

Question Booklet Code :

Register  
Number

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2019  
PSYCHOLOGY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination, it will not be replaced.
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Code with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per Commission's notification.
7. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. In the Answer Sheet there are four circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen ONLY ONE circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :  

(A) ● (C) (D)
9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
10. Do not make any marking in the question booklet except in the sheet before the last page of the question booklet, which can be used for rough work. This should be strictly adhered.
11. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

1. The Buddhists gave special attention to the commercial education of prices. They called this study
- (A) Domestic Arts (B) Morality  
 (C) Rupa (D) Medicine
2. The most knotty and unsolved ontological issues in western psychology is
- (A) Soul-body problem  
 (B) Mind-body problem  
(C) Physical-body problem  
(D) Life-body problem
3. Which treatment for the mind is entirely phenomenological and is restricted to analysis of the states of mind?
- (A) Sankara-Sangami (B) Sanna-Sangami  
 (C) Dhamma-Sangami (D) Vedana-Sangami
4. The large extensive collection of hymns in the \_\_\_\_\_ is, no doubt, most valuable as the oldest document of the Aryan Indian Community.
- (A) Rig Veda (B) Yajur Veda  
(C) Sama Veda (D) Brahmanas
5. What are soothed and hence meditation becomes easier?
- (A) Muscles and nerves  (B) Brain and nerves  
(C) Mind and body (D) Body and nerves
6. The inner layer which involves breathing and other bodily processes that active the organs and keep them functioning is called
- (A) Anandamaya Kosa  
 (B) Pranamaya Kosa  
(C) Vijnanamaya Kosa  
(D) Manomaya Kosa

7. Match the following :

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Yama        | 1. Posture                    |
| (b) Niyama      | 2. Way of life                |
| (c) Aasana      | 3. Particular self discipline |
| (d) Praanaayama | 4. Control of breath          |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)                                     | 1   | 4   | 3   | 2   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   |
| (C)                                     | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (D)                                     | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |

8. Assertion (A) : The regulation of breath is pointed out as a preparatory practice for Yoga.

Reason (R) : As a favourable time for meditation the hours before and after midnight are named.

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is false and (R) true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

9. Assertion (A) : Nalanda closed around A.D. 850

Reason (R) : Law and apparently mathematics received less attention in Buddhist than in Brahmin schools.

- (A) (A) is true (R) is false
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is false, (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

10. The acronym for Big Five Dimensions of personality is  
(A) CONAE  (B) OCEAN  
(C) NAECO (D) EANOC
11. Anxiety is an \_\_\_\_\_ emotion that helps us plan and prepare for possible threat.  
 (A) Adaptive (B) Maladaptive  
(C) Aggressive (D) Passive
12. In Freud's conception, which part of one's personality understands that other people have needs and that being selfish can hurt us in the future?  
(A) Id  (B) Ego  
(C) Super ego (D) Persona
13. Which of the following is not one of the four elements of observational learning?  
(A) Attention (B) Retention  
 (C) Defiance (D) Motivation
14. States of growth or being toward which self-actualizers evolve  
(A) Meta pathology (B) Meta motivation  
 (C) Meta needs (D) All of the above
15. \_\_\_\_\_ people are achievers, competent, orderly, dutiful, deliberate and disciplined.  
 (A) Conscientious (B) Agreeable  
(C) Extravert (D) Neurotic
16. Allport's definition of personality is considered as comprehensive and clear as it lays stress on (i) \_\_\_\_\_, (ii) heredity and environment (iii) wholeness.  
(A) traits (B) emotions  
 (C) dynamic nature (D) character

17. Match the following psychosexual stages of Freud with that of its respective fixations.

Stage	Fixation
(a) Oral	1. Immature sexuality that is either self or other focused
(b) Anal	2. Smoking and Sarcasm
(c) Phallic	3. Obsessive and compulsive cleaning behaviors
(d) Genital	4. Attraction to people like one's opposite sex parent

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	4	1	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	4	1	2	3

18. Assertion (A) : According to Freud, super ego is the portion of human personality representing the conscience.

Reason (R) : Freudian slips are the errors in speech that in fact betray unconscious thoughts or impulses

- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is false, (R) is true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

19. According to Freud the different motives and body regions influence the child at different stages of growth, with effects persisting in the form of adult personality traits and it is known as

- (A) theory of structure of personality
- (B) theory of personality dynamics
- (C) theory of psycho sexual development
- (D) theory of psycho social development

20. Which one of the following is not a Big Five Personality Factors?

- (A) Extraversion
- (B) Agreeableness
- (C) Self-efficacy
- (D) Conscientiousness

21. Which of the following traits of Eysenck's personality dimensions?
- (A) Extraversion (B) Neuroticism  
(C) Psychoticism  (D) All of the above
22. The most convenient measure of personality assessment which is generally used for any psychological purpose is
- (A) Thematic Apperception Test (B) World Association Test  
 (C) Paper and Pencil Tests (D) Interviews
23. Which factors refer to the various aspects of our environment like the company we keep, the advice and feedback we are offered, and the societal rules and consequences that we live within?
- (A) Personal factors (B) Physiological factors  
 (C) Environmental factors (D) Biological factors
24. Which source of influence refers to how the consequences of our own actions influence our sense of personal competence?
- (A) Motivation  (B) Enactive  
(C) Self-Judgment (D) Self-reaction
25. During which sub processes of self-regulation people evaluate their performance against a specific goal for those activities they value, and they try to explain the reasoning behind that performance.
- (A) Self-Observation (B) Self-Reaction  
(C) Self-Regulation  (D) Self-Judgment
26. Which reinforces are imposed onto the situation with the intent to promote desirable behavior when the naturally occurring reinforces are insufficient to encourage the behavior?
- (A) Concrete reinforces (B) Positive reinforces  
(C) Negative reinforces  (D) Contrived reinforces



