

CUET-UG Psychology Sample Paper-20

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. In the context of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory, a student who is able to manipulate their environment to suit their needs or change the environment to fit their goals is demonstrating high levels of:

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

Q2. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'Simultaneous Processing' as proposed in the PASS model of intelligence?

- (A) Recalling a series of digits in the exact order they were presented.
- (B) Grasping the relationship between different abstract figures in Raven's Progressive Matrices.
- (C) Planning a strategy to solve a complex mathematical word problem.
- (D) Attending to a specific stimulus while ignoring distracting background noise.

Q3. A researcher uses a psychometric test that yields consistent results over time but fails to measure the specific aptitude it claims to measure. This test is:

- (A) Both reliable and valid.
- (B) Reliable but not valid.



- (C) Valid but not reliable.
- (D) Neither reliable nor valid.

Q4. According to Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences, a person who possesses a high degree of 'Intrapersonal Intelligence' would likely excel at:

- (A) Sensing the hidden motivations and desires of others.
- (B) Using their body in highly differentiated and skilled ways.
- (C) Developing a deep and accurate understanding of their own private feelings.
- (D) Producing and appreciating rhythm, pitch, and timbre.

Q5. The 'Flynn Effect' refers to the observation that:

- (A) Intelligence is primarily determined by genetic factors.
- (B) IQ scores have been steadily increasing across generations globally.
- (C) Creative thinking is inversely proportional to analytical intelligence.
- (D) Cognitive abilities decline significantly after the age of sixty.

Q6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'Creativity' as defined in psychological testing?

- (A) Divergent Thinking.
- (B) Appropriateness or social value.
- (C) High correlation with exceptionally high IQ scores (above 140).
- (D) Novelty and uniqueness of ideas.

Q7. A person who perceives their successes as a result of their own hard work but blames external circumstances for their failures is demonstrating:

- (A) Self-efficacy.
- (B) Self-serving bias.
- (C) Self-regulation.
- (D) Self-actualization.



- Q8.** In Freud's structural model of personality, which component operates according to the 'Moral Principle' and acts as the internal representative of societal values?
- (A) Id.
 - (B) Ego.
 - (C) Superego.
 - (D) Libido.
- Q9.** According to Karen Horney, 'Basic Anxiety' stems from:
- (A) The conflict between the Id and the Ego.
 - (B) Feelings of isolation and helplessness in a potentially hostile world.
 - (C) The collective unconscious and archetypes.
 - (D) Fixation during the psychosexual stages of development.
- Q10.** Which of the following describes 'Reaction Formation' as a defense mechanism?
- (A) Attributing one's own unaccepted urges to others.
 - (B) Redirecting an impulse toward a safer substitute target.
 - (C) Behaving in a way that is exactly opposite to one's true, distressing inclinations.
 - (D) Refusing to acknowledge a painful reality.
- Q11.** In the 'Big Five' Factor Model (OCEAN), a person who is organized, dependable, and disciplined would score high on:
- (A) Openness to Experience.
 - (B) Conscientiousness.
 - (C) Agreeableness.
 - (D) Extraversion.
- Q12.** Carl Rogers emphasized that for a person to achieve 'Self-Actualization', they must receive:



- (A) Conditional positive regard.
- (B) Unconditional positive regard.
- (C) Vicarious reinforcement.
- (D) External locus of control.

Q13. The 'Thematic Apperception Test' (TAT) is classified as a projective technique because it:

- (A) Uses structured, closed-ended questions.
- (B) Requires the subject to interpret ambiguous stimuli to reveal unconscious motives.
- (C) Measures physiological responses to emotional stress.
- (D) Relies on self-report inventories.

Q14. According to the Indian concept of 'Trigunas', a person characterized by laziness, depression, and helplessness is dominated by:

- (A) Sattva Guna.
- (B) Rajas Guna.
- (C) Tamas Guna.
- (D) Buddhi Guna.

Q15. Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) describes the body's response to chronic stress in three stages. What is the correct order?

- (A) Resistance, Alarm Reaction, Exhaustion.
- (B) Alarm Reaction, Resistance, Exhaustion.
- (C) Exhaustion, Resistance, Alarm Reaction.
- (D) Alarm Reaction, Exhaustion, Resistance.

Q16. Lazarus's concept of 'Secondary Appraisal' involves:

- (A) Determining whether an event is positive, negative, or neutral.



- (B) Evaluating one's resources and options to cope with a stressful event.
- (C) The immediate physiological "fight or flight" response.
- (D) The emotional release after a stressor has passed.
- (E)

Q17. A student decides to manage exam stress by creating a strict study timetable and seeking extra tutoring. This is an example of:

- (A) Emotion-focused coping.
- (B) Task-oriented / Problem-focused coping.
- (C) Avoidance-oriented coping.
- (D) Cognitive distortion.

Q18. Which 'Type' of personality, characterized by impatience, competitiveness, and hostility, is most strongly associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease?

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

Q19. The 'Hardiness' personality trait, which protects against the negative effects of stress, consists of the 'Three Cs'. These are:

- (A) Care, Compassion, Confidence.
- (B) Commitment, Control, Challenge.
- (C) Calmness, Capability, Cooperation.
- (D) Cognition, Conation, Creativity.

Q20. A patient exhibits 'Negative Symptoms' of Schizophrenia. Which of the following would be observed?

- (A) Delusions of grandeur.



- (B) Auditory hallucinations.
- (C) Alogia (poverty of speech) and flat affect.
- (D) Disorganized thinking.

Q21. Which of the following is a key distinction between 'Bipolar I' and 'Bipolar II' disorder?

- (A) Bipolar I requires at least one full manic episode, while Bipolar II involves hypomanic episodes.
- (B) Bipolar II is more severe than Bipolar I.
- (C) Bipolar I only involves depression, while Bipolar II involves mania.
- (D) Bipolar II does not involve any depressive episodes.

Q22. A persistent, irrational fear of being in public places where escape might be difficult or help unavailable is known as:

- (A) Social Anxiety Disorder.
- (B) Specific Phobia.
- (C) Agoraphobia.
- (D) Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

Q23. In 'Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder' (OCD), the 'Compulsions' are primarily intended to:

- (A) Provide pleasure and gratification.
- (B) Reduce the anxiety caused by obsessive thoughts.
- (C) Express repressed anger toward parents.
- (D) Increase the individual's social standing.

