

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**





13. Jonah complex refers to
- (A) The fear that one will fail to self-actualise
  - (B) Fear of trying new behaviours
  - (C) Fear of satisfying one's love and esteem needs
  - (D) The fear that maximising our potential will lead to a situation with which we will be unable to cope

14. The phrase "empathic understanding of a client" relates to which one of the following definitions?
- (A) The understanding of the client's world from the client's point of view
  - (B) The understanding of the client through a sympathetic lens
  - (C) The understanding of the client by exploring the client's true self
  - (D) The understanding of the client by being genuine and congruent as a counsellor

15. Rogers remained uncomfortable with the terms "neurotic" and "psychotic" and preferred to speak of \_\_\_\_\_ terms.
- (A) mal adaptive and abnormal
  - (B) defensive and disorganised
  - (C) anxious and malfunctioning
  - (D) disorganised and discrepancy

16. Match the following :

Catell's classification of traits

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Surgency              | 1. Introversion       |
| (b) Adventurism           | 2. Immature Character |
| (c) Positive character    | 3. Maturity           |
| (d) Emotional sensitivity | 4. De Surgency        |

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

17. The variables which can be subjected to parametric tests.
- (A) Nominal and ratio                      (B) Ordinal and Interval  
(C) Nominal and Ordinal                     (C) Interval and ratio
18. In regression, the linear relationship between variable is visualized through
- (A) Partial likelihood                      (B) Maximum likelihood  
(C) q-plot                                       (C) Scatter plot
19. When to use product-moment correlation?
- (A) when measures represent nominal scale  
(B) when measures represent ordinal scale  
(C) when measures represent ratio scale  
 (D) when measures represent interval scale
20. Since many practical problems aim at establishment of statistical significance of differences, rejection of the null hypothesis may thus indicate \_\_\_\_\_ in statistical project.
- (A) Failure                                       (B) Success  
(C) Effectiveness                              (D) Estimation
21. Factor Analysis :
- (1) Common variance represents the communality  
(2) Common variance + Specific variance represents the reliability of a test  
(3) Specific variance is the specificity of the test  
(4) Uniqueness of a test is given by the sum of specific and error variance.
- (A) (1) is true, (2), (3), (4) false  
(B) (2), (3), (4) are true, (1) is false  
(C) All are false statement  
 (D) (1), (2), (3), (4) statements are true

22. According to Fruchter, the process of Factor Analysis includes
- I. Decide upon apriori set of variables.
  - II. Take measurement or observations on them.
  - III. Calculate the inter-correlations among these variables.
  - IV. Give a psycho-logical name to each factor to describe it adequately
- (A) I is true, II, III, IV false                      (B) II, III, IV are true I is false  
 (C) All are false statement                       (D) I, II, III, IV statements are true
23. The analysis of variance cannot be employed to yield valid inferences unless it meets the assumptions like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Randomization, Replication and Local Control
  - (B) Randomization, Normality and Replication
  - (C) Heterogeneity, Normality and Randomization
  - (D) Normality, Homogeneity and Independence of error
24. Which of the following causes immuno suppression?
- (A) Cytokines    (B) Norepinephrine
  - (C) Cortisol     (D) Glucocorticoids
25. The term \_\_\_\_\_ covers a variety of negative moods and behaviour changes.
- (A) Delusional     (B) Depression
  - (C) Abuse disorders                                      (D) Anxiety
26. Which one of the following is correct negative symptoms of Schizophrenia?
- (A) Delusions    (B) Hallucinations
  - (C) Loss of energy                                      (D) Disorganized speech
27. Which therapy can be particularly effective in treating both phobic and obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- (A) Exposure therapy                                      (B) Implosive therapy
  - (C) Behaviour therapy                                      (D) Cognitive therapy

28. A split from reality that shows itself in disorganised thinking, disturbed perceptions and inappropriate emotions and actions are features of
- (A) Generalized Anxiety
  - (B) Phobia
  - (C) Schizophrenia
  - (D) Obsessive–Compulsive disorder
29. “Planned Relapse” phase in treatment of addictive disorders was introduced by
- (A) Behavioural therapists
  - (B) Cognitive therapists
  - (C) Cognitive behavioural therapy
  - (D) Insight therapy
30. Positive symptoms of Schizophrenia.
- I. Disorganized speech.
  - II. Delusions
  - III. Hallucinations
  - IV. Disorganized and bizarre behaviour
- (A) I is true, II, III, IV false
  - (B) II, III, IV are true, I is false
  - (C) All are false statements
  - (D) I, II, III, IV statements are true
31. Consider the following statements of obsessive compulsive disorder :
- I. The obsession of compulsive intrudes insistently and persistently into the individual’s awareness.
  - II. The individual recognizes the absurdity and irrationality of the obsession or compulsion.
- (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

32. Which type of personality disorders with individuals have a pervasive suspiciousness and distrust of others, leading to numerous interpersonal difficulties?

