

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

*Each question carries 4 marks.**1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. Associationist principles were systematically applied by :
 - a) Hermman Ebbinghaus.
 - b) Hippocrates.
 - c) Aristotle.
 - d) Locke.
2. ————— is known as the father of Psychophysics.
 - a) St. Augustine.
 - b) Fetchner.
 - c) Hull.
 - d) Plato.
3. Father of Vocational Guidance Movement :
 - a) George Berkeley.
 - b) Francis Galton.
 - c) Frank Parsons.
 - d) Hobbes.
4. Structuralism was introduced by :
 - a) Galen.
 - b) Immanuel Kant.
 - c) Weber.
 - d) Titchener.
5. Father of Scientific Psychology :
 - a) Wilhelm Wundt.
 - b) Hippocrates.
 - c) Sigmund Freud.
 - d) Rudolf Goickle.
6. ————— is the tendency to draw a general impression about another person based on a single trait.
 - a) Stereotype.
 - b) Hallo effect.
 - c) Generalisation.
 - d) Discrimination.

Turn over

7. The philosophical position that heredity provides individuals with inborn knowledge and abilities is known as :
- a) Nativism.
 - b) Constructivism.
 - c) Genetics.
 - d) Heridity.
8. In which of the following therapies clients are encouraged to express their true thoughts and feelings and become their true selves :
- a) Psychodynamic therapy.
 - b) Psychoanalysis.
 - c) Behaviour therapy.
 - d) Client centred therapy.
9. The concept of locus of control was introduced by :
- a) Hulse.
 - b) Festinger.
 - c) Rotter.
 - d) Bandura.
10. Father of Positive Psychology is :
- a) Ryan.
 - b) Baker.
 - c) Luthens.
 - d) Seligman.
11. The tendency of the organism to prefer own species and live in group is called :
- a) Aggressiveness.
 - b) Gregariousness.
 - c) Ethnocentrism.
 - d) Filial Behaviour.
12. ——— involves seeking information from a person on a one-to-one basis.
- a) Case study.
 - b) Self-Report.
 - c) Interview.
 - d) Psychological test.
13. In Jensen's model, Level II represents ———.
- a) Emotional competence.
 - b) Social competence.
 - c) Cognitive competence.
 - d) Associative learning.
14. Hippocrates proposed a typology of personality based on ———.
- a) Trigunas.
 - b) Humour.
 - c) Tridosha.
 - d) Body build and temperament.

15. Which of the following lists presents Freud's psychosexual stages in the order in which they occur ?
- a) Anal, oral, genital, phallic and latency.
 - b) Genital, latency anal, oral and phallic.
 - c) Oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital.
 - d) Oral, anal, latency, phallic and genital.
16. Babu lacks motivation in life and has an overly complacent attitude. He remains relaxed and deals patiently with others. Which type of personality does Babu have according to Friedman and Rosenman ?
- a) Type A.
 - b) Type B.
 - c) Type C.
 - d) Type D.
17. Surya loves to have burgers every day. Being aware of its ill effects on her body, she promised herself that she would buy a book of her choice if she managed to restrain herself from eating burgers for a month. This is an example of _____.
- a) Observation of own behaviour.
 - b) Self-instruction.
 - c) Self-reinforcement.
 - d) Self esteem.
18. _____ is a dynamic, situation-specific reaction to stress.
- a) Appraisal.
 - b) Coping.
 - c) Situational support.
 - d) Assertiveness.
19. The IQ range for individuals with mild intellectual deficiency is _____.
- a) 55-69.
 - b) 40-54.
 - c) 25-39.
 - d) Below 25.
20. _____ is a behavior or skill that helps to communicate clearly and confidently, our feelings, needs, wants and thoughts.
- a) Positive attitude.
 - b) Perfectionism.
 - c) Assertiveness.
 - d) Rational thinking.
21. The existence of seventh primary emotion suggested by some theorists is :
- a) Outrage.
 - b) Gratitude.
 - c) Contempt.
 - d) Frustration.

22. Athira focuses on her priorities, plans her work and schedules her time effectively. This is suggestive of the _____ coping strategy.
- a) Emotion focused.
 - b) Avoidance oriented.
 - c) Task oriented.
 - d) Emotion oriented.
23. Which of the following is not a descriptive statistics ?
- a) Mean.
 - b) Variance.
 - c) t-test.
 - d) Standard deviation.
24. A fixed interval schedule is one that is based on a :
- a) Varying number of responses.
 - b) Varying period of time.
 - c) Set number of responses.
 - d) Set period of time.
25. The degrees of freedom available for standard deviation is :
- a) $n - 1$.
 - b) $n - 2$.
 - c) $n - 3$.
 - d) n .
26. Cultures are characterized as collectivistic when _____.
- a) Each member of the group maintains his/her individuality.
 - b) There is a clear dichotomy between self and others.
 - c) Self and group remain at a distance.
 - d) Self and group have a harmonious co-existence.
27. The study that focuses on the link between the brain, mind and immune system is called _____.
- a) Psychoneuroimmunology.
 - b) Psychoimmunology.
 - c) Psychoneurology.
 - d) Immunoneurology.
28. Some societies adopt child rearing practices that foster skills of speed, minimal moves, and mental manipulation, promoting a type of behavior called _____.
- a) Integral intelligence.
 - b) Technological intelligence.
 - c) Emotional intelligence.
 - d) Contextual intelligence.

