

ENTRANCE TEST-2022**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES****PSYCHOLOGY**

Question Booklet Series

A

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. : **Instructions for Candidates :**

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

1. The fields such as neuro-science, experimental psychology, cognitive psychology determine the :
 - (A) Biological nature of psychology
 - (B) Teleological nature of psychology
 - (C) Scientific nature of psychology
 - (D) Philosophical nature of psychology
2. The extent to which leaders dictate how followers should carry out their assigned tasks versus giving them the freedom to work in any way they wish is known as :
 - (A) Directive-permissive dimension
 - (B) Task focussed dimension
 - (C) Democratic-authoritarian dimension
 - (D) None of the above
3. Obsessive-compulsive/Related disorders and anxiety disorders are the different categories in DSM-V :
 - (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) They are undifferentiated
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
4. Need for affiliation could be studied under the domain of :
 - (A) Person bonding theory
 - (B) Object relations theory
 - (C) Interpersonal Attraction theory
 - (D) Humanistic approach
5. Personality is defined in terms of :
 - (A) Traits
 - (B) Types
 - (C) Relatively stable dispositions
 - (D) All of the above
6. A situation where individuals feel bonded to the organisation is known as :
 - (A) Affective commitment
 - (B) Normative commitment
 - (C) Continuance commitment
 - (D) Personal commitment
7. A counsellor is focussing completely on what the client is speaking, understanding his/her message, comprehends information and then responds thoughtfully. The counsellor is demonstrating :
 - (A) Verbal listening skill
 - (B) Passive listening skill
 - (C) Active listening skill
 - (D) Comprehending skill
8. By the term _____ psychologists mean every aspect of our mental life : our thoughts, our memories, mental images, how we reason, how we make decisions and judgments, and so on.
 - (A) Cognitive processes
 - (B) Behavioural processes
 - (C) Physiological processes
 - (D) Biological processes
9. What is the most important crisis faced by adolescents ?
 - (A) Identity versus role confusion
 - (B) Basic trust versus mistrust
 - (C) Generativity vs stagnation
 - (D) None of the above
10. According to Wundt, there are two basic types of mental experience :
 - (A) Cognitive and Behavioural
 - (B) Sensations and feelings
 - (C) Physical and Psychological
 - (D) None of the above

11. Some people look in the mirror, see a nose that others see as perfectly reasonable, and respond with horror. This seems to be a symptomatology of :
- (A) Somatic disorder
 (B) Body dysmorphic disorder
 (C) Chronic body image disruption disorder
 (D) All of the above
12. Expressions gazes, stares, touch constitute what we call as :
- (A) Oral communication
 (B) Verbal communication
 (C) Abstract communication
 (D) None of the above
13. _____ is the study of making use of cognitive processes in classifying, drawing inferences and making causal attributions regarding behavioural patterns of other people.
- (A) Decision making
 (B) Person perception
 (C) Personal reasoning
 (D) Haptic perception
14. A patient who has not responded well to pharmacotherapy can be treated effectively with :
- (A) Electroconvulsive therapy
 (B) Electroencephalographic therapy
 (C) Exposure therapy
 (D) Event related potential method
15. Range is a measure of :
- (A) Central tendency
 (B) Dispersion
 (C) Variability
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
16. Systematic study of behaviour in natural settings is known as :
- (A) Controlled observation
 (B) General observation
 (C) None reliable observation
 (D) Naturalistic observation
17. According to Adler, the primary motive for human behaviour is :
- (A) Striving towards superiority
 (B) Striving towards better job prospects
 (C) Having a stable economic position
 (D) None of the above
18. Remembering the events of our own lives is called :
- (A) Emotional memory
 (B) Long term memory
 (C) Biographical memory
 (D) Autobiographical memory
19. The mean, median and mode of the normal distribution are :
- (A) Same
 (B) Different
 (C) Sometimes same and sometimes different
 (D) None of the above
20. "Happy employees are productive employees" is an example of :
- (A) Good task performance
 (B) Good job position
 (C) Good job satisfaction
 (D) None of the above