- (A) Schizoid personality disorder
- (B) Paranoid personality disorder
- (C) Histrionic personality disorder
- (D) Avoidant personality disorder

33. Consider the following statements :

- I. Dysthymia is a moderate depression that lasts for 2 years or more and is typically a reaction to some external stressor.
- II. Major depression comes slowly and seems to have an external cause.

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only (I) is true
- (B) Only (II) is true
- (C) Both (I) and (II) are true
- (D) Neither (I) Nor (II)

34. What does the cognitive behaviour therapy change?

- (A) Thought process
- (B) Behaviour
- (C) Mood states
- (D) Thoughts and behaviour

35. Identify the neurotransmitter substances involved in anxiety disorders

- (A) norephrine, serotonin, gamma aminobutyric acid
- (B) chlorpromazine, Haldol, thorazine
- (C) clozapine, risperidone, lurasidone
- (D) glutamate, serotonin, endorphine

36. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that the interpretation of dreams could be an important part of Psychotherapy.
- (A) Rogers (B) Allport  
(C) Kurt Lewin  (D) Freud
37. In \_\_\_\_\_ each person in the study must have an equal chance for exposure to each level of the independent variable.
- (A) Control group  (B) Random Assignment  
(C) Export facto design (D) Exploratory study
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a modified version of the phi correlation coefficient,  $\phi$  and is used in tables larger than  $2 \times 2$ .
- (A) Lambda coefficient  (B) Cramer's V  
(C) Contingency coefficient (D) Symmetric Lambda
39. There are some social changes that have a far reaching influence upon the people and it is sometimes desired to know the effect of such factors in time sequence, here we use \_\_\_\_\_ interview.
- (A) Repetitive (B) Focused  
(C) Unstructured (D) Structured
40. An in-depth comprehensive study of a person, a social group, an episode, a process, a situation, a programme, a community an institution or any other social unit is
- (A) Historical research  (B) Case Study  
(C) Experiment (D) Content analysis
41. The process of eliminating a behavior by with holding reinforcement
- (A) Operant behavior  (B) Extinction  
(C) Respondent behavior (D) Reinforcement
42. Multi-stage sampling is a further development of the principle of
- (A) Stratified sampling  (B) Cluster sampling  
(C) Systematic sampling (D) Random sampling

43. A \_\_\_\_\_ in general is a symbol to which we can assign numerals or values, it can be dichotomous discrete or indefinite.
- (A) Hypothesis  (B) Variable   
(C) Research  (D) Sample
44. When the test scores are correlated with the scores independent criterion by computing rank order or product moment correlation. It is usually called
- (A) Construct validity  (B) Content validity   
 (C) Predictive validity  (D) None of the above
45. The perceived social pressure to carry out behaviour is termed as
- (A) Subjective Norms  (B) Standard Norms  
(C) Objective Norms  (D) Dissonance
46. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a source that the author has referred to or it may be an explanation of a specific concept.
- (A) Appendices  (B) Bibliography   
(C) Review   (D) Footnote
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the relationship between the dependent variable and other variables with the effect of the variables eliminated.
- (A) Multiple correlation   
 (B) Partial correlation   
(C) Regression   
(D) Coefficient of multiple correlation
48. Readings of an accurate thermometer to measure temperature is an example of
- (A) Reliable but not valid  (B) Not reliable but valid   
 (C) Reliable and valid  (D) Not reliable not valid
49. \_\_\_\_\_ type of hypothesis suggests a relationship among variables and the nature of relationship.
- (A) Question form   (B) Declarative form   
(C) Prediction form  (D) Null form

50. Variables which can take only certain specified values are called as
- (A) Control variable                      ✓ (B) Discrete variable  
(C) Confounding variable                      (D) Continuous variable
51. The split – half method is used as a test of
- (A) external validity                      ✓ (B) Internal reliability  
(C) Inter – observer consistency                      (D) Constancy
52. Why does test – retest reliability become less important?
- (A) If alternate form reliability cannot be calculated  
(B) If participants become familiar with a test and all perform better on the second occasion.  
✓ (C) If the concept being measured is not expected to be stable over time  
(D) If convergent validity was not high
53. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into a problem when a research is conducted, it is called
- (A) Descriptive research                      (B) Diagnostic research  
✓ (C) Formulative research                      (D) Conceptual research
54. Match the following :
- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) Quota sampling      | 1. Complex sample design in the context of statistical quality control |
| (b) Cluster sampling    | 2. Element of randomness is introduced by using random numbers         |
| (c) Sequential sampling | 3. Selection of items left to the interviewer's judgement              |
| (d) Systematic sampling | 4. Grouping the population and then selecting the groups               |
- 
- |       |     |     |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ✓ (A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (B)   | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (C)   | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2   |
| (D)   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
|       | 1   | 4   | 2   | 3   |

