

CUET-UG Psychology Sample Paper-15

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. A psychologist argues that intelligence should be evaluated through the lens of "Distributed Cognition," where intelligence is as much in the tools and social networks a person uses as it is in their head. This view most strongly challenges which traditional approach?

- (A) The Information-Processing Approach.
- (B) The Psychometric Approach.
- (C) Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences.
- (D) Sternberg's Contextual Intelligence.

Q2. A researcher presents a subject with a series of numbers (e.g., 5-9-2-4) and asks them to repeat the numbers in reverse order. According to the PASS Model of Intelligence, which functional unit and specific process are being primarily utilized to perform this transformation?

- (A) The second functional unit; Simultaneous processing.
- (B) The second functional unit; Successive processing.
- (C) The third functional unit; Planning.
- (D) The first functional unit; Arousal/Attention.

Q3. Which of the following is a specific characteristic of 'Culture-Fair' tests like the Raven's Progressive Matrices?

- (A) They rely heavily on the "Level I" associative learning described by Jensen.



- (B) They reduce the gap between different socio-economic groups by removing linguistic and cultural nuances.
- (C) They measure "Crystallized Intelligence" rather than "Fluid Intelligence."
- (D) They are exclusively used for measuring 'Social Intelligence'.

Q4. According to Sternberg's Triarchic Theory, "Meta-components" are executive processes used in planning and decision making. These are a sub-part of:

- (A) Experiential Intelligence.
- (B) Contextual Intelligence.
- (C) Componential Intelligence.
- (D) Emotional Intelligence.

Q5. If an intelligence test has high "Predictive Validity," it means that:

- (A) The test items are consistent with each other.
- (B) The test results are stable over a long period of time.
- (C) The test accurately forecasts a person's future performance in a related area.
- (D) The test covers all the theoretical domains of intelligence.

Q6. In the 'Structure of Intellect' (SOI) model by Guilford, the ability to generate a wide variety of ideas for a single problem is categorized under:

- (A) Convergent Production.
- (B) Divergent Production.
- (C) Symbolic Content.
- (D) Behavioral Products.

Q7. In the 'Five-Factor Model' (Big Five), an individual who is frequently worried about their health, feels guilty easily, and is prone to mood swings would score high on:

- (A) Psychoticism.
- (B) Neuroticism.



- (C) Introversion.
- (D) Low Agreeableness.

Q8. According to the 'Sufi' perspective on personality, the 'Nafs' or the lower self is governed by:

- (A) Pure spiritual consciousness.
- (B) Intellectual reasoning.
- (C) Earthly desires and instincts.
- (D) Moral perfection.

Q9. Which of the following describes the 'External Locus of Control' in the context of personality?

- (A) The belief that one's own efforts determine life outcomes.
- (B) The belief that life is determined by fate, luck, or powerful others.
- (C) The ability to suppress the 'Id' through 'Superego' strength.
- (D) A high score on the Extraversion scale of the EPQ.

Q10. In Freud's theory, the 'Identity' of the child in the Phallic stage with the same-sex parent is a result of the resolution of:

- (A) Castration Anxiety (in boys) and Penis Envy (in girls).
- (B) Toilet training conflicts.
- (C) Weaning frustrations.
- (D) Basic mistrust.

Q11. Which of the following is a limitation specifically associated with 'Projective Techniques' of personality assessment?

- (A) They are too rigid and structured.
- (B) They suffer from 'Social Desirability' bias.
- (C) Scoring is often subjective and requires highly trained interpreters.



(D) They only measure conscious, surface-level traits.

Q12. Alfred Adler's concept of 'Compensation' suggests that individuals:

(A) Seek to balance their archetypes.

(B) Actively try to overcome real or imagined physical or psychological inadequacies.

(C) Use defense mechanisms to hide their true self.

(D) Mirror the behavior of significant others to fit in.

Q13. The 'Self-report' inventory that provides a personality profile in terms of 10 clinical scales, including Hypochondriasis and Paranoia, is:

(A) 16 PF.

(B) EPQ.

(C) MMPI.

(D) NEO-PI.

Q14. A person who justifies stealing a loaf of bread by saying "the bakery has plenty and won't miss it" is using which defense mechanism?

(A) Displacement.

(B) Rationalization.

(C) Sublimation.

(D) Denial.

Q15. In Selye's GAS model, why is the 'Stage of Exhaustion' particularly dangerous to physical health?

(A) Because the body produces too much adrenaline.

(B) Because the parasympathetic nervous system remains hyper-active.

(C) Because the continuous release of cortisol suppresses the immune system, leading to 'diseases of adaptation'.

(D) Because the heart rate drops to dangerously low levels.



- Q16.** A manager provides an employee with clear instructions and resources to complete a difficult task. This is an example of which type of social support?
- (A) Emotional Support.
 - (B) Tangible/Instrumental Support.
 - (C) Informational Support.
 - (D) Appraisal Support.
- Q17.** Which of the following is an 'Internal' source of stress?
- (A) A noisy neighbor.
 - (B) Unrealistic high personal standards and expectations.
 - (C) Traffic congestion.
 - (D) A sudden change in government policy.
- Q18.** According to the 'Hardiness' theory (Kobasa), 'Commitment' refers to:
- (A) The belief that change is a natural part of life.
 - (B) A sense of purpose and involvement in one's work and family life.
 - (C) The belief that one can influence the course of events.
 - (D) The ability to remain calm during a crisis.
- Q19.** The 'Primary Appraisal' of a stressor involves determining if the event is:
- (A) Controllable or uncontrollable.
 - (B) Relevant, threatening, or harmful.
 - (C) Solvable through problem-focused coping.
 - (D) Related to one's past childhood trauma.
- Q20.** A person experiences a sudden loss of their memory for important personal information, usually of a stressful nature, that cannot be explained by ordinary forgetfulness. This is:
- (A) Dissociative Amnesia.



- (B) Retrograde Amnesia.
- (C) Anterograde Amnesia.
- (D) Depersonalization.

Q21. Which of the following is a 'Cognitive' symptom of Depression?

- (A) Changes in appetite.
- (B) Feelings of worthlessness and excessive guilt.
- (C) Loss of energy.
- (D) Suicidal ideation and difficulty concentrating.

