

Question Booklet No. : .....

# ENTRANCE TEST-2025

## SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES PSYCHOLOGY

Total Questions : 60

Question Booklet Series

**A**

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Entrance Test Roll No. :

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### Important Instructions for Candidates :

1. Candidates shall compulsorily use only **blue/ black ball point pen**. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
2. Compulsorily write your **entrance test roll number** in the space provided at the top of this page of the question booklet.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on OMR Answer Sheet including **Question Booklet Number** and **Question Booklet Series**.
4. OMR Answer Sheet has an original copy and a candidate's copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the original copy, candidate should ensure that the **two copies are aligned properly** so that the entries made in the original copy against each item are exactly copied in the candidate's copy.
5. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
6. **Choose only one correct/most appropriate response** for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. Incompletely darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
7. **Do not darken more than one circle of option for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.**
8. **There will be negative marking for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to deduction of 0.25 marks per wrong answer from the score.**
9. Only those candidates who obtain positive score in Entrance Test shall be eligible for admission.
10. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet as this may lead to errors while scanning.
11. OMR answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated, as in such case it will not be properly evaluated by the scanning machine.
12. Use of Electronic gadgets like calculator, mobile, smart watch, blue tooth etc. is strictly prohibited.
13. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
14. Ensure that the OMR Sheet is signed by the Examinee as well as by the invigilator.
15. At the end of the examination, fold the OMR Sheet along the crease on the top and tear off the top strip to separate the Original OMR Sheet from the Duplicate Copy.
16. Compulsorily hand over the **Original OMR Answer Sheet** to the invigilator.
17. Candidate's can retain duplicate copy of the OMR, Question Booklet and Admit Card.
18. If any of the information in the Response Sheet/Question Paper has been found missing or not mentioned as stated above, the candidate is solely responsible for that lapse.
19. Any deficiency on the OMR shall be the responsibility of the candidate himself/herself.

1. The cognitive revolution in psychology shifted focus towards the study of which of the following?
  - (A) Internal mental processes such as memory, thinking, and perception
  - (B) Observable behaviours and their response to stimuli
  - (C) The role of reinforcement in shaping mental processes
  - (D) The impact of environmental factors on cognitive functions
2. Why is short-term memory often described as the 'WORKBENCH OF CONSCIOUSNESS'?
  - (A) Because it stores memories permanently for later use
  - (B) Because it processes sensory input unconsciously
  - (C) Because it temporarily holds and manipulates information we are actively using
  - (D) Because it organizes motor movements without conscious effort
3. In Kelley's attribution theory, what does it mean if a person behaves consistently over time but differently in different situations?
  - (A) The behaviour is likely influenced by external factors
  - (B) The behaviour is due to the person's internal traits
  - (C) The behaviour is due to the situation's unique demands
  - (D) The behaviour is random and has no pattern
4. According to DRIVE THEORY, what primarily motivates behaviour?
  - (A) The desire to fulfil cognitive expectations and goals
  - (B) The reduction of internal states of discomfort caused by unmet biological needs
  - (C) The pursuit of external rewards and punishments
  - (D) The influence of social learning and observational modelling
5. What happens during dark adaptation in human vision?
  - (A) The eyes become less sensitive to light
  - (B) The eyes quickly adjust to bright light
  - (C) The eyes slowly become more sensitive in a dark place
  - (D) The shape of the eye changes to see in the dark
6. In terms of social dilemmas, Cooperation is often difficult to achieve because:
  - (A) People prefer to work alone than with others
  - (B) Some individuals prioritise their personal gain over collective success
  - (C) Cooperation requires too much time and effort
  - (D) Individuals find it challenging to trust others
7. Which of the following best describes the evolution of psychology as a scientific discipline?
  - (A) Psychology has always focused exclusively on introspection and philosophical reasoning
  - (B) Psychology began as a branch of biology but later merged entirely with sociology
  - (C) Psychology evolved from philosophical roots into a science based on systematic observation and experimentation
  - (D) Psychology originated solely from the study of mental illness in clinical settings
8. The myelin sheath plays a key role in:
  - (A) Slowing down the transmission of nerve signals to ensure more control
  - (B) Insulating nerve fibres to speed up the transmission of electrical impulses
  - (C) Preventing the release of neurotransmitters from synapses
  - (D) Increasing the number of nerve cells in the brain

9. Sam, a 35-year-old man, is struggling with memory loss. From a humanistic perspective, which of the following concerns would be most important when considering how this memory loss affects him?