Q24. Dissociative Fugue is characterized by:

- (A) The presence of two or more distinct personality states.
- (B) Sudden, unexpected travel away from home with an inability to recall one's past.



- (C) Persistent feelings of detachment from one's own body.
- (D) Intentional faking of physical symptoms for external gain.

Q25. A child who shows significant deficits in social communication, repetitive patterns of behavior, and restricted interests would likely be diagnosed with:

- (A) ADHD.
- (B) Oppositional Defiant Disorder.
- (C) Autism Spectrum Disorder.
- (D) Specific Learning Disorder.

Q26. Which neurotransmitter is most commonly associated with the 'Dopamine Hypothesis' of Schizophrenia?

- (A) Serotonin.
- (B) GABA.
- (C) Excess activity of Dopamine.
- (D) Deficit of Acetylcholine.

Q27. Somatic Symptom Disorder is characterized by:

- (A) Physical symptoms that have a clear, identifiable organic cause.
- (B) Excessive worry and anxiety about having a serious illness, despite having no or mild symptoms.
- (C) Real physical symptoms that cause significant distress, but cannot be fully explained by a medical condition.
- (D) Loss of motor or sensory function following a psychological trauma.

Q28. The 'Diathesis-Stress Model' suggests that a psychological disorder develops when:

- (A) Only genetic factors are present.
- (B) Only environmental stressors are present.
- (C) A biological predisposition is triggered by environmental stress.



(D) The Ego is overwhelmed by the Id.

Q29. Bulimia Nervosa is distinguished from Anorexia Nervosa primarily by:

(A) The presence of binge eating and compensatory behaviors (like purging).

(B) A refusal to maintain a minimally normal body weight.

(C) An intense fear of gaining weight.

(D) Distorted body image.

Q30. In Rational Emotive Symptom Therapy (REBT), the 'ABC' model is used to analyze client distress. If a client experiences depression (C) after failing an exam (A), the therapist focuses on 'B'. What does 'B' represent in this advanced cognitive framework?

(A) Biological Predisposition.

(B) Behavioral Consequences.

(C) Belief System and Irrational Thoughts.

(D) Basic Anxiety.

Q31. A therapist uses 'Systematic Desensitization' to treat a phobia. This technique is based on the principle of 'Reciprocal Inhibition'. Who proposed this principle?

(A) B.F. Skinner.

(B) Joseph Wolpe.

(C) Albert Bandura.

(D) Victor Frankl.

Q32. In Logotherapy, developed by Victor Frankl, the primary motivating force in an individual's life is considered to be:

(A) The search for pleasure.

(B) The search for meaning in existence.

(C) The resolution of childhood trauma.

(D) The need for self-actualization.



- Q33.** Which therapeutic modality emphasizes 'Unconditional Positive Regard', 'Empathy', and 'Genuineness' as the necessary and sufficient conditions for change?
- (A) Gestalt Therapy.
 - (B) Psychodynamic Therapy.
 - (C) Client-Centered Therapy.
 - (D) Existential Therapy.
- Q34.** In the context of 'Behavior Modification', which procedure involves the removal of a positive reinforcer to reduce the frequency of an undesirable behavior?
- (A) Negative Reinforcement.
 - (B) Positive Punishment.
 - (C) Response Cost (a form of negative punishment).
 - (D) Systematic Desensitization.
- Q35.** A therapist asks a client to keep a 'Thought Record' to identify cognitive distortions like 'Catastrophizing' and 'All-or-Nothing Thinking'. This therapist is most likely practicing:
- (A) Psychoanalysis.
 - (B) Cognitive Therapy (Aaron Beck).
 - (C) Humanistic Therapy.
 - (D) Biomedical Therapy.
 - (E)
- Q36.** The 'Empty Chair Technique' is a hallmark intervention used in which form of therapy to help clients integrate conflicting parts of their personality?
- (A) Interpersonal Therapy.
 - (B) Gestalt Therapy.
 - (C) Transactional Analysis.
 - (D) Biofeedback.



- Q37.** The 'Fundamental Attribution Error' (FAE) refers to the tendency of observers to:
- (A) Overestimate situational factors and underestimate personal traits.
 - (B) Underestimate situational factors and overestimate personal traits.
 - (C) Attribute their own failures to external causes.
 - (D) Assume that attractive people possess other positive qualities.
- Q38.** According to Leon Festinger, when an individual holds two psychologically inconsistent cognitions, they experience 'Cognitive Dissonance'. To reduce this tension, the individual is most likely to:
- (A) Increase the importance of the conflicting belief.
 - (B) Change their attitude to align with their behavior.
 - (C) Seek out more information that increases the inconsistency.
 - (D) Avoid any form of self-justification.
- Q39.** In Fritz Heider's 'Balance Theory', a state of 'Balance' in a P-O-X triad is achieved when:
- (A) The product of the three signs (positive/negative) is negative.
 - (B) The product of the three signs (positive/negative) is positive.
 - (C) All three relationships are negative.
 - (D) Person P dislikes Object X.
- Q40.** The 'Halo Effect' is a cognitive bias where:
- (A) We perceive members of an out-group as more similar to each other than members of our in-group.
 - (B) Our overall impression of a person influences how we feel and think about their specific character traits.
 - (C) We believe that 'good things happen to good people'.
 - (D) We follow the instructions of an authority figure blindly.



- Q41.** Which component of an 'Attitude' involves the emotional reactions or feelings an individual has toward an object?
- (A) Cognitive Component.
 - (B) Behavioral Component.
 - (C) Affective Component.
 - (D) Conative Component.
 - (E)
- Q42.** A teacher expects a student to fail, treats them with less patience, and consequently, the student performs poorly. This phenomenon is known as:
- (A) Social Facilitation.
 - (B) Self-Fulfilling Prophecy (Pygmalion Effect).
 - (C) Self-Serving Bias.
 - (D) Diffusion of Responsibility.
- Q43.** The 'Elaboration Likelihood Model' (ELM) suggests that persuasion can occur via two routes. The route involving high effort, critical thinking, and logical arguments is the:
- (A) Peripheral Route.
 - (B) Central Route.
 - (C) Subliminal Route.
 - (D) Emotional Route.
- Q44.** The 'Scrapgoat Theory' explains prejudice as a result of:
- (A) Competition for limited resources.
 - (B) Displacing frustration and aggression onto a weaker out-group.
 - (C) Observational learning from parents.
 - (D) Categorizing people into 'us' and 'them'.