Q22. In Schizophrenia, 'Delusions of Grandeur' involve the belief that:

- (A) Others are out to get them.
- (B) They are being controlled by external forces.
- (C) They possess special powers or are a famous historical/religious figure.
- (D) Their thoughts are being broadcasted to others.

Q23. The 'Behavioral' perspective explains 'Phobias' as being learned through:

- (A) Faulty thought patterns.
- (B) Chemical imbalances.
- (C) Classical conditioning and maintained through operant conditioning (avoidance).
- (D) Unconscious childhood fears.

Q24. Which eating disorder is characterized by 'Binging' without the subsequent 'Purging' or compensatory behaviors?

- (A) Anorexia Nervosa.
- (B) Bulimia Nervosa.
- (C) Binge-Eating Disorder.
- (D) Orthorexia.



- Q25.** A child who is consistently irritable, argumentative, and vindictive toward authority figures but does not violate major social norms is likely suffering from:
- (A) Conduct Disorder.
 - (B) Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD).
 - (C) Separation Anxiety Disorder.
 - (D) Autism.
- Q26.** Symptoms of 'ADHD' must be present in at least _____ different settings (e.g., home and school) to meet diagnostic criteria.
- (A) One.
 - (B) Two.
 - (C) Three.
 - (D) Four.
- Q27.** Which neurotransmitter is most commonly associated with the regulation of mood, and its deficiency is linked to Depression?
- (A) Dopamine.
 - (B) Serotonin.
 - (C) Acetylcholine.
 - (D) Glutamate.
- Q28.** A person with 'Body Dysmorphic Disorder' is primarily preoccupied with:
- (A) Their weight and body fat percentage.
 - (B) Imagined or slight defects in their physical appearance.
 - (C) Having a serious undiagnosed medical illness.
 - (D) Multiple physical pains with no organic cause.
- Q29.** In the context of substance-use disorders, 'Tolerance' refers to:
- (A) The physiological pain felt when stopping the substance.



- (B) The need for increased amounts of the substance to achieve the same effect.
- (C) The psychological craving for the drug.
- (D) The social acceptance of the drug use.

Q30. In 'Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy' (REBT), the therapist uses 'Disputation' (D) to help the client. Which specific form of disputation involves questioning whether the client's belief is consistent with reality or evidence?

- (A) Logical Disputation.
- (B) Empirical Disputation.
- (C) Functional Disputation.
- (D) Existential Disputation.

Q31. Which therapeutic process involves a 'Technical Eclecticism' approach, where techniques from different theories are used without necessarily subscribing to the theories themselves?

- (A) Psychodynamic Therapy.
- (B) Client-Centered Therapy.
- (C) Multimodal Therapy (Lazarus).
- (D) Logotherapy.

Q32. In Behavior Therapy, 'Response Cost' is a procedure that involves:

- (A) Pairing an unpleasant stimulus with an unwanted behavior.
- (B) The removal of a specific reinforcer (like a privilege) following an undesirable behavior.
- (C) Rewarding the patient for every hour they remain calm.
- (D) Forcing the patient to repeat a correct behavior multiple times.

Q33. A therapist working with a family notices that the "identified patient" is merely a symptom-bearer for the dysfunctional interactions of the entire unit. This perspective is central to:



- (A) Gestalt Therapy.
- (B) Existential Therapy.
- (C) Systemic Family Therapy.
- (D) Psychoanalysis.

Q34. In Cognitive Therapy, "Arbitrary Inference" is a cognitive distortion where the individual:

- (A) Draws a conclusion in the absence of evidence or contrary to evidence.
- (B) Magnifies a small negative event into a catastrophe.
- (C) Thinks in all-or-nothing terms.
- (D) Takes personal responsibility for events outside their control.

Q35. Which form of 'Bio-medical' therapy is non-invasive and uses a magnetic coil to induce small electrical currents in specific areas of the brain?

- (A) Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT).
- (B) Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS).
- (C) Deep Brain Stimulation.
- (D) Psychosurgery.

Q36. According to the 'Humanistic' approach, the 'Core Conditions' for therapeutic change include Empathy, Unconditional Positive Regard, and:

- (A) Interpretation.
- (B) Genuineness/Congruence.
- (C) Resistance Analysis.
- (D) Reinforcement.

Q37. A person believes that "all scientists are introverted." When they meet a very extraverted scientist, they perceive that scientist as being "unusually social for their kind" rather than updating their stereotype. This is an example of:

- (A) Primacy Effect.



- (B) Subtyping.
- (C) Fundamental Attribution Error.
- (D) Self-serving Bias.

Q38. In the 'P-O-X' Triad model, if P (Person) dislikes O (Other), and O likes X (Object), what must be P's relationship with X for the system to be 'Balanced'?

- (A) P must like X.
- (B) P must dislike X.
- (C) P must be indifferent to X.
- (D) Balance cannot be achieved if P dislikes O.

Q39. According to Leon Festinger's study, individuals who were paid \$1 to perform a boring task and then lie about it reported liking the task more than those paid \$20. This is explained by:

- (A) High Incentive Justification.
- (B) Insufficient Justification leading to Cognitive Dissonance.
- (C) Social Facilitation.
- (D) The Halo Effect.

Q40. The 'Actor-Observer Bias' suggests that we attribute our own behavior to _____ factors and others' behavior to _____ factors.

- (A) Dispositional; Situational.
- (B) Situational; Dispositional.
- (C) Stable; Unstable.
- (D) Controllable; Uncontrollable.

Q41. Which component of an attitude is being measured when a researcher asks, "How much do you feel afraid when you see a spider?"

- (A) Cognitive Component.
- (B) Affective Component.



- (C) Behavioral Component.
- (D) Evaluative Component.

- Q42.** In 'Impression Formation', the 'Recency Effect' is most likely to occur when:
- (A) There is a long time gap between the first and last pieces of information.
 - (B) The information is presented very quickly.
 - (C) The individual is highly motivated to form an accurate judgment.
 - (D) Only negative information is provided.
- Q43.** Helping a stranger without any expectation of personal gain, even at a cost to oneself, is the definition of:
- (A) Reciprocal Altruism.
 - (B) Pure Altruism.
 - (C) Social Exchange.
 - (D) Norm of Responsibility.
- Q44.** Which of the following is an 'Individual-level' factor that makes a person more likely to change their attitude?
- (A) High Self-esteem.
 - (B) Low Intelligence.
 - (C) High Need for Cognition.
 - (D) Strong initial commitment to the attitude.
- Q45.** A group of experts makes a decision that is far more risky than any of the individual members would have made alone. This phenomenon is known as:
- (A) Social Loafing.
 - (B) Groupthink.
 - (C) The 'Risky Shift' (Group Polarization).
 - (D) Deindividuation.



