memory. (d) Managing stress.

82. Raven's Progressive Matrices measure :

(a) Personality. (b) Non-verbal intelligence.

(c) Memory. (d) Emotion.

83. EPQ measures :

(a) Intelligence. (b) Personality traits.

(c) Memory. (d) Motivation.

84. Attribution error refers to :

(a) Accurate judgment. (b) Memory error.

(c) Learning error. (d) Bias in explaining behaviour.

85. Social facilitation improves performance in :

(a) None. (b) Complex tasks.

(c) All tasks. (d) Simple tasks.

86. Social loafing occurs due to :

(a) Diffusion of responsibility. (b) Increased responsibility.

(c) Motivation. (d) Reinforcement .

87. Cognitive behavioural approach focuses on :

(a) Behaviour only. (b) Thoughts and behaviour.

(c) Emotion only. (d) Biology.

88. Construct validity evaluates :

(a) Appearance. (b) Criterion.

(c) Theoretical construct. (d) Norms.

89. Criterion validity includes :

(a) Face validity. (b) Predictive validity.

(c) Content validity. (d) Reliability.

90. The tendency to perceive others as having similar beliefs as oneself is called :

(a) Projection.
(b) False consensus effect.
(c) Attribution bias.
(d) Self-serving bias.

91. The part of memory responsible for temporarily holding and manipulating information is :

(a) Sensory memory.
(b) Long-term memory.
(c) Working memory.
(d) Procedural memory.

92. The tendency to overestimate situational influences on others' behaviour is known as :

(a) Actor-observer bias.
(b) Fundamental attribution error.
(c) Halo effect.
(d) Self-perception bias.

93. Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with pleasure and reward ?

(a) Serotonin.
(b) Dopamine.
(c) Acctylcholinc.
(d) GABA.

94. In counselling, immediacy refers to :

(a) Giving quick solutions.
(b) Focusing on the present interaction between counsellor and client.
(c) Ending sessions early.
(d) Asking direct questions.

95. The tendency to judge others based on first impressions is called :

(a) Projection.
(b) Halo effect.
(c) Discrimination.
(d) Conditioning.

96. Which type of learning occurs without reinforcement and is not immediately demonstrated ?

(a) Classical learning.
(b) Operant learning.
(c) Latent learning.
(d) Observational learning.

97. The concept of "zone of proximal development" was proposed by :

(a) Lev Vygotsky. (b) B. F. Skinner.

(c) Sigmund Freud. (d) Carl Rogers.

98. Which defence mechanism involves attributing one's own unacceptable thoughts to others ?

(a) Rationalization. (b) Projection.

(c) Displacement. (d) Regression.

99. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for maintaining balance and coordination ?

(a) Cerebrum. (b) Medulla.

(c) Cerebellum. (d) Hypothalamus.

100. Groupthink is best described as :

(a) Independent decision-making.

(b) Critical evaluation of ideas.

(c) Pressure to conform leading to poor decisions.

(d) Conflict resolution strategy.

(100 × 4 = 400 marks)

C 41688 (Pages : 16) Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G./INTEGRATED P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

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This question paper has 100 *questions.*
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1. ———— is a wrong or false perception of an existing sensation.

   (a) Illusion. (b) Delusion.

   (c) Hallucination. (d) Intuition.

2. ———— are psychoactive drugs that increase central nervous system activity.

   (a) Depressants. (b) Stimulants.

   (c) Hallucinogens. (d) Empathogens.

3. ———— is the registration of sensory input without conscious awareness.

   (a) Extrasensory perception. (b) Subliminal perception.

   (c) Clairvoyance. (d) Telepathy.

4. ———— introduced the concept of mind-body dualism.

   (a) Aristotle. (b) Socrates.

   (c) Darwin. (D) Rene Descartes,

5. 'The process through which one seeks to determine the cause behind others' behaviour is ————.

   (a) Attribution. (b) Consensus.

   (c) Distinctiveness. (d) Consistency.

6. Unconditional positive regard is a fundamental requirement for ————.

   (a) Psychoanalysis. (b) Gestalt therapy.

   (c) Cognitive behaviour therapy. (d) Client centred therapy.

