

**JEMAS(PG) – 2023 M Phil CP**

1. The 2 factor theory of motivation was given by:  
(A) Douglas McGregor.  
(B) Frederick Herzberg.  
(C) Abraham Maslow.  
(D) Victor Vroom.
2. The Gestalt school of psychology was founded in Germany by \_\_\_\_\_ and his colleagues Kurt Koffka & Wolfgang Kohler.  
(A) James Wundt.  
(B) Max Wertheimer.  
(C) John B. Watson.  
(D) John Dewey.
3. The large complex structure at the back of the brain, also referred to as the 'little brain' is called:  
(A) Cerebellum.  
(B) Corpus callosum.  
(C) Thalamus.  
(D) Hypothalamus.
4. A famous name associated with Existential therapy is ----  
(A) John Dewey.  
(B) Alfred Adler.  
(C) Irvin Yalom.  
(D) Marsha Linehan.
5. The audible range of hearing for human beings is between 20 to \_\_\_\_\_ Hertz.  
(A) 200.  
(B) 150000.  
(C) 100.  
(D) 20000.
6. Conservation or the ability to recognise that, although the shape of objects may change, the objects still maintain or conserve other characteristics that enable them to be recognized as the same is found in \_\_\_\_ stage of Piaget's theory.  
(A) Sensorimotor stage.  
(B) Formal Operational stage.  
(C) Concrete Operational stage.  
(D) Sensorimotor stage.
7. AUDIT is a simple screening tool developed by \_\_\_\_ to assess harmful use, hazardous use and dependence of alcohol.  
(A) World Health Organization.  
(B) American Psychological Association.  
(C) National Institute on Drug Abuse.  
(D) Centre for Substance Abuse Treatment.
8. The book called "The Myth of Mental Illness" was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Carl Jung.  
(B) Thomas Szasz.  
(C) Karen Horney.  
(D) William James.

9. The book “Madness and Civilization “was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Sigmund Freud.  
(B) Anna Freud.  
(C) Michel Foucault.  
(D) Ronald Laing.
10. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Stage 6 or the Stage characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ is the stage where an individual has developed their own set of moral guidelines which may or may not always fit the law?  
(A) Maintaining social order.  
(B) Individualism and Exchange  
(C) Obedience and punishment orientation.  
(D) Universal Principles.
11. Amongst the Gestalt Laws of perceptual organization, the law of \_\_\_\_\_ states that every stimulus pattern is seen in such a way that the resulting structure is as simple as possible.  
(A) Pragnanz.  
(B) Closure.  
(C) Continuity.  
(D) Proximity.
12. The concept of ‘animus’ archetype given by Carl Jung, refers to the:  
(A) The masculine side of a female psyche.  
(B) The repressed animalistic part of the mind.  
(C) The feminine side of a male psyche.  
(D) The repressed unpleasant thoughts and memories.
13. The concept of paranoid schizoid position was given by:  
(A) Melanie Klein.  
(B) Karen Horney.  
(C) Sigmund Freud.  
(D) Carl Jung.
14. The ‘Direct Perception’ theory of perception was given by:  
(A) Endel Tulving.  
(B) Jerome Bruner.  
(C) J.J. Gibson.  
(D) Gregory Bateson.
15. The theme for World Mental Health Day observed in October 2022 was:  
(A) Make mental health for all a global priority.  
(B) Psychological First Aid.  
(C) Young people and mental health in a changing world.  
(D) Dignity in Mental Health.
16. The concept of ‘borderline personality organization’ was given by:  
(A) Heinz Kohut.  
(B) Margaret Mahler.  
(C) Carl Jung.  
(D) Otto Kernberg.