- Q46.** According to Tuckman's model, in which stage does the group establish its "ground rules" and members begin to resolve their conflicts?
- (A) Forming.
 - (B) Storming.
 - (C) Norming.
 - (D) Performing.
- Q47.** Which of the following is a symptom of 'Groupthink' as identified by Irving Janis?
- (A) Encouragement of dissenting views.
 - (B) High level of external critical evaluation.
 - (C) Self-censorship and an illusion of unanimity.
 - (D) Low group cohesiveness.
- Q48.** A 'Reference Group' is a group that:
- (A) You currently belong to.
 - (B) You look to for guidance, values, and a standard for self-evaluation.
 - (C) Is formed solely for the completion of a specific task.
 - (D) Consists of people you have never met.
- Q49.** In 'Social Facilitation', the presence of others increases 'Arousal'. According to Zajonc, this arousal leads to:
- (A) Better performance on all tasks.
 - (B) Worse performance on all tasks.
 - (C) Improved performance on simple tasks and impaired performance on complex tasks.
 - (D) The person becoming completely distracted.
- Q50.** Which of the following describes 'Identification' as a form of social influence?



- (A) Changing behavior to avoid punishment.
- (B) Changing behavior because of a desire to be like a specific person or group.
- (C) Changing behavior because the person genuinely believes the information is correct.
- (D) Refusing to change behavior despite group pressure.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The theory of Distributed Cognition proposes that intelligence is not confined within an individual's mind but is spread across tools, technologies, and social interactions. Traditional approaches like the Psychometric Approach treat intelligence as an internal, measurable trait using standardized tests. Thus, distributed cognition challenges the idea that intelligence resides solely within the individual and instead emphasizes environmental and collaborative contributions.

Solution: The question focuses on which traditional view is most strongly challenged by the concept of Distributed Cognition. The Psychometric Approach assumes intelligence is a fixed, quantifiable ability residing within a person, typically measured through IQ tests and standardized assessments. However, Distributed Cognition argues that cognitive processes extend beyond the individual and include tools (like calculators, computers) and social networks (collaboration, shared knowledge). This directly contradicts the psychometric assumption of intelligence being internal and individually measurable. While other theories like Information-Processing or Sternberg's theory consider mental processes and context, they still largely focus on internal cognition. Therefore, the Psychometric Approach is most strongly challenged.

Final Answer: The Psychometric Approach

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: The PASS model of intelligence, proposed by Das, Naglieri, and Kirby, divides cognitive functioning into four processes: Planning, Attention, Simultaneous, and Successive processing. Successive processing involves arranging information in a specific serial order, especially when the sequence is crucial. Tasks requiring recall or manipulation of sequences, such as repeating digits in order or reverse order, primarily depend on successive processing abilities.

Solution: In the given task, the individual is asked to repeat a sequence of numbers in reverse order. This requires holding the sequence in memory and then reorganizing it step-by-step in the correct reversed order. Such a task depends on sequential processing of information, where each element must be handled in a specific order. This is characteristic of successive processing, which belongs to the second functional unit in the PASS model (information processing unit). Option B correctly identifies both the functional unit and the process. Simultaneous processing involves integrating information as a whole, while planning and attention are not primarily responsible for sequence manipulation here.

Final Answer: The second functional unit; Successive processing

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Culture-fair tests aim to minimize the impact of cultural, linguistic, and educational background on test performance. Tests like Raven's Progressive Matrices focus on abstract reasoning and pattern recognition, which are less dependent on language or prior knowledge. They primarily measure fluid intelligence, which involves problem-solving and adaptability in novel situations, rather than learned knowledge.

Solution: The defining feature of culture-fair tests is their attempt to reduce cultural bias. By using non-verbal items such as patterns and matrices, these tests minimize the influence of language, education, and socio-cultural background. This helps create a more equitable assessment across diverse populations. Option B correctly reflects this by stating that such tests reduce differences arising from socio-economic and cultural variations. Other options are incorrect because these tests do not rely on associative learning (A), do not measure crystallized intelligence (C), and are not designed for social intelligence (D).

Final Answer: They reduce socio-economic gaps by removing linguistic and cultural differences

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Sternberg's Triarchic Theory divides intelligence into Componential (analytical), Experiential (creative), and Contextual (practical) aspects. Componential intelligence includes meta-components, which are high-level executive processes such as planning, monitoring, and decision-making. These processes regulate problem-solving and guide how individuals approach cognitive tasks.

Solution: Meta-components are responsible for controlling and regulating cognitive activities. They include functions like planning strategies, monitoring progress, and evaluating outcomes. In Sternberg's framework, these processes belong to Componential Intelligence, which focuses on analytical thinking and problem-solving. Experiential intelligence deals with novelty and creativity, while contextual intelligence relates to adapting to real-world environments. Since meta-components govern internal cognitive control, they are clearly a part of the componential domain.

Final Answer: Componential Intelligence

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Predictive validity refers to how well a test can forecast future performance in a specific domain. It is an important aspect of test validity, ensuring that test scores have practical utility beyond the testing situation. For example, an intelligence test with high predictive validity can accurately estimate academic or job performance.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of high predictive validity. This type of validity indicates that the test scores are useful in predicting future outcomes, such as academic success or job efficiency. It differs from reliability, which concerns consistency, and content validity, which concerns coverage of material. Option C correctly describes predictive validity as the ability to forecast future performance. Other options refer to internal consistency (A), stability over time (B), or content coverage (D), none of which define predictive validity.

Final Answer: The test accurately forecasts a person's future performance in a related area

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SOI) model classifies intelligence into operations, contents, and products. Divergent production refers to the ability to generate multiple, varied responses to an open-ended problem. It is associated with creativity and flexible thinking, unlike convergent production, which focuses on finding a single correct answer.