7. Speedy shift of thought, repeating what the other person says and creating new words, represents a breakdown of the thought process. This is the characteristic of ———.

(a) Neuroses.

(b) Psychoses.

(c) Mental retardation.

(d) Psychopathic personality disorder.

8. A fixed interval schedule is one that is based on a ———.

(a) Varying number of responses. (b) Varying period of time.

(c) Set number of responses. (d) Set period of time.

9. Rajani just found a gold bracelet inside a movie theatre. Which part of her personality would urge her to deposit it at the manager's office ?

(a) Id. (b) Ego.

(c) Superego. (d) Libido.

10. Collective unconscious consists of ——— that are not individually acquired but are inherited.

(a) Traits. (b) Archetypes.

(c) Conflicts. (d) Dreams.

11. ——— is the term used to describe the level of stress that is good for a person as it enhances performance

(a) Distress. (b) Eustress.

(c) Social Stress. (d) Strain.

12. As per the General Adaptation Syndrome, the individual is ready for fight or flight in the ——— stage.

(a) Resistance. (b) Burnout.

(c) Alarm reaction. (d) Exhaustion.

13. The interval between the highest and the lowest score is popularly known as :

(a) Range. (b) Quartile deviation.

(c) Mean deviation. (d) Standard deviation.

14. Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is in fact true results in :

(a) Correct rejection. (b) Type I error.

(c) Type II error. (d) Variance.

15. Which form of therapy places emphasis on the assumption that maladaptive thoughts are the basis of many psychological disorders.

(a) Rationale motive therapy. (b) Psychoanalysis.

(c) Client centred therapy. (d) Behaviour therapy.

16. The method of 'paired comparison' was introduced by :

(a) Watson. (b) Galton.

(c) Thurstone. (d) Weber.

17. Multivariate analysis is used in the case of :

(a) More than two DV's. (b) More than two IV's.

(c) One IV and one DV. (d) More than two DV's and IV's.

18. Co-efficient of correlation ranges from :

(a) – 1 to + 1. (b) 0 to + 1.

(c) – 1 to 0. (d) 1 to 2.

19. Which of the following is the highest level of significance ?

(a) 0.01. (b) 0.05.

(c) 0.1. (d) 0.5.

20. The most stable measure of central tendency is

(a) Arithmetic Mean. (b) Median.

(c) Mode. (d) Standard deviation.

21. The brain structure that plays an important role in feelings of hunger is :

(a) Hippocampus.
(b) Hypothalamus.
(c) Parietal lobe.
(d) Thalamus.

22. Psychologists in the area of _____ focus on man machine interaction, physical fatigue and strain and workplace design.

(a) Training in development.
(b) Industrial psychology.
(c) Developmental Psychology.
(d) Ergonomics.

23. The lobe mostly concerned in keeping us physically oriented in our environment is :

(a) Frontal.
(b) Parietal.
(c) Dorsal.
(d) Temporal.

24. An inhibitory neurotransmitter :

(a) Dopamine.
(b) Serotonine.
(c) Norepinephrine.
(d) Thyroxin.

25. Color has three visible aspects - Hue, Brightness and :

(a) Intensity.
(b) Frequency.
(c) Saturation.
(d) Dullness.

26. The matic Apperception test is based upon the defense mechanism of :

(a) Projection.
(b) Sublimation.
(c) Reaction Formation.
(d) Repression.

27. Hope, happiness, optimism and flow takes together as :

(a) Cognitive psychology.
(b) Positive psychology.
(c) Humanistic psychology.
(d) Evolutionary psychology.

28. The match between individual and organizational expectations is called :

(a) Person - job - fit. (b) Psychological contract.

(c) Person organization fit d) Performance management

29. The Yerkes-Dodson law predicts that most people would perform an easy task best if they are at a :

(a) High level of arousal. (b) Low level of arousal.

(c) Optimal level of arousal . (d) State of homeostasis.

30. Fritz Perlz is associated with :

(a) Gestalt therapy. (b) Reality therapy.

(c) REBT. (d) CBT

31. Logo therapy is introduced by :

(a) Victor Frankl. (b) Wilhem James.

(c) William Glasser. (d) Joseph Wolpe.

