

1. With aging there is a decline of intelligence, but not of intelligence:
 - (A) Fluid, Fixed.
 - (B) Fixed, Fluid.
 - (C) Fluid, Crystallized.
 - (D) Crystallized, Fluid.

2. Grief refers to:
 - (A) The period of emotional adjustment that follows the death of a loved one.
 - (B) The intense emotional state that follows the death of a lover, friend, or relative.
 - (C) The period during which a person seems dazed or numb and shows little emotion.
 - (D) Demoralization and discouragement.

3. From the perspective of Erik Erikson, life stages are important because:
 - (A) Each involves a crisis or dilemma.
 - (B) Each signals a new stage of cognitive development.
 - (C) Each is an expression of biological programming.
 - (D) Their failure to appear is evidence of psychopathology.

4. Elizabeth Kübler-Ross is known for her research in the area of:
 - (A) Eating disorders.
 - (B) Adolescent behavior.
 - (C) Coping with stress.
 - (D) Death and dying.

5. Memories outside of conscious awareness are called:
 - (A) Proactive memories.
 - (B) Reactive memories.
 - (C) Explicit memories.
 - (D) Implicit memories.

6. _____ is the study of the meaning of words and language.
 - (A) Linguistics.
 - (B) Encoding.
 - (C) Semantics.
 - (D) Syntax.

7. Basic speech sounds are called:
 - (A) Morphemes.
 - (B) Syllables.
 - (C) Phonemes.
 - (D) Syntax.

8. _____ theory maximized and _____ theory minimized the role of the unconscious.
- (A) Trait; Humanistic.
 - (B) Psychoanalytic; Behaviorist.
 - (C) Psychoanalytic; Humanistic.
 - (D) Trait; Behaviorist.
9. 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.
10. Homophobia is:
- (A) Fear of blood.
 - (B) Prejudice against and dislike of gays and lesbians.
 - (C) A capacity for erotic attraction to members of the same sex.
 - (D) None.
11. Which of the statements correctly describes the general findings of studies examining treatment of childhood anxiety?
- (A) CBT and sertraline are not significantly different in terms of efficacy.
 - (B) CBT improves outcome in around 60% of cases.
 - (C) CBT and sertraline combined produce the best outcome.
 - (D) All of these.
12. Which of the following defines Beck's cognitive triad?
- (A) Negative beliefs about self, world and future.
 - (B) Negative beliefs about self, world and others.
 - (C) Negative beliefs about self, others and future.
 - (D) Negative beliefs about present, past, and future.
13. 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.
14. Which of these is not an information provided in DSM-IV-TR?
- (A) Essential features of the disorder.
 - (B) Associated features.
 - (C) A list of symptoms that must be present for diagnosis.
 - (D) Information on treatment options.

15. Lifetime prevalence rate for OCD is:
(A) Around 2.5%.
(B) Around 1.5%.
(C) Around 4.5%.
(D) Around 1%.
16. Which of these has been associated with conduct disorder in adolescence?
(A) Criminal behaviour leading to a prison sentence.
(B) Psychosis.
(C) Antisocial personality disorder.
(D) All of these.
17. In early Alzheimer's Disease, which is NOT a common symptom:
(A) Anomia.
(B) Hallucination.
(C) Social withdrawal.
(D) Anxiety.
18. Which of these has NOT been associated with psychosis?
(A) Birth complications.
(B) Maternal stress.
(C) Child abuse.
(D) Large families.
19. Which one of these statements is TRUE?
(A) Schizophrenia makes people violent.
(B) If you hear voices or hold delusional beliefs you have schizophrenia.
(C) Siblings of people who are diagnosed with schizophrenia are more likely to suffer mental health problems in their lifetime.
(D) People with a diagnosis of schizophrenia are more likely to commit murder than their non-schizophrenic peer group.
20. Most current Alzheimer treatments work by altering levels of which neurotransmitter?
(A) Dopamine.
(B) GABA.
(C) Noradrenaline.
(D) Acetylcholine.
21. The first intelligence test was developed by:
(A) Binet and Simon.
(B) Spearman.
(C) Stanford and Binet.
(D) Terman and Wechsler.

