

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) It comprises 50 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) These questions follow the CUET (UG) examination pattern.
- (iv) Each correct answer is awarded +5 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer.
- (v) The time allotted for this paper is 60 minutes.
- (vi) Attempt every question; detailed solutions are provided in the companion solutions booklet.

1. is the global capacity to understand the world, think rationally, and use available resources effectively when faced with the challenges.

- (A) Attitude
- (B) Personality
- (C) Intelligence
- (D) Self-actualisation

2. Who was one of the first psychologists to work on intelligence?

- (A) Alfred Binet
- (B) David Weschler
- (C) Francis Galton
- (D) William Stern

3. The structure-of-intellect model classifies intellectual traits among three dimensions. How many factors have been classified under 'operations' dimension?

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

4. Which of the following types of intelligences are included in Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences Theory?

- A. Musical
- B. Spatial
- C. Componential
- D. Logical-Mathematical

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B, C and D
- (C) A, C and D only
- (D) A, B and C only

5. According to Robert Sternberg, Creative intelligence is also known as:

- (A) Analytical intelligence
- (B) Experiential intelligence
- (C) Contextual intelligence
- (D) Componential intelligence

6. Twins separated early in childhood also show considerable similarity in their intellectual, personality and behavioural characteristics. The intelligence of identical twins reared in different environments correlate to about:

- (A) 0.72
 - (B) 0.60
 - (C) 0.50
 - (D) 0.25
-

7. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Levels of Intellectual Disability)

LIST-II (IQ Range)

A. Mild

I. (IQs 35-40 to approximately 50-55)

B. Moderate

II. (IQs 55 to approximately 70)

C. Severe

III. (IQs 20-25 to approximately 35-40)

D. Profound

IV. (IQs below 20-25)

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
 - (B) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 - (C) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 - (D) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
-

8. Which of the following characteristic is **NOT** possessed by gifted children?

- (A) Advanced logical thinking, questioning, and problem-solving behaviour
- (B) A preference for solitary academic activities over extended periods
- (C) Superior generalization and discrimination abilities
- (D) Low level of intrinsic motivation and self-esteem

9. Identify the Verbal Intelligence Tests developed in India:

- A. The Bihar Test of Intelligence by S. M. Mohsin
- B. Group Test of General Mental Ability by S. Jalota
- C. Test of General Mental Ability by M. C. Joshi
- D. Draw-a-Man Test by Parmila Pathak

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) A, C and D only
- (D) A, B, C and D

10. The way we perceive ourselves and the ideas we hold about our competencies and attributes is called .

- (A) Self-esteem
- (B) Self-concept
- (C) Self-efficacy
- (D) Self-reinforcement

11. A person who believes that he or she has the ability or behaviors required by a particular situation demonstrates high .

- (A) Self-efficacy
- (B) Self-esteem
- (C) Self-regulation
- (D) Self-observation

12. Personality is characterized by which of the following features?

- A. It has both physical and psychological components.
- B. It changes easily with time.
- C. It is dynamic in the sense that some of its features may change due to situational demands.
- D. Its expression in terms of behavior is fairly unique in a given individual.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, C and D only
- (C) C and D only
- (D) A, B, C and D

13. The Greek physician Hippocrates classified people into four types based on fluids or humors. Which one of the following is **NOT** a type proposed by him?

- (A) Sanguine
 - (B) Phlegmatic
 - (C) Endomorphic
 - (D) Choleric
-

14. Which personality type is characterized by proneness to depression?

- (A) Type-A personality
 - (B) Type-B personality
 - (C) Type-C personality
 - (D) Type-D personality
-

15. Which one of the following methods was **NOT** used by Sigmund Freud to understand the internal functioning of the mind:

- (A) Fictional finalism
 - (B) Hypnosis
 - (C) Free-association
 - (D) Dream analysis
-

16. A person with strong sexual urges channels his or her energy into religious fervor. This is a classic example of:

- (A) Reaction formation
 - (B) Repression
 - (C) Projection
 - (D) Displacement
-

17. Jodhpur Multiphasic Personality Inventory (JMPI) was developed by:

- (A) Chaudhury and Joshi
- (B) Mallick and Joshi
- (C) Uma Chaudhury
- (D) Mohsin and Mehta

18. Match LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I

LIST-II

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Inkblot Test | I. Cattell |
| B. Picture-Frustration Study | II. Morgan and Murray |
| C. Thematic Apperception Test | III. Rorschach |
| D. 16 PF | IV. Rosenzweig |

Choose the *correct* answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 - (B) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 - (C) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
 - (D) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
-

19. Which of the following tests can be grouped under self-report measures?

- A. Rosenzweig's Picture-Frustration Study
- B. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- C. Sentence Completion Test
- D. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) B, C and D only
 - (B) B and D only
 - (C) A, B and C only
 - (D) A, B, C and D
-

20. What level of stress is suitable for optimal performance?

- (A) High level of stress
 - (B) Low level of stress
 - (C) Moderate level of stress
 - (D) No stress
-

21. During stressful situations, the adrenal gland releases large amounts of into the blood stream.

- (A) Catecholamines
 - (B) Monoamines
 - (C) GABA
 - (D) Dopamine
-

22. Which of the following is **NOT** considered as a dimension of stress?

- (A) Controllability
 - (B) Complexity
 - (C) Predictability
 - (D) Duration
-

23. In which stage of Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, the presence of noxious stimulus or stressor leads to the activation of the adrenal-pituitary-cortex system?