32. Fluid intelligence is coined by :

(a) Cattel. (b) Sternberg.

(c) Guilford. (d) Thurstone.

33. According to Karen Horney the origin of maladjustment can be traced to ———.

(a) The inferiority feelings of childhood.

(b) Basic anxiety resulting from disturbed interpersonal relations.

(c) Overindulgence of the child at early stages of development.

(d) Failure to deal with intrapsychic conflicts.

34. As a system moves towards greater authoritarian structure, it exerts greater control over ——— communication.

(a) Vertical. (b) Lateral.

(c) Horizontal. (d) All channel.

35. Research that proceeds in a cyclical, iterative or back and forth pattern and is often used in qualitative research is :

(a) Counterbalancing.
(b) Integrity.
(c) Non-linear research path.
(d) Linear research path.

36. Superfactors in Eysenck's theory is also called ———.

(a) Personal disposition.
(b) Source traits.
(c) Types.
(d) Traits.

37. Where are the parotid glands located ?

(a) Below the stomach.
(b) Behind and above the pancreas.
(c) Below and in front of the ear canal.
(d) Underneath the armpits.

38. Which of the following statements are false ?

(a) Pituitary Gland is found at the base of the brain.
(b) Ad enal glands are found on top of the kidneys.
(c) Lymph nodes are found only near the neck and armpits.
(d) Thyroid glands are ductless glands.

39. The primary function of the cerebrospinal fluid is to :

(a) Protect the brain.
(b) Provide nutrients to the surrounding tissues.
(c) Remove waste products.
(d) All of the above.

40. The lungs are protected by :

(a) Sternum.
(b) Rib cage.
(c) Backbone.
(d) All of the above.

41. Which of the following is the structural and functional unit of the human nervous system ?

(a) Brain. (b) Axon.

(c) Dendron. (d) Neuron.

42. What does corpus callosum connects in human brain ?

(a) Two optic lobes. (b) Bone and muscle.

(c) Two cerebral hemisphere. (d) Two lobes of pituitary gland.

43. Action research is associated with the German American Psychologist ———.

(a) Kurt Koffka. (b) Max Wertheimer.

(c) Wolfgang Kohler. (d) Kurt Lewin.

44. A hypothesis is defined as :

(a) A testable prediction derived from a theory.

(b) An explanation of a phenomenon.

(c) The independent variable.

(d) The dependant variable.

45. Select the research method of Freud :

(a) Case study method. (b) Naturalistic observation.

(c) Survey research. (d) Correlational method.

46. Define Stereotypes :

(a) Special types of schemas that are part of people's shared cultural background.

(b) Equivalent to prejudice.

(c) Widely held beliefs that people have certain characteristics because of their membership in a particular group.

(d) Both (a) and (b).

47. In developmental psychology, the term nature mention to ——— part that control development.

(a) Physical.
(b) Environmental.
(c) Biological.
(d) All of these.

48. Select the factor which is the most important biological element to the organized physical growth of the body including of nervous system, in the study of development :

(a) Maturation.
(b) Hormones.
(c) Environment.
(d) Growth factors.

49. A biologically determined period in the life of some animals during which the definite shape of learning can take place most easily is known as :

(a) Critical period.
(b) Milestone.
(c) Stage.
(d) Landmark.

50. Damage to which area of the brain leads to a decrease in physically aggressive behavior and social rank ?

(A) Lateral hypothalamus.
(B) Hippocampus.
(C) Amygdala.
(D) Basal ganglia.

51. The Flynn effect is the phenomenon of :

(A) The gradual increase in IQ scores over the last century.
(B) Higher IQ scores among children who were breast-fed.
(C) Higher IQ scores among people with higher levels of education.
(D) A stronger correlation between the IQ scores of monozygotic twins than between those dizygotic twins.

52. According to current conceptions, working memory is characterized by :

(A) Stress on episodic rather than semantic memory.
(B) Its unitary nature.
(C) Maintenance of information in current use.
(D) Greater importance for procedural than for declarative memory.

53. Damage to the lateral hypothalamus of rats is known to produce deficits in regulation of ————.

(A) Respiration. (B) Pupillary reflexes.