21. Id refers to _____ whereas ego refers to _____.
- Libido and morality respectively
 - Pleasure principle and reality principle respectively
 - Principle of reality and principle of pleasure respectively
 - None of the above
22. Causal attributions done in terms of consensus, consistency and distinctiveness has been studied by :
- Jones and Davis
 - Fritz Heider
 - George Kelley
 - None of the above
23. The main function of a vocational counsellor will be in :
- Assessing basic competencies/skill sets of a student and aligning them with job functions and/or higher education in the right field
 - Assessing academic record/family profile of a student and creating job prospects for them in the requisite area
 - Assessing economic possibilities/market prospects for the student and creating a ground for the student to work
 - All of the above
24. By converting raw scores in Z-scores, we tend to :
- Dilute them
 - Remove their actual value
 - Create a difference between them
 - Standardize them
25. Which of the following hormone plays a role in regulating memory processes ?
- Acetylcholine
 - Epinephrine
 - Non-Epinephrine
 - Adrenaline
26. "Beyond the call of duty" behaviours are counted as :
- Organizational authoritarian behaviour
 - Organizational work behaviour
 - Organizational commitment behaviour
 - Organizational citizenship behaviour
27. Which among the following theories, best explains the phenomenon of attitude formation ?
- Humanistic theory
 - Functionalistic perspective
 - Social learning theory
 - Motivational theory
28. Instinct theory of motivation is :
- A theory of motivation suggesting that many forms of behaviour are determined by fate
 - A theory of motivation suggesting that many forms of behaviour stem from innate urges or tendencies
 - A theory of motivation suggesting that many forms of behaviour are based on free will
 - All of the above
29. A process in which opposing sides exchange offers, counteroffers, and concessions, either directly or through representatives is known as :
- Mediation/Facilitation
 - Negotiation/Bargaining
 - Moderation/Trade offs
 - None of the above
30. Army alpha tests were being used by _____ during _____.
- Germany during World War II
 - America during World War I
 - France during World War I
 - All of the above

31. According to great man theory by Thomas Carlyle :
- Capacity for leadership is acquired
 - Capacity for leadership is developed
 - Capacity for leadership is nurtured
 - Capacity for leadership is inborn
32. Brain Dysfunction and the resultant impact on behaviour is studied within the domain of :
- Psychiatry
 - Clinical psychology
 - Neuropsychology
 - Social psychology
33. In the context of COVID 19, which of the following interventional models remained more effective in controlling the pandemic :
- Bio-medical
 - Bio-psychological
 - Bio-psychosocial
 - All of the above
34. A man who hates members of a racial group believes that it is they who dislike him is manifesting :
- Denial
 - Repression
 - Projection
 - None of the above
35. Separation anxiety disorder is characterized by excessive anxiety that is not developmentally appropriate about being away from home and parents or other attachment figures with :
- At least eight symptoms that last for at least 12 weeks
 - At least three symptoms that last for at least 4 weeks
 - At least six symptoms that last for at least 14 weeks
 - None of the above
36. Appraisals and thinking are part of :
- Psychodynamic therapy
 - Cognitive therapy
 - Behaviour therapy
 - All of the above
37. In the _____, the bars are placed continuously side by side without the gap between consecutive bars in order to represent continuous data :
- Bar Graph
 - Pie Chart
 - Histogram
 - Cumulative graphs
38. Kruskal-Wallis test is a :
- Parametric test
 - Non-parametric test
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of the above
39. The kind of intelligence shown by the athletes is known as :
- Bodily-Spatial intelligence
 - Physical intelligence
 - Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence
 - Geometric intelligence
40. A negative correlation is also known as :
- Bad correlation
 - Inverse correlation
 - Insignificant correlation
 - Proportional correlation