33. Match the following :

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| (a) Acrophobia     | 1. Fear of open places and unfamiliar situations |
| (b) Agoraphobia    | 2. Fear of heights                               |
| (c) Claustrophobia | 3. Fear of strangers                             |
| (d) Xenophobia     | 4. Fear of closed places                         |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)                                     | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 2   | 1   | 4   | 3   |
| (C)                                     | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (D)                                     | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |

34. Which of the following disorder is incorrectly matched with the symptom?

- (A) Histrionic — exaggerated behavior
- (B) Borderline — can control their emotions
- (C) Narcissistic — lack of concern for social norms
- (D) Antisocial — no respect for social norms

35. Consider the following statements :

- I. The behavior of having intense fear or panic when confronted with particular situations indicates specific phobia
- II. The behavior of being less anxious and self conscious about appearance indicates social phobia.

- (A) I is true, II is false
- (B) I is false, II is true
- (C) Both I and II are true
- (D) Both I and II are false

36. The group of therapists follow the psychoanalytic techniques originally developed by  
 (A) Fordyce (B) Blinichik  
 (C) Epetain  (D) Sigmund Freud
37. It is observed that in psychotherapy most of the times the patient either loves the therapist or aggressively hates, Freud calls this situation as  
 (A) Transference (B) Environmental factor  
 (C) Dream factor (D) Consciousness
38. Which therapy is mainly concerned with marital and family problems?  
 (A) Existential therapy (B) Client-centred therapy  
 (C) Interpersonal therapy (D) Gestalt therapy
39. Psychodrama is a psychotherapeutic technique developed by  
 (A) E.M. Lamert (B) C.T. Morgan  
 (C) J.L. Moneno (D) C.G. Jung
40. The psychoanalysis and the client-centred therapy and other related methods were named as  
 (A) Insight therapies (B) Chemical therapies  
 (C) Physical therapies (D) Mental therapies
41. \_\_\_\_\_, as a method of psychotherapy is definitely a useful and adequate method of treatment and of removing the symptom of hysteria and other mental diseases.  
 (A) Persuasion  (B) Hypnosis  
 (C) Projective therapy (D) Mental catharsis
42. Which training is useful to understand the client's social anxieties?  
 (A) Relaxation training (B) Counter conditioning  
 (C) Desensitization  (D) Assertiveness training
43. The therapies which are focused on changing distorted and maladaptive patterns of thought is known as  
 (A) Client-centered therapies (B) Humanistic therapies  
 (C) Behaviour therapies  (D) Cognitive therapies

44. \_\_\_\_\_ works by conditioning a new response to a previously feared stimulus.
- (A) Systematic desensitization                      (B) Flooding  
 (C) Aversion technique                              (D) Implosion
45. Evidence-based treatments for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) include
- (A) Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)  
 (B) Counselling  
 (C) Psychological debriefing  
 (D) Antipsychotics
46. The technique used to eliminate the intense fears which occurs in response to conditioned stimuli, even though they pose no threat to their well being is called
- (A) basic mistakes                                       (B) flooding  
 (C) conditions of worth                              (D) observational learning
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique, in which patients are asked to let their thoughts run free, without censorship, reporting them as they occur.
- (A) Dream analysis                                       (B) Free association  
 (C) Flooding    (D) Implosion
48. Today's counsellor utilizes both individualistic as well as \_\_\_\_\_ methods of counselling based on need.
- (A) Directive counselling                               (B) Non directive counselling  
 (C) Eclectic counselling                               (D) Group counselling
49. The warm, friendly and understanding condition essential for effective counselling relationship is called as
- (A) Acceptance    (B) Empathy  
 (C) Rapport    (D) Attentiveness
50. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the interpretation of data in terms of the problems indicated, the assets and liabilities and the strengths and weaknesses of the counsellee.
- (A) Prognosis    (B) Analysis  
 (C) Synthesis     (D) Diagnosis

51. What is the combination and synthesis of directive and non-directive types of counselling or view points called?  
 (A) directive counselling (B) non-directive counselling  
 (C) eclectic counselling (D) co-directive counselling
52. Which one of the following does not characterize a professional helping relationship?  
 (A) A helping relationship is structured by the counsellor but is open to cooperative restructuring  
 (B) A helping relationship is simple one in which one person does something to the other  
 (C) A helping relationship is one in which all persons involved perceive the existence of trust, concern and commitment  
 (D) A helping relationship is one that provides for the personal growth of all persons involved
53. Organization of collected data in a logical manner is done in the \_\_\_\_\_ step of directive counselling.  
 (A) Analysis (B) Synthesis  
 (C) Diagnosis (D) Prognosis
54. \_\_\_\_\_ presents an ambiguous situation into which the subject may "read" his own wishes, fears and fantasies.  
 (A) Projective test (B) Interest test  
 (C) Aptitude test (D) Attitude test
55. Which one of the following test is used by the counsellor and to identify the potential abilities of which the individual is not aware?  
 (A) Intelligence test (B) Attitude scale  
 (C) Aptitude test (D) Achievement test
56. \_\_\_\_\_ indicates what the individual is capable of achieving in the present situation.  
 (A) Achievement (B) Interest  
 (C) Ability (D) Aptitude
57. Which one of the following is the collection of all available social, physiological, biographical, environmental and vocational of an individual?  
 (A) Anecdotal record (B) Case study  
 (C) Autobiography (D) Cumulative record