29. _____ measures brain activity by detecting changes associated with blood flow.
- a) Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging or functional MRI (fMRI).
 - b) PET Scan.
 - c) X-Ray.
 - d) C T scan.
30. The concept of Dualism was proposed by :
- a) Immanuel Kant.
 - b) Earnst Weber.
 - c) Descartes.
 - d) Darwin.
31. The Axis I of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders provide the information about.
- a) Mental retardation.
 - b) Clinical disorders.
 - c) Personality disorders.
 - d) Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders.
32. Individuals prone to depression often make _____ and _____ attribution for their problems.
- a) Internal, stable.
 - b) Internal, unstable.
 - c) External, unstable.
 - d) External, stable.
33. The sharing of information about oneself is referred as :
- a) Communal sharing.
 - b) Social exchange.
 - c) Self disclosure.
 - d) Experience sampling.
34. Defense mechanism is a psychological mechanism that :
- a) Regulates our morals.
 - b) Aims at reducing conflict and stress caused by specific experiences.
 - c) facilitates changing behaviour according to social situation.
 - d) assessment of relational value of an individual/group in society.
35. _____ and performance tests help reduce the cultural bias usually associated with intelligence tests.
- a) Non-verbal.
 - b) Group.
 - c) Individual.
 - d) Verbal.

36. According to Herzberg's two factor theory, which of the following is a Hygiene factor ?
- a) Skill variety.
 - b) Status.
 - c) Opportunity for decision making.
 - d) Autonomy.
37. The lobe mostly concerned in keeping us physically oriented in our environment is :
- a) Frontal.
 - b) Parietal.
 - c) Dorsal.
 - d) Temporal.
38. The transformation of energy into electric impulse is :
- a) Transduction.
 - b) Threshold.
 - c) Sensation.
 - d) Stimulation.
39. James Lange theory of emotion states that :
- a) You feel emotion then bodily reaction.
 - b) Emotion and viscerals are simultaneous.
 - c) You react with your body first then you feel emotion.
 - d) None of the above.
40. In social psychology, the auto kinetic effect was used by Sherif in his study of :
- a) Leadership.
 - b) Conformity.
 - c) Person Perception.
 - d) Altruism.
41. Individuals labelled as psychopaths are suffering from :
- a) Schizophrenia.
 - b) Antisocial personality disorder.
 - c) Borderline personality disorder.
 - d) Obsessive compulsive disorder.
42. If one part of ——— lobe is destroyed, the person will not be able to see half of the object.
- a) Frontal.
 - b) Parietal.
 - c) Occipital.
 - d) Temporal.

43. When an experimenter lies to a subjects about the true nature of an experiment or creates a false impression through his or her actions or the setting it is :
- a) Deception.
 - b) Experimental design.
 - c) Quasi experimental design.
 - d) Classical experimental design.
44. If an individual is fat, soft and round along with a temperament that is relaxed and sociable, then he/she is said to have the characteristics of an :
- a) Endomorph.
 - b) Extrovert.
 - c) Ectomorph.
 - d) Mesomorph.
45. Thomas was given a personality test to assess how he expresses aggression in the face of a frustrating situation. Identify the test most suitable for this.
- a) Rosenzweig Picture Frustration test.
 - b) Eysenck Personality questionnaire.
 - c) Thematic Apperception Test.
 - d) 16 Personality Factors Test.
46. Any environment agent that causes damage during prenatal period is :
- a) Allele.
 - b) Marasmus.
 - c) Growth faltering.
 - d) Teratogen.
47. Under schizophrenic thought disorder seems to be an abnormal style of information processing brought about by :
- a) Auditory impairments.
 - b) Hyperactivity.
 - c) An absence of sensory information.
 - d) Extreme distractibility.
48. People having difficulty in focusing on distant objects have _____.
- a) Astigmatism.
 - b) None of these.
 - c) Myopia.
 - d) Hypermetropia.
49. _____ is the third stage of prenatal development.
- a) Zygote.
 - b) Germinal stage.
 - c) Fetal stage.
 - d) Embrionic stage.