55. The following are bodily reactions to stress
- I. Rapid pulse
  - II. Pounding heart
  - III. Increased perspiration
  - IV. Shortness of breath
- (A) I is true, II, III, IV are false      (B) II, III, IV are true, I is false  
 (C) all are false statements       (D) I, II, III, IV statements are true
56. Any stimulus internal or external that disturbs the healthy and dynamic equilibrium of the system of the body and mind is
- (A) stress      (B) synapse  
 (C) syndrome      (D) anxiety
57. Which of the following is a method of executive training?
- (A) Case studies      (B) In – basket training  
 (C) Computer – assisted instruction      (D) Net – based training
58. Unsafe acts can be reduced through all of the following method except
- (A) Job rotation      (B) Screening  
 (C) Training      (D) Incentive program
59. Rearrange the steps in training programme
- (a) What should be the level of training?
  - (b) What principle of learning?
  - (c) Who are the trainees?
  - (d) What methods and techniques?
  - (e) Where to conduct the program?
  - (f) Who are the trainers?
- (A) a, b, c, d, e, f  
 (B) d, e, c, a, f, b  
 (C) c, a, d, f, b, e  
 (D) c, f, d, a, b, e

60. The term bottom – up approach is commonly associated with
- (A) Normal group technique (B) Delphi technique  
 (C) Managerial judgement (D) Work study technique
61. The 360 – degree performance feedback involves the evaluation of employees by
- (A) HR Managers  
(B) Employees  
(C) Supervisors  
 (D) All who are directly in contact with ratee
62. Pick the incorrect statement from the following based on training needs of the worker
- (A) Training for promotion  
(B) Improving work habits  
(C) Training in the formation of goals  
(D) Instruction toward better job adjustment
63. Technological development may be undertaken in the organization on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ so as to reduce the time in performing the activities and reduce the drudgery.
- (A) Job satisfaction (B)  Job analysis  
(C) Job specification (D) Occupational classification
64. Filling a job opening from within the firm has the advantage in
1. Transfer or promotion
  2. Expansion
  3. Increasing the morale
  4. Filling specialised positions
- (A) 1 and 2 (B)  1 and 3  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 3 and 4
65. Deliberately sought out and developed alliances are known as
- (A) Networks (B) Quality circles  
(C) Strategic groups (D) Cohesive groups

66. \_\_\_\_\_ number of people required for task analysis.  
 (A) Small (B) Moderate  
 (C) Large (D) Medium
67. \_\_\_\_\_ provides data to determine promotions, transfers and even demotions of the employee.  
 (A) Job attitudes (B) Job description  
 (C) Performance appraisal (D) Professionalism
68. Teaching by a wise and trusted superior on a one-to-one basis is called  
 (A) In-basket training (B) Behaviour modelling  
 (C) Mentoring (D) Action Learning
69. Organizational development as an intervention programme is basically a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.  
 (A) Top-to-bottom (B) Horizontal  
 (C) Bottom-to-top (D) None of the above
70. Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy was founded by  
 (A) Albert Bandura  (B) Albert Ellis  
 (C) Joseph Wolpe (D) Aaron Beck
71. What is the technique used to make a hole in skull which permit demonic spirit to escape?  
 (A) exorcism  (B) triphinism  
 (C) phrenology (D) physiognomy
72. Functional analysis is a therapy based on  
 (A) Classical Conditioning (B) Humanistic Principles  
 (C) Operant Conditioning (D) Psychodynamic Principles
73. Which part of the mind makes contents of the dream disguised?  
 (A) id  (B) Ego  
 (C) Super ego (D) id and super ego
74. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method used to develop control of internal process.  
 (A) Family therapy  (B) Biofeedback  
 (C) Comparing therapy (D) Drug therapy