58. Which of the following statements is correct about the Rorschach ink blot test?
- (A) All of the blots are mono chromatic
  - (B) Interpretation is based only on the content of people's responses
  - (C) It aims to bypass the test-taker's defences
  - (D) It has demonstrated strong evidence of incremental validity
59. The inventory consists of 550 statements that the person being tested sorts into three piles – those he regards as true, those he regard as false and those on which he cannot make a true or false judgment.
- (A) The Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory
  - (B) The Garden personal inventory
  - (C) The Rorschach projective test
  - (D) The Guilford series of personality tests
60. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the actual participation in an activity or occupation.
- (A) Inventoried Interest
  - (B) Expressed Interest
  - (C) Manifested Interest
  - (D) Tested Interest

61. Match List I with List II :

	List I			List II
	(Tests)			(Measurement)
(a)	Achievement Tests			1. Predict future performance
(b)	Aptitude Tests			2. Identify special learning problems
(c)	Attitude Tests			3. Measuring the students learning
(d)	Diagnostic Tests			4. Measuring one's feeling
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	4	3	2	1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B)	3	1	4	2
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	1	2	3	4

62. During selection, which of the following methods ask the applicants to relate their actual incidents from their past work experience?
- (A) Stress interview  
 (B) Behavioural description interview  
 (C) Situational interview  
 (D) Panel interview
63. In \_\_\_\_\_ technique, unless an applicant scores above the ideal on all the components of selection he cannot be considered for selection.
- (A) Multiple Regression (B) Profile Matching  
 (C) Multiple Cut-off (D) Multiple Hurdle
64. Consider the following statements :
- I. Internal recruitment means making use of new persons or outsiders to fill up the vacant job positions in the organization.  
 II. External recruitment means making use of existing staff to fill up the vacant job position in the organization.
- (A) I is true, II is false (B) I is false, II is true  
 (C) Both I and II are true  (D) Both I and II are false
65. Match the following :
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Cognitive test   | 1. Physical dimension      |
| (b) Motor test       | 2. Trade test              |
| (c) Personality test | 3. Mental and Intellectual |
| (d) Proficiency test | 4. Mood and Temperament    |
- |   |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (a)                                       | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) 4                                     | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (B) 1                                     | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (C) 2                                     | 4   | 1   | 3   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) 3 | 1   | 4   | 2   |
66. When did 'seller' market has been established as technology increased the skills.
- (A) 1985 (B) 1969  
 (C) 1991  (D) 1970

67. Personnel specifications for some jobs are determined on the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_ of people, such as those of employment-office personnel, job analysts and supervisors.
- (A) Suggestions (B) Perception  
 (C) Judgments (D) Interests
68. In the method of obtaining information about job, \_\_\_\_\_ method is more feasible for short-cycle jobs than for long-cycle job or those that vary considerably from time to time.
- (A) Film (B)  Observation  
 (C) Work diaries (D) Interview
69. The main aim of the job analysis is
- (A) to produce a job description (B) to produce more output  
 (C) to enhance the salary of an employee (D) to fix the bonus for an employee
70. Among the behaviour related statements the supervisor is asked to indicate one least and one most descriptive statement for a particular subordinate is called as \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- (A) Ranking (B)  Forced choice  
 (C) Critical incidents (D) Graphic rating scale
71. A structured questionnaire method for collecting data about the personal qualities of employees is called as
- (A) Functional Job Analysis  
 (B) Management position description questionnaire  
 (C) Work profiling system  
 (D) Task analysis method
72. The approach to improve interpersonal skills, known as behavioural modelling is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
- (A) Developmental (B) Predictive  
 (C) Detrimental (D) Pervasive
73. Messages conveyed through body movements, the intonations or emphasis we give to words, facial expressions, and the physical distance between the sender and receiver is
- (A) non verbal communication (B) verbal communication  
 (C) kinesics (D) face to face communication

74. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered by Freud during his treatment of a hysteric patient.  
 (A) Sublimation (B) Compensation  
 (C) Suppression  (D) Repression
75. Which type of communication is known as "grapevine communication"?  
 (A) Formal communication  (B) Informal communication  
 (C) Vertical communication (D) Personal communication
76. "Stress is a general term applied to the pressure people feel in life" — This definition was given by  
 (A) Rensis Likert (B) Mc Murree  
 (C) Freud E-Luthans  (D) Keith Davis
77. \_\_\_\_\_ means being the target of conflicting demands or expectations from different groups of people.  
 (A) Overload  (B) Role conflict  
 (C) Underload (D) Performance appraisals
78. When we encounter stressors that frighten or surprise us, we experience a wave of \_\_\_\_\_ reactions.  
 (A) Moral (B) Emotional  
 (C) Physiological (D) Mental
79. \_\_\_\_\_ can influence our physical and psychological well-being, our performance on many tasks, and even the ultimate course of our careers.  
 (A) Communication (B) Conflict  
 (C) Stress (D) Distress
80. A tally sheet on which the researcher records, attributes of the participants and whether particular behaviors were observed is called  
 (A) Check list (B) Observation  
 (C) Interview (D) Data sheet
81. \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of reliability relates to the phenomenon that the data used to measure a variable to questions would not vary if the data are collected in varying conditions.  
 (A) At different times (B) With reference to related items  
 (C) By different people  (D) Over varying conditions



88. \_\_\_\_\_ sampling is one form of non-probability sampling.  
 (A) Simple random (B) Systematic  
 (C) Quota (D) Cluster random
89. A study is based on 30 people across three focus groups. What type of study is this?  
 (A) Qualitative study (B) Structured study  
 (C) Questionnaire study (D) Quantitative study
90. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in testing the slope of a regression line between two variables differs significantly from zero.  
 (A) 'Z' Test (B) 'F' Test  
 (C) 't' Test (D)  $\chi^2$  Test
91. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis makes use of standardized partial regression coefficients as effect coefficients.  
 (A) Factor analysis  (B) Path analysis  
 (C) Multiple regression analysis (D) Discriminant function analysis
92. Grape of normal distribution :
1. It is a limiting case of binomial distribution when
    - (i)  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and
    - (ii) neither  $p$  nor  $q$  is very small.
  2. It is a limiting case of Poisson distribution when its mean  $m$  is large
  3. The mean of a normally distributed population lies at the centre of its normal curve
  4. The two tails of normal probability distribution extend infinitely and never touch the horizontal axis.
- (A) 1 is true, 2, 3, 4 false (B) 2, 3, 4 true, 1 is false  
 (C) all are false statements  (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 statements are true
93. The Q-type of factor analysis, the correlation are computed between pairs of  
 (A) Variables  (B) Respondents  
 (C) Groups (D) Means
94. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis of variance is the statistical method that analyses the independent and interactive effects of two or more independent variables on a dependent variable.  
 (A) Discriminant function (B) Path  
 (C) Factorial (D) Multivariate

95. Theoretical work on  $t$ -distribution is commonly called
- (A) Sample's  $t$ -distribution                      ✓ (B) Student's  $t$ -distribution  
 (C) Teacher's  $t$ -distribution                      (D) Statistic's  $t$ -distribution
96. Abbreviated of ANOVA is
- (A) Analysis of co-variance                      (B) Analysis of co-efficient  
 ✓ (C) Analysis of variance                      (D) Analysis of test
97. Match the following :
- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Rotated factor loading        | 1. This is the number of factors plotted against variance accounted for |
| (b) The screen plot               | 2. Carried out to reduce a larger data to smaller data                  |
| (c) Principles component analysis | 3. Look at this to name a factor  |
| (d) Correlation matrix            | 4. The first step taken to perform a factor analysis                    |
- 
- |       |     |     |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|       | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| ✓ (A) | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |
| (B)   | 1   | 3   | 4   | 2   |
| (C)   | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (D)   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
98. Which of the following options is not true when conducting multiple regression?
- (A) The assumption of multi collinearity must be met for a multiple regression  
 (B) Multiple regression can be used to assess linear relationship  
 (C) Data must be homogeneous for a multiple regression  
 ✓ (D) Multiple regression can be used to assess quadratic relationships
99. Theoretical work on  $t$ -distribution was done by
- (A) Abraham de Moivre                      (B) Sir Ronalt Aylmer  
 ✓ (C) Sir William Gosset                      (D) Lindehorg Levy

100. Which of the following is characterized by the qualities of the prototype of a person who has realized nibbana?

- (A) happiness, peace, calm, contentment and compassion
- (B) goals, exercise, character, self-actualization and conscious
- (C) ideals, egoism, seriousness, emptiness and awareness
- (D) religious, spiritual, nevertheless, interest and hopeless

101. The origins of the vedanta are traced to the philosophical treatises known as

- (A) Nyayads
- (B) Vaisesikads
- (C) Upanisads
- (D) Sankhyads

102. Match the following :

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Asanas     | 1. Restraint          |
| (b) Pratyahara | 2. Meditation         |
| (c) Dharana    | 3. Postures           |
| (d) Samadhi    | 4. Steadying the mind |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)                                     | 2   | 4   | 3   | 1   |
| (B)                                     | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (D)                                     | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |

103. Match the following :

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| (a) Sanyasa      | 1. The life of the householder          |
| (b) Grihasthya   | 2. The period of Education and Celibacy |
| (c) Vanaprasthya | 3. The life of hermit                   |
| (d) Brahmacharya | 4. Retreat from worldly bond            |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)                                     | 4   | 2   | 3   | 1   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (C)                                     | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   |
| (D)                                     | 2   | 4   | 1   | 3   |

