

Sample Paper M A Psychology

Q. N.	English Language Question Text	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	Who invented the term mental test?	Galton	Cattel	Goodenough	Pearson
2	A company has developed a Big Thumb intelligence test. For assessing your intelligence, they measure your thumbs in centimetres, divide it by two, multiply by 100 and add your age. This number is the IQ. What can you say about this test?	It is not reliable.	It is valid	It is reliable but not valid	It will work for psychiatric populations.
3	The children apperception test is used for children	Below 10 years	Between 11 to 12 years	Above 12 years	Between 13 to 15 years
4	In writing research report in psychology and education, we usually follow the guidelines of	Publication Manual of APA	Chicago Manual	Blue Book	MLA Handbook
5	The major advantage of between subjects design over within subject design is that between subject design	Avoids the problem of equivalent groups	Reduces the extent of error variance between conditions	Requires fewer subjects	Avoids the problem of sequence effects
6	Which of the following is a function of hypothesis?	Testing theories	Controlling variables	Defining population	Consolidating previous research
7	Which of the following is not characteristic of a research problem?	A problem statement is usually written in an affirmative form.	A problem statement expresses the relationship between two or more than two variables.	A problem statement should be testable.	A problem statement should avoid moral or ethical judgement.
8	Which of the following is not true?	A research hypothesis is derived from theory.	Null hypothesis is nor effect or no relationship hypothesis.	Alternate hypothesis can be directional or nondirectional.	Both alternate hypothesis and null hypothesis cannot be formed in the same study.
9	Hypothesis can be generated from which of the following sources?	Observations and opinions pop exports	Hypothesis of previous studies	Review of lacuna in existing literature	All of the above
10	Which of these cannot be a purpose of review of literature?	Avoidance of repetition	Determining relevance of hypothesis	Identifying variables relevant for research	Synthesis of prior work
11	Which is a correct meaning of psychological test?	It measures traits/abilities.	It is a standard measure of sample of behaviour.	It is only a qualitative measure of behaviour.	It is only a quantitative measure of behaviour.
12	Which is not a characteristic of good psychological test?	Objectivity	Reliability	Norms	Comprehensibility

13	By standardisation of a test, it is meant that	There must be a standard way of giving instructions	Test must be reliable and valid	Test must have uniformity in scoring	All the above
14	Which is not a characteristic of a good psychological and/or educational test?	It is based on unlimited sample of behaviour.	It usually provides interpretable scores or categories.	It provides qualitative and/or quantitative measurement.	It is either norm-referenced or criterion-referenced.
15	Which cannot be considered as one of the limitations of a psychological test?	It represents an invasion of privacy.	It penalises bright and creative test takers.	It creates anxiety.	It fails to establish close contact with test takers.
16	For assessing attitude, which type of item formats are frequently used?	Checklist	Likert Scale	Q-sort	None of the above
17	Which cannot be considered as desirable characteristic of a test item?	It should not be ambiguous.	It should be easy.	It should not be difficult to read or understand.	It should have discriminating power.
18	What is the main purpose of including negative and positive test items?	To maintain balance.	To promote practicality in the test.	To check the tendency to respond in one manner.	To enhance reliability of the item.
19	Which is not the correct property of validity of a test?	It is a relative term and therefore, a test is not generally valid.	It is not a fixed property of the test.	It is a matter of degree.	It is the self-correlation of the test.
20	An achievement test must have	Concurrent validity	Content validity	Construct validity	None of these
21	If a newly constructed intelligence test is being correlated with an already standardised test of intelligence and it yields high correlation coefficient, then it has	Predictive validity	Construct validity	Concurrent validity	Factorial validity
22	By formulation of..., we are able to standardise the use and interpretation of a given test.	Validity	Reliability	Norms	None of the above
23	When the test taker response in a systematic way by choosing anyone type of response in all items, they are showing	Deviation set	Acquiescence set	Faking good	Faking bad
24	Who said, "intelligence is whatever intelligence test measures"?	Thurstone	Binet	Boring	Spearman
25	A positive correlation between two or more than two functions of intelligence indicates the presence of	g-factor	s-factor	r-factor	z-factor