- Q45.** In Triplett's early experiments, it was found that individuals perform better on simple, well-learned tasks in the presence of others. This is called:
- (A) Social Loafing.
 - (B) Social Facilitation.
 - (C) Groupthink.
 - (D) Deindividuation.
- Q46.** When members of a group prioritize harmony and consensus over critical analysis of ideas, leading to flawed decision-making, they are experiencing:
- (A) Group Polarization.
 - (B) Groupthink.
 - (C) Social Inhibition.
 - (D) Cognitive Dissonance.
- Q47.** In the 'Tuckman's Model' of group development, the stage characterized by conflict, disagreement over leadership, and power struggles is:
- (A) Forming.
 - (B) Storming.
 - (C) Norming.
 - (D) Performing.
- Q48.** A person in a large crowd at a concert feels anonymous and loses their sense of individual identity and self-restraint. This psychological state is known as:
- (A) Conformity.
 - (B) Deindividuation.
 - (C) Obedience.
 - (D) Compliance.
- Q49.** What is 'Social Loafing'?



- (A) The tendency for individuals to work harder in a group.
- (B) The tendency for individuals to exert less effort when working in a group compared to working alone.
- (C) The process of learning social norms through observation.
- (D) The tendency to move toward an extreme position after group discussion.

Q50. According to Muzafer Sherif's 'Robbers Cave Experiment', intergroup conflict can be reduced effectively through:

- (A) Mere contact between the groups.
- (B) Competitive games and prizes.
- (C) Introduction of superordinate goals requiring cooperation.
- (D) Separation of the groups for a long period.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The psychometric approach to intelligence focuses on measuring and analyzing the structure of intelligence through standardized tests and statistical methods. It aims to identify underlying mental abilities and factors that explain individual differences in cognitive performance. One of the most influential models in this approach is Spearman's theory, which emphasizes a general intelligence factor along with specific abilities.

Solution: The psychometric approach is primarily concerned with quantifying intelligence and uncovering its structure through factor analysis. Charles Spearman proposed the Two-Factor Theory of intelligence, which includes a general intelligence factor (g) that influences performance across all cognitive tasks, and specific factors (s) that are unique to particular tasks. This model laid the foundation for modern intelligence testing and strongly represents the structural focus of psychometric theories. In contrast, Gardner's theory emphasizes multiple independent intelligences, Sternberg focuses on information processing and adaptation, and Vygotsky emphasizes social learning and the Zone of Proximal Development. Therefore, Spearman's Two-Factor Theory best represents the psychometric approach.

Final Answer: Spearman's Two-Factor Theory

Answer: (C)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence divides intelligence into three components: analytical (componential), creative (experiential), and practical (contextual). The componential aspect focuses on internal mental processes such as problem-solving, reasoning, planning, and decision-making. It is closely related to higher-order cognitive functions and the evaluation of information.

Solution: Componential intelligence refers to the internal mechanisms of intelligence, including meta-components, performance components, and knowledge-acquisition components. These processes are responsible for analyzing problems, selecting strategies, and evaluating solutions. It is strongly linked to abstract reasoning and academic problem-solving. Meta-components regulate and monitor cognition, while performance components execute tasks. Knowledge-acquisition components help in learning new information. This distinguishes componential intelligence from experiential intelligence (creativity and novelty handling) and contextual intelligence (environmental adaptation). Emotional understanding is unrelated and belongs more to emotional intelligence frameworks. Therefore, the correct description is abstract reasoning, knowledge acquisition, and meta-components.

Final Answer: Abstract reasoning, knowledge acquisition, and meta-components

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences proposes that intelligence is not a single general ability but a set of distinct intelligences. Each type represents a different way of processing information and interacting with the world. Linguistic intelligence specifically relates to language use, including understanding, expression, and sensitivity to sounds and meanings.

Solution: Linguistic intelligence involves the ability to effectively use language for expression, comprehension, and communication. Individuals with high linguistic intelligence are sensitive to the structure, meaning, rhythm, and sound of words. They excel in reading, writing, storytelling, and verbal expression. This intelligence is commonly found in writers, poets, and speakers. Spatial intelligence involves visual reasoning, interpersonal intelligence deals with social understanding, and intrapersonal intelligence focuses on self-awareness. Since the question emphasizes sensitivity to words and sounds, it directly corresponds to linguistic intelligence as defined by Gardner.

Final Answer: Linguistic Intelligence

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Aptitude refers to an individual's innate or acquired potential to learn or develop a specific skill with training and experience. It differs from achievement, which reflects current performance or knowledge. Aptitude is often used in predicting future success in specific domains such as mathematics, music, or mechanical tasks.

Solution: Psychological aptitude is the capacity or potential of an individual to acquire a specific skill through training. It does not represent current knowledge or learned ability but rather the underlying capability to develop competence in the future. It is also distinct from personality traits, which describe behavior patterns, and preferences, which reflect likes and dislikes. Aptitude tests are commonly used in educational and occupational settings to predict future performance. Therefore, the defining feature of aptitude is its focus on potential rather than present ability or personality structure.

Final Answer: The potential to acquire a specific skill with training

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: The Information-Processing Approach explains intelligence in terms of how the mind processes information rather than what it produces. The PASS model, developed by Das, Naglieri, and Kirby, emphasizes Planning, Attention, Simultaneous processing, and Successive processing as core cognitive functions involved in intelligent behavior.