(C) Sleep. (D) Eating and drinking.

54. An unusual state called "waxy flexibility" is sometimes observed in ———— schizophrenia.

(A) Borderline. (B) Disorganized.

(C) Catatonic. (D) Paranoid.

55. Irrational and very specific fears that persist even when there is no real danger to a person are called ————.

(A) Anxieties. (B) Dissociation's.

(C) Phobias. (D) Obsessions.

56. False beliefs that are held even when the facts contradict them are called :

(A) Fantasies. (B) Hallucinations.

(C) Illusions. (D) Delusions.

57. What is always found in cases of OCD (obsessive-compulsive disorder) ?

(A) Excessive concern with cleanliness.

(B) Phobias

(C) Forbidden wishes.

(D) Irrational impulses.

58. The concept of "Tabula Rasa" was introduced by :

(a) John Locke. (b) Hippocratcs.

(c) Aristotle. (d) Freud.

59. ———— is known as the father of Psychophysics.

(a) St. Augustine. (b) Fetchner.

(c) Hull. (d) Plato.

60. The school of Behaviourism was introduced by ———.

(a) George Berkeley. (b) Francis Galton.

(c) J. B. Watson. (d) Hobbes.

61. Functionalism was introduced by :

(a) Galen. (b) Immanuel Kant.

(c) Weber. (d) William James.

62. The interval between the highest and the lowest score is popularly known as :

(a) Range. (b) Quartile deviation.

(c) Mean deviation. (d) Standard deviation..

63. The transformation of energy into electrical impulses is ———.

(A) Neural processing. (B) Transduction.

(C) Sensation. (D) A difference threshold.

64. Our belief that social influence changes one's public behaviour,but not their private beliefs is known as :

(a) Autokinetic phenomenon. (b) Normative Social Influence.

(c) Cognitive Dissonance. (d) Introspection.

65. Group counseling was developed by :

(A) Carl Rogers. (B) Alfred Adler.

(C) Albert Bandura. (D) Jacob Moreno.

66. Memories centered on a specific, important, or surprising event that arc so vivid it is as if the represented a snapshot of the event is known as :

(A) Schemas.

(B) Flashbulb memories.

(C) Autobiographical memories.

(D) Explicit memory.

67. Feeling of apprehension caused by the anticipation of danger is :

(A) Depression. (B) Stress.

(C) Anxiety. (D) Fear.

68. A perception without an external stimuli :

(A) Delusion. (B) Hallucination.

(C) Illusion. (D) Cognition.

69. A genetically caused condition that results in Mental Retardation.

(A) ADHD. (B) PTSD.

(C) Down syndrome. (D) OCD.

70. In Piaget's theory, the final stage of cognitive development, during which individuals may acquire the capacity for deductive or propositional reasoning.

(A) Pre operational stage. (B) Formal operations.

(C) Sensory operations. (D) Concrete operations

71. The existence of seventh primary emotion suggested by some theorists is :

(a) Outrage. (b) Gratitude.

(c) Contempt. (d) Frustration.

72. CBT was developed by :

(A) Aron T. Beck. (B) Albert Ellis.

(C) Baddeley. (D) Weishar.

73. Who is not a Humanistic theorist :

(A) Carl Roger. (B) Abraham maslow.

(C) B. F. Skinner. (D) Rollo May.

74. In DSM V Mental retardation is known as ———.

(A) Specific Learning Disorder. (B) Mental Disability.

(C) Intellectual disability. (D) Learning Disability.

75. Tendency to evaluate events by thinking about alternatives to them is :

(A) Magical thinking. (B) Ingratiation.

(C) Counter factual thinking. (D) Priming.

76. "Feminine Psychology" is the book written by :

(A) Sigmund Freud. (B) Karen Homey.

(C) Alfred Adler. (D) Carl Jung

77. The variable which is manipulated by the experimenter :

(A) Extraneous variable. (B) Dependent variable.

(C) Independent variable. (D) Intervening variable

78. Heavy drinking over a period of years can cause a pattern of symptoms known as :

(A) Downs Syndrome. (B) Korsakoff Syndrome.