Solution: The ability to produce a wide range of ideas for a single problem is a hallmark of creativity. In Guilford's SOI model, this is categorized as Divergent Production. It emphasizes fluency, originality, and flexibility in thinking. Convergent production, in contrast, seeks one correct solution, while symbolic content and behavioral products refer to different categories within the model, not creative output. Therefore, the correct classification is Divergent Production.

Final Answer: Divergent Production

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The Five-Factor Model (Big Five) describes personality across five dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Neuroticism reflects emotional instability, anxiety, mood swings, and vulnerability to stress. Individuals high in this trait tend to experience negative emotions more frequently and intensely.

Solution: The traits described—frequent worry about health, feelings of guilt, and mood swings—are classic indicators of high Neuroticism. This dimension captures emotional instability and susceptibility to stress. Psychoticism is a different construct from Eysenck's model, not the Big Five. Introversion relates to social withdrawal, while low agreeableness involves hostility or lack of cooperation. Since the question emphasizes emotional distress and instability, Neuroticism is the most accurate answer.

Final Answer: Neuroticism

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: In Sufi psychology, personality is understood in terms of spiritual development. The 'Nafs' refers to the lower self, which is driven by base impulses and worldly attachments. It represents the egoistic aspect of human nature that inclines toward desires, greed, and instincts. Spiritual growth involves disciplining and purifying the Nafs to align with higher consciousness and divine awareness.

Solution: The concept of 'Nafs' in Sufi thought represents the lower, instinctual self that is closely tied to human desires and material inclinations. It is often seen as the source of negative tendencies such as greed, anger, and selfishness. Unlike higher spiritual states that reflect purity and moral perfection, the Nafs is governed by earthly desires and instincts. The goal in Sufi practice is to control and refine the Nafs through spiritual discipline. Option A refers to higher consciousness, not Nafs. Option B relates to rational thinking, while Option D represents an achieved spiritual ideal. Therefore, the correct answer is that Nafs is governed by earthly desires and instincts.

Final Answer: Earthly desires and instincts

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Locus of Control refers to an individual's belief about what causes the events in their life. An external locus of control means that a person attributes outcomes to factors beyond their control, such as luck, fate, or powerful others. In contrast, an internal locus of control reflects belief in personal agency and responsibility for outcomes.

Solution: The question asks for the correct description of an external locus of control. Individuals with this orientation believe that their successes or failures are determined by external forces rather than their own efforts. This includes factors like luck, destiny, or influence of powerful people. Option B accurately captures this belief system. Option A describes internal locus of control, where individuals believe in their own efforts. Option C refers to Freudian concepts of personality structure, and Option D relates to trait theory, specifically extraversion. Hence, the correct answer is that life is determined by fate, luck, or powerful others.

Final Answer: The belief that life is determined by fate, luck, or powerful others

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: In Freud's psychosexual stages, the Phallic stage (around 3–6 years) is crucial for personality development. During this stage, children experience unconscious sexual attraction toward the opposite-sex parent and rivalry with the same-sex parent. Resolution of these conflicts leads to identification with the same-sex parent, which helps in the development of gender identity and moral values.

Solution: Freud proposed that during the Phallic stage, boys experience the Oedipus complex and girls experience the Electra complex. Boys develop castration anxiety, fearing punishment from the father, while girls experience penis envy. These anxieties are resolved through identification with the same-sex parent, leading to the development of identity and internalization of societal norms. Option A correctly identifies these mechanisms. Options B and C relate to earlier psychosexual stages (anal and oral), and Option D belongs to Erikson's psychosocial theory. Thus, the correct answer is based on castration anxiety and penis envy.

Final Answer: Castration Anxiety (in boys) and Penis Envy (in girls)

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Projective techniques are personality assessment methods that use ambiguous stimuli to reveal unconscious aspects of personality. Tests like the Rorschach Inkblot Test and Thematic Apperception Test require individuals to interpret unclear images. While they provide deep insights, they lack standardization and often depend heavily on the examiner's interpretation.

Solution: A major limitation of projective techniques is their subjective nature. Since responses are open-ended and interpretations are not strictly standardized, scoring can vary between examiners. This reduces reliability and requires highly trained professionals to ensure some level of consistency. Option C correctly highlights this limitation. Option A is incorrect because projective tests are unstructured, not rigid. Option B refers more to self-report inventories. Option D is incorrect because projective tests aim to uncover unconscious processes, not just surface traits. Therefore, subjectivity in scoring is the key limitation.

Final Answer: Scoring is often subjective and requires highly trained interpreters

Answer: (C)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Alfred Adler emphasized the role of feelings of inferiority in personality development. According to him, individuals strive to overcome these feelings through a process called compensation. This involves efforts to overcome weaknesses or perceived shortcomings, leading to growth and achievement. Compensation can be healthy or unhealthy depending on how individuals respond to their perceived inadequacies.

Solution: Adler's concept of compensation explains that individuals actively attempt to overcome real or imagined deficiencies, whether physical, social, or psychological. For example, a person who feels physically weak may strive to excel in academics or sports. This striving helps individuals achieve a sense of superiority or competence. Option B correctly reflects this idea. Option A relates to Jung's archetypes, Option C to Freudian defense mechanisms, and Option D to social learning. Thus, the correct answer is that individuals try to overcome their inadequacies.

Final Answer: Actively try to overcome real or imagined physical or psychological inadequacies

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Self-report inventories are structured personality tests where individuals respond to standardized questions. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is one of the most widely used tools, consisting of multiple clinical scales such as Hypochondriasis, Depression, and Paranoia. It is designed to assess psychological disorders and personality structure in a systematic and objective manner.

Solution: The question asks for a personality inventory that provides a profile based on clinical scales like Hypochondriasis and Paranoia. The MMPI is specifically designed for this purpose and includes multiple clinical dimensions to assess abnormal behavior patterns. Option C is correct. The 16 PF measures personality traits, EPQ focuses on dimensions like extraversion and neuroticism, and NEO-PI assesses the Big Five traits. None of these include the clinical scales mentioned. Therefore, MMPI is the correct answer.