Turn over

50. Night blindness and xerophthalmia are generally conditions associated with the deficiency of which vitamin ?
- a) Vitamin B.
 - b) Vitamin K.
 - c) Vitamin B2.
 - d) Vitamin A.
51. Which of the following part of the human brain has a center for controlling breathing ?
- a) Medulla oblongata.
 - b) Diencephalon.
 - c) Cerebrum.
 - d) Cerebellum.
52. How many pairs of the spinal nerve are found in human ?
- a) 33.
 - b) 31.
 - c) 13.
 - d) 12.
53. Which of the following is a balancing organ in humans ?
- a) Eardrum.
 - b) Vestibular region.
 - c) Cochlea.
 - d) Organ of corti.
54. Which of the following part of the parietal pleura covers the superior surface of the human diaphragm ?
- a) Intercostal nerves.
 - b) Pneumothorax.
 - c) Mediastinal pleura.
 - d) Diaphragmatic pleura.
55. Which of the following hormone helps in the secretion of HCL from stomach ?
- a) Gastrin.
 - b) Secretin.
 - c) Pepsin.
 - d) Renin.
56. Which of the following cells in the pancreas make insulin ?
- a) Epithelial cells.
 - b) Hepatic cells.
 - c) Germ cells.
 - d) Islet cells.
57. Which of the following is known as the study of the human population ?
- a) Geography.
 - b) Anthropology.
 - c) Ethnology.
 - d) Demography.

58. Node of Ranvier is found in _____.
a) Muscle bundles. b) Dendrites.
c) Right auricles. d) Axon.
59. From where does the formation of a neural tube take place ?
a) Ectoderm. b) Endoderm.
c) Mesoderm. d) Spinal cord.
60. The anterior end of neural tube becomes _____.
a) Spinal cord. b) Brain.
c) Axon. d) Backbone.
61. Neuronal migration is the method by which neurons travel from their origin to their final position.
a) True. b) False.
c) Axophilic migration. d) Tangential migration.
62. Which is not true of glial cells ?
a) Neuron support cells. b) Retain ability to divide in adults.
c) Are not able to divide in adults. d) Develop from glioblasts.
63. Which of the following is the inner most layer of human eye ?
a) Retina. b) Choroid.
c) Sclera. d) Cornea.
64. Howard Gardner has proposed many types of intelligences except _____.
a) Linguistic. b) Creative.
c) Intrapersonal. d) Interpersonal.
65. In a between groups design, one of the groups should be a _____ group that will enable us to discover whether the treatment(s) show a different effect from no treatment.
a) Context. b) Control.
c) Comparison. d) Contrast.
66. Cause and effect can never be inferred between one variable and another, and it is impossible to say whether the observed associations are caused by a third background variable not measured in a _____.
a) Cross-correlational study. b) Cross-sampling study.
c) Cross-sectional study. d) Cross-variable study.

Turn over

67. Discourse analysis is a set of procedures for analysing language as used in _____.
a) Speech or texts. b) Experiments.
c) Surveys. d) Questionnaires.
68. Both the investigator and the participant (subject) are prevented from knowing whether they are in the treatment of control condition in a _____.
a) Similar control. b) Placebo control.
c) Matched control. d) Double-blind control.
69. Who proposed the configural and algebraic models of social cognition ?
a) Solomon Asch. b) Kurt Lewin.
c) Immanuel Kant. d) a) and b).
70. Select the term in which psychologists work to upgrade the efficiency of people in business :
a) Industrial/organizational. b) Developmental.
c) Cognitive. d) Physiological.
71. Psychology is the science of :
a) Inductive reasoning. b) Objective introspection.
c) Behavior and mental processes. d) Emotions.
72. The quantity of association between two or more variable is :
a) Synchronicity. b) Naturalistic observation.
c) Reliability. d) Correlation.
73. The theory of Gestalt emphasized :
a) Our tendency to see patterns. b) The atoms of thought.
c) Environmental stimuli. d) A flow of consciousness.
74. Most psychologists accept aggression as :
a) A learned response.
b) Linked to sexual drive.
c) An innate biological response to frustration.
d) A drive that builds up over time and must be released.