75. Researchers' are exploring the possibility that combinations of biological and psychological intervention \_\_\_\_\_ are more effective than either type of intervention by itself.
- (A) Physiotherapy (B) De-institutionalization  
(C) Vivo exposure (D) Multimedia treatment
76. \_\_\_\_\_ is an application of behavior therapy in which the individual is reinforced whenever a designated change in bodily functioning takes place.
- (A) Meditation (B) Biofeedback  
(C) Exposure (D) Flooding
77. In the \_\_\_\_\_ technique of Hypnosis, the individual's psyche is reached and he/she is divided into younger and adult self.
- (A) Informed Child (B) Informed Adult  
(C) Informed Healer (D) Age Regression
78. Which one of the listed choices does not include any of the twelve values that promote emotional adjustment and mental health in REBT?
- (A) Acceptance of the world "as is" a realistic view of self, goal directedness' and interpersonal acceptance  
(B) Self - acceptance, non - utopian, self - interest and self - direction  
(C) Flexibility, commitment, risk taking and high frustration tolerance  
(D) Social interest, tolerance, acceptance of uncertainty and self - responsibility for disturbance.
79. Which one of the following choices list all components of CBT case formulation?
- (A) Problem list, diagnosis, working hypothesis, strength and assets and treatment plan  
(B) Diagnosis, working hypothesis, case conceptualization analysis of cognition and behaviours, treatment plan  
(C) Transactional analysis, behavioural analysis, cognitive analysis diagnosis and treatment plan  
(D) Problem list, diagnosis, analysis of behaviour and cognition, strength and assets, treatment plan
80. The basic assumption of systematic desensitization is
- (A) Anxiety based patterns are conditioned responses  
(B) Direct confronting of feared stimulus is most effective  
(C) Imagined procedures are vital part of therapy  
(D) Conditioning the compatible behaviour systematically

81. A school counselor is planning a guidance lesson for seventh – and eighth – grade students. Which of the following instructional approaches would likely to be most responsive to the developmental needs of students in the age range?
- (A) Small – group activities that in value active participation
  - (B) Open – ended activities that encourage free exploration
  - (C) Counselor – directed activities that are highly structured
  - (D) individual activities that encourage friendly competition
82. The ability to make skillful, controlled manipulations of tiny objects involving, primarily the fingers is called
- (A) Finger dexterity test
  - (B) Wrist – finger speed test
  - (C) Speed of arm movement test
  - (D) Rate control test
83. \_\_\_\_\_ guidance assists students to acquire knowledge, attitudes, strategies, and skills; help one to develop life and career plans.
- (A) Vocational
  - (B) Personal
  - (C) Educational
  - (D) Social
84. To measure the level of proficiency of individuals in some work activity or subject matter are known as
- (A) Achievement Tests
  - (B) Interest Inventories
  - (C) Personality Tests
  - (D) Ability Tests
85. Assertion : Projective tests permit almost ultimate variety of possible responses.  
Reasons : 1. Free play of individual fantasy is permitted.  
2. The test stimuli are vague and ambiguous  
3. Test materials serve as a screen to project the responses  
4. Test materials reflect subject's psychological functioning
- (A) A and R1 and R2 are true
  - (B) A and R3 and R4 are true
  - (C) A and R1 and R3 are true
  - (D) A and R2 and R4 are true



92. In counselling only trained professions trained in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ are involved.
- (A) career masters or social workers  
 (B) behaviour therapy or psychology  
 (C) psycho – therapists or social workers  
 (D) career masters or psycho - therapists
93. \_\_\_\_\_ has often been found to increase spontaneity of response and provide for free expression of feeling.
- (A) Discussion  
 (B) Role playing  
 (C) Lecturing  
 (D) Field trip
94. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the individual tends to lose his identity and therefore, is less self – conscious and responds more naturally.
- (A) Group setting  
 (B) Discussion  
 (C) Guidance setting  
 (D) Psychotherapy setting
95. In the group counselling if the group comprises mature clients, the counsellor may take the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
- (A) Directive approach  
 (B) Eclectic approach  
 (C) Projective approach  
 (D) Non – directive approach
96. The problem resolution stage of counselling is best characterized by which of the following?
- (A) The counsellor explores the emotional and cognitive dynamics of the client, problem parameters and previously tried solutions  
 (B) The stage where methods and procedures for follow up are determined  
 (C) The stage of information gathering, goal determination and informing the client of the counselling conditions  
 (D) The stage where the counsellor and client are active, whereby the counsellor engages in facilitating, instructing and providing a safe environment for change; client engages in exploring emotional and cognitive factors.
97. The types of guidances required for physical development, family life, selection of a vocation, health are :
- (A) Personal guidance  
 (B) Educational and vocational guidance  
 (C) Educational guidance only  
 (D) Client – Centered Counseling