- (A) How his memory loss will impact his ability to perform cognitive tasks
- (B) How the memory loss affects his sense of self and self-esteem
- (C) How the memory loss will alter his brain chemistry and neural functioning
- (D) How others will perceive his memory loss and treat him because of it

10. In a group with high cohesiveness, members are most likely to:

- (A) Display high morale but focus on individual achievements
- (B) Feel connected and willing to perform tasks together occasionally
- (C) Struggle with low morale and lack cooperation.
- (D) None of the above

11. Which theoretical perspective best explains the phenomenon of attitude formation?

- (A) Operant conditioning principles
- (B) Classical conditioning principles
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

12. Sarah is conducting a psychological experiment to understand how people react to stress. To ensure her results are reliable and can be verified by others, which of the following methods should she primarily use?

- (A) Relying on personal observations and intuition about stress reactions
- (B) Using experiments and observations that can be repeated and verified by other researchers
- (C) Developing theories based on her own experiences and assumptions about stress
- (D) Measuring stress responses only through subjective reports and interviews

13. The process through which physical properties of the stimuli are converted into neural signals and transmitted to the brain is known as:

- (A) Perception
- (B) Sensory adaptation
- (C) Transduction
- (D) Neuroplasticity

14. Hemispheric specialization can also be referred to as:

- (A) Lateralisation of brain function
- (B) Neuroplasticity
- (C) Brain asymmetry
- (D) Cognitive processing

15. Which of the following is a key feature of a control-group design in experiments?

- (A) The groups are randomly assigned without considering any factors
- (B) The control group is given the same treatment as the experimental group
- (C) The groups should only differ in terms of the independent variable
- (D) The experimental group should be larger than the control group

16. Perceiving oneself as ugly or even “monstrous” in appearance is a strong characteristic feature of:

- (A) Mood Disorder
- (B) Body Image Disorder
- (C) Somatic-Body Disorder
- (D) Body Dysmorphic Disorder

17. Which of the following best reflects the idea that intelligence is composed of many factors?

- (A) General mental ability theory
- (B) Unified Theory of Intelligence
- (C) Guilford's model of intellect theory
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

18. DSM-5 formally introduced the concept of:

- (A) Cultural Concepts of Distress
- (B) Culture-bound syndromes
- (C) Cultural Influences
- (D) None of the above

19. To be diagnosed with bipolar II disorder, a person must have experienced:

- (A) At least one major depressive episode and at least one episode of hypomania (and no lifetime episode of mania)
- (B) One seasonal depressive episode and at least one episode of hypomania
- (C) At least one major depressive episode and at least one episode of mania
- (D) None of the above

20. Which of the following psychological assessments is most commonly employed to evaluate personality traits in both clinical and occupational environments?

- (A) Performance based tests
- (B) Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory (MMPI)
- (C) Beck depression inventory (BDI)
- (D) Specific personality inventory (SPI)

21. Which of the following options is aptly written?

- (A) DSM-V, 2018
- (B) DSM-V, 2009
- (C) DSM-5, 2016
- (D) DSM-5, 2013

22. The correct analogy of the pattern Moralistic-Realistic-Selfish is:

- (A) Ego-Ego Anxiety-Ego Ideal
- (B) Super Ego-Ego-Id
- (C) Id-Ego-Super Ego
- (D) Super Ego-Ego-Ego Ideal

23. Which of the following is a key difference between parametric and non-parametric statistical tests?

- (A) Parametric tests do not require the data to be normally distributed, whereas non-parametric tests require normality
- (B) Non-parametric tests are more commonly used when the sample size is large and the data is normally distributed
- (C) Parametric tests make assumptions about the population distribution, while non-parametric tests do not make such assumptions
- (D) Parametric tests are more powerful than non parametric tests when the data meets the assumptions of normality

24. Attributing personal meaning to unrelated events, such as believing that casual conversations or media content are directed specifically at oneself, reflects:

- (A) Thought insertion
- (B) Delusional mood
- (C) Ideas of reference
- (D) Magical thinking

25. The notion that distorted ways of understanding oneself and the world can contribute to pathological symptoms reflects a focus on:

- (A) Emotional catharsis
- (B) Environmental conditioning approach
- (C) Cognitive approach
- (D) Behavioural reinforcement

26. The sleep stage where muscles of the body go limp and is greatly the period of dreams is known as:

- (A) NREM sleep
- (B) REM sleep
- (C) Deep sleep
- (D) Light sleep

27. Which scaling technique is designed to measure attitudes, opinions, or perceptions by presenting a statement and asking respondents to indicate their level of agreement on a multi-point scale?