17. Humour, anticipation, sublimation and \_\_\_\_\_ are all considered as mature defense mechanisms.
- (A) Somatization.
  - (B) Projection.
  - (C) Acting Out.
  - (D) Altruism.
18. The classification of temperament types into difficult, easy and slow to warm up was given by \_\_\_\_\_:
- (A) Alfred Adler.
  - (B) Carl Jung.
  - (C) Thomas & Chess.
  - (D) James Lange.
19. Machiavellianism is a term generally used to denote people who are \_\_\_\_\_:
- (A) People who believe males should rule the society instead of women.
  - (B) People who express their power motivation by manipulating and exploiting others in a deceptive and exploitative fashion.
  - (C) People who are extremely benevolent and always ready to help Schizoid personality.
  - (D) People who are believers in synthesis of thesis and antithesis
20. ERG theory of motivation was given by:
- (A) Alderfer.
  - (B) Maslow.
  - (C) Herzberg.
  - (D) McClelland.
21. Sundowning or Sundown Syndrome is a phenomenon commonly associated with:
- (A) Alcohol dependence.
  - (B) Schizophrenia.
  - (C) Insomnia.
  - (D) Alzheimer's disease.
22. The term 'animal magnetism' was coined by:
- (A) Franz Anton Mesmer.
  - (B) Eric Berne.
  - (C) Otto Kerneberg.
  - (D) Alfred Adler.
23. The virtue that develops in the 'generativity versus stagnation' stage of Erikson is referred to as:
- (A) Wisdom.
  - (B) Purpose.
  - (C) Care.
  - (D) Fidelity.
24. The two-factor theory of emotion was proposed by:
- (A) Canon Bard.
  - (B) James Lange.
  - (C) Schachter-Singer.
  - (D) Richard Lazarus.

25. The transtheoretical model of change was given by\_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Prochaska & Di Clemente.  
(B) Dollard & Miller.  
(C) Abraham Maslow.  
(D) Carl Jung.
26. The Scale Psychasthenia (Scale 7) in MMPI-2 test measures:  
(A) Masculine and feminine interests.  
(B) Antisocial behaviour.  
(C) Extreme somatic complaints.  
(D) Obsessive compulsive symptoms, difficulty to concentrate.
27. The type of parenting associated with positive outcome and characterized by where parents are both very warm and yet careful to set clear limits and restrictions is known as:  
(A) Authoritative parenting.  
(B) Neglectful- uninvolved parenting.  
(C) Permissive-indulgent parenting.  
(D) Authoritarian parenting.
28. Autokinetic effect and stroboscopic motion are examples of:  
(A) Space perception.  
(B) Apparent motion.  
(C) Time perception.  
(D) Real motion.
29. Under the Severe Personality Pathology Category of Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) the following scale is counted:  
(A) Scale 2 A (Avoidant).  
(B) Scale 3 (Dependent).  
(C) Scale C (Borderline).  
(D) Scale A (Anxiety).
30. The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) consists of \_\_\_\_\_ items. .  
(A) 175.  
(B) 250.  
(C) 108.  
(D) 567.
31. The condition in which one may fabricate symptoms of illness in themselves, gets sick on purpose and makes frequent visits to hospitals is called  
(A) Munchausen's Syndrome.  
(B) Munchausen's Syndrome by proxy.  
(C) Capgras Syndrome.  
(D) Fregoli Syndrome.
32. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory has \_\_\_\_\_ clinical scales apart from the validity scales:  
(A) 15.  
(B) 10.  
(C) 9.  
(D) 8.

33. The concept of 'Psychopathic inferiority' was introduced by:  
(A) Julius Koch.  
(B) Karl Schneider.  
(C) Leon Festinger.  
(D) James Lange.
34. The concept of Psychodrama was created by \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930's.  
(A) Karl Schneider.  
(B) Jacob L. Moreno.  
(C) Albert Bandura.  
(D) Abraham Maslow.
35. With aging there is a decline of \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence, but not of \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.  
(A) Fluid, Fixed.  
(B) Fixed, Fluid.  
(C) Fluid, Crystallized.  
(D) Crystallized, Fluid.
36. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are all except:  
(A) Hearing voices.  
(B) Confused thinking.  
(C) Believing someone is plotting against.  
(D) Feeling disconnected from emotions.
37. Internal standards used to judge stimuli are referred to as:  
(A) Adaptation level.  
(B) Intuition.  
(C) Frames of reference.  
(D) Context.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ theory maximized and \_\_\_\_\_ theory minimized the role of the unconscious.  
(A) Trait; Humanistic.  
(B) Psychoanalytic; Behaviourist.  
(C) Psychoanalytic; Humanistic.  
(D) Trait; Behaviourist.
39. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of:  
(A) Negative reinforcement.  
(B) Punishment.  
(C) Positive reinforcement.  
(D) Secondary reinforcement.
40. Which of these is NOT considered to be a cardinal feature of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)?  
(A) Eccentric' behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication.  
(B) An enduring pattern of instability in personal relationships.  
(C) A lack of a well-defined and stable self-image.  
(D) Regular and unpredictable changes in mood.