98. The teachings and knowledge of Yoga Vedanta comes from  
 (A) Brahma Sutras (B) Bhagavad-Gita  
 (C) Advaitam  (D) Upanishads
99. One leader of cognitive approach, among many has been  
 (A) Perls (B) Lorenz  
 (C) McCrae  (D) Piaget
100. Classical Indian Philosophy is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ schools called 'Shad Darshanas'.  
 (A) Six (B) Seven  
 (C) Eight (D) Nine
101. The outer layer of cerebrum is made of grey matter which is called as  
 (A) Cerebral cortex (B) Cerebellum  
 (C) Corpus Callosum (D) Thalamus
102. Six technical subject related to Veda are known as  
 (A) Samhetas  (B) Vedangas  
 (C) Bhramanas (D) Aranyakas
103. Existential-Phenomenological Psychology emphasizes on  
 (A) Reductionism  (B) Lived experience  
 (C) Existence (D) Pragmatism
104. Transcendental meditation technique is developed by  
 (A) Shankaracharya (B) Bhaskaracharya  
 (C) Ramakrishna Paramhansa  (D) Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
105. Which of the following is not among four noble truths of Buddha?  
 (A) All life is suffering  
 (B) Suffering arises from desire  
 (C) The way out of Samsara leads to Moshka  
 (D) Meditation can eliminate desire

106. Match the following and choose the correct answer :

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Man's search for meaning                                    | X. Rollo May     |
| 2. Existence : A new dimension<br>in Psychiatry and Psychology | Y. Irvin Yalom   |
| 3. Existential Psychotherapy                                   | Z. Victor Frankl |

(A) 1-Z, 2-X, 3-Y

(B) 1-X, 2-Y, 3-Z

(C) 1-Z, 2-Y, 3-X

(D) 1-X, 2-Z, 3-Y

107. Who wrote 'Experience is the highest authority'?

(A) Kurt Lewin

(B) Carl Rogers

(C) Abraham Maslow

(D) Skinner

108. \_\_\_\_\_ is a stage in which an individual has reached his or her maximum potential and becomes the best human being she or he can do.

(A) Self-concept

(B) Self-efficacy

(C) Self-actualization

(D) Self-system

109. According to Maslow, intense emotional experiences during which individuals feel at one with the Universe.

(A) Self Actualization

(B) Unconditional Positive regard

(C) Self concept

(D) Peak experiences

110. The tendency within all humans (and other animals and plants) to move toward completion or fulfillment of potentials.

(A) Formative tendency

(B) Actualizing tendency

(C) Self actualization

(D) Enhancement

111. Which of the following learning mechanism does B.F. Skinner see as being the major mean by which behaviour is learned

(A) Classical conditioning

(B) Operant conditioning

(C) Observational learning

(D) Insight learning

112. Select the correct response out of four choices given below :

Assertion (A) : With free association, patients are required to verbalize every thought that comes to their mind, no matter how irrelevant or repugnant it may appear.

Reason (R) : The purpose of free association is to arrive at the conscious by starting with a present unconscious idea the following it through a train of association to wherever it leads.

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

113. Select the correct response out of four choices given below :

Assertion (1) : Psychoanalysts believed that electra complex in girls was similar to Oedipus complex.

Reason (2) : Boys supposedly experience guilt and a bunking fear of punishment. Perhaps by castration from their father.

- (A) (1) True (2) True
- (B) (1) False (2) True
- (C) (1) True (2) False
- (D) (1) False (2) False

114. Guidance is a friendly concern to help an individual strive to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ out look.

- (A) negative
- (B) positive
- (C) reactive being
- (D) reactive being in depth

115. Freud did not use this technique to treat his patients.
- (A) Dream Analysis (B) Word association  
(C) Hypnosis  (D) Behaviour therapies
116. In the group counselling, if the members are boys or girls who are relatively immature the counsellor has to use the
- (A) Directive approach (B) Behavioural approach  
(C) Non-directive approach (D) Eclectic approach
117. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution is called the
- (A) sampling error  (B) standard error  
(C) deviation error (D) Type I error
118. Problem of predicting one variable from a knowledge of another are usually referred to as
- (A) Population problem  (B) Regression problem  
(C) Statistical problem (D) Sampling problem
119. Statistical procedures used in describing the properties of samples or of population where complete population data are available are referred to as
- (A) Inferential statistics  (B) Descriptive statistics  
(C) Parameter (D) Population
120. Psychometricists have recommended \_\_\_\_\_ so that a more meaningful and better interpretable matrix of factor loadings can be obtained.
- (A) Rotation of Axes  
(B) Fixation of Axes  
(C) Positive and Negative Axes  
(D) X and Y Axes
121. The normal curve changes from convex to concave in relation to \_\_\_\_\_ at the points of inflection. (The points of inflection of the curve occur at points plus and minus one  $\sigma$  unit above and below the mean)
- (A) Vertical axes  (B) Horizontal axes  
(C) Rotation of axes (D) Diagonal axes