- (A) Thurstone scale
- (B) Guttman scale
- (C) Likert scale
- (D) Visual analogue scale

28. Which type of psychological test is especially useful when minimising the role of language in assessing abilities such as object manipulation, pattern recognition, and visual-spatial reasoning?

- (A) Verbal tests
- (B) Projective tests
- (C) Performance-based tests
- (D) Language comprehension inventories

29. A key feature of a specific phobia includes:

- A mild and occasional discomfort triggered by unfamiliar social settings
- Persistent fear triggered inconsistently by vague thoughts or dreams
- Marked fear that is proportionate to the threat triggered by the specific objects or situations
- Marked and disproportionate fear consistently triggered by specific objects or situations

30. A behaviour may be considered indicative of a psychological disorder if it involves:

- Unusual interests, occasional sadness, and forgetfulness
- Personal distress, limited social activity, and impulsiveness
- Personal distress, impairment in functioning, and departure from societal expectations
- Mood swings, high intelligence, and preference for solitude

31. According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, which of the following is considered a hygiene factor?

- Recognition for achievement
- Opportunities for growth
- Company policies and supervision
- Challenging work

32. In Norman Triplett's experiment on social facilitation, what was the primary finding?

- People perform better on tasks when they are observed by others
- People perform worse on tasks when they are observed by others
- The presence of others does not influence an individual's performance
- People perform better when they are alone, rather than when observed by others

33. A patient's chronic illness is mainly treated with medication while putting the factors like counselling and family support to address emotional stress and improve social connections in the passive background. This approach aligns with which model of health?

- Biomedical Model
- Biopsychosocial Model
- Social Determinants Model
- Environmental Health Model

34. What is a central focus of existential therapy?

- Correcting cognitive distortions
- Exploring freedom, choice, and responsibility
- Reinforcing conditioned behaviours
- Identifying unconscious drives of responsibility

35. Which of the following stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development is characterised by children beginning to engage in symbolic play and understand the concept of conservation?

- Sensorimotor stage
- Preoperational stage
- Concrete operational stage
- Formal operational stage

36. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, the key challenge during adolescence is:

- Trust vs. Mistrust
- Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
- Identity vs. Role Confusion
- Integrity vs. Despair

37. Which of the following best describes the concept of hope in positive psychology?

- The belief that good things will happen without effort
- The ability to envision future goals and the pathways to achieve them
- The expectation that challenges will always be avoided
- The feeling of being content with the present moment

38. What does organisational change typically involve?

- Keeping internal processes in conventional mode to maintain consistency
- Changing the material of social fabric
- Modifying structure, strategies, or culture to adapt to new conditions
- Changing external environment for stability

39. Which of the following psychologists described humans as, "BAD WEATHER ANIMALS"?

- Carl Jung
- Sigmund Freud
- B. F. Skinner
- Martin Seligman

40. Which of the following is an essential initial step in community programme development?

- Evaluating previous programme outcomes
- Identifying community needs and priorities
- Applying for government funding
- Creating promotional materials

41. Which of the following best describes an authoritarian leader?

- Focuses on collaboration and teamwork
- Makes decisions independently and expects compliance
- Enforces communication and feedback
- Promotes flexibility and adaptability in leadership style

42. Which of the following played an initial key role in shaping the foundations of organisational psychology?

- Time and motion studies by Frank and Lillian Gilbreth
- The development of the Army Alpha and Beta tests during World War I
- The Hawthorne studies conducted at Western Electric
- Early experiments in workplace lighting by Elton Mayo's team

43. Which of the following is a key component of well-being in positive psychology?

- Economic relationships
- Social media popularity
- Psychic energy
- Positive relationships

44. Which of the following behaviours best represents an example of health-enhancing behaviours according to the biopsychosocial model?