(C) Alzheimer's Disease. (D) Amnesia.

79. Threadlike structures contains genetic material, found in nearly every cell of the body :

(A) Genes. (B) Cell.

(C) DNA. (D) Chromosomes.

80. The "Peakedness" or flatness of a frequency distribution is called :

(A) Kurtosis. (B) Probability.

(C) Variability. (D) Skewness.

81. Attitudes are expressed in ————.

(A) Belief component. (B) Emotional component.

(C) Action component. (D) All of the above.

82. An assessment is ———— if it consistently achieves the same results with the same students.

(A) Valid. (B) Invalid.

(C) Unreliable. (D) Reliable.

83. Which one of the theories of intelligence advocates the presence of general intelligence 'g' and specific intelligence '*s*' ?

(A) Two factor theory. (B) Theory of Intellect.

(C) Anarchich theory, (D) Heirachical theory

84. A speech disturbance resulting from brain damage:

(A) Alexia. (B) Agraphia.

(C) Aphasia. (D) Acalculia.

85. ———— Scale is the least powerful level of measurement.

(A) Interval scale. (B) Ordinal scale.

(C) Nominal scale. (D) Ratio scale.

86. The concept of 'Learned Helplessness' proposed by :

(A) Martin Seligman. (B) Ivan Pavlov.

(C) E.L. Thorndike. (D) Albert Bandura.

87. Learning based on the consequences of responding is known as :

(A) Spaced Learning. (B) Classical conditioning.

(C) Massed Learning. (D) Operant conditioning.

88. Hermann Ebbinghaus was the first person to conduct scientific studies in ———.

(A) Family Counselling. (B) Working memory.

(C) Forgetting. (D) Child counselling.

89. Reducing fear or anxiety by repeatedly exposing a person to emotional stimuli while the person is deeply relaxed is known as :

(A) Free association. (B) Flooding.

(C) Desensitization. (D) Meditation.

90. The sequence of stages of oral reasoning identified by Kohlberg are :

(a) Pre-conventional, conventional, post-conventional.

(b) Pre-conceptual, conceptual, post-conceptual.

(c) Pre-operational, operational, post-opcrational.

(d) Pre-conformist, confirms, post-confirmist.

91. Which level of measurement possesses an absolute zero point ?

(a) Interval. (b) Ratio.

(c) Nominal. (d) Ordinal.

92. A teacher might assume that a well-behaved student is also bright and motivated before the have objectively evaluated the student's capacity in these areas. Identify the phenomenon.

(a) Middle Category Bias. (b) Social Desirability.

(c) Halo effect. (d) Extreme Response Bias.

93. Which of the following control breathing rate in humans ?

(a) Cerebellum. (b) Hypothalamus.

(c) Thalamus. (d) Medulla oblongata.

94. A change in behaviour or belief as a result of real or imagined group pressure is :

(a) Compliance. (b) Conformity.

(c) Acceptance. (d) Reactance.

95. In Jensen's model, Level II represents ———.

(a) Emotional competence. (b) Social compctence.

(c) Cognitive competence. (d) Associative learning

96. Giftedness from the teachers' point of view depends on a combination of :

(a) High ability, high eativity, high commitment.

(b) High ability, high creativity, high cooperation.

(c) High ability, high commitment, high talent.

(d) High ability, high creativity, high dependence.

97. The school counsellor told Sania that people are happiest and perform their best when their personal traits and characteristics match their occupation. To assess this, she has to go through a psychological test. Her counsellor is most likely to use the ——— test.

(a) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

(b) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire.

(c) Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire.

(d) Draw a person test.

98. ——— are enduring beliefs about an ideal mode of behavior.

(a) Preferences. (b) Interest.

(c) Attitudes. (d) Values.

99. Thushara works at night in a call center, travels amidst heavy traffic to reach her work place and sleeps during the daytime. This is challenging and is a/an ———.

(a) Hassle.
(b) Traumatic event.
(c) Life event.
(d) Environmental stress .

100. Dilip experiences mood swings, and erratic feelings due to the stress he is facing. This refers to the ——— effect of stress.

(a) Physiological.
(b) Behavioral.
(c) Cognitive.
(d) Emotional.