- (A) Resistance stage
 - (B) Exhaustion stage
 - (C) Alarm reaction stage
 - (D) Burnout stage
-

24. Identify the correct statement related to stress and its impact on immune system:

- A. Stress can cause illness by impairing the function of the immune system.
- B. Stress can affect natural killer cell cytotoxicity.
- C. Stress hormones weaken the immune system and thereby affect mental and physical health.
- D. Optimal Stress always enhances the functioning of immune system.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) A, B and C only
 - (C) A, C and D only
 - (D) A, B, C and D
-

25. The "Hardiness" trait of personality was given by:

- (A) Rosenman
 - (B) Friedman
 - (C) Kobasa
 - (D) Hans Eysenck
-

26. The 'four Ds' of abnormality are:

- (A) Deviance, Dysfunction, Distress, Danger
 - (B) Deviance, Disruption, Dysfunction, Danger
 - (C) Deviance, Disruption, Danger, Distress
 - (D) Deviance, Dysfunction, Distress, Disturbance
-

27. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was prepared by:

- (A) American Psychological Association
 - (B) American Psychiatric Association
 - (C) UNICEF
 - (D) World Health Organisation
-

28. Low activity of gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) neurotransmitter has been linked to:

- (A) Paralysis
 - (B) Depression
 - (C) Anxiety disorders
 - (D) Physical impairment
-

29. The A-B-C analysis in Rational Emotive Therapy stands for:

- (A) Application-behavior-consequence
 - (B) Analysis-behavior-consequence
 - (C) Antecedent-belief-consequence
 - (D) Affect-behavior-cognition
-

30. Identify the ethical standards that need to be practiced by professional psychotherapists:

- A. Confidentiality of the client should be maintained.
- B. Informed consent needs to be taken.
- C. Respect for human rights and dignity
- D. Alleviating personal distress and suffering should be the goal of all therapists.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
 - (B) B, C and D only
 - (C) A, B and D only
 - (D) A, B, C and D
-

31. Which of the following is **NOT** a significant feature of attitudes?

- (A) Motivation
 - (B) Valence
 - (C) Extremeness
 - (D) Multiplexity
-

32. Choose the correct statements based on P-O-X triangle (Fritz Heider) in describing the process of attitude change:

- A. Imbalance is found when all three sides of P-O-X triangle are negative.
- B. Balance is found when all three sides of P-O-X triangle are positive.
- C. Imbalance is found when two sides are positive and one side is negative.
- D. Balance is found when two sides are negative and one side is positive.

- (A) A, B and D only
 - (B) A, B and C only
 - (C) B, C and D only
 - (D) A, B, C and D
-

33. Who proposed the concept of cognitive dissonance?

- (A) Leon Festinger
 - (B) Richard LaPiere
 - (C) Fritz Heider
 - (D) Tajfel and Turner
-

34. Arrange the following statements in the order of cognitive, behavioural and affective components of attitude:

- A. Your view towards a 'green environment' movement is positive.
- B. You feel sad and angry when you see trees being cut down.
- C. You actively participate in the tree plantation campaign.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-C-B
 - (B) B-C-A
 - (C) C-B-A
 - (D) B-A-C
-

35. Who proposed the two-step concept of attitude change?

- (A) Fritz Heider
 - (B) Leon Festinger
 - (C) S. M. Mohsin
 - (D) Richard Lapiere
-

36. Arrange the following stages of group formation in correct sequence:

- A. Storming
- B. Norming
- C. Performing
- D. Forming
- E. Adjourning

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) D-C-B-A-E
- (B) A-B-D-C-E
- (C) D-A-B-C-E
- (D) D-C-E-A-B

37. Match LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
Intelligence test	Psychologist
A. Draw-a-Man Test	I. M. C. Joshi
B. The Bihar Test of Intelligence	II. Pramila Pathak
C. Test of General Mental Ability (Hindi)	III. Prayag Mehta
D. Group Test of Intelligence	IV. S. M. Mohsin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (B) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (D) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

38. When you find others also favoring capital punishment, you feel that your favorable view on capital punishment is validated by the public. This is an example of:

- (A) Social facilitation
 - (B) Bandwagon effect
 - (C) Hasty generalization
 - (D) Conformity
-

39. Identify a correct explanation for the occurrence of social loafing:

- (A) Group members feel less responsible for the overall task being performed and therefore exert less effort.
 - (B) Motivation of the members increases because they realise that their contribution will be evaluated on individual basis.
 - (C) There is proper coordination among group members.
 - (D) Belonging to the same group is important for the members.
-

40. Which of the following is **NOT** an important condition for group formation?

- (A) Proximity
 - (B) Similarity
 - (C) Common motives
 - (D) Individual goals
-

41.