22. The Deviation IQ is based on the notion of:
- (A) Delinquency as a factor affecting the development of intelligence.
 - (B) Mental age versus chronological age.
 - (C) A z-score.
 - (D) Verbal versus performance scores.
23. Projective tests originated from:
- (A) Freud's idea that all behaviour was caused by unconscious motivational effects.
 - (B) Jung's theory of psychological types.
 - (C) The attempt to develop tests that did not rely on language.
 - (D) Accidentally spilling ink on a test booklet.
24. What proportion of scores in a normal distribution lie above a z score of 1?
- (A) 50 Percent.
 - (B) 16 Percent.
 - (C) 25 Percent.
 - (D) 10 Percent.
25. The Stroop Color-Word Interference Test is usually used as a test of:
- (A) Verbal fluency.
 - (B) Visual perception 45.
 - (C) Memory.
 - (D) Attention.
26. A nerve cell carrying information from your eyes, ears, fingers, etc. toward the CNS is called a(n):
- (A) Motor neuron.
 - (B) Effector cell.
 - (C) Connector neuron.
 - (D) Sensory neuron.
27. 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.
28. 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.

29. An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her:
- (A) Occipital lobe.
 - (B) Parietal lobe.
 - (C) Temporal lobes.
 - (D) Reticular formation.
30. The technique that uses a magnetic field to develop an image of the brain is called the:
- (A) Clinical scan.
 - (B) Ablation technique.
 - (C) MRI scan.
 - (D) EEG.
31. Which of these is associated with conduct disorder?
- (A) Criminal behaviour leading to imprisonment.
 - (B) Antisocial personality disorder.
 - (C) Psychosis.
 - (D) All of these.
32. Where is Broca's area located?
- (A) Frontal Lobe.
 - (B) Occipital Lobe.
 - (C) Parietal Lobe.
 - (D) Temporal Lobe.
33. Afferent and efferent nerves are found in which of the following?
- (A) Sympathetic nervous system.
 - (B) Para Sympathetic nervous system.
 - (C) Somatic nervous system.
 - (D) Central nervous system.
34. We usually avoid remembering something that is associated with fear or unpleasantness. This avoidance is termed as:
- (A) Suppression.
 - (B) Repression.
 - (C) Retrieval failure.
 - (D) Forgetting.
35. _____ glands secrete directly into the bloodstream.
- (A) Exocrine.
 - (B) Endocrine.
 - (C) Duct.
 - (D) None of the above.

36. Which part of the brain is responsible for transferring short term memory to long term memory?
(A) Cerebellum.
(B) Hippocampus.
(C) Amygdala.
(D) None of the above.
37. The term used to refer the first two weeks of life is:
(A) Infancy.
(B) Neonatal stage.
(C) Early childhood.
(D) Preoperational stage.
38. The act in which people help someone without any personal interest or motiv is known as:
(A) Nurturance.
(B) Social obligation.
(C) Prosocial behaviour.
(D) None of the above.
39. Short term memory hold information for _____ Seconds.
(A) 30 seconds or less.
(B) 50 seconds.
(C) More than 50 seconds.
(D) None of the above.
40. Delusion is a disorder of:
(A) Perception.
(B) Thought.
(C) Personality.
(D) Affect.
41. The term free association was coined by:
(A) Adler.
(B) Erickson.
(C) Freud.
(D) Jung.
42. The term IQ was introduced by:
(A) Terman.
(B) Allport.
(C) William stern.
(D) Watson.