Final Answer: MMPI

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Defense mechanisms are unconscious psychological strategies used by the ego to reduce anxiety and protect self-esteem. Rationalization involves creating logical or socially acceptable explanations for behaviors driven by unacceptable motives. It allows individuals to justify actions and avoid feelings of guilt or shame, even when the behavior is ethically questionable.

Solution: In the given scenario, the person justifies stealing by claiming that the bakery will not suffer any loss. This is a classic example of rationalization, where an individual constructs a seemingly logical excuse to justify an immoral act. The real motive—stealing—is masked by a socially acceptable reasoning. Displacement involves shifting emotions to a safer target, sublimation channels impulses into acceptable activities, and denial involves refusing to accept reality. None of these fit the situation. Therefore, the correct defense mechanism is rationalization.

Final Answer: Rationalization

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) describes the body's response to prolonged stress in three stages: alarm, resistance, and exhaustion. During prolonged stress, the body continuously releases stress hormones like cortisol. Over time, this weakens physiological systems, particularly the immune system, making the body vulnerable to illness.

Solution: The Stage of Exhaustion is dangerous because the body's adaptive resources are depleted after prolonged exposure to stress. Continuous secretion of cortisol suppresses immune functioning, increasing susceptibility to infections and chronic diseases, often called "diseases of adaptation." Option C accurately describes this process. Option A relates to the alarm stage, Option B is incorrect as parasympathetic activity does not dominate here, and Option D is unrelated. Thus, the health risk arises from immune suppression due to chronic stress hormone release.

Final Answer: Continuous cortisol release suppresses immunity, causing diseases of adaptation

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Social support refers to the assistance individuals receive from others, which can buffer the effects of stress. Informational support involves providing advice, guidance, or useful information to help a person cope with challenges. It enhances problem-solving by offering clarity and direction in difficult situations.

Solution: In this case, the manager provides clear instructions and resources to help the employee complete a difficult task. This is an example of informational support, as it involves guidance and direction that aid in task completion. Emotional support would involve empathy and reassurance, tangible support involves physical or financial aid, and appraisal support involves feedback for self-evaluation. Since the emphasis is on providing instructions and guidance, informational support is the most appropriate answer.

Final Answer: Informational Support

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Stress can originate from external or internal sources. External stressors arise from the environment, such as noise or traffic. Internal stressors come from within the individual, including thoughts, beliefs, expectations, and personality traits. Unrealistic expectations and perfectionism are common internal stressors that increase psychological pressure.

Solution: The question asks for an internal source of stress. Unrealistic high personal standards and expectations originate within the individual and reflect internal cognitive patterns that create pressure and dissatisfaction. Option B correctly represents this. The other options—noisy neighbor, traffic congestion, and government policy—are all external environmental stressors. Therefore, the correct answer is the internal factor involving unrealistic expectations.

Final Answer: Unrealistic high personal standards and expectations

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Kobasa's Hardiness theory identifies three traits—Commitment, Control, and Challenge—that help individuals cope with stress effectively. Commitment refers to a deep sense of involvement and purpose in life activities. People high in commitment remain engaged with their work, relationships, and goals rather than feeling alienated or detached.

Solution: Commitment in hardiness reflects a person's tendency to be actively involved in life and to find meaning in daily activities. Such individuals view their roles and responsibilities as significant and remain engaged even during stressful times. Option B correctly describes this sense of purpose and involvement. Option A refers to challenge, Option C to control, and Option D is not part of Kobasa's model. Therefore, the correct answer is a sense of purpose and involvement.

Final Answer: A sense of purpose and involvement in one's work and family life

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Lazarus and Folkman's cognitive appraisal theory explains how individuals evaluate stressors. Primary appraisal involves assessing whether an event is significant to well-being and whether it is perceived as a threat, harm, or challenge. Secondary appraisal follows, focusing on available coping resources and options.

Solution: Primary appraisal is the initial evaluation of a situation to determine its relevance and potential impact on the individual. It answers questions like "Is this event harmful, threatening, or challenging?" Option B accurately reflects this process. Option A relates more to secondary appraisal, Option C involves coping strategies, and Option D is unrelated. Thus, the correct answer is identifying whether the event is relevant, threatening, or harmful.

Final Answer: Relevant, threatening, or harmful

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Dissociative disorders involve disruptions in memory, identity, or consciousness, often due to psychological trauma. Dissociative amnesia is characterized by an inability to recall important personal information, usually related to stressful or traumatic events, without any underlying neurological cause. It differs from organic amnesia, which has a biological basis.

Solution: The scenario describes sudden memory loss for important personal information, particularly of a stressful nature, without any physical cause. This aligns with dissociative amnesia, where memory loss serves as a psychological defense against trauma. Retrograde and anterograde amnesia are typically caused by brain injury and involve loss of past or inability to form new memories. Depersonalization involves feeling detached from oneself, not memory loss. Therefore, the correct answer is dissociative amnesia.

Final Answer: Dissociative Amnesia

Answer: (A)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Depression involves multiple symptom domains: cognitive, emotional, behavioral, and somatic. Cognitive symptoms relate to thought patterns, such as negative beliefs about oneself, the world, and the future. These include feelings of worthlessness, guilt, hopelessness, and impaired concentration. Differentiating symptom types is important for diagnosis and understanding how depression affects thinking processes.

Solution: The question asks specifically for a cognitive symptom of depression. Cognitive symptoms involve distorted thinking patterns, such as excessive guilt, worthlessness, and negative self-evaluation. Option B clearly reflects these cognitive distortions. Option A (changes in appetite) and Option C (loss of energy) are somatic or physical symptoms. Option D includes suicidal ideation (which can be cognitive) but also difficulty concentrating, making it less precise compared to Option B, which directly targets core cognitive distortions. Therefore, the best answer is feelings of worthlessness and excessive guilt.

Final Answer: Feelings of worthlessness and excessive guilt

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Schizophrenia is characterized by disturbances in thought, perception, and behavior. Delusions are false, fixed beliefs not grounded in reality. Delusions of grandeur specifically involve exaggerated beliefs about one's importance, identity, or abilities, often including claims of having special powers or being a famous or divine figure.

Solution: Delusions of grandeur refer to inflated beliefs about one's identity or abilities. Individuals may believe they are extraordinarily powerful, famous, or chosen for a special mission. Option C correctly describes this phenomenon. Option A refers to persecutory delusions, Option B to control delusions, and Option D to thought broadcasting. Since the question focuses on grandeur, the belief in possessing special powers or being a significant figure is the correct interpretation.