122. In two-way bivariate classification experiment the variance is splitted into the following three parts except \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Variance between samples represented through columns
- (B) Total Variance
- (C) Variance between samples represented through rows
- (D) Residential variance

123. In factor rotation, the following names indicates the different types of rotation except \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Varimax
- (B) Quartimax
- (C) Betamax
- (D) Equimax

124. Chi-square contingency table is used to determine the relationship between two nominal scale variables under the conditions :

- I. All observations must be independent.
- II. Each observation must be classified into more than one cell.

- (A) Statement and conditions (I) and (II) are correct
- (B) Statement and only condition (I) are correct
- (C) Statement and only condition (II) are correct
- (D) Both conditions and statement are incorrect

125. Select the correct response out of four choices given below :

Assertion (A) : The acceptance of the null hypothesis indicates that the differences are due to chance.

Reason (R) : The rejection of null hypothesis indicates that the differences have statistical significance.

- (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)

126. Which year heroin was produced for the first time?  
(A) 1970 (B) 1960  
 (C) 1874 (D) 1880
127. The indicators of \_\_\_\_\_ are similar to those of generalized anxiety disorder, except that they are greatly magnified and usually have a sudden onset.  
(A) Obsessive disorder  (B) Panic disorder  
(C) Compulsive disorder (D) Agoraphobia
128. PTSD – Defines  
(A) Post Traumatic Symptoms and Disorders  
 (B) Post Traumatic Stress Disorders  
(C) Post Traumatic Severe Disorders  
(D) Post Traumatic Students Disorders
129. Which of the following is correct positive symptoms of Schizophrenia  
(A) Flat affect  
 (B) Disorganized and bizarre behaviour  
(C) Loss of directedness or motivation  
(D) Poverty of speech
130. GAS was introduced by  
(A) Robert Sapolsky  (B) Hans Selye  
(C) Cannan Bard (D) James Lange
131. The human body produces its own opium like substance called  
(A) Opium  (B) Endorphins  
(C) Methadone (D) Narcotics
132. Hoarding is one of the most dramatic form of  
(A) Depression (B) Post traumatic stress disorder  
 (C) Obsessive compulsive disorder (D) Anxiety

133. Match the following :

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Neuroticism           | 1. Assertiveness      |
| (b) Extraversion          | 2. Ability to imagine |
| (c) Openess to experience | 3. Trust in others    |
| (d) Agreeableness         | 4. Anger              |

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

134. Match the following personality disorders and the characters :

- |                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Paranoid    | 1. Seductive behaviour      |
| (b) Schizoid    | 2. Peculiarities of thought |
| (c) Schizotypal | 3. Suspicious               |
| (d) Histrionic  | 4. Socially isolated        |

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

135. Match the following :

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) William Baffie | 1. 1856-1939 |
| (b) James Vere     | 2. 1703-1776 |
| (c) Benjamin Rush  | 3. 1700-1779 |
| (d) Sigmund Freud  | 4. 1746-1813 |

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

136. Match the following :

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

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

137. Match the following :

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Socialphobia   | 1. Closed places           |
| (b) Claustrophobia | 2. Losing control in crowd |
| (c) Agoraphobia    | 3. Hoarding                |
| (d) OCD            | 4. Blushing                |

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

138. Which of the following is not true?

- I. Dysthymia occurs more often in women and more commonly among unmarried individuals.
  - II. Dysthymia is characterized by mild and chronic depressive symptoms.
  - III. Dysthymia and seasonal affective disorder have a high degree of co-morbidity
  - IV. Dysthmic disorder tends to be time limited and even without treatment, symptoms lessen over time.
- (A) I and III alone  
(B) III alone  
 (C) III and IV alone  
(D) II, III and IV alone

139. Choose the characteristics of probability sampling :

- I. Equal chance of representation for each element
- II. Convenient
- III. Economical
- (A) Only I is true
- (B) Only II is true
- (C) Only III is true
- (D) II and III alone are true

140. Which of the following occurs when two variables are allowed to co-vary simultaneously?

- (A) Simple main effect
- (B) Residual variation
- (C) Simple comparison
- (D) Confounding

141. The four most common subsections of the method section are

- (A) Subjects, design, objectives, procedure
- (B) Subjects, materials, objectives, procedure
- (C) Subjects, design, materials, procedure
- (D) Subjects, design, materials, objectives

142. The \_\_\_\_\_ design enables the experimenter to study the independent effect as well as the interactive effect of the two or more independent variables.