43. To compute IQ which formula is used?
(A) $MA/CA \times 100$.
(B) $CA/MA \times 100$.
(C) $CA/MA - 100$.
(D) $MA/CA + 100$.
44. Which of the following is not a type of thinking?
(A) Perceptual thinking (concrete thinking).
(B) Conceptual thinking (abstract thinking).
(C) Positive thinking.
(D) Problem solving thinking.
45. According to Thorndike all of the following are law of learning except:
(A) Law of readiness.
(B) Law of exercise or practice.
(C) Law of effect.
(D) Law of memory.
46. The MMPI is used to measure:
(A) Unconscious drives.
(B) Big Five traits.
(C) Personality and psychological disorders.
(D) Leadership potential.
47. According to Eysenck extraverts seek to _____ their arousal while introverts seek to _____ their arousal.
(A) Decrease, increase.
(B) Hide, reveal.
(C) Increase, decrease.
(D) Reveal, hide.
48. Projective tests claim to reveal information about:
(A) Career aptitude.
(B) Intellectual attainment.
(C) Unconscious processes.
(D) Parenting style.
49. The relative apparent motion of objects in the visual field as the viewer moves the head is called:
(A) Image retina system.
(B) Accommodation.
(C) Motion parallax.
(D) None of the above.

50. Clinical psychology's major contribution to World War 1 was:
- (A) Creation of tests to measure the intelligence of recruits.
 - (B) Treatment for veterans with shell shock.
 - (C) Development of effective interrogation technique.
 - (D) Coaching of newly trained fighter pilots.
51. Behaviour modification is an example of which of the following treatment methods?
- (A) Enable the individual to unlearn mal adaptive behaviours and emotions.
 - (B) Enable the individual to explore their childhood behaviours.
 - (C) Enable the individual to analyse the behaviours of others.
 - (D) Enable the individual to modify the behaviours of others.
52. The stage of psycho-social developments in which basic trust vs. mistrust develops:
- (A) 1-3 years.
 - (B) 0-1 year.
 - (C) 3-6 years.
 - (D) 6-11 years.
53. At which stage the child begins to utter words to ask for something rather than just reaching out to get it:
- (A) Pre-operation stage.
 - (B) Concrete operation stage.
 - (C) Formal operation stage.
 - (D) Sensory motor stage.
54. According to Piaget the basic unit with which the cognitive structure is built up is:
- (A) Schema.
 - (B) Accommodation.
 - (C) Equilibrium.
 - (D) Assimilation.
55. One of the following part of the brain controls impulsive behaviour:
- (A) Cerebrum.
 - (B) Prefrontal cortex.
 - (C) Cerebellum.
 - (D) Left hemisphere.
56. The theoretical position that says the whole is more than the sum of the parts is:
- (A) Cognitive psychology.
 - (B) Gestalt psychology.
 - (C) Behaviourism.
 - (D) Psychoanalysis.

57. _____ is negative emotional response or dislike towards members of a group.
- (A) Prejudice.
 - (B) Stereotype.
 - (C) Discrimination.
 - (D) Differential attitude.
58. _____ technique involves presenting target people with small requests and then following up with larger requests _____ the one desired all along.
- (A) Low ball.
 - (B) Put in the door.
 - (C) Door in the face.
 - (D) That's not all.
59. The Father of Experimental Psychology is:
- (A) William James.
 - (B) Gustav Theodor Fechner.
 - (C) Wilhelm Maximilian Wundt.
 - (D) Sigmund Freud.
60. Hermann Ebbinghaus, had done the pioneering experiments on:
- (A) Perception.
 - (B) Psychophysics.
 - (C) Serial Position Effect.
 - (D) Memory.
61. Among the following pioneering psychologists who is not associated with Behaviourism?
- (A) A.T Beck.
 - (B) E.R Guthrie.
 - (C) B.F Skinner.
 - (D) C.L Hull.
62. Who is the most valuable contributor in the theory of insight learning?
- (A) E.L Thorndike.
 - (B) E.C Tolman.
 - (C) K. Koffka.
 - (D) W. Kohler.
63. Transference Focused Therapy is a structured psychodynamic treatment designed by:
- (A) M. Linehan.
 - (B) O. F Kernberg.
 - (C) H. Kohut.
 - (D) F. Perls.