26	Raven's progressive matrices (RPM) Is an example of	Verbal test	Non-verbal test	Both of the above	None of the above
27	Test of creativity measures	Divergent thinking	Both of them	Convergent thinking	None of them
28	In modern times, the first projective test was developed by	Galton	Frank	Rorschach	Morgan
29	Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good questionnaire?	It should be concerned with general topics.	It should be as far as possible short.	Instructions and questions should be in a simple language.	Questions should be presented from general to specific areas.
30	What is the advantage of cluster sampling over simple random sampling and stratified sampling?	Cluster sampling allows the researcher to represent subgroups of the population accurately.	In cluster sampling, it is not essential to begin with a complete list of the population.	Cluster sampling is the only sampling that could be called as convenient sampling.	Cluster sampling improves probability sampling.
31	If the population is extremely large, which of the following techniques becomes impractical?	Stratified random sampling	Random sampling	Cluster sampling	Snowball sampling
32	Compared with field research, which of the following is true about laboratory research?	Informed consent is difficult to be gained in laboratory research than in field research.	Laboratory research achieves greater realism.	Laboratory research achieves greater control over different conditions of experiment.	None of the above.
33	For an experimental group in a programme to reduce anxiety, the mean pre-test score is 89 and the mean post test score is 80. This significant decrease in anxiety can be due to	Maturation	Adaptation	Programme effectiveness	Any of the above or some combination of the above
34	Which of the following is not a category of classification of responses of Rorschach test?	Location	Determinants	Content	Context
35	Which is not a source of error in interview?	Direction of interview	Attitude of interviewer	Attitude of interviewee	Lack of warmth in the situation of interview
36	The success of interview depends on	Accessibility	Cognition	Motivation	All of the above
37	List of items from which the sample is to be finally drawn is called	Sampling units	Sampling list	Sampling frame	None of these
38	Incidental or accidental sampling is also called as	Convenience sampling	Purposive sampling	Judgmental sampling	Inferential sampling

39	When all elements in a given population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample, the process is known as	Good sampling	Random sampling	Non random sampling	Convenience sampling
40	Neuropsychological assessments may involve _____.	tests of problem-solving	performing a blood test	measuring a person's pulse	measuring a person's sweat rate
41	The term “tabula rasa” highlights the importance of _____ in shaping behaviour.	genes	experience	nature	predestination
42	The discovery that the heritability of the Big Five personality traits is around 40% – 50% suggests that:	the environment plays no role in personality	genes play no role in personality	the environment plays an important role in personality	the Big Five traits account for about half of our personality
43	According to Freud, the id is to the _____ principle as the ego is to the _____ principle.	aggressive, sexual	sexual, aggressive	pleasure, reality	reality, pleasure
44	Traits are defined as:	physical characteristics that distinguish us from other people	relatively enduring characteristics that influence our behaviour across many situations	unconscious tendencies to act in different ways according to the situation	permanent personality tendencies that determine our behaviour in any situation
45	Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of	Abnormal Psychology	Educational Psychology	Child Psychology	Experimental Psychology
46	Modern psycholinguistic theory was developed by	Chomsky	Kohler	Piaget	Kohlberg
47	Disorders that result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called	Conversion disorder	Psychosomatic	Hysterical	Somatic
48	Organizing items into familiar, manageable units is called	Mnemonics	Chunking	Relearning	Recall
49	When choices are given, it is much easier to identify genuine ones. A multiple-choice test is a good example of	Recall	Relearning	Recognition	Deja vu
50	This person studied memory retention by stringing together nonsense syllable and memorizing them	Herman Ebbinghaus	Skinner	Thorndike	Freud
51	We sometimes attempt to solve problems by applying the techniques that worked in similar situations in the past. What type of method are we using?	Trial and error	Analogy	Algorithms	Heuristics