- Regular physical activity that improves biological health, influenced solely by individual motivation.
- Balanced diet that supports biological health and is influenced by both individual choices and social factors
- Smoking cessation that only impacts psychological health without any social or biological effects
- Lack of sleep as it is not linked to biological, psychological, or social factors

45. During the termination phase of counselling, the counsellor should focus on:

- Summarising progress and reinforcing coping strategies
- Extending the session duration for unresolved issues
- Introducing new techniques for continued therapy
- Reassessing initial goals for future intervention

46. Gustav Fechner's work demonstrated that:

- Mental events, such as thoughts, could be measured using scientific methods
- Perceptions could be precisely measured, revealing hidden mental processes
- Emotional responses could be directly linked to physical stimuli
- Conscious experiences were unrelated to sensory stimuli

47. Which of the following is a key criticism of laboratory research in the context of decision-making studies?

- It often leads to ethical concerns regarding participant deception
- It fails to control for extraneous variables affecting behaviour
- It may not accurately reflect how decisions are made in real-world settings
- It relies exclusively on qualitative methods, limiting generalisability

48. Informed consent in counselling means:

- The client agreeing to pay fees
- The counsellor explaining the counselling therapy process and risks
- The client giving consent to share data
- The counsellor discussing the case with others

49. A researcher is conducting an experiment to measure the effectiveness of a new teaching method. If the researcher increases the sample size, what is the most likely outcome for the study?

- The results will be collected slower as the sample has increased in size
- The data will face complications
- The precision and reliability of the conclusions will improve
- The analysis will become more complex and will improve

50. Who among the following researchers worked extensively in the area of marriage counselling?

- B. F. Skinner
- Paul Popenoe
- Albert Bandura
- Hans Eysenck

51. Which of the following methods is commonly used in life span development research to study changes in individuals over time?

- Cross-sectional method
- Experimental method
- Longitudinal method
- Correlational method

52. In which type of experimental design are different groups of participants assigned to different conditions of the independent variable?

- Repeated measures design
- Within-subjects design
- Matched pairs design
- Between-subjects design

53. What is the primary purpose of a one-sample t-test?

- To compare the means of two independent groups
- To compare the mean of a sample to a known population mean
- To assess the correlation between two variables
- To determine the difference between categorical variables

54. Which of the following best describes the key focus of the nature versus nurture debate in life span development?

- The role of genetic inheritance versus environmental influences in shaping an individual's behaviour and development
- The influence of childhood experiences versus adult experiences in determining personality
- Whether physical or cognitive development occurs by nature or nurture
- The impact of social and cultural factors versus biological factors in determining health outcomes

55. Which of the following is a common physiological response to stress?

- Mild heart rate
- Decreased motivation and focus
- Heightened state of arousal and anxiety
- Enhanced immune response

56. Which of the following is a common intervention used in positive psychology to enhance well-being?

- Focusing on luxuries
- Cultivating gratitude by writing daily gratitude journals
- Avoiding challenges to maintain emotional stability
- Emphasising problem-focused therapy exclusively

57. The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) model primarily focuses on:

- Identifying community problems and external solutions
- Providing financial aid to vulnerable populations
- Building community development plans through government resources
- Recognising and mobilising existing strengths and resources within the community

58. When conducting an experiment, which of the following is crucial to ensure the reliability and validity of the results?

- Allowing participants to know the purpose of the experiment beforehand
- Randomly assigning participants to different groups to control for extraneous variables
- Encouraging participants to guess the expected results of the study
- Using a small accessible sample of participants for quicker results

59. According to signal detection theory, what most influences a person's decision when uncertain about detecting a stimulus?

- The brightness or intensity of the stimulus
- The individual's past experiences with similar stimuli
- The potential costs and rewards associated with each possible decision
- The time available to make the decision

60. In health management, which technique is commonly used to manage stress and improve emotional well-being through controlled breathing and relaxation exercises?