- (A) Randomized groups design
- (B) Matched-groups design
- (C) Solomon-four-groups design
- (D) Factorial design

143. According to APA 6<sup>th</sup> edition referencing style, the following citation "Gardner, H. (1983) frames of mind : The theory of intelligences. New York : Basic Books" is an example of

- (A) Journal article citation
- (B) Book citation
- (C) Book chapter citation
- (D) Magazine article citation

144. "\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of people's use of space and its relationship to culture".
- (A) Street ethnography                       (B) Proxemics  
(C) Kinesics                                      (D) Narratives
145. Select the correct response out of four choices given below :
- Assertion (A) : Quantitative research is designed to test hypothesis that are theoretically derived.
- Reason (R) : Whether the hypothesis are supported or refuted, the researcher reports the results objectively.
- (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)
146. An interest in qualitative method has increased in terms of analysis of
- (A) Language based data  
(B) Laboratory experiments  
(C) Categorizations  
(D) Interest in qualitative is actually on the decline
147. A meta analysis would allow you to
- (A) explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of lots of studies  
(B) assess the reliability of a study  
(C) replicate many studies  
(D) identify the antecedents of a behaviour
148. If you find that some one else publishes work similar to your before your project is completed, what would you do?
- (A) Completely revamp your ideas so you are not replicating their study  
 (B) Acknowledge it in your report and evaluate the study  
(C) There is nothing you can do so do not mention it in your study  
(D) Change your hypothesis and aims

149. Match the following :

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) Principle of Replication   | 1. Provides protection against extraneous factors       |
| (b) Principle of Randomization | 2. Eliminates the variability due to extraneous factors |
| (c) Principle of Local Control | 3. Increases the statistical accuracy of experiment     |

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

150. \_\_\_\_\_ can be considered to be any planned, organized effort that is specifically designed to help individuals develop increasing capabilities.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| (A) Fearing  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Training |
| (C) Thinking | (D) Analysing                                    |

151. The following are the types of third party conflict resolution

- (A) Moderation, Compromise, Intervention
- (B) Concurrence, Interpolation, Confrontation
- (C) Supposition, Deduction, Reducation
- (D) Arbitration, Inquisition, Mediation

152. The nonconscious process of "catching" or sharing another person's emotions by mimicking that person's facial expressions and other non verbal behaviour

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| (A) wincing         | (B) catching  |
| (C) emotional taint | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (D) emotional contagion |

153. Transferability of new learned skills and knowledge is high in

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| (A) Off the job training     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) On the job training |
| (C) Transferability training | (D) during the job training                                 |

154. A process controlled through the sympathetic nervous system is called as \_\_\_\_\_, a general pattern reactions.
- (A) Fight-or-flight syndrome (B) Problem-focussed coping  
 (C) Obsessive controlled syndrome (D) General adaptation syndrome
155. The important attributes like \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for the individual's interpretation of their events that determines whether they are stressful or harmless.
- (A) desirableness, control and adjustment  
 (B) self-reportedness, treatment, negative affectivity  
 (C) coping, integrating effectiveness  
 (D) perceived control, monitoring, denial
156. When a child wants to play football but is afraid of being hurt, or when he both loves and fears his mother. This is the example for
- (A) Family conflict (B) Cultural conflict  
 (C) Approach – avoidance conflict (D) Avoidance – avoidance conflict
157. For job placement purpose, it is, of course, desirable to establish the standards that are to be used in the selection of individuals for the job in question. These standards are referred as
- (A) Judgement  (B) Personnel specifications  
 (C) Personnel selection (D) Job dimension
158. Usually \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ methods are used in motion and time study.
- (A) Questionnaire and interview (B) Source materials and work diaries  
 (C) Observation and film method (D) Questionnaire and work diaries
159. The most conventional job analysis information is put into the form of an \_\_\_\_\_ of a job.
- (A) Observation (B) Interview  
 (C) Essay description (D) Work diaries
160. \_\_\_\_\_ information might be obtained for existing jobs by the use of observation or interview technique.
- (A) Job design (B) Performance  
 (C) Administrative control  (D) Activity analysis