52	The fact that a nearer object may obscure a more distant object from the view is due to	Figure and ground	Proximity	Interposition	Closure
53	What among the following define a problem space? 1). An initial state 2). A goal state 3). A set of operations	1, 3	1,2	2,3	1,2,3
54	A generalized picture or model of an object or event, learned in the past and stored in memory, is	perceptual constancy	memory trace	prototype	cognitive map
55	A man reflects his anger from his boss to his child, is an example of :	Projection	Reaction Formation	Displacement	Regression
56	Speed and power tests can be distinguished on the basis of : 1). Time limit 2). Difficulty level 3). Verbal/Non-verbal content	1 and 2	1 and 3	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3
57	Learning of fears is best explained by	Operant conditioning	Classical conditioning	Observational learning	Latent learning
58	Intellectual functioning is mainly in the domain of which lobe of the Cortex?	Occipital lobe	Frontal lobe	Parietal lobe	Temporal lobe
59	Micro sleep occurs mainly due to one of the following :	Temporal lobe	Drugged state	Sleep deprivation	Dreaming state
60	Self-Efficacy is	A person's mental model of his or her ability and attitudes.	A generalised evaluative attitude toward the self that influences both moods and behaviour	The process by which a person comes to know or perceive the personal attributes	A set of beliefs that one can perform adequately in a particular situation.
61	Which one of the following is a product in Guilford's model?	Evaluation	Cognition	Transformation	Symbols
62	Railroad tracks that seem to draw closer together as they recede into the distance are an example of	linear perspective	relative size	binocular vision	feature detection
63	Memory for particular events is called :	semantic	sensory	episodic	procedural
64	Which among the following is a reversible lesion?	Cryogenic lesion	Aspiration lesion	Radio-Frequency lesion	Knife cut lesion
65	The way in which a child's efforts to master a new or challenging task is supported in a flexible and contingent way by teachers, parents or more competent persons is called	Scaffolding	Social influence	Social mediation	Social referencing

66	Child using whole arm movement in writing before he uses his fingers in holding a pen or pencil is indicative of	Proximo – Distal Principle	Cephalo – Caudal Principle	Specific movement	Neural control
67	Principle stating that a more preferred activity can be used to reinforce a less preferred activity is referred to as :	Trace conditioning	Hull’s principle	Principle of stimulus generalization	Premack principle
68	Attribution, the process by which we determine the causes behind other’s behaviour, involves focusing on which aspects of behaviour?	consensus, distinctiveness and attraction	distinctiveness, consistency and influence	consensus, consistency and distinctiveness	distinctiveness, influence and attraction
69	Deliberate application of known strategies to tasks, planning their use in advance, monitoring them in action, evaluating their output and modifying subsequent behaviour on the basis of performance is called.	Self-regulated learning	Implicit learning	Deductive reasoning	Cognitive learning
70	Threshold hypothesis indicates :	Positive correlation between intelligence and creativity upto a particular level of intelligence.	Negative correlation between intelligence and creativity upto a particular level of intelligence.	Curvilinear relationship between intelligence and creativity after a particular level of intelligence.	Negative correlation between intelligence and creativity after a particular level of intelligence.
71	Technique of shaping is based on which of the following principle?	Reciprocal inhibition	Response inhibition	Stimulus discrimination	Successive approximation
72	What did Chomsky not argue about language development?	There is a universal grammar.	It is genetically wired.	There is an innate modular language.	It is based on reinforced learning.
73	Components of empathy are :	Perceiving and Advancing	Advancing and Interpreting	Judging and Communicating	Perceiving and Communicating
74	Which is not the obstacle to problem solving?	Confirmation bias	Fixation	Mental Set	Heuristics
75	Which one of the following is the most important feature of the defense mechanism of Rationalization?	Going back to an earlier stage of development.	Justifying one’s actions.	Magically atoning for certain acts that give rise to guilt.	Attributing one’s emotions to other persons.
76	A psychotic person would probably score the highest on which MMPI-2 scale?	Depression	Hysteria	Schizophrenia	Mania
77	Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale has eleven subtests out of which	Five are verbal and six are performance	Six are verbal and five are performance.	Seven are verbal and four are performance.	Four are verbal and seven are performance.