Solution: The PASS model focuses on cognitive processes rather than static intelligence scores. Planning involves decision-making and strategy formation, attention refers to focused cognitive control, simultaneous processing involves integrating information into a whole, and successive processing involves sequential order handling. The description of intelligence as “how a person arrives at a solution through sequential and simultaneous mental integration” directly matches this model. Psychometric approaches focus on measurable outputs like g-factor, while Gardner emphasizes multiple intelligences and Jensen focuses on hierarchical intelligence levels. Therefore, the PASS model best fits the given perspective.

Final Answer: PASS Model under the Information-Processing Approach

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Emotional Intelligence (EI), popularized by Daniel Goleman, refers to the ability to recognize, understand, manage, and utilize emotions effectively in oneself and others. It plays a crucial role in social interaction, decision-making, empathy, and psychological well-being.

Solution: Emotional intelligence involves perceiving emotions accurately, understanding emotional meanings, regulating emotional responses, and using emotions to guide thinking and behavior. Goleman emphasized that EI is essential for personal and professional success, often more important than IQ in real-life situations. It includes self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. It does not relate to mathematical ability, genetic limits, or neural transmission speed. Instead, it focuses on emotional awareness and interpersonal effectiveness. Hence, the correct option highlights the capacity to monitor one’s own and others’ emotions.

Final Answer: The capacity to monitor one’s own and others’ feelings and emotions

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The biological approach to personality emphasizes the role of genetic factors, brain structures, and neurochemical processes in shaping individual differences in behavior and personality traits. It focuses on the physiological basis of personality rather than environmental or unconscious influences.

Solution: According to the biological approach, personality traits are influenced by inherited genetic factors and biological mechanisms such as brain functioning and neurotransmitter activity. Research in this area often examines how hormones, brain structures, and genetic predispositions contribute to behavior patterns. This perspective contrasts with psychoanalytic theories (unconscious conflicts), humanistic theories (self-actualization), and social learning theories (imitation and reinforcement). Therefore, heredity and neurobiological factors form the core foundation of personality in this approach, making them the correct explanation.

Final Answer: Heredity, brain structures, and neurochemicals

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Self-concept refers to an individual's perception and evaluation of themselves, which includes multiple dimensions such as cognitive, evaluative (value), and behavioral aspects. The value dimension is specifically related to how a person evaluates their worth, often expressed through feelings of self-worth and self-respect. It is closely associated with emotional appraisal of the self rather than skills or behavioral control.

Solution: The value dimension of self-concept primarily reflects how individuals evaluate their own worth and overall self-image. This evaluative component is best represented by self-esteem, which refers to the positive or negative judgment of oneself. High self-esteem indicates a strong sense of self-worth and confidence, while low self-esteem reflects self-doubt and negative self-evaluation. Self-efficacy relates to belief in task-specific abilities, self-regulation refers to controlling behavior and impulses, and self-monitoring involves adjusting behavior based on social cues. These are not directly related to value-based evaluation of self. Therefore, self-esteem correctly represents the value dimension of self-concept.

Final Answer: Self-esteem

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The Five-Factor Model of personality, also known as the Big Five, describes personality using five broad dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. These traits represent consistent patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving across situations and time.

Solution: Conscientiousness refers to the tendency to be organized, disciplined, responsible, and goal-directed. Individuals high in this trait are dependable, punctual, and careful in planning and execution of tasks. It reflects self-control and a strong sense of duty. Extraversion relates to sociability and energy, agreeableness reflects cooperativeness and trust, and neuroticism involves emotional instability and anxiety. Since the question describes organization, dependability, and discipline, it directly matches conscientiousness, making it the correct answer.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Carl Jung's analytical psychology introduced the concept of the collective unconscious, which refers to universal psychic structures shared by all humans. These inherited elements influence thoughts, behaviors, and experiences across cultures and generations through archetypes.

Solution: The collective unconscious is a central idea in Carl Jung's theory of personality. It represents a deep layer of the unconscious mind containing universal memories, symbols, and archetypes inherited from ancestral human experience. These archetypes influence how individuals perceive and respond to the world. Freud focused on personal unconscious and psychosexual stages, Adler emphasized inferiority and social interest, and Erikson developed psychosocial stages of development. Therefore, the concept of collective unconscious is uniquely associated with Carl Jung.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Defense mechanisms are unconscious psychological strategies used to reduce anxiety caused by unacceptable thoughts or impulses. They help protect the ego by distorting reality in various ways to manage internal conflict and emotional discomfort.

Solution: Projection is a defense mechanism in which an individual attributes their own unacceptable thoughts, feelings, or impulses to others. For example, a person who is hostile may accuse others of being hostile toward them. Displacement involves shifting emotions to a safer target, rationalization involves justifying behavior with logical explanations, and reaction formation involves expressing the opposite of true feelings. Among these, projection best describes the attribution of one's own unacceptable qualities to others.

Final Answer: Projection

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective personality assessment tool used to explore underlying motives, emotions, and conflicts. It involves interpreting ambiguous social scenes, allowing individuals to project their unconscious thoughts onto the stimuli.

Solution: The TAT consists of a series of ambiguous pictures depicting human situations, and individuals are asked to create stories based on them. Their responses reveal underlying needs, emotions, conflicts, and personality dynamics. This projective technique helps psychologists understand unconscious aspects of personality. It differs from direct observation, inkblot-based Rorschach tests, and structured questionnaires. Therefore, interpretation of ambiguous pictures is the defining feature of TAT.

Final Answer: Interpretation of ambiguous pictures

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Individualistic culture emphasizes personal autonomy, independence, and self-expression. In such cultures, the self is defined in terms of personal attributes, achievements, and individual goals rather than group identity or social roles.

Solution: In individualistic cultures, people prioritize personal goals, independence, and self-reliance over group harmony. The self is viewed as independent and distinct from others. This contrasts with collectivistic cultures, where group harmony and interdependence are emphasized. Self-definition based on social roles and interdependent views of self are characteristics of collectivistic cultures. Therefore, prioritizing personal goals over group goals is the defining trait of individualistic culture.

Final Answer: Priority given to personal goals over group goals

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: According to Freud's psychosexual theory, personality develops through stages, and the Superego represents the moral component of personality. It internalizes societal rules, parental values, and moral standards. The Superego develops when children begin to resolve internal conflicts and identify with the same-sex parent, which is a key feature of the Phallic stage of development.