104. \_\_\_\_\_ deal with knowledge which nullifies ignorance and takes the seeker to salvation and to Brahma and help him to understand him in the true sense and liberates him from the bondage of the world.
- (A) Meditation (B) Exercise  
 (C) Upanishads (D) Spirituality
105. The removal of human suffering and the attainment of an ideal human condition with respect to Buddhist psychology is called
- (A) Sarina  (B) Nibbana  
(C) Manas (D) Nama
106. According to the great seer and scholar Swami Sankaracharya, the principal upanishads are \_\_\_\_\_ in number.
- (A) 20  (B) 10  
(C) 15 (D) 12
107. What is the study of the structures of consciousness as experienced from the first person point of view called as?
- (A) Existentialism  
 (B) Phenomenology  
(C) Epistemology  
(D) Ontology
108. In Samyutta Nikaya what is defined as that which "manifests as the touch of gnats, mosquitoes, wind, the sun, and snake"?
- (A) Vedana  (B) Rupa  
(C) Sanna (D) Sankhara

109. Match the List I with List II with the codes :

List I (Forms of Yoga)		List II (Emphasizes)	
(a) Jnana Yoga		1. Liberating oneself from the burden of the past through acting without hankering for rewards	
(b) Bhakti Yoga		2. Dissolving of one's ego by immersing oneself in the celestial of God	
(c) Karma Yoga		3. Controlling one's stream of thoughts as means to restore the blissfulness of the pristine self	
(d) Dhyana Yoga		4. Self-knowledge obtained through critical self-examination	

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	1	2	4
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	1	4	3	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D)	4	2	1	3

110. Match the following :

(a) Ruling dominant	1. Phlegmatic
(b) Getting leading	2. Melancholic
(c) Avoiding	3. Sanguine
(d) Socially useful	4. Choleric

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	1	3	4	2
(C)	2	4	3	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

111. All port's concept of functional autonomy is in opposite to the principle of :

- (A) Free Association
- (B) Emotional complexes
- (C) Homeostasis
- (D) Catharsis

112. Who defined personality as "the organisation of characteristic behavioural traits which serve to describe an individual"?

- (A) Murphy
- (B) Allport
- (C) Paul Costa
- (D) Garrett

113. Match the following :

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Introvert             | 1. Optimistic                    |
| (b) Entrovert             | 2. Moody                         |
| (c) Neuroticism stability | 3. Depression                    |
| (d) Choleric              | 4. Imaginary physical complaints |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| (B)                                     | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   |
| (C)                                     | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (D)                                     | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |

114. The defense mechanism that turns an unpleasant idea, feeling or impulse into its opposite is called

- (A) reaction formation
- (B) sublimation
- (C) repression
- (D) projection

115. According to Jung, mental activity takes four dominant forms : sensation, thinking, intuition and

- (A) reaction
- (B) impression
- (C) observation
- (D) feeling

116. The second stage of psycho social development is .
- (A) Early childhood                       (B) Late childhood  
 (C) Infancy                                      (D) Play age
117. Which of the following is influenced by social interactions, interpersonal relations and communication with others?
- (A) Observing                                      (B) Visualing  
 (C) Learning                                      (D) Speaking
118. According to Freud a person with the \_\_\_\_\_ type of personality shows self-love and tries to draw the attention of others.
- (A) Oral-errotic                                      (B) Anal  
 (C) Phallic                                      (D) Classic
119. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach is used to identify Type A and Type B people.
- (A) Idiographic                                      (B) Cognitive  
 (C) Dynamic                                       (D) Strike-Zone
120. The approach that \_\_\_\_\_ took focused on the highly efficient form of learning known as observational learning or imitation.
- (A) Eysenck                                      (B) Skinner  
 (C) Bandura                                      (D) Allport
121. Processes by which the individual manages, copes, thinks, remembers, perceives and plans is the meaning of self relates to the \_\_\_\_\_ functions.
- (A) Perceptual                                       (B) Executive  
 (C) Attitudinal                                      (D) Aptitudinal
122. The progression from broad, global types down to specific, situation bound responses is what makes \_\_\_\_\_ approach a hierarchical theory.
- (A) Kurt Lewin's                                       (B) Eysenck's  
 (C) Maslow's                                      (D) Skinner's

123. Which reinforces involves the introduction of a positive stimulus in order to increase the rate of behavior?
- (A) Concrete reinforces                       (B) Positive reinforces  
 (C) Contrived reinforces                      (D) Negative reinforces
124. Pervasive pattern of instability in interpersonal relationships, self image and moods are called as
- (A) Antisocial personality disorder                      (B) Narcissistic personality disorder  
 (C) Histrionic personality disorder                       (D) Borderline personality disorder
125. \_\_\_\_\_ factors influence the development of anxiety disorders, particularly in people more commonly exposed to neighbourhood or mass traumas.
- (A) Family                      (B) Biological and Environmental  
 (C) Cultural                      (D) Cognitive
126. "Maladaptive and inflexible patterns of cognition, emotion and behavior that develop in late childhood or adolescence" — Which of the following does this indicate?
- (A) anxiety disorder                      (B) schizophrenia  
 (C) personality disorder                      (D) delusional disorder
127. Among the following which one is not the functional psychoses?
- (A) Schizophrenia                       (B) Alcoholic psychosis  
 (C) Manic depressive psychosis                      (D) Pananoia
128. Most cases of schizophrenia begins in
- (A) Childhood                      (B) Late adolescence  
 (C) Early adolescence                      (D) Late adulthood
129. In the classification of personality based on temperament \_\_\_\_\_ type of people are clear and competitive native and generally courageous.
- (A) Endonic                      (B) Viscerotonic  
 (C) Somatotonic                      (D) Cerebrotonic

130. A person does not want to work and the same time does not like to be called a pretender who pretends illness to escape duty. This is \_\_\_\_\_ mental conflict.