- Cognitive-behavioural therapy
- Progressive muscle relaxation
- Medication for anxiety disorders
- Sedentary lifestyle modifications

## **ROUGH WORK**

# ENTRANCE TEST-2024

## SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

### PSYCHOLOGY

Question Booklet Series

**D**

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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SEAL

1. Which of the following sub-tests is not included in WAIS-4 ?  
(A) Matrix Reasoning  
(B) Visual Puzzle  
(C) Addition  
(D) Cancellation

2. ASVAB stands for :  
(A) Army Services Vocational Aptitude Battery  
(B) Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery  
(C) Australian Services Vocational Aptitude Battery  
(D) American Services Vocational Aptitude Battery

3. In which of the following articles Stevens highlighted concept of scales of measurement ?  
(A) On the theory of scales of measurement  
(B) Scales of Measurement  
(C) Revisiting the Measurement Scales  
(D) None of these

4. The Normal Distribution Curve is also known as :  
(A) Curve of Error  
(B) Laplace Curve  
(C) Average Curve  
(D) Ideal curve

5. In context of parametric testing, McCall named the T score in the honour of which of the following ?  
(A) Thales  
(B) Terman  
(C) Taylor  
(D) Thorndike

6. The Run's non parametric test is used for :  
(A) Checking randomness of a data set  
(B) Checking non randomness of a data set  
(C) Run data set in SPSS  
(D) Run data set in AMOS

7. In case of a bell shaped distribution which of the following holds true ?  
(A) 99.7% of observations will fall within four SD's of mean  
(B) 99.7% of observations will fall within three SD's of mean  
(C) 99.7% of observations will fall outside the area of the curve  
(D) No observation will fall within three SD's of the mean

8. Which of the following is most suitable algebraically ?  
(A) Mean Deviation  
(B) Standard Deviation  
(C) Quartile Deviation  
(D) RMSD

9. If the researcher fails to interview the respondent to be interviewed in terms of eligibility, we call it :  
(A) Missed interview  
(B) Non Interview  
(C) Sampling fallacy  
(D) Eligibility Bias

10. In case of HTMT method which of the following statements holds true ?  
(A) Validity coefficient should be more than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomeethod triangles  
(B) Validity coefficient should be less than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomeethod triangles  
(C) Reliability coefficient should be less than all coefficients in the heterotrait-monomeethod triangles  
(D) Ratio of validity to reliability should be equal to 1

11. During Adolescence people rely on abstract principles that go beyond commonplace views of ethics and morality. This marks Kohlberg's :

- (A) Preconventional level
- (B) Conventional level
- (C) Meta conventional level
- (D) Post conventional level

12. Reflective thinking is one of the :

- (A) Formal-Operational Skill
- (B) Post-Operational Skill
- (C) Preformal-Operational Skill
- (D) Postformal-Operational Skill

13. The Theories of Freud, Erikson, Piaget and Kohlberg in life span development are known as :

- (A) Stage theories
- (B) Gradual process theories
- (C) Discontinuous theories
- (D) Information Process theories

14. When conducting research on life span development, which three main types of research designs are mainly used ?

- (A) Descriptive, correlational and experimental
- (B) Survey, Interview, and Case study
- (C) Observation, Naturalistic and field
- (D) Experimental, cross sectional and longitudinal

15. Biopsychosocial model of health and illness was developed by :

- (A) Engel 1977
- (B) Matarazzo 1977
- (C) Schwartz and Weiss 1978
- (D) Pomerleau and Brady 1979

16. The prolonged production of Cortisol can result in the :

- (A) High immunity
- (B) Decreased blood pressure
- (C) Damage to neurons in hippocampus
- (D) Plaque formation

17. The search for identity during adolescence is aided by a psychosocial Moratorium, which is Erikson's term for :

- (A) The career a person wants to follow
- (B) Kind of things the person likes to do
- (C) The gap between the childhood security and adult autonomy
- (D) The extent to which a person is motivated

18. As per the top down theory of life satisfaction :

- (A) Discontent in one domain leads to reevaluation
- (B) Life satisfaction is a function of dispositional factors such as personality
- (C) Life satisfaction is a function of genetic factors only
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

19. \_\_\_\_\_ appears to signal the neurons of the hypothalamus as to whether the body has sufficient energy stores of fat or whether it needs additional energy.