Reeva noticed that Seema washes her hands very frequently. In addition to this, she used to walk only within the patterns drawn on the floor or road. Further, it was noticed that she was unable to control her preoccupation with specific ideas and failed to prevent herself from repeatedly carrying out a particular act or a series of acts. Therefore, Seema experiences anxiety and disturbances in her life. These pattern of thoughts and behaviour have affected her ability to carry out normal activities.

Identify the psychological disorder Seema suffers from based on given diagnosis:

- (A) Post-traumatic stress disorder
 - (B) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - (C) Bipolar disorder
 - (D) Conversion disorder
-

42.

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The inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic is known as:

- (A) Compulsive behaviour
 - (B) Unpleasant behaviour
 - (C) Obsessive behaviour
 - (D) Intrusive behaviour
-

43.

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Seema's behavior to avoid the anxiety stemming out from intrusive and/or unpleasant thoughts is called:

- (A) Compulsive behaviour
 - (B) Obsessive behaviour
 - (C) Social behaviour
 - (D) Productive behaviour
-

44.

Reeva noticed that Seema washes her hands very frequently. In addition to this, she used to walk only within the patterns drawn on the floor or road. Further, it was noticed that she was unable to control her preoccupation with specific ideas and failed to prevent herself from repeatedly carrying out a particular act or a series of acts. Therefore, Seema experiences anxiety and disturbances in her life. These pattern of thoughts and behaviour have affected her ability to carry out normal activities.

Which of the following is **NOT** included under Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders?

- (A) Hoarding disorder
 - (B) Conversion disorder
 - (C) Trichotillomania
 - (D) Excoriation disorder
-

45.

Reeva noticed that Seema washes her hands very frequently. In addition to this, she used to walk only within the patterns drawn on the floor or road. Further, it was noticed that she was unable to control her preoccupation with specific ideas and failed to prevent herself from repeatedly carrying out a particular act or a series of acts. Therefore, Seema experiences anxiety and disturbances in her life. These pattern of thoughts and behaviour have affected her ability to carry out normal activities.

Trichotillomania is related to:

- (A) Skin-picking disorder
 - (B) Skin-pulling disorder
 - (C) Face-scanning disorder
 - (D) Hair-pulling disorder
-

46.

Abby is very annoying by nature. He does not follow what his parents say and refuses to obey them. He constantly bothers his parents and classmates with his improper behavior and does not regularly complete the homework given by his teachers. After seeing Abby's behavior, his parents take him to a psychotherapist in order to understand why he behaves the way he does. The psychotherapist planned to administer behavioural therapy for modifying his behaviour.

Which of the following is not a technique used in behaviour therapy?

- (A) Token economy
 - (B) Cognitive restructuring
 - (C) Modelling
 - (D) Systematic desensitisation
-

47.

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The 'systematic desensitisation' technique was developed by:

- (A) Wolpe
- (B) Bandura
- (C) Beck
- (D) Ellis

48.

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Identify the technique in which Abby's unwanted behavior can be reduced, and wanted behavior can be increased simultaneously.

- (A) Token economy
- (B) Modelling
- (C) Reciprocal inhibition
- (D) Differential reinforcement

49.

Abby is very annoying by nature. He does not follow what his parents say and refuses to obey them. He constantly bothers his parents and classmates with his improper behavior and does not regularly complete the homework given by his teachers. After seeing Abby's behavior, his parents take him to a psychotherapist in order to understand why he behaves the way he does. The psychotherapist planned to administer behavioural therapy for modifying his behaviour.

_____ is learning by observing others in which the client gradually learns to acquire the behaviour of the model through a process of rewarding small changes in the behaviour.

- (A) Vicarious learning
 - (B) Token economy
 - (C) Differential learning
 - (D) Flooding
-

50.

Abby is very annoying by nature. He does not follow what his parents say and refuses to obey them. He constantly bothers his parents and classmates with his improper behavior and does not regularly complete the homework given by his teachers. After seeing Abby's behavior, his parents take him to a psychotherapist in order to understand why he behaves the way he does. The psychotherapist planned to administer behavioural therapy for modifying his behaviour.

In which of the following disorders, aversive conditioning is most suitable technique for treatment?

- (A) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- (B) Paraphillias disorder
- (C) Alcohol Addiction
- (D) Mood disorder