- (A) Approach – Approach
- (B) Avoidance – Avoidance
- (C) Approach – Avoidance
- (D) Double Approach – Avoidance

131. \_\_\_\_\_ means “Youthful insanity”, because it tends to develop in adolescence or early adulthood.

- (A) Autistic
- (B) Dementia Praecox
- (C) Paranoid
- (D) Psychopathic

132. Anxiety level was considerably higher with 27 percent reporting is

- (A) Normal anxiety
- (B) Beyond normal anxiety
- (C) Moderate anxiety
- (D) Severe anxiety

133. \_\_\_\_\_ type schizophrenia, is characterized by inappropriate affect or blunted affect, together with incoherent speech and confused behaviour.

- (A) Catatonic
- (B) Disorganized
- (C) Undifferentiated
- (D) Paranoid

134. Which is the correct sequence of Sullivan’s psychiatric interview steps?

1. Obtaining detailed enquiry
2. Formal inception
3. Process of obtaining information
4. Termination

- (A) 1      4      3      2
- (B) 2      3      1      4
- (C) 4      1      2      3
- (D) 3      2      4      1

135. Match the following areas of brain and its effects on a person impaired by schizophrenia :

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| (a) Hippocampus    | 1. leads to difficult in planning actions and organizing thoughts   |
| (b) Frontal lobe   | 2. contributes to paranoia and hallucinations                       |
| (c) Occipital lobe | 3. mediates memory formation, intertwined functions                 |
| (d) Basal ganglia  | 4. difficulties of interpreting complex images, recognizing emotion |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)                                     | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (C)                                     | 2   | 4   | 1   | 3   |
| (D)                                     | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |

136. Bipolar I disorder differs from Bipolar II disorder because

- (A) Manic symptoms are more severe and sexual dysfunction is present
- (B) Manic symptoms are more severe and there may be the presence of psychosis
- (C) Manic symptoms are less severe and obsessional thoughts are common
- (D) Hypomanic symptoms are present and there are recurrent thoughts of death

137. \_\_\_\_\_ has been used to train people to control voluntarily physiological responses that are involved in stress reactions and physical and psychosomatic problems.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| (A) Flooding           | (B) Implosion                                       |
| (C) Aversion technique | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) Biofeedback |

138. \_\_\_\_\_ progressively reduces the strength of a fear reaction because the individual experiences the fear arousing stimuli in a relaxed state.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Systematic desensitization | (B) Classical conditioning |
| (C) Modeling   | (D) Assertiveness training |

139. Which of the technique is used in assertiveness training?

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| (A) conditioning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) modeling |
| (C) flooding     | (D) conditions of worth                          |

140. In medicine there is radiological treatment which we call as  
 (A) X-ray therapy (B) Physiotherapy  
 (C) Chemical therapy (D) Psychotherapy
141. In the case of behaviour disorder the second category of treatment is called  
 (A) Physiotherapy (B) Chemical therapy  
 (C) Drug therapy (D) Psychotherapy
142. For the client-centred therapist the essence of the therapeutic relationship is the respect for the potential.  
 (A) Self-confident  (B) Self-esteem  
 (C) Self-actualization (D) Self-concept
143. Which of the following is correct name of ego analysts?  
 (A) Karen Horney (B) Anna Freud  
 (C) Erik Erikson (D) Richard Christia
144. Group therapy was found to more useful during the second world war in dealing with the soldiers who were suffering from  
 (A) Typhoid (B) Anaemia  
 (C) War neuroses (D) Dengu Fever
145. Which therapy mainly is concerned with the present day problems and the types of interactions that are taking place in the patient?  
 (A) Encounter-Group therapy  (B) Client-Centred therapy  
 (C) Existential therapy (D) Gestalt therapy
146. According to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (1989) there are several areas of therapy overlapping, but there are four theoretical approaches on which the behaviour therapy was developed.  
 (A) Sundberg and Tylor  (B) Davison and Neale  
 (C) Frank and Powdermaker (D) Sigmund Freud and Carl Rogers
147. In which therapy is an individual required to make an objective assessment of his/her beliefs?  
 (A) Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy (B) Reality Therapy  
 (C) Cognitive Therapy (D) Humanistic Therapy