- (A) Agoutirelated peptide (AgRP)
- (B) Ghrelin
- (C) Insulin
- (D) Leptin

20. Bouncing back from negative emotional experiences and to adapt flexibility to the changing demands of stressful experiences is known as :

- (A) Hope
- (B) Optimism
- (C) Efficacy
- (D) Resilience

21. The society of counselling psychology (division 17) of APA was formally established in :

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1952

22. \_\_\_\_\_ protects clients from having confidential communication with their counsellor disclosed in court of law without their permission.

- (A) Privacy
- (B) Confidentiality
- (C) Privileged communication law
- (D) None of these

23. Genetic endowment and special abilities is one of the four categories of factors influential in the career development and decision making of individuals is related to :

- (A) Learning theory of career counselling
- (B) Integrative life planning
- (C) Theory of personality types and environmental models
- (D) Ginzberg's revised theory of occupational choice

24. The process of family counselling is based on several premises, one of them being :

- (A) Battle for structure
- (B) Therapeutic alliance
- (C) Battle for initiative
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

25. In 1969, Clayton Alderfers ERG was a revision of :

- (A) McClelland's theory of need
- (B) Maslow's hierarchy theory
- (C) Herzberg's motivation hygiene theory
- (D) Goal setting theory of Motivation

26. Effective Counselling relies on setting appropriate and realistic goals, this step is identified in :

- (A) Commitment to action
- (B) Intervention
- (C) In-depth exploration
- (D) Disclosure

27. Which of the following is not associated with history of organizational behavior ?

- (A) Great Depression
- (B) Industrial Revolution
- (C) Human Relation Movement
- (D) Minamata Accident

28. An employee wants to leave an organization but is bothered by the costs involved in doing so, this is an example of :

- (A) Continuance commitment
- (B) Continued commitment
- (C) Affective commitment
- (D) Cognitive commitment

29. Leader doing everything as per rules of book exemplifies which of the following leadership styles ?

- (A) Charismatic
- (B) Bookish
- (C) Bureaucrat
- (D) Laissez-Faire

30. How many types of organizational structures have been proposed by Mintzberg ?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

31. Human beings enter the world with an inborn store of knowledge and understanding of reality this view is held by :

- (A) Empiricists
- (B) Rationalists
- (C) Functionalists
- (D) Nativists

32. Which assumption stands true for modern cognitivism ?

- (A) Mental processes can be studied in an analytic fashion by focussing on specific behaviour but interpreting in terms of underlying mental processes
- (B) Much of our cognitive notions stem from consciousness, perception and memory
- (C) Perceptual experiences depend on the patterns formed by stimuli and the organization of experience
- (D) It refers to observation and recording of the nature of one's own perception thoughts and feelings

33. In graphing, the results of an experiment, in psychology the values of the Independent variable and the value of Dependent variable are plotted on :

- (A) Abscissa, Ordinate respectively
- (B) Ordinate, Abscissa respectively
- (C) Polygon, ogive respectively
- (D) Line plot and leaf plot respectively

34. Which of the below given statement stands true for psychology as a science ?

- (A) We can often design our experiments and arrange our observation so that we can use physical measures of space and time to tell us about psychological events
- (B) Measurement is defined as the assignment of numbers to objects or events according to certain rules
- (C) Psychology is a pure science
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

35. Some theorists say that the Filter is at sense organ level while others argue that :

- (A) We can process all the information in our sensory channels
- (B) Perceptual processes select certain inputs for inclusion in our conscious experience or awareness at any given time
- (C) The filter doesn't exist at all
- (D) None of these

36. In ratio schedule :

- (A) The organism is reinforced only after a certain number of responses, but the number varies unpredictably
- (B) Reinforcement depends on the number of responses organism makes
- (C) Reinforcement is available only after certain time interval has elapsed
- (D) The organism is reinforced for its first response

37. Thirst triggered by the loss of water from the osmoreceptors is called :

- (A) Hypovolemia
- (B) Double depletion
- (C) Cellular dehydration thirst
- (D) Angiotensin

38. According to Gardner which form of Intelligence operates as a separate module in the brain as per its own rules ?

- (A) Logical-mathematical
- (B) Musical
- (C) Interpersonal
- (D) All of these

39. People's responses to interpersonal experiences cause them to develop personification, mental images of themselves and others. This view was developed by :

- (A) Erik Erikson
- (B) Henry Stack Sullivan
- (C) Julian Rotter
- (D) Edward Chance Tolman