78	A man borrows money and forgets to pay it back because paying back is painful. This is an example of	Repression	Reaction Formation	Regression	Rationalization
79	Whenever daughter performs well in her studies she receives a chocolate from parents but her brother is given a chocolate only when he gets the highest marks in the class. This is a paradigm of	Positive and negative reinforcement.	Primary and secondary reinforcement.	Continuous and secondary reinforcement.	Continuous and partial reinforcement.
80	The information in terms of sound is maintained in	Semantic code	Acoustic code	Iconic code	Information code
81	'Males are more extraverted than females' is an example of	Null hypothesis	Non-directional hypothesis	Directional hypothesis	Unverifiable hypothesis
82	The neurotransmitters called as feel good hormones are known as	Dopamine	Endorphines	Acetylcholine	GABA
83	Which of the following factors help in making faster recovery from illness and helps in coping physical adversity more effectively?	Stress	Optimism	'Type A' behaviour	Ingratiation
84	The seat of emotion is to be found in the	Reticular formation	Hind brain	Limbic system	Fore brain
85	Which of the following emerges when self-control replaces parental-control?	Ego	Super ego	Identity Achievement	Identity Diffusion
86	Token economy is a behaviour modification technique based on the following learning principles : 1). Discrimination learning 2). Contingency contracting 3). Positive reinforcement 4). Classical conditioning	1 and 3 only	2 and 4 only	2 and 3 only	3 and 4 only
87	Age related changes in intelligence are best explained by	Cattell's theory	Jensen's theory	Sternberg's theory	Guilford's theory
88	Which part of brain is responsible for transferring information from Short Term Memory to Long Term memory?	Amygdala	Hypothalamus	Hippocampus	Cerebellum
89	Descartes argued that body and mind interact. According to him which is the site for this interaction?	Pancreas gland	Pineal gland	Pituitary Gland	Adrenal Gland

90	On a psychological currency that permits deviation from the group is called	Conformity	Obedience	Idiosyncrasy credit	Compliance
91	Imaginal disputation by choosing from the ability of client to imagine is a method of	REBT	Existential Confrontation	Gestalt therapy	Mindfulness
92	which of the following is the most common anti-obesity hormone?	Leptin	Orexin	Insulin	Ghrelin
93	If you move a book from your desk to a shelf, you know the form of book is not changing. It may be because of which of the following?	Linear perspective	Relative size	Shape constancy	Size constancy
94	Which part of neuron is covered by Myelin sheath?	Whole of Axon	Parts of Axon	Whole of Dendrite	Parts of Dendrites
95	Humanistic psychologists embraced the idea of:	repression	free will	unconscious drives	the id
96	A ____ reinforce is biologically important since it determines the organism's survival.	Primary	Secondary	Biological	None of the above
97	What is positive reinforcement?	Any consequence where something unpleasant is taken away	Any consequence where something pleasant is added	Any consequence where something pleasant is taken away	Punishment that makes behaviour unlikely in the future
98	____ is the degree of attraction felt by individuals towards some group:	Conformity	Consistency	Cohesiveness	Unanimity
99	“Confrontation” in Gestalt therapies involves	What and why questions	What and how questions	How and why questions	What, how and why questions
100	__ bias is the tendency to process information by looking for, or interpreting, information that is consistent with one's existing beliefs	Confirmation bias	shared information bias	attribution bias	fundamental attribution bias