148. In the process of counselling to select a good source from among the diversified source is called
- (A) Directive counselling (B) Non-directive counselling  
(C) Group counselling (D) Eclectic counselling
149. What says that erect spine position offers least resistance to the pranic energy traveling upto the brain which is awakened through the meditation?
- (A) Mind-psychology (B) Yoga-physiology  
(C) Psycho-meditation (D) Yoga pschyo-physiology
150. Which of the following is an effort to conserve the priceless native capacities of youth and the costly training provided for youth in schools?
- (A) Vocational guidance (B) School programme  
(C) Placement service (D) Counselling service
151. \_\_\_\_\_ deals with repressed individuals.
- (A) Counselling (B) Guidance  
(C) Psychotherapy (D) Behavioural approach
152. The counsellor's role is passive in
- (A) Non-directive counselling (B) Directive counselling  
(C) Eclectic counselling (D) Group counselling
153. Which defines counselling as "consultation, mutual exchange of opinions, deliberating together"?
- (A) Carl Rogers (B) G.E. Myer  
(C) Webster's Dictionary (D) K.G. Rama
154. The following are types of counselling :
1. Civic counselling
  2. Directive counselling
  3. Non directive counselling
  4. Eclectic counselling
- (A) 1 is true, 2, 3, 4 false (B) 2, 3, 4 are true, 1 is false  
(C) all are false statements (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 statements are true

155. Who originally published the differential aptitude test battery in 1947?  
 (A) Kaufman and Kaufman                       (B) Psychological Corporation  
 (C) Glutting and Adams                        (D) Sheslow and Dunn
156. Which among these is a component of the rating instrument?  
 (A) Behavioral statements                      (B) Alternation ranking  
 (C) Set of stimulus variables                    (D) Social adjustments
157. The position of any item on the scale of "favorableness – unfavorableness" is indicated by which of the following that it receives from the judges.  
 (A) Median rating                                (B) Reliability  
 (C) Attitude assessment                        (D) Validity
158. Which test is designed to yield a reliable score for each of the skill areas covered?  
 (A) Interpreting Aptitude Test                (B) Diagnostic Achievement Test  
 (C) Standardized Achieved Test                (D) Administered Achievement Test
159. Who developed the career assessment inventory?  
 (A) John Holland                                 (B) Fritzsche  
 (C) Murray                                         (D) Charles Johansson
160. Which theories focus on how individuals conceive of and evaluate themselves.  
 (A) Trait theories                                 (B) Humanistic theories  
 (C) Behavioral theories                        (D) Projective theories
161. \_\_\_\_\_ is the predisposition of an individual to evaluate some aspects of his world in a favourable or unfavourable manner.  
 (A) Interest                                       (B) Attitude  
 (C) Aptitude                                      (D) Ability
162. Who gave the name halo effect to this rating error?  
 (A) Landy et-al                                 (B) Campbell  
 (C) E.L. Thorndike                                (D) Arvey

163. Match the following NEO PI-R facet with its adjective check list items :

Neuroticism facets		Adjective check list item	
(a) N <sub>1</sub> : Anxiety		1. Moody	
(b) N <sub>2</sub> : Angry Hostility		2. Confident	
(c) N <sub>3</sub> : Repression		3. Defensive	
(d) N <sub>4</sub> : Self-consciousness		4. Nervous	

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	4	1	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	2	3	4	1

164. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Moodiness is cognitive symptom of stress
- (B) Moodiness is an emotional symptom of stress
- (C) Poor judgment is an emotional symptom of stress
- (D) Agitation is cognitive symptom of stress

165. The four partners (or) agents of (HR) development can be identified as

1. The person or role
2. The immediate boss of the person
3. The human resource management department
4. The organization

- (A) 1 is true 2, 3, 4 false
- (B) 2, 3, 4 are true 1 is false
- (C) all are false statements
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 statements are true

166. Which one is covers a sequence of positions, jobs or occupations that one person engages in during his working life?
- (A) Job  (B) Career   
(C) Occupation  (D) Position
167. The critical incident technique, developed by
- (A) T-Ray  (B) Flanagan   
(C) F.B. Ohio  (D) Texas
168. Which method, an analyst observes a job incumbent while the incumbent is performing his job?
- (A) Interview  (B) Observation   
(C) Film  (D) Work diaries
169. Which means the potential which an individual has for learning the skills required to do a job efficiently?
- (A) Attitude  (B) Aptitude   
(C) Achievement  (D) Applicant
170. Which is defined as process to discover the sources of manpower to meet the requirements of the staffing schedule and to employ effective measures for attracting that manpower in adequate numbers to facilitate effective selection of an efficient work place.
- (A) Organization  (B) Recruitment   
(C) Employers  (D) Job satisfaction
171. The Guilford-Zimmerman temperament scale had \_\_\_\_\_ items.
- (A) 100  (B) 150   
(C) 225  (D) 300

172. \_\_\_\_\_ has to be continuously offered to keep employees updated and effective.
- (A) Money  (B) Training   
 (C) Information  (D) Materials
173. Assertion (A): The coaching method requires the least centralized staff co-ordination.  
 Reason (R): It is learning by doing.
- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (C) (A) is false, (R) is true  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
174. The Johari window is a popular framework of analyzing \_\_\_\_\_ of the interaction between self and others.
- (A) Communication  (B) Adjustment   
 (C) Tolerance   (D) Dynamics
175. Assertion (A): There is the need to train employees on new jobs especially new employees.  
 Reason (R): There is the need to identify deficiencies on the part of current personnel that could be compensated for through training.
- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
 (C) (A) is false, (R) is true  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
176. \_\_\_\_\_ involves a detailed analysis of various components of jobs and how they are performed.
- (A) Task analysis  (B) Man analysis  
 (C) Analysis of equipment  (D) Organisational analysis
177. Research have shown that \_\_\_\_\_ have a long term effect on physical and mental health but \_\_\_\_\_ have a greater impact on short term health.
- (A) hassles, major life events  (B) major life events, catastrophies  
 (C) hassles, catastrophies  (D) major life events, hassles