Final Answer: They possess special powers or are a famous historical/religious figure

Answer: (C)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The behavioral perspective explains phobias as learned responses. Through classical conditioning, a neutral stimulus becomes associated with fear. This fear is then maintained through operant conditioning, particularly avoidance behavior, which reduces anxiety and reinforces the phobia over time.

Solution: According to behavioral theory, phobias develop when a neutral object or situation becomes associated with a frightening experience (classical conditioning). For example, a person bitten by a dog may develop a fear of dogs. This fear persists because the individual avoids dogs, which reduces anxiety and reinforces the behavior (operant conditioning). Option C correctly explains both acquisition and maintenance of phobias. Other options relate to cognitive, biological, or psychodynamic perspectives, not the behavioral explanation.

Final Answer: Classical conditioning and maintained through operant conditioning (avoidance)

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Eating disorders are characterized by abnormal eating behaviors and concerns about body weight or shape. Binge-Eating Disorder involves recurrent episodes of consuming large amounts of food without compensatory behaviors like purging. This distinguishes it from Bulimia Nervosa, where bingeing is followed by purging or other compensatory actions.

Solution: The key feature in the question is binge eating without purging. In Binge-Eating Disorder, individuals consume excessive amounts of food in a short period and feel a loss of control, but do not engage in behaviors like vomiting or excessive exercise. Option C correctly identifies this disorder. Anorexia Nervosa involves severe restriction, Bulimia includes bingeing with purging, and Orthorexia involves obsession with healthy eating. Therefore, the correct answer is Binge-Eating Disorder.

Final Answer: Binge-Eating Disorder

Answer: (C)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) is a childhood disorder characterized by persistent patterns of angry, irritable mood, argumentative behavior, and defiance toward authority figures. Unlike Conduct Disorder, ODD does not involve serious violations of social norms or the rights of others.

Solution: The child described is irritable, argumentative, and vindictive but does not engage in severe rule-breaking or aggression. This pattern aligns with Oppositional Defiant Disorder. Option B correctly identifies this condition. Conduct Disorder involves more serious behaviors like aggression or theft. Separation Anxiety Disorder involves fear of separation, and Autism involves social and communication deficits. Therefore, the correct diagnosis is ODD.

Final Answer: Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is diagnosed based on persistent patterns of inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity. For a valid diagnosis, symptoms must be present across multiple settings, such as home and school, to ensure that the behavior is pervasive and not situation-specific.

Solution: Diagnostic criteria for ADHD require that symptoms be observed in at least two different settings, such as at home and in school or work environments. This ensures that the behavior is consistent and not limited to a specific context. Option B correctly states this requirement. Options A, C, and D do not align with standard diagnostic guidelines. Therefore, the correct answer is two settings.

Final Answer: Two

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers in the brain that regulate mood, cognition, and behavior. Serotonin plays a key role in mood regulation, sleep, and appetite. Low levels of serotonin are strongly associated with depression, and many antidepressant medications aim to increase its availability in the brain.

Solution: The question asks which neurotransmitter is most associated with mood regulation and depression. Serotonin is widely recognized for its role in stabilizing mood and emotional well-being. A deficiency in serotonin is linked to depressive symptoms such as sadness, irritability, and low motivation. Option B correctly identifies serotonin. Dopamine is linked to reward and motivation, acetylcholine to memory and learning, and glutamate to excitation. Therefore, serotonin is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Serotonin

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is a psychological condition in which individuals are excessively concerned about perceived flaws in their physical appearance. These flaws are either minor or not observable to others. The disorder involves distorted body image and repetitive behaviors such as mirror checking, grooming, or seeking reassurance, driven by anxiety about appearance.

Solution: The defining feature of Body Dysmorphic Disorder is a preoccupation with imagined or very slight defects in physical appearance. Individuals often believe that certain body parts are unattractive or deformed, even when others do not notice any issue. Option B accurately captures this characteristic. Option A relates more to eating disorders, Option C to illness anxiety disorder, and Option D to somatic symptom disorder. Therefore, the correct answer is the preoccupation with minor or imagined defects in appearance.

Final Answer: Imagined or slight defects in their physical appearance

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: In substance-use disorders, tolerance refers to a reduced response to a drug after repeated use. As the body adapts, larger amounts of the substance are required to achieve the same effect. This physiological adaptation is a key indicator of dependence and contributes to escalating patterns of use over time.

Solution: Tolerance occurs when repeated exposure to a substance leads to diminished effects, requiring increased doses to achieve the original impact. Option B correctly defines this concept. Option A describes withdrawal symptoms, Option C refers to craving, and Option D is unrelated to physiological dependence. Therefore, tolerance specifically involves needing higher amounts of a substance to produce the same effect.

Final Answer: The need for increased amounts of the substance to achieve the same effect

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT), developed by Albert Ellis, focuses on identifying and challenging irrational beliefs. Disputation is a core technique used to question these beliefs. Empirical disputation involves examining whether a belief is supported by evidence or reality, helping clients replace irrational thoughts with more rational alternatives.

Solution: The question asks which type of disputation involves evaluating whether a belief is consistent with reality or evidence. This is the essence of empirical disputation, where the therapist asks for proof or factual support for the client's belief. Logical disputation examines internal consistency, and functional disputation evaluates usefulness. Option B correctly identifies empirical disputation as evidence-based questioning. Therefore, the correct answer is empirical disputation.

Final Answer: Empirical Disputation

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Technical eclecticism is an approach in psychotherapy where therapists use techniques from different theoretical orientations without strictly adhering to any single theory. Multimodal Therapy, proposed by Arnold Lazarus, exemplifies this approach by integrating methods based on the client's needs across multiple modalities like behavior, affect, sensation, and cognition.

Solution: Multimodal Therapy is known for its technical eclecticism, meaning it selects techniques from various therapeutic models without committing to their theoretical foundations. Option C correctly identifies this approach. Psychodynamic and Client-Centered therapies are theory-driven, and Logotherapy focuses on meaning. Therefore, the correct answer is Multimodal Therapy.