Solution: Freud proposed that personality consists of Id, Ego, and Superego. The Superego functions as the moral conscience, guiding behavior according to social rules and ideals. It develops during the Phallic stage (around 3–6 years of age), when the child experiences the Oedipus or Electra complex and resolves it through identification with the same-sex parent. This internalization of parental and societal standards forms the basis of moral judgment. The Oral and Anal stages are earlier stages focused on pleasure and control issues, while the Genital stage occurs later in adolescence and adulthood. Therefore, the correct stage for Superego development is the Phallic stage.

Final Answer: Phallic stage

Answer: (C)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Stress is a psychological and physiological response to demands or changes in the environment. When stress arises due to adaptation to a new cultural environment, involving unfamiliar norms, values, and behaviors, it is specifically termed acculturative stress. It is commonly experienced by migrants and international students.

Solution: Acculturative stress refers to the psychological and emotional difficulties experienced when an individual adjusts to a new cultural environment. It includes challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, loss of social support, and identity confusion. This form of stress is distinct from environmental stress, which is related to physical surroundings, and traumatic stress, which results from severe life-threatening events. Social stress involves interpersonal relationships but does not specifically focus on cultural transition. Therefore, stress caused by adapting to a new culture is accurately defined as acculturative stress.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Fight-or-Flight response is an automatic physiological reaction to perceived threats, mediated by the sympathetic nervous system. It prepares the body for rapid action by activating various hormonal and physiological changes, especially involving adrenaline release from the adrenal glands.

Solution: When a threat is perceived, the body activates the sympathetic nervous system, triggering the adrenal glands to release adrenaline (epinephrine). This hormone increases heart rate, blood pressure, and energy availability, preparing the body to either fight the threat or flee from it. Pupils typically dilate rather than constrict, and digestive activity decreases to conserve energy for survival functions. Therefore, the release of adrenaline is the correct physiological effect of the Fight-or-Flight response.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: Hardiness is a personality trait that helps individuals cope with stress effectively. Introduced by Suzanne Kobasa, it consists of three components known as the 3 Cs: Commitment, Control, and Challenge. These traits influence how individuals perceive and respond to stressful situations.

Solution: Psychological hardiness enables individuals to remain resilient under stress. Commitment refers to engagement in life activities, control refers to the belief in one's ability to influence outcomes, and challenge refers to viewing change and difficulties as opportunities for growth rather than threats. Among the options, challenge completes the 3 Cs model. Confidence, compassion, and cooperation are positive traits but are not part of Kobasa's hardiness framework. Therefore, the correct component completing the model is challenge.

Final Answer: Challenge

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Coping strategies are behavioral and cognitive efforts used to manage stress. Problem-focused coping involves directly addressing the source of stress by taking action to reduce or eliminate it, while emotion-focused coping manages emotional responses rather than the problem itself.

Solution: When a student increases study efforts after failing a test, they are directly addressing the cause of stress, which is poor academic performance. This reflects problem-focused coping, as the individual is taking active steps to improve future outcomes. Emotion-focused coping would involve managing feelings of failure without changing the situation. Avoidance coping involves ignoring the stressor, and denial involves refusing to accept reality. Therefore, the behavior described is an example of problem-focused coping.

Final Answer: Problem-focused coping

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Hans Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) describes the body's response to stress in three stages: alarm reaction, resistance, and exhaustion. The resistance stage is when the body attempts to adapt and cope with prolonged stress by using its physiological and psychological resources.

Solution: In the GAS model, the alarm stage is the initial reaction to stress, activating the fight-or-flight response. The resistance stage follows, during which the body attempts to adapt and maintain stability while still under stress. Physiological arousal may normalize, but the body continues to use energy resources to cope. If stress persists too long, the exhaustion stage occurs, leading to depletion of resources and breakdown. The appraisal stage is not part of Selye's model. Therefore, adaptation through resource utilization occurs in the resistance stage.

Final Answer: Resistance stage

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Psychoneuroimmunology (PNI) is an interdisciplinary field that studies the interaction between psychological processes, the nervous system, and the immune system. It explains how stress, emotions, and brain activity can influence immune functioning and overall health.

Solution: Psychoneuroimmunology examines the complex relationship between the mind (psychological factors), the nervous system (brain and neural pathways), and the immune system (body's defense against disease). It shows how stress hormones and neural signals can weaken or strengthen immune responses. This field is important for understanding how chronic stress can increase susceptibility to illness. It does not primarily involve respiratory, skeletal, or digestive systems. Therefore, the correct system interacting with mind and nervous system in PNI is the immune system.

Final Answer: Immune system

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Abnormality in psychology is commonly defined using criteria such as deviance from social norms, psychological distress, and functional impairment (dysfunction). These criteria help in identifying behaviors or mental states that significantly differ from typical functioning and cause harm or difficulty in daily life. Other unrelated terms are not used as standard diagnostic criteria.

Solution: Abnormality is typically assessed using the “4 D’s” framework: deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger. Deviance refers to behavior that violates social norms, distress refers to emotional suffering, and dysfunction refers to impairment in daily functioning. These are widely accepted psychological criteria used in clinical diagnosis. “Determination” is not a recognized criterion in abnormal psychology and does not contribute to defining abnormal behavior. Instead, it is a general personality or motivational term unrelated to clinical assessment. Therefore, among the given options, determination is not used in defining abnormality.

Final Answer: Determination

Answer: (D)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a psychological condition characterized by persistent and excessive worry or fear that is not linked to any specific object or situation. It involves a chronic sense of apprehension, physical symptoms of anxiety, and difficulty controlling worry.

Solution: GAD is marked by long-term, diffuse anxiety that is not focused on a particular trigger. Individuals experience a constant sense of dread, worry about everyday events, and physical symptoms such as restlessness, fatigue, and muscle tension. This distinguishes it from specific phobia, which involves fear of a particular object or situation, social anxiety disorder, which involves fear of social evaluation, and agoraphobia, which involves fear of places where escape may be difficult. Since the question describes a vague and persistent sense of dread without a clear trigger, it matches generalized anxiety disorder.