40. According to Freud \_\_\_\_\_ are the primary factors that influence personality.

- (A) Ego processes
- (B) Defence Mechanisms
- (C) Bodily Processes
- (D) Unconscious Processes

41. Person Perception constitutes the process of :

- (A) Going beyond the given information
- (B) SelfReflecting
- (C) SelfAppraisal
- (D) Advanced Compliance

42. In shaping the personality, which among the following factors plays an immediate and significant role ?

- (A) Work and living challenges
- (B) Relationship experiences
- (C) Heterosexual interests
- (D) Childhood experiences

43. Kelley stated that any disruption of interdependence between the partners can be attributed to :

- (A) Disrupted personality characteristics
- (B) Disrupted trust relations
- (C) Disrupted social well-being
- (D) All of the above

44. Allport defined prejudice as :

- (A) An antipathy based upon a correct and flexible generalization
- (B) An antipathy based upon faulty and inflexible generalization
- (C) An antipathy based upon a negative attitude
- (D) An antipathy based upon faulty and flexible generalization

45. The social world is constituted by the interpersonal interactions, and all the knowledge within it is positioned ideologically. This contention was put forward by :

- (A) Modern social psychologists
- (B) Classical social psychologists
- (C) Critical social psychologists
- (D) Humanistic social psychologists

46. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (A) Whenever a person's effort to reach any goal is blocked an aggressive drive is not induced
- (B) Aggression is just one of several reactions to aversive experience of frustration
- (C) Aggression is a response with no drive like properties
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

47. Newcomb's model of communication resembles :

- (A) Circle
- (B) Triangle
- (C) Rectangle
- (D) Straight Line

48. As per Great man theory of leadership, leaders are :

- (A) Born not made
- (B) Made not born
- (C) Autocratic
- (D) Democratic

49. The saying "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has." is attributed to :

- (A) Jacob Moreno
- (B) Tuckman
- (C) Margaret Mead
- (D) Eric Berne

50. The live and let live ideology was in limelight during :

- (A) World War I
- (B) World War II
- (C) Gulf War
- (D) None of these

51. Behaviour depends more on individual belief system and ways of interpreting situations than on objective conditions. This is explained in :

- (A) Rational -emotive therapy
- (B) Idiosyncratic schemata
- (C) Beck's cognitive therapy
- (D) None of these

52. In Japanese culture \_\_\_\_\_ involves fear of displeasing or embarrassing other which includes fear of making direct eye contact, blushing, having body odour.

- (A) Taijin Kyofusho
- (B) Taijinfusho
- (C) Laijinkyofusho
- (D) Fushokim

53. Reactive Attachment Disorder figures in :

- (A) Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders
- (B) Substance induced depressive disorder
- (C) Other specified elimination disorder
- (D) Trauma and stressor related disorder

54. Whether a person's functioning is abnormal and whether the person has a psychological disorder can be a complex process that involves weighing several factors like :

- (A) Social context
- (B) Subjective distress of the individual
- (C) Impairment of Adaptive Functioning
- (D) All of these

55. The major source of the Neurotransmitter Norepinephrine in the brain is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) The Medial profrontal cortex
- (B) Amygdala
- (C) Locus Ceruleus
- (D) Serotonin system

56. Mowrer's two factor model suggests that anxiety disorders are related to two types of conditioning. First involves classical conditioning and second stage involves :

- (A) Avoidance that is reinforced because it reduces anxiety
- (B) Evolutionary preparedness
- (C) Catastrophic Misinterpretation
- (D) Fear of possible social scrutiny

57. Alogia is referred to as:

- (A) Lack of outward expression of emotion
- (B) Reported lessening of the experience of pleasure
- (C) Absence of interest in routine activities
- (D) None of these

58. Bipolar disorder I and II is differentiated by :

- (A) Severity and long lasting episode of Manic symptoms
- (B) Significant distress
- (C) No psychotic symptoms are present
- (D) All of these

59. In case of psychological testing the error variance may be attributed to :

- (A) Test Administrator
- (B) Testing conditions
- (C) Subject
- (D) All of these

60. Which of the following is a method of determining a cut off score ?

- (A) Known Groups Method
- (B) Angoff Method
- (C) IRT Method
- (D) All of these