Final Answer: Multimodal Therapy (Lazarus)

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: Response cost is a behavioral technique derived from operant conditioning. It involves removing a positive reinforcer following an undesirable behavior to decrease its occurrence. Common examples include loss of privileges or rewards. It is a form of negative punishment aimed at modifying behavior through consequences.

Solution: In response cost, a valued item or privilege is taken away after an undesirable behavior occurs. This discourages the repetition of that behavior. Option B correctly describes this process. Option A refers to aversion therapy, Option C to positive reinforcement, and Option D to overcorrection. Therefore, response cost specifically involves removing a reinforcer to reduce unwanted behavior.

Final Answer: Removing a reinforcer after undesirable behavior.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Systemic Family Therapy views psychological problems as arising from dysfunctional interaction patterns within a family system rather than residing solely in an individual. The “identified patient” is seen as expressing the symptoms of broader relational issues, highlighting the importance of addressing the family as a whole unit.

Solution: The therapist’s observation that the identified patient is a symptom-bearer for family dysfunction reflects the systemic perspective. Systemic Family Therapy emphasizes patterns of communication, roles, and relationships within the family. Option C correctly represents this approach. Gestalt and existential therapies focus on individual experience, while psychoanalysis emphasizes intrapsychic conflict. Therefore, the correct answer is Systemic Family Therapy.

Final Answer: Systemic Family Therapy

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive distortions are systematic errors in thinking identified in Cognitive Therapy. Arbitrary inference refers to drawing conclusions without sufficient evidence or even in contradiction to available facts. These distortions contribute to negative automatic thoughts and are central to disorders like depression and anxiety, as they bias interpretation of experiences in an irrational manner.

Solution: Arbitrary inference occurs when an individual makes a conclusion despite lacking evidence or even when evidence contradicts it. For example, assuming someone dislikes you without any proof. Option A correctly captures this definition. Option B refers to catastrophizing, Option C to dichotomous thinking, and Option D to personalization. Since the question specifically asks about drawing conclusions without evidence, arbitrary inference is best represented by Option A.

Final Answer: Draws a conclusion in the absence of evidence or contrary to evidence

Answer: (A)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Biomedical therapies include physical or biological interventions for treating mental disorders. Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) is a non-invasive technique that uses magnetic fields to stimulate nerve cells in specific brain regions. It is often used in treating depression when other treatments are ineffective, without requiring surgery or anesthesia.

Solution: The question highlights a non-invasive procedure using magnetic coils to induce electrical currents in the brain. This precisely describes Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS). Option B is correct. Electroconvulsive Therapy involves electrical currents passed directly through the brain under anesthesia, while Deep Brain Stimulation and psychosurgery are invasive procedures. Therefore, TMS is the correct non-invasive biomedical therapy.

Final Answer: Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS)

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The Humanistic approach, particularly Carl Rogers' Client-Centered Therapy, emphasizes creating a supportive therapeutic environment. The three core conditions necessary for growth are empathy, unconditional positive regard, and genuineness (congruence). These conditions foster self-awareness and personal growth by allowing clients to explore their experiences without judgment.

Solution: The missing core condition alongside empathy and unconditional positive regard is genuineness or congruence. This refers to the therapist being authentic and transparent in the therapeutic relationship. Option B correctly identifies this condition. Other options like interpretation, resistance analysis, and reinforcement belong to different therapeutic approaches such as psychoanalysis or behaviorism. Thus, the correct answer is genuineness/congruence.

Final Answer: Genuineness/Congruence

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: Subtyping is a cognitive process used to maintain stereotypes when confronted with contradictory information. Instead of changing the overall stereotype, individuals create a separate category (subtype) for exceptions. This allows the original stereotype to remain intact despite disconfirming evidence.

Solution: In the given scenario, the person encounters an extraverted scientist, which contradicts their stereotype that all scientists are introverted. Instead of revising the stereotype, they classify the individual as an exception (“unusually social for their kind”). This is an example of subtyping. Option B correctly identifies this process. The primacy effect involves first impressions, fundamental attribution error involves attribution biases, and self-serving bias relates to personal success and failure explanations. Therefore, subtyping is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Subtyping

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Heider’s P-O-X Triad model explains cognitive balance in relationships among a person (P), another person (O), and an object (X). A balanced state occurs when the product of the relationships is positive. Individuals strive for consistency, and imbalance creates psychological discomfort, motivating changes in attitudes.

Solution: In the triad, P dislikes O (negative), and O likes X (positive). For the system to be balanced, the overall product must be positive. Since one negative and one positive relationship already exist, P must also dislike X (negative) to result in a positive product (negative \times positive \times negative = positive). Option B correctly represents this condition. Other options would lead to imbalance. Thus, P must dislike X to achieve balance.

Final Answer: P must dislike X

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive dissonance theory, proposed by Leon Festinger, suggests that individuals experience discomfort when holding inconsistent beliefs or behaviors. When external justification is insufficient, individuals are more likely to change their internal attitudes to reduce dissonance.

Solution: In Festinger's experiment, participants paid \$1 had insufficient external justification for lying about a boring task. To reduce dissonance, they changed their attitude and reported liking the task more. Those paid \$20 had sufficient justification and did not need to alter their attitudes. Option B correctly explains this as insufficient justification leading to cognitive dissonance. Other options do not account for this phenomenon. Therefore, the correct answer is insufficient justification.

Final Answer: Insufficient Justification leading to Cognitive Dissonance

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: The Actor-Observer Bias is an attributional bias where individuals attribute their own behavior to situational factors while attributing others' behavior to dispositional factors. This bias arises due to differences in perspective and available information about oneself versus others.

Solution: According to the actor-observer bias, when explaining our own actions, we consider external circumstances (situational factors). However, when judging others, we tend to attribute their behavior to internal traits (dispositional factors). Option B correctly reflects this pattern. Option A reverses the relationship, while Options C and D do not accurately describe this bias. Therefore, the correct answer is situational for self and dispositional for others.

Final Answer: Situational; Dispositional

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Attitudes consist of three main components: cognitive (beliefs and thoughts), affective (emotions and feelings), and behavioral (actions or intentions). The affective component specifically refers to emotional responses toward an object, person, or situation. It reflects how an individual feels rather than what they think or how they behave.