Final Answer: Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is characterized by obsessions and compulsions. Obsessions are intrusive, unwanted thoughts causing anxiety, while compulsions are repetitive behaviors or mental acts performed to reduce distress or prevent feared outcomes.

Solution: In OCD, compulsions are ritualistic behaviors such as repeated washing, checking, or counting, performed to reduce anxiety caused by obsessive thoughts. Obsessions are the intrusive thoughts themselves, not the actions. Tics are sudden, involuntary movements or sounds, and delusions are fixed false beliefs seen in psychotic disorders. Therefore, the repetitive behaviors aimed at reducing anxiety in OCD are called compulsions.

Final Answer: Compulsions

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Schizophrenia involves both positive symptoms (additions to behavior such as hallucinations and delusions) and negative symptoms (reductions or losses of normal functioning such as reduced speech, emotional expression, and motivation). Negative symptoms reflect deficits in normal emotional and cognitive functioning.

Solution: Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include alogia, which refers to poverty of speech, as well as avolition and flat affect. These represent a reduction in normal psychological functions. Hallucinations, delusions of grandeur, and disorganized thinking are positive symptoms, involving distortions or additions to normal perception and thought. Therefore, among the options provided, alogia is the correct example of a negative symptom.

Final Answer: Alogia (poverty of speech)

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is a mood disorder characterized by persistent sadness, lack of interest, and loss of pleasure in previously enjoyable activities. One of its core symptoms is anhedonia, which reflects reduced ability to experience pleasure.

Solution: Anhedonia is a key diagnostic feature of major depressive disorder and refers to the inability to feel pleasure in activities that were previously enjoyable. This symptom significantly impacts motivation and quality of life. Euphoria refers to an abnormally elevated mood, insomnia is sleep disturbance, and amnesia is memory loss, none of which define depression's core symptom structure. Therefore, the correct term describing loss of interest in all activities is anhedonia.

Final Answer: Anhedonia

Answer: (A)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Somatic Symptom Disorder is a psychological condition in which individuals experience physical symptoms that are distressing and excessive in thoughts, feelings, or behaviors related to those symptoms, often without a clear medical explanation.

Solution: In Somatic Symptom Disorder, individuals experience physical complaints such as pain or fatigue that may not have a fully explained biological cause, but the symptoms are real to the patient and cause significant distress. The disorder involves excessive concern and attention toward these symptoms. It is different from dissociative identity disorder (multiple personalities), dissociative amnesia (memory loss of identity), and eating disorders like anorexia nervosa (fear of gaining weight). Therefore, the correct description is physical symptoms without a clear biological cause.

Final Answer: Physical symptoms with no clear biological cause

Answer: (A)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by persistent patterns of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity that interfere with functioning or development. It typically begins in childhood and can affect academic performance, social relationships, and daily activities across multiple settings.

Solution: ADHD is defined by ongoing difficulties in maintaining attention, controlling impulses, and regulating activity levels. Individuals may appear easily distracted, forgetful, overly active, or unable to stay seated for long periods. These symptoms must be present in multiple environments such as home and school and persist over time to meet diagnostic criteria. Conduct disorder involves violation of social norms, oppositional defiant disorder involves defiant behavior toward authority figures, and separation anxiety disorder involves excessive fear of separation from attachment figures. Therefore, the disorder characterized by inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity is ADHD.

Final Answer: ADHD

Answer: (C)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Dissociative disorders involve disruptions in memory, identity, consciousness, or perception. Dissociative fugue is a rare subtype characterized by sudden, unexpected travel away from one's home or usual environment, often accompanied by confusion about identity or adoption of a new identity.

Solution: Dissociative fugue is marked by sudden, purposeful travel or wandering, during which the individual may forget their past and assume a new identity or become confused about who they are. This condition is often linked to severe stress or trauma. It differs from phobias, which involve irrational fears of situations, flashbacks which are associated with PTSD, and eating disorders like bulimia which involve bingeing and purging behaviors. Therefore, the correct description is sudden travel away from home with identity confusion.

Final Answer: Sudden travel away from home and assumption of a new identity

Answer: (B)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Mania is a mood state typically associated with bipolar disorder, characterized by abnormally elevated mood, increased energy, inflated self-esteem, reduced need for sleep, and impulsive behavior. It represents the opposite pole of depression in mood disorders.

Solution: Mania involves a heightened emotional state where individuals may feel excessively happy, energetic, or irritable. A key symptom is grandiosity, where individuals have inflated self-esteem or unrealistic beliefs about their abilities. Other symptoms include decreased need for sleep, rapid speech, and risky behavior. Extreme sadness and hopelessness are features of depression, excessive sleep and low energy indicate depressive states, and social withdrawal is also associated with depression or anxiety disorders. Therefore, inflated self-esteem or grandiosity is the correct symptom of mania.

Final Answer: Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Anorexia Nervosa is an eating disorder characterized by self-imposed starvation, excessive weight loss, and an intense fear of gaining weight. It is often accompanied by a distorted body image where individuals perceive themselves as overweight even when underweight.

Solution: In Anorexia Nervosa, individuals severely restrict food intake due to an intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted perception of body size. This leads to significant weight loss and health complications. It is not simply due to lack of appetite or medical illness, nor is it primarily caused by social anxiety. The disorder is psychological in origin, involving cognitive distortions about body image and self-worth. Therefore, the correct explanation is the intense fear of gaining weight combined with distorted body image.

Final Answer: An intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted body image

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: Client-centered therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, is a humanistic approach that emphasizes empathy, genuineness, and unconditional acceptance from the therapist. It focuses on creating a supportive environment where clients can explore their feelings and achieve self-actualization.

Solution: Unconditional Positive Regard is a core principle of client-centered therapy in which the therapist accepts and values the client without judgment. This creates a safe therapeutic environment that encourages self-exploration and personal growth. Transference refers to projecting feelings onto the therapist, systematic desensitization is a behavioral technique for phobias, and cognitive restructuring is used in cognitive therapy to change thought patterns. Therefore, unconditional positive regard is the correct concept.