64. The concept of Transitional Object was introduced by:
(A) D Winnicott.
(B) J Bowlby.
(C) HS Sullivan.
(D) R Fairbairn.
65. “Dereflection” is a component of:
(A) Existential Therapy.
(B) Person Centered Therapy.
(C) Logotherapy.
(D) Gestalt Therapy.
66. The concept of “birth trauma” was first mentioned by:
(A) OF Fenichel.
(B) S. Freud.
(C) C.G Jung.
(D) O. Rank.
67. The best known work of Eric Fromm is:
(A) Freud and Beyond.
(B) Escape from Freedom.
(C) Freud along the Ganges.
(D) Madness and Civilization.
68. The following is NOT a part of Gertsman Syndrome:
(A) Prosopagnosia.
(B) Left right disorientation.
(C) Agraphia.
(D) Dyscalculia.
69. Value Scales are associated with the personality psychologist:
(A) Allport.
(B) Cattell.
(C) Eysenck.
(D) Erikson.
70. What is the resolution point of Erik Erikson’s fourth stage of psychosocial development?
(A) Fidelity.
(B) Competence.
(C) Will.
(D) Purpose.

71. “the range of psychological functions between, on the one hand, those functions which the child is able to master without assistance, and on the other hand, those functions which the child can manage if given assistance”, is the concept of _____ in cognitive development.
- (A) Zone of proximal development.
 - (B) Central neoformation.
 - (C) Conservation.
 - (D) Central line of development.
72. A salesperson knocks your door and requests you to buy a latest technology refrigerator of his organization “internationally” famed. When you turn him down, he requests you to buy a portable ice box. You find yourself obliged to comply. He has used to near success:
- (A) Foot-in-the-door technique.
 - (B) Door- in- the- face technique.
 - (C) Low ball technique.
 - (D) Reciprocity.
73. Awareness of one’s own thought processes enabling effective learning through correction is called:
- (A) Algorithm.
 - (B) Analogies.
 - (C) Meta cognition.
 - (D) Constructive process.
74. How many subjects would be required in a $3 \times 3 \times 2$ factorial design with ten subjects per cell?
- (A) 10.
 - (B) 18.
 - (C) 90.
 - (D) 180.
75. Which of the following clinical procedure/s is/are not based on classical conditioning?
1. Flooding, 2. Transference, 3. Client centered therapy, 4. Systematic desensitization
- (A) 1 only.
 - (B) 2 and 3 only.
 - (C) 1, 2 and 3 only.
 - (D) 1, 3 and 4 only.
76. The aim of the _____ was to to regulate training policies and programs in the field of disability rehabilitation and standardize training courses for professionals working with people with disabilities.
- (A) RPwD Act 2016.
 - (B) RCI Act 1992.
 - (C) PwD Act 1995.
 - (D) MHCA 2017.

77. The first Disability Act came into effect in India in the year:
(A) 1968.
(B) 1990.
(C) 1995.
(D) 2016.
78. “Constructive alternativism” is a core assumption of whose personality theory?
(A) Skinner.
(B) Kelly.
(C) Goldstein.
(D) Roger.
79. ‘Moses and Monotheism’ is authored by:
(A) Heinz Hartman.
(B) Sigmund Freud.
(C) Carl G Jung.
(D) Victor Frankl.
80. The contention that our facial expressions influence our emotional experience, attests to which of the following hypotheses:
(A) Universality hypothesis of facial expressions.
(B) Emotional specificity hypothesis of ANS activity.
(C) Emotional generality hypothesis of ANS activity.
(D) Facial feedback hypothesis.
81. Replacing the fragmented self with the cohesive self is the primary developmental and therapeutic goal of:
(A) Kernberg.
(B) Kohut.
(C) Malan.
(D) Horowitz.
82. Which of the following names is not associated with Existential Therapy?
(A) Rollo May.
(B) Sandor Ferenczi.
(C) Carl Jaspers.
(D) Robert Laing.
83. A more preferred activity can be used to reinforce a less preferred activity. This is referred to as:
(A) Trace conditioning.
(B) Premack’s principle.
(C) Principle of stimulus generalization.
(D) Differential Reinforcement of other behaviour.