Solution: The question asks about measuring fear when seeing a spider. Fear is an emotional response, which directly corresponds to the affective component of attitude. Option B correctly identifies this. Option A refers to beliefs (e.g., “spiders are dangerous”), Option C refers to actions (e.g., avoiding spiders), and Option D is a general evaluative judgment but less precise. Since the question focuses on emotional reaction, the affective component is the most accurate answer.

Final Answer: Affective Component

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: In impression formation, the recency effect refers to the tendency to give greater importance to the most recently received information. It is more likely to occur when there is a time gap between earlier and later information, allowing initial impressions to fade and recent information to have a stronger impact.

Solution: The recency effect becomes prominent when there is sufficient time between the presentation of initial and later information. This gap reduces the influence of earlier impressions, making the most recent information more influential in judgment formation. Option A correctly captures this condition. If information is presented quickly, the primacy effect is more likely. Motivation or type of information does not directly determine recency. Therefore, the correct answer is the presence of a time gap.

Final Answer: There is a long time gap between the first and last pieces of information

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Altruism refers to helping behavior that benefits others. Pure altruism involves helping without any expectation of reward or benefit, even at a personal cost. It is driven by genuine concern for others' welfare, unlike reciprocal altruism or social exchange, which involve some form of expected return.

Solution: The scenario describes helping a stranger without expecting any personal gain and even incurring a cost. This fits the definition of pure altruism. Option B correctly identifies this behavior. Reciprocal altruism involves expectation of future return, social exchange is based on cost-benefit analysis, and the norm of responsibility refers to a social rule. Therefore, the correct answer is pure altruism.

Final Answer: Pure Altruism

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Individual-level factors influencing attitude change include personality traits, intelligence, self-esteem, and need for cognition. High need for cognition refers to a tendency to engage in and enjoy effortful thinking, making individuals more open to persuasive arguments and attitude change through logical reasoning.

Solution: Among the options, high need for cognition increases the likelihood of attitude change because such individuals actively process information and evaluate arguments carefully. Option C is correct. High self-esteem and strong initial commitment often make attitudes more resistant to change, while low intelligence does not necessarily increase susceptibility. Therefore, individuals with high need for cognition are more likely to change their attitudes when presented with strong arguments.

Final Answer: High Need for Cognition

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Group polarization refers to the tendency for group decisions to become more extreme than the initial inclinations of members. When the shift is toward greater risk, it is called the risky shift. This occurs due to diffusion of responsibility and reinforcement of shared views within the group.

Solution: The scenario describes a group making a more risky decision than any individual would make alone. This is known as the risky shift, a form of group polarization. Option C correctly identifies this phenomenon. Social loafing involves reduced effort, groupthink involves poor decision-making due to conformity, and deindividuation involves loss of self-awareness. Therefore, the correct answer is risky shift.

Final Answer: The 'Risky Shift' (Group Polarization)

Answer: (C)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Tuckman's model of group development includes four stages: forming, storming, norming, and performing. In the norming stage, group members establish norms, roles, and expectations. Conflicts that arose during the storming phase begin to resolve, and cohesion increases as members agree on shared rules and cooperative behavior.

Solution: The stage where groups establish ground rules and resolve conflicts is the norming stage. During this phase, members move beyond disagreements and begin to work cohesively. They develop mutual trust, clarify roles, and set standards for behavior. Option C correctly identifies this stage. Forming involves initial orientation, storming involves conflict, and performing focuses on task completion. Therefore, the correct answer is norming.

Final Answer: Norming

Answer: (C)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Groupthink, identified by Irving Janis, occurs when a highly cohesive group prioritizes consensus over critical evaluation. Symptoms include self-censorship, illusion of unanimity, pressure on dissenters, and lack of critical thinking. This leads to poor decision-making as alternative viewpoints are suppressed.

Solution: One of the hallmark symptoms of groupthink is self-censorship, where members withhold dissenting opinions, combined with an illusion of unanimity, where silence is interpreted as agreement. Option C correctly describes this. Options A and B reflect healthy group processes, while Option D contradicts the high cohesiveness typical of groupthink. Therefore, the correct answer is self-censorship and illusion of unanimity.

Final Answer: Self-censorship and an illusion of unanimity

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: A reference group is a social group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves, shaping attitudes, values, and behavior. It may or may not be a group the person belongs to. Such groups influence aspirations, identity, and social comparisons.

Solution: The defining feature of a reference group is that it serves as a benchmark for self-evaluation and guides behavior and beliefs. Option B correctly describes this. Option A refers to a membership group, Option C to a task group, and Option D is irrelevant. Therefore, the correct answer is the group used for guidance and standards.

Final Answer: You look to for guidance, values, and a standard for self-evaluation

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Social facilitation theory, proposed by Robert Zajonc, suggests that the presence of others increases physiological arousal. This heightened arousal enhances the performance of well-learned or simple tasks but impairs performance on complex or unfamiliar tasks due to increased pressure and anxiety.

Solution: According to Zajonc, increased arousal strengthens dominant responses. For simple or well-practiced tasks, the dominant response is correct, leading to improved performance. For complex or new tasks, the dominant response is often incorrect, leading to poorer performance. Option C accurately reflects this dual effect. Options A and B are too absolute, and Option D does not capture the theory. Therefore, the correct answer is improved performance on simple tasks and impaired performance on complex tasks.

Final Answer: Better performance on simple tasks, worse on complex tasks

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Identification is a form of social influence where individuals adopt behaviors or attitudes to establish or maintain a relationship with a person or group they admire. It differs from compliance (driven by rewards/punishments) and internalization (based on belief in the value of the behavior).

Solution: Identification involves changing behavior because one wants to be like a specific person or group. This is driven by admiration and the desire for affiliation. Option B correctly describes this process. Option A refers to compliance, Option C to internalization, and Option D to resistance. Therefore, the correct answer is changing behavior to resemble a valued individual or group.

Final Answer: Changing behavior because of a desire to be like a specific person or group

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	C	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	C	9	B	10	A
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	B	15	C
16	C	17	B	18	B	19	B	20	A
21	B	22	C	23	C	24	C	25	B
26	B	27	B	28	B	29	B	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	C	34	A	35	B
36	B	37	B	38	B	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	A	43	B	44	C	45	C
46	C	47	C	48	B	49	C	50	B