Final Answer: Unconditional Positive Regard

Answer: (C)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Systematic Desensitization is a behavioral therapy technique developed by Joseph Wolpe to treat phobias. It is based on classical conditioning principles and involves gradual exposure to anxiety-provoking stimuli while maintaining relaxation.

Solution: Systematic desensitization works by first teaching relaxation techniques, then constructing a hierarchy of feared situations from least to most anxiety-provoking. The individual is gradually exposed to these situations while practicing relaxation, thereby reducing the fear response over time. Aversive conditioning pairs unwanted behavior with unpleasant stimuli, token economy is used in behavior modification systems, and free association is a psychoanalytic technique. Therefore, the correct technique used for treating phobias through graded exposure is systematic desensitization.

Final Answer: Systematic Desensitization

Answer: (B)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) is a cognitive-behavioral approach that focuses on identifying and changing irrational beliefs that cause emotional distress. It emphasizes the role of thinking patterns in shaping emotions and behavior.

Solution: REBT was developed by Albert Ellis and is based on the idea that emotional problems are caused by irrational beliefs rather than external events. The therapy helps individuals recognize, challenge, and replace these irrational thoughts with more rational and adaptive ones. Aaron Beck developed cognitive therapy, Victor Frankl developed logotherapy, and Sigmund Freud developed psychoanalysis. Therefore, the correct founder of REBT is Albert Ellis.

Final Answer: Albert Ellis

Answer: (B)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: Existential Therapy, also known as Logotherapy by Viktor Frankl, is a humanistic approach that focuses on the search for meaning in life. It assumes that psychological distress often arises from a lack of purpose. The therapy helps individuals discover meaning even in suffering, promoting responsibility, freedom, and personal growth in life experiences.

Solution: Logotherapy, developed by Viktor Frankl, is grounded in existential philosophy and emphasizes that the primary human motivation is the search for meaning. It helps individuals confront feelings of emptiness, anxiety, and suffering by guiding them to find purpose in life experiences, even in difficult circumstances. Unlike psychoanalysis, it does not focus on repressed memories, and unlike behavior therapy, it does not rely on reinforcement or conditioning techniques. It also does not involve balancing Id, Ego, and Superego, which belongs to Freud's psychodynamic theory. Therefore, the correct goal of existential therapy is finding meaning in life and experiences.

Final Answer: Find meaning in their life and experiences

Answer: (C)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Psychoanalysis, developed by Sigmund Freud, involves techniques such as free association, dream analysis, and transference. Transference is a key process where clients unconsciously project feelings and attitudes from significant past relationships onto the therapist.

Solution: In psychoanalytic therapy, transference occurs when the patient redirects emotions, desires, or expectations from important figures in their past onto the therapist. This phenomenon allows the therapist to understand unresolved conflicts and unconscious patterns. Resistance refers to avoidance of uncomfortable thoughts, catharsis is emotional release, and interpretation is the therapist's explanation of unconscious meanings. Therefore, when a patient relates to the therapist as a past significant figure, it is called transference.

Final Answer: Transference

Answer: (C)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: Behavioral techniques are based on learning theories such as classical and operant conditioning. Classical conditioning involves learning through association between stimuli, leading to automatic responses. Techniques based on this principle aim to replace maladaptive responses with adaptive ones through controlled exposure and association.

Solution: Aversive conditioning is a behavioral technique based on classical conditioning principles. It works by pairing an unwanted behavior with an unpleasant stimulus to reduce or eliminate that behavior. Token economy and modeling are based on operant conditioning and social learning theory, respectively, while vicarious learning involves learning through observation. Since aversive conditioning directly uses stimulus association, it is the correct classical conditioning-based technique.

Final Answer: Aversive Conditioning

Answer: (C)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) focuses on the relationship between thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. The A-B-C model developed by Albert Ellis explains how activating events influence beliefs, which in turn lead to emotional and behavioral consequences.

Solution: In the A-B-C model of CBT, A stands for Activating event (or Antecedent), B stands for Beliefs about the event, and C stands for Consequences (emotional and behavioral outcomes). This framework shows that it is not the event itself but the belief about the event that determines emotional responses. Other options incorrectly mix psychological concepts or reverse the correct sequence. Therefore, the correct expansion of A-B-C analysis is Antecedent, Belief, and Consequence.

Final Answer: Antecedent, Belief, Consequence

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution

Concept: Attribution refers to the process through which individuals explain the causes of behavior, both their own and others'. It is a key concept in social psychology and helps in understanding how people interpret events and actions in social contexts.

Solution: Attribution theory explains how individuals infer the causes of behavior by attributing them to internal factors (traits, abilities) or external factors (situational influences). This process helps people make sense of social interactions and predict future behavior. Social facilitation refers to performance changes in the presence of others, impression formation involves forming judgments about others, and pro-social behavior involves helping actions. Therefore, the process of assigning causes to behavior is called attribution.

Final Answer: Attribution

Answer: (A)

Q39.

Solution

Concept: Fritz Heider, known as the father of attribution theory, proposed that people explain behavior by attributing it to internal (dispositional) or external (situational) causes. These attributions form the basis of social perception and judgment.

Solution: Dispositional attribution refers to explaining behavior in terms of internal characteristics such as personality traits, abilities, or intentions. Situational attribution refers to external environmental factors influencing behavior. The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to overemphasize dispositional factors, while self-serving bias refers to attributing success internally and failure externally. According to Heider, attributing behavior to personality traits is dispositional attribution. Therefore, the correct answer is dispositional attribution.

Final Answer: Dispositional Attribution

Answer: (B)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: Cognitive Dissonance theory explains how individuals experience psychological discomfort when there is inconsistency between their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. To reduce this discomfort, people are motivated to change either their attitudes or behaviors. This theory highlights the human need for internal cognitive consistency.

Solution: Cognitive Dissonance Theory, proposed by Leon Festinger, states that individuals strive for consistency between their thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors. When inconsistency occurs, it creates psychological discomfort known as dissonance, motivating individuals to reduce it by changing attitudes, changing behavior, or rationalizing the inconsistency. Solomon Asch studied conformity, Fritz Heider developed attribution theory, and Muzafer Sherif studied social norms and group behavior. Therefore, the correct answer is Leon Festinger.