178. \_\_\_\_\_ approach combines the inductive and deductive methods in a continuously alternating pattern.
- (A) Programmatic Research
  - (B) Substantive theory
  - (C) Research problem
  - (D) The method of reasoning
179. The goals of research in psychology are
- (A) Description, Prediction, Explanation, Discussion
  - (B) Prediction, Explanation, Description, Application
  - (C) Description, Prediction, Explanation, Application
  - (D) Description, Prediction, Explanation, Suggestion
180. A survey research is cross sectional and as a result, it is
- (A) Low in internal validity but high in replicability
  - (B) High in internal validity but low in replicability
  - (C) High in ecological validity but low in external validity
  - (D) Low is ecological validity but high in external validity
181. Which of the following is incorrect in the qualities of a hypothesis?
- (A) It should be testable
  - (B) It should be unlimited in scope
  - (C) It should be clearly and precisely stated
  - (D) It should state the expected relationship between variables
182. Consider the following statements :
- I. If the null hypothesis rejected, a level of significance is appended to it.
  - II. If the null hypothesis is not rejected, the researcher's hypothesis become doubtful.
- (A) I is true, II is false
  - (B) I is false, II is true
  - (C) Both I and II are true
  - (D) Both I and II are false

183. Match the following :

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Nominal scale  | 1. Arbitrary zero |
| (b) Ordinal scale  | 2. Absolute zero  |
| (c) Interval scale | 3. Rich           |
| (d) Ratio scale    | 4. Gender         |

- |   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| (B)                                     | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
| (C)                                     | 1   | 2   | 4   | 3   |
| (D)                                     | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   |

184. Who is defined "sampling theory attempts to develop methods of sample selection and of estimation that provide at the lowest possible cost estimates that are enough for the purpose"?

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| (A) W.R. Borg | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) W.G. Cochran |
| (C) J.S. Mill | (D) J. Boucher                                       |

185. Which is treatment of data requires a careful, logical and critical examination of the results obtained?

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Interpretation | (B) Analysis                 |
| (C) Collection   | (D) Statement of the problem |

186. Which means that the hypothesis must be logically consistent, pertinent to the question under consideration and not in contradiction with laws of nature?

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (A) Adequacy of scope         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Plausibility of explanation |
| (C) Simplicity of explanation | (D) Testability of explanation                                      |

187. In which hypothesis is the negative statement?

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| (A) Problem hypothesis     | (B) Empirical hypothesis                                |
| (C) Substantive hypothesis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) Null hypothesis |

188. In whose view analogy as 'an ancient order searching tool that than uses to build bridges from the known to the unknown'?

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Van Dalen | (B) Winchell |
| (C) Barton  | (D) Marion   |

189. \_\_\_\_\_ measures do not qualify for parametric measurement.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) Nominal | (B) Ratio       |
| (C) Interval                                    | (D) Independent |

190. Which assesses whether paired observations on two variables, or attribute expressed in the form of a contingency table, are independent of each other?
- (A) Test of independence (B) Degrees of freedom  
 (C) Goodness of fit (D) Frequency distribution
191. Which test is one of the simplest and most widely used non-parametric tests in statistical work?
- (A) *t*-test (B) *F*-test  
 (C) Chi-square (D) Correlation
192. What is the correlation that depends on the direction of change of variable?
- (A) Linear correlation (B) Partial correlation  
 (C) Multiple correlation  (D) Positive correlation
193. Which statistics is more useful to calculate the effects of two or more independent variables on a dependent variable?
- (A) '*t*' test (B) '*F*' ratio  
 (C) 'chi square test'  (D) Multiple regression analysis
194.  $t = \frac{(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2)}{S} \times \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$  where  $V = n_1 + n_2 - 2$  is to test the significance of
- (A) the difference of the means of two samples  
 (B) an observed correlation coefficient  
 (C) of the mean of a random sample  
 (D) the difference of the means of two samples which are not independent
195. The term \_\_\_\_\_ was first introduced by the biologist Sewalls Wright in 1934.
- (A) Discriminate function analysis (B) Factor analysis  
 (C) Analysis of variance  (D) Path analysis

196. Assertion (A): Normal curve can be used a model to evaluate student's performance from their scores.  
Reason (R): Normal probability curve used for computing percentiles.
- (A) (A) is true, (R) is false  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is false, (R) is true  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
197. Consider the following statements :
- I. To approximate of "fit" a distribution of measurement under certain conditions.  
II. To approximate the binomial distribution and other discrete of continuous probability distributions under suitable conditions
- (A) I is true, II is false (B) I is false, II is true  
 (C) Both I and II are true (D) Both I and II are false
198. What is the mode in the following distribution?  
6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1
- (A) 6 (B) 5  
 (C) 4 (D) 3
199. The word regression was first used by
- (A) Spearman's  
(B) George Simpson  
 (C) Sir Francis Galton  
(D) Fritz Kafka
200. The central limit theorem was first proved by
- (A) John and Griffin  
 (B) Lindeborg and Levy  
(C) Carl Gauss and Laplace  
(D) Deway and Mouly

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