41. The first intelligence test was developed by:  
(A) Binet and Simon.  
(B) Spearman.  
(C) Stanford and Binet.  
(D) Terman and Wechsler.
42. Porteus developed an early performance test based on:  
(A) Block design.  
(B) Mazes.  
(C) Non-verbal cues.  
(D) Drawing a man.
43. What proportion of scores in a normal distribution lie above a z score of + 1?  
(A) 50 %.  
(B) 16%.  
(C) 25%.  
(D) 10%.
44. The Stroop Color-Word Interference Test is usually used as a test of:  
(A) Verbal fluency.  
(B) Visual perception.  
(C) Memory.  
(D) Attention.
45. Emotional responses to a traumatic event are most directly under the control of the:  
(A) Somatic nervous system.  
(B) Central nervous system.  
(C) Autonomic nervous system.  
(D) Cerebral cortex.
46. Damage to the cerebellum would most likely result in:  
(A) Heart stoppage or respiratory failure.  
(B) A loss of hearing ability.  
(C) A loss of muscular coordination.  
(D) Reduction in emotional response.
47. In Guilford's approach to intelligence, the ability to generate a variety of hypotheses in a given problem situation is known as:  
(A) Cognitive memory.  
(B) Convergent production.  
(C) Divergent production.  
(D) Mediational memory.
48. The Ebbinghaus forgetting curve shows:  
(A) A gradual drop in retention followed by a steep decline.  
(B) A steep initial drop in retention followed by a gradual decline.  
(C) An S-shaped pattern.  
(D) Higher retention for rote learning than for concept learning.

49. Anterograde amnesia results from the injury of the:
- (A) Hippocampus.
  - (B) Hypothalamus.
  - (C) Pituitary gland.
  - (D) Cerebellum.
50. The Type-I error describes the likelihood of an experimenter:
- (A) To consider the result to be significant when it is not.
  - (B) Measure variability within a distribution.
  - (C) Failing to take variance into account.
  - (D) Failing to take variable weightings into account.
51. The term social loafing refers to:
- (A) Playing when expected to be working.
  - (B) Working harder in groups than individually.
  - (C) Working harder individually than in groups.
  - (D) The opposite of social inhibition.
52. A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse by a process known as:
- (A) Transposition.
  - (B) Transaction.
  - (C) Transduction.
  - (D) Transition.
53. The somatosensory area of cortex is responsible for our sense of.
- (A) Taste.
  - (B) Sight.
  - (C) Hearing.
  - (D) Touch.
54. The glands of the body serve as:
- (A) Receptors.
  - (B) Effectors.
  - (C) Nodes.
  - (D) Afferent nerves.
55. The principal function of myelin is to:
- (A) Increase the amount of neurotransmitter released into a synapse.
  - (B) Decrease the distance of the synaptic cleft.
  - (C) Increase the rate of propagation of an action potential.
  - (D) Increase the amplitude of an action potential.
56. REM sleep behaviour disorder is associated with movements, occasionally violent, during sleep, sometimes characterized as “acting out dreams”. What normal feature of REM sleep is absent in individuals with this disorder?
- (A) Atonia.
  - (B) Rapid eye movements.
  - (C) High frequency, low amplitude EEG.
  - (D) Penile erections (in males).

57. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter?
- (A) Serotonin.
  - (B) Dopamine.
  - (C) Epinephrine.
  - (D) Insulin.
58. Left hemisphere is to right hemisphere as:
- (A) Hearing is to speaking.
  - (B) Language functioning is to spatial ability.
  - (C) Balance is to movement.
  - (D) Broca's area is to Wernicke's area.
59. What part of the brain has been surgically altered in "split-brain" patients?
- (A) Corpus callosum.
  - (B) Cerebellum.
  - (C) Sylvian fissure
  - (D) Rolandic fissure.
60. The two major divisions of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) are:
- (A) Somatic and peripheral.
  - (B) Brain and spinal cord.
  - (C) Sympathetic and parasympathetic.
  - (D) Parietal and occipital.
61. Which of the following chemical substances is not classified as an opioid?
- (A) Cocaine.
  - (B) Codeine.
  - (C) Heroin.
  - (D) Morphine.
62. Which structure of brain is related to the emotional processing?
- (A) Amygdala.
  - (B) Hippocampus.
  - (C) Prefrontal cortex.
  - (D) Anterior cingulate.
63. In signal-detection research, when no stimulus is presented and the subject reports of seeing one, it is called a:
- (A) Hit.
  - (B) Miss.
  - (C) False alarm.
  - (D) False positive.
64. When a light paired with a bell comes to elicit a conditioned response (CS) such as salivation, the phenomenon is called:
- (A) Anomalous conditioning.
  - (B) Distinctive conditioning.
  - (C) Counterconditioning.
  - (D) Higher-order conditioning.



65. Which statistic is computed to assess the difference between expected frequencies and observed frequencies?
- (A) Alpha.
  - (B) Pearson's correlation.
  - (C) Standardized beta-value.
  - (D) Chi-square.
66. What hormone secreted by the Pineal gland increases when periods of darkness begin and promotes feeling of drowsiness?
- (A) Testosterone.
  - (B) Melatonin.
  - (C) Cortisol.
  - (D) Epinephrine.
67. Learned helplessness is a feature typically seen in:
- (A) Anxiety.
  - (B) Bipolar Disorder.
  - (C) Conversion Disorder.
  - (D) Depression.
68. Which area is known as the satiety centre?
- (A) Lateral hypothalamus.
  - (B) Ventromedial hypothalamus.
  - (C) Cerebrum.
  - (D) Basal ganglia.
69. Interpersonal therapy was developed by:
- (A) Adler.
  - (B) Carl Jung.
  - (C) Gerald Klerman.
  - (D) Plato.
70. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are all except:
- (A) Affective flattening.
  - (B) Bizarre behaviour.
  - (C) Circumstantiality.
  - (D) Delusions.
71. What are three "justice rules" that are employed most often as standards of fairness in social relationships?
- (A) Equity, need and equality.
  - (B) Contribution, equality and facilitation.
  - (C) Need, equality and interdependence.
  - (D) Contribution, need and conformity.
72. Which of the following is not a Behaviour Therapy technique?
- (A) Flooding.
  - (B) De-reflection.
  - (C) Counterconditioning.
  - (D) Systematic desensitisation.

73. Token Economy is an influential intervention based upon:
- (A) Operant conditioning.
  - (B) Implicit learning.
  - (C) Classical conditioning.
  - (D) Client centred therapy.
74. Citing only positive attributes in a self-report measure of personality is a phenomenon referred to as:
- (A) Social desirability.
  - (B) Amplifying.
  - (C) Projecting.
  - (D) Self-deception.
75. Functional analysis is a therapy based on:
- (A) Classical conditioning.
  - (B) Humanistic principles.
  - (C) Operant conditioning.
  - (D) Psychodynamic principles.
76. Procedural memory can be affected by damage to the:
- (A) Cerebrum.
  - (B) Cerebellum.
  - (C) Motor cortex.
  - (D) Limbic system.
77. The term IQ was invented by:
- (A) Terman.
  - (B) Allport.
  - (C) William Stern.
  - (D) Watson.
78. Skinner box is also known as:
- (A) Simple latch.
  - (B) Operant chamber.
  - (C) Omission training.
  - (D) Black box.
79. Desensitisation is primarily used for:
- (A) Diminishing hallucinations and delusions.
  - (B) Hysteria.
  - (C) Treating depression.
  - (D) Alleviating phobias.
80. Which of the following techniques is a client-centered therapist most likely to use?
- (A) Analysis.
  - (B) Giving advice.
  - (C) Reflection.
  - (D) Aversive conditioning.