41. Hallucinations are :
- Most dramatic distortions of perception
 - Based in the strands of actual reality
 - Sensationally and perceptually relevant fallacy
 - All of the above
42. By far the most famous practitioner of the case study method, who used a small number of cases as the basis for his entire theory of personality was :
- Alfred Adler
 - Eric Ericson
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Sigmund Freud
43. Sociocultural approach emphasizes upon :
- Understanding social behaviour by studying socio-economic practices
 - Understanding social behaviour by studying culture
 - Understanding social behaviour by studying social relations/institutions
 - Both (B) and (C)
44. The assumption that true score being measured is the same over a short time interval belongs to :
- Split half reliability
 - Test-Retest reliability
 - Internal consistency reliability
 - All of the above
45. Nature-Nurture controversy is synonymous to :
- Gene-environment controversy
 - Body-mind controversy
 - Brain-mind controversy
 - Environment-behaviour controversy
46. Thorndike, Watson and Pavlov were interested in reflexive behaviour, but Skinner was interested in :
- Outer behaviour
 - Total Behaviour
 - Environmental behaviour
 - Respondent behaviour
47. Which of the following designs is the most effective design to study growth and development ?
- Cross sectional design
 - Cohort design
 - Longitudinal design
 - All of the above
48. Empathy and altruism could be understood in the light of :
- Attributional behaviour
 - Socially desirable behaviour
 - Pro-social behaviour
 - Social influence
49. Pain perception can be explained by :
- Physiological explanations
 - Cognitive explanations
 - Neurological explanations
 - All of the above
50. Group norms :
- Rules that are written by the super-ordinates for the sub-ordinates
 - Group rules that are designed by the expectatios of group leader
 - Implicit rules that inform people about what is expected of them
 - Group rules that are not necessary to be followed by everone

51. "When confronted with the same potentially stress-inducing situation, some people experience psychological stress, whereas others do not". This happens because of :
- Individuals' cognitive appraisals
 - Individuals' behavioural patterns
 - Individuals' social environment
 - None of the above
52. The discipline that studies how people change physically, cognitively, and socially over the entire life span is known as :
- Bio-psychology
 - Cognitive psychology
 - Developmental psychology
 - Psychopathology
53. Marital therapy aims at :
- Improving Communication between spouses or partners
 - Fostering of positive environment in the couple relationship
 - Improving the communication between marital partners
 - All of the above
54. "People who have general expectancies for good outcomes are the optimistic people". Who proposed this ?
- Scheier & Carver, 1988
 - Schneider & Carver, 1984
 - Lazarus and Folkman, 2004
 - None of the above
55. People will work hard only when they feel they have been treated fairly is the assumption of :
- Goal setting theory of work motivation
 - Equity theory of work motivation
 - Expectancy theory of work motivation
 - All of the above
56. "Genes may predispose us to seek out certain environments that then increase our risk for developing a particular disorder". This notion is known as :
- Reciprocal gene-environment interaction
 - Reciprocal family-pathology interaction
 - Reciprocal heredity-pathology interaction
 - All of the above
57. The sequence of an organized counselling process will be as follows :
- Initial disclosure, Counselling intervention and Evaluation/termination/referral
 - Initial disclosure, Counselling intervention, In-depth exploration, Commitment to action, and Evaluation-termination/referral.
 - Initial disclosure, Evaluation/termination/referral, In-depth exploration, Commitment to action and Counselling intervention
 - Initial disclosure, In-depth exploration, Commitment to action, Counselling intervention, and Evaluation/termination/referral
58. Mr. H, a very influential figure is a selective listener and acts according to what he listens. This will most likely :
- Lead to a less fan following in his social circles
 - Lead to hinderances in effective communication with people
 - Lead him to have more authority over his juniors
 - Have no substantial impact
59. Development of the principle of conservation is an example of :
- Physical development in children
 - Cognitive development in children
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Linguistic development in children
60. Episodes tend to weaken and ultimately disappear altogether over time in :
- Cyclothymic disorder
 - Bipolar I
 - Bipolar II
 - None of the above