75. Helen took a/an ——— test which indicated that she could excel in typing and highlighted it in her resume while looking for jobs.
- a) Multiple aptitude.
 - b) Specialized aptitude.
 - c) Interest.
 - d) Achievement.
76. According to Alfred Adler, the main motivating force in a person's life is :
- a) Physical gratification.
 - b) Existential anxiety.
 - c) The need for power.
 - d) Striving for superiority.
77. Which term is used in the learning mechanism proposed by B.F. Skinner ?
- a) Operant conditioning.
 - b) Classical conditioning.
 - c) Observational conditioning.
 - d) Insight learning.
78. Select the approaches in which personality is least deterministic :
- a) Skinner's approach.
 - b) The psychoanalytical approach.
 - c) The humanistic approach.
 - d) The behavioral approach.
79. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe encourage a congruent self-concept ?
- a) Unconditional love.
 - b) Appropriate role models.
 - c) Immediate- need gratification.
 - d) Conditional love.
80. The sequence of stages of oral reasoning identified by Kohlberg are :
- a) Preconventional, conventional, postconventional.
 - b) Preconceptual, conceptual, postconceptual.
 - c) Preoperational, operational, postoperational.
 - d) Preconformist, confirmst, postconfirmist.
81. The extend to which the members of a group are bound together is :
- a) Unity.
 - b) Harmony.
 - c) Cohesiveness.
 - d) Agreement.
82. A motive to protect or restore one's sense of freedom is :
- a) Dissonance.
 - b) Pride.
 - c) Self-worth.
 - d) Reactance.

Turn over

83. The procedure in which every person in the population being studied has an equal chance of inclusion is :
- a) Survey research.
 - b) Equal sample.
 - c) Controlled sample.
 - d) Random sample.
84. Mundane realism is :
- a) Performing the experiment in the real world.
 - b) When the experiment is boring and repetitive.
 - c) The degree to which an experiment is similar to every day conditions.
 - d) The experimenter's biases.
85. An individual suffering from damage to Wernicke's area would most likely exhibit which of the following behaviors ?
- a) Impaired comprehension of language.
 - b) An inability to determine what is socially acceptable behavior.
 - c) An explosive temper with even slight provocation.
 - d) An inability to form new memories.
86. Damaging the suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus in rats will :
- a) Impair the ability to acquire spatial information.
 - b) Reduce the threshold for pain resulting from injury to the limbs.
 - c) Promote the development of maternal behavior in males.
 - d) Interfere with the biological clock that is synchronized with light.
87. The action potential is triggered at which of the following parts of a neuron ?
- a) Dendrite.
 - b) Soma.
 - c) Terminal button.
 - d) Axon hillock.
88. A neuron that receives excitation from other neurons and conducts impulses from its soma in the spinal cord to muscle or gland cells is called a :
- a) Sensory neuron.
 - b) Motor neuron.
 - c) Neuroglia.
 - d) Oligodendrocyte.

89. The inability to recognize a once-familiar face, while still being able to accurately describe elements of the face, is a characteristic symptom of :
- a) Amnesia.
 - b) Blindsight.
 - c) Prosopagnosia.
 - d) Sensory neglect.
90. A persistent, unreasonable, and unwanted thought is known as :
- a) A negative symptom.
 - b) A hallucination.
 - c) A compulsion.
 - d) An obsession.
91. Which of the following is a type of glial cell that is responsible for producing the myelin sheaths that cover axons ?
- a) Oligodendrocyte.
 - b) Astrocyte.
 - c) Microglia.
 - d) Monocyte.
92. The stresses which people experience vary in terms of intensity, duration, complexity and _____.
- a) Personality.
 - b) Predictability.
 - c) Temperament.
 - d) Intelligence.
93. Personality disorders are characterized by which specific symptoms ?
- a) Permanent severe deficits of cognitive functioning.
 - b) Loss of contact with reality.
 - c) Long-term maladaptive traits and behavior patterns.
 - d) Unexplained physical symptoms.
94. Which of the following best supports the all-or none principle of neural impulses ?
- a) A neuron will fire a complete action potential once the threshold is reached.
 - b) During the absolute refractory period, a neuron cannot fire again.
 - c) An impulse loses strength the further it travels along an axon.
 - d) Drugs affect neurons by causing them to release all stored neurotransmitters.

95. Which of the following personality disorders describes a person who has an extremely unstable self image, is moody, and does not develop stable relationships ?
- a) Borderline.
 - b) Histrionic.
 - c) Narcissistic.
 - d) Schizoid.
96. What is most likely to be associated with a depersonalization disorder ?
- a) Amnesia.
 - b) Killing someone without guilt.
 - c) Elective mutism.
 - d) Delusions.
97. What are two primary symptoms of the antisocial personality ?
- a) Guilt and pride.
 - b) Anger and aggression.
 - c) Amorality and impulsiveness.
 - d) Hallucinations and delusions.
98. Which is NOT a typical symptom of mania ?
- a) Bursts of activity.
 - b) Persistence.
 - c) Intense emotions.
 - d) A "flight of ideas".
99. Which of the following is not regarded as a spectrum disorder ?
- a) Autism.
 - b) General level of adaptive functioning.
 - c) Bipolar disorder.
 - d) Depression.
100. ——— are functional units of food absorption.
- a) Red blood cells.
 - b) Small intestine.
 - c) Villi.
 - d) Aggregated lymphoid nodules.