Final Answer: Leon Festinger

Answer: (A)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Attitudes are psychological evaluations of objects, people, or ideas and consist of three components: cognitive (beliefs), behavioral (actions), and affective (emotions). The affective component specifically deals with emotional responses or feelings toward the attitude object.

Solution: The affective component of attitude refers to the emotional or feeling-based aspect, such as liking or disliking something. It represents how a person feels about an object or situation. The cognitive component involves beliefs and thoughts, while the behavioral component involves actions or intentions. The “intentional component” is not a standard classification in attitude theory. Therefore, the emotional aspect of attitude is correctly described by the affective component.

Final Answer: Affective component

Answer: (C)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: The Halo Effect is a cognitive bias in impression formation where an overall positive impression of a person influences the perception of their other traits. It leads individuals to assume consistency in positive characteristics based on one favorable trait.

Solution: The Halo Effect occurs when one positive trait, such as attractiveness, intelligence, or kindness, leads observers to assume that the person possesses other positive qualities as well. This creates a biased overall impression. Judging based only on negative traits is not the halo effect, conformity to majority opinion relates to social influence, and blaming the victim is a social bias unrelated to impression formation. Therefore, the correct description is that one positive trait leads to assumptions of other positive traits.

Final Answer: One positive trait leads us to assume other positive traits

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Altruism refers to helping behavior that is performed selflessly without expecting any reward or return. It is an important concept in social psychology explaining prosocial behavior motivated by concern for others' well-being.

Solution: Altruism is defined as voluntary behavior intended to benefit another individual without any expectation of external reward or personal gain. Helping a stranger in distress without expecting anything in return is a classic example of altruistic behavior. Social loafing refers to reduced effort in groups, reciprocity involves helping with expectation of return, and compliance refers to behavior influenced by requests or authority. Therefore, the correct answer is altruism.

Final Answer: Altruism

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Social Facilitation is a social psychological phenomenon where the presence of others enhances an individual's performance on simple or well-practiced tasks. It is based on increased arousal caused by the presence of an audience.

Solution: Social facilitation occurs when individuals perform better on simple or familiar tasks in the presence of others due to increased arousal and motivation. However, performance may decline on complex tasks due to pressure. Social inhibition refers to decreased performance, social loafing refers to reduced effort in groups, and group polarization involves extreme decision-making in groups. Therefore, improved performance on simple tasks in the presence of others is social facilitation.

Final Answer: Social Facilitation

Answer: (C)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Social groups vary in structure and purpose. Some groups are highly organized with shared goals and identity, while others are temporary and lack meaningful interaction. An aggregate refers to a collection of individuals who are in the same place at the same time but do not interact or share common goals.

Solution: An aggregate is a group of individuals who are physically present in the same place but do not have interaction, organization, or shared goals. Examples include people standing in a queue or attending an event independently. Primary groups involve close relationships, secondary groups are formal and goal-oriented, and reference groups serve as standards for comparison. Therefore, a group with no common goal and no interaction is called an aggregate.

Final Answer: Aggregate

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: Tuckman's stages of group development describe how groups evolve over time. The stages include forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning. The storming stage is characterized by conflict, competition, and disagreement as members express differing ideas and roles begin to emerge within the group.

Solution: According to Tuckman, group development occurs in sequential stages. In the forming stage, members are polite and unfamiliar with each other. The storming stage follows, where conflict arises due to differences in opinions, roles, and authority struggles. Norming involves the establishment of norms and cohesion, while performing focuses on goal achievement and productivity. The storming stage is therefore marked by disagreement and interpersonal conflict as group structure begins to stabilize. Performing is characterized by cooperation, and forming by initial orientation. Hence, the stage involving conflict and disagreement is storming.

Final Answer: Storming

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Social loafing refers to a reduction in individual effort when working in a group compared to working alone. It occurs when individual contributions are not identifiable, leading to decreased motivation and responsibility among group members.

Solution: Social loafing is the tendency of individuals to exert less effort when working in a group because responsibility is diffused among members. This contrasts with social facilitation, where performance improves in the presence of others, groupthink, where decision-making is biased toward consensus, and deindividuation, where individuals lose self-awareness in groups. Social loafing is commonly observed in large groups where individual effort is not evaluated. Therefore, reduced effort in group settings is called social loafing.

Final Answer: Social Loafing

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: Groupthink is a psychological phenomenon that occurs in cohesive groups when the desire for harmony and conformity leads to irrational or dysfunctional decision-making. Members suppress dissenting opinions, leading to poor evaluation of alternatives.

Solution: Groupthink occurs when group members prioritize consensus and agreement over critical evaluation of ideas, resulting in biased and sometimes flawed decisions. It suppresses dissent and discourages alternative viewpoints, leading to overconfidence and lack of realistic assessment. Group polarization involves strengthening of initial attitudes, social influence refers broadly to behavioral change due to others, and conflict resolution involves managing disagreements constructively. Therefore, the correct answer is groupthink.

Final Answer: Groupthink

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: A reference group is a social group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves and their behavior. It influences attitudes, values, and self-concept even if the individual is not a member of that group.

Solution: Reference groups serve as benchmarks for self-evaluation and behavior formation. Individuals may compare themselves to these groups to assess their status, achievements, and behavior. Out-groups are groups one does not belong to, co-acting groups involve individuals working independently alongside others, and formal groups are structured with specific roles and rules. Since reference groups are used for self-evaluation and identity formation, they are the correct answer.

Final Answer: Reference Group

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Group polarization refers to the tendency of group discussions to intensify members' initial opinions, leading to more extreme decisions in the direction of the initial inclination. It occurs due to persuasive arguments and social comparison within the group.

Solution: Group polarization happens when group interaction strengthens the dominant viewpoint, causing members to adopt more extreme positions than they initially held. This is driven by persuasive arguments shared within the group and the desire to align with perceived group norms. Conformity involves adjusting behavior to match group norms, compliance involves agreeing to requests, and obedience involves following authority. Therefore, the tendency for groups to make more extreme decisions is group polarization.

Final Answer: Group Polarization

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