84. "Moving towards people, moving away from people, moving against people" are constituents of whose classification of pattern of needs:
- (A) Dollard-Miller.
 - (B) Klein.
 - (C) Horney.
 - (D) Fromm.
85. In as much as the first three stages of Kohlberg's theory of Moral Development represent a shift from unquestioning obedience to a relativistic outlook and a concern towards good motives, whose theory of:
- (A) Vygotsky.
 - (B) Piaget.
 - (C) Harlow.
 - (D) Bowlby.
86. Which of the following is not considered a part of the reticular activating system?
- (A) Locus coeruleus.
 - (B) Intralamilar nucleus of thalamus.
 - (C) Lateral geniculate nuclei of thalamus.
 - (D) Mesencephalic nuclei.
87. A Census would entail which sampling technique?
- (A) Survey.
 - (B) Quota Sampling.
 - (C) Simple Random Sampling.
 - (D) None of the above.
88. As per the NIMH classification of Intelligence quotient, a person with an IQ of 48 would fall in the category of:
- (A) Borderline IQ.
 - (B) Moderate IQ.
 - (C) Severe IQ.
 - (D) Mild IQ.
89. Who among the following is credited with the development of Logotherapy?
- (A) Fritz Perl.
 - (B) Eric Burne.
 - (C) Victor Frankel.
 - (D) Rollo May.
90. Who founded the first psychology laboratory?
- (A) Ivan Pavlov.
 - (B) William James.
 - (C) Sigmund Freud.
 - (D) Carl Jung.

91. The structuralist primarily used the method of research called:
- (A) Free association.
 - (B) Survey.
 - (C) Introspection.
 - (D) Observation.
92. Which of the following illness caused by long-term abuse of alcohol often involves profound retrograde amnesia?
- (A) Alzheimer's disease.
 - (B) Parkinson's disease.
 - (C) Huntington's disease.
 - (D) Korsakoff's disease.
93. Who introduced Behaviourism?
- (A) John B Watson.
 - (B) William Wundt.
 - (C) Lev Vygotsky.
 - (D) Alfred Binet.
94. Which of the following cells do produce myelin in the CNS?
- (A) Schwann cells.
 - (B) Astrocytes.
 - (C) Microglia.
 - (D) Oligodendrocytes.
95. As per the Temperament and Character Inventory an individual who scores high on Novelty seeking but low on both Harm avoidance and Reward dependence is likely to have:
- (A) Histrionic personality.
 - (B) Obsessional personality.
 - (C) Anti-social personality.
 - (D) Passive aggressive personality.
96. An oil painting itself can include all the following cues to depth perception except:
- (A) Linear perspective.
 - (B) Retinal disparity.
 - (C) Texture gradient.
 - (D) Relative image size.

97. Which of the following sequence is correct?
- (A) Oral phase, anal phase, latency, phallic, genital.
 - (B) Anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital.
 - (C) Oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital.
 - (D) Oral, phallic, anal, genital, latency.
98. Which lobe of the brain is Wernicke area located in?
- (A) Frontal Lobe.
 - (B) Parietal Lobe.
 - (C) Temporal Lobe.
 - (D) Occipital Lobe.
99. What is the full form of EEG?
- (A) Electroencephalography.
 - (B) Electroangiography.
 - (C) Electroergography.
 - (D) Electroencephalogram.
100. According to Piaget the children are able to grasp the concept of object permanence:
- (A) Formal operational stage.
 - (B) Pre-operational stage.
 - (C) Sensory motor.
 - (D) Concrete operational.