81. In which disorder the comprehension or the expression of language is impaired?  
(A) Apraxia.  
(B) Agnosia.  
(C) Aphagia.  
(D) Aphasia.
82. "Hallucinations" are examples of disorders of:  
(A) Judgement.  
(B) Perception.  
(C) Intelligence.  
(D) Thinking.
83. Counter conditioning is an exposure therapy technique which involves:  
(A) Learning that one negative event may be linked to another.  
(B) Exposing the client to the feared stimulus.  
(C) Learning that an event or situation is no longer threatening.  
(D) Helping the client to see that their behaviour is counterproductive.
84. Loss of insight is a feature of:  
(A) Anxiety.  
(B) Depression.  
(C) Schizophrenia.  
(D) Malingering.
85. Main function of ascending reticular activating system is:  
(A) Movement coordination.  
(B) Regulation of various degrees of arousal.  
(C) Regulation motivated behaviours like hunger, thirst.  
(D) Understanding pressure and pain sensation.
86. Damage to Wernicke's area situated in the left of temporal lobe causes:  
(A) Impaired understanding of speech and written language.  
(B) Impaired vision.  
(C) Impaired speech production and articulation.  
(D) Impaired movement.
87. Which of the following is not a component of executive function?  
(A) Working memory.  
(B) Set shifting.  
(C) Contralateral neglect.  
(D) Response Inhibition.
88. Apparent motion seen in movies and on television is:  
(A) Real motion.  
(B) Visual deprivation.  
(C) Stroboscopic motion.  
(D) Induced movement.

89. Those who argue that it is innate or inborn processes that affect perception are called:
- (A) Nativist.
  - (B) Gestaltist.
  - (C) Behaviourist.
  - (D) Psychoanalyst.
90. Which construct from Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence includes the ability to find the best fit between the individual and the environment?
- (A) Creative.
  - (B) Practical.
  - (C) Incremental.
  - (D) Linguistic.
91. Which one of the following is not an example of cognitive learning?
- (A) Cognitive maps.
  - (B) Programmed learning.
  - (C) Latent learning.
  - (D) Insight learning.
92. Simplest form of thinking is:
- (A) Abstract thinking.
  - (B) Logical thinking.
  - (C) Creative thinking.
  - (D) Perceptual thinking.
93. Self-monitoring is a form of clinical observation involving which of the following?
- (A) Clients measuring their own galvanic skin responses.
  - (B) Clients measuring their own heart rate.
  - (C) Clients observing and recording their own behaviour.
  - (D) Clients recording their dreams.
94. The process by which a stimulus is attended to, identified, studied and incorporated into memory is called:
- (A) Storage.
  - (B) Chunking.
  - (C) Encoding.
  - (D) Reasoning.
95. Memories outside of conscious awareness are called:
- (A) Proactive memories.
  - (B) Reactive memories.
  - (C) Explicit Memories.
  - (D) Implicit Memories.
96. The Bobo doll experiment that was famously conducted in the 1960's was done by:
- (A) James Lange.
  - (B) Albert Bandura.
  - (C) Daniel Kahneman.
  - (D) Abraham Maslow.

97. 'Ethics' can be defined as the formulation of principles to :
- (A) Reduce inappropriate behaviour.
  - (B) Punish inappropriate behaviour.
  - (C) Reinforce appropriate behaviour.
  - (D) Guide behaviour.
98. The most basic perceptual organisation is
- (A) Shape constancy.
  - (B) Depth perception.
  - (C) Figure ground.
  - (D) Law of similarity.
99. The degree of attraction among group members relates to the dimension of:
- (A) Compatibility.
  - (B) Structure.
  - (C) Cohesiveness.
  - (D) Conformity.
100. To reduce the Type-I error, an experimenter:
- (A) Changes alpha level from 0.05 to 0.01.
  - (B) Changes alpha level from 0.05 to 0.10.
  - (C) Keeps beta levels constant.
  - (D) Increase the sample size.