161. Find out the characteristic of "hardiness" disposition
- (A) Working long, hard hours under constant pressures
  - (B) being related to personal characteristics
  - (C) being global and universal
  - (D) believing that change rather than stability is normal
162. A method of employee appraisal, developed by Flanagan and Burns, provides for the recording by supervisors, whenever an employee does something that is especially noteworthy or especially undesirable, a notion is made in the employee's record is
- (A) employee comparison systems
  - (B) critical incident technique
  - (C) forced-choice check list
  - (D) constant error
163. Particularly in supervisory and in management training, but are also used for other types of training, such as sales training, problem solving and decision making of personnel is called as
- (A) conferences
  - (B) role playing
  - (C) discussion
  - (D) sensitivity training
164. The process of choosing individuals who have relevant qualification to existing or projected opening is
- (A) screening process
  - (B) selection process
  - (C) interview process
  - (D) prescreening process
165. \_\_\_\_\_ is the basis unit of the vocational information.
- (A) Job description
  - (B) Job specification
  - (C) Job classification
  - (D) Job analysis
166. \_\_\_\_\_ is aimed at analyzing an employee's performance through the monetary benefits he/she yields to the company.
- (A) Human resource monetary method
  - (B) Human resource commerce method
  - (C) Human resource economical method
  - (D) Human resource (cost) accounting method

167. Systematic desensitization is based on the principle of  
 (A) Operant conditioning (B) Modelling  
 (C) Antiantendent events  (D) Classical conditioning
168. Self – statements affect a person's behaviour in much the same way as statements made by another person is said by  
 (A) Aaron Beck  (B) Donald Meichenbaum  
 (C) Robert Ellis (D) Lazarus
169. Intense and prolonged exposure to the actual anxiety producing stimuli  
 (A) Flooding  (B) Invivo flooding  
 (C) Invivo exposure (D) Social Skills Training
170. Which of the following is not a behavioural therapy technique?  
 (A) Flooding (B) Counter conditioning  
 (C) Counter transference (D) Systematic desensitization
171. Flooding is based on the idea that \_\_\_\_\_ of the fears will occur if the patient remains in the anxiety – provoking situation long enough.  
 (A) Extinction (B) Mediation  
 (C) Hospitalization (D) Integration
172. In relaxation training the relaxation effect is achieved either by focusing on muscle groups or through \_\_\_\_\_ techniques.  
 (A) Modeling  (B) Mediation  
 (C) Flooding (D) Implosive
173. Which therapy is most likely to be used for severe depression, especially as treatment for those who are at high risk for suicide, when drugs and other types of therapy have failed to help  
 (A) Rational- Emotive Therapy (RET) (B) Beck's Cognitive Therapy (BCT)  
 (C) Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT) (D) Client – Centered Therapy (CCT)
174. Roger's Client – Centered therapy, which stresses a non directive, nonjudgmental approach in which the therapist provides an atmosphere of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Conditional positive regard (B) Conditional Negative regard  
 (C) Unconditional Negative regard  (D) Unconditional Positive regard

175. Consider the following statements

I. In family therapy the family members work together with the therapist to deal with their attitudes and feelings toward one another, and to understand how the behavior of each affects the other.

II. Family therapy can be viewed as a subtype of marital therapy

- (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

176. Match the following :

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Gestalt Therapy         | 1. Help clients to find meaning in their lives              |
| (b) Cognitive Therapy       | 2. Eliminating unrealistic conditions of worth              |
| (c) Experiential Therapy    | 3. Manipulative social games are made to be realised        |
| (d) Client Centered Therapy | 4. Helping people to recognise and reject false assumptions |

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

177. Which one of the following choices lists all components of CBT case formulation?

- (A) Problem list, diagnosis, working hypothesis, strengths and assets, treatment plan  
(B) Diagnosis, working hypothesis, case conceptualization, analysis of cognitions and behaviours, treatment plan  
(C) Transactional analysis, behavioural analysis, cognitive analysis, diagnosis and treatment plan  
(D) Problem list, diagnosis, analysis of behaviours and cognitions, strengths and assets, treatment plan

178. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the therapist's emotional reactions to a patient.

- (A) Transference                                      (B) Positive Transference  
(C) Negative Transference                       (D) Counter Transference

179. The three preference records included in Kuder interest inventory are  
 (A) Vocational, occupational, social (B) Vocational, occupational, educational  
 (C) Vocational, Occupational, personal (D) Vocational, occupational, behavioural
180. Achievement Quotient is sometimes called as  
 (A) Educational Quotient  (B) Accomplishment Quotient  
 (C) Aspirational Quotient (D) Motivational Quotient
181. The following statements are the major approaches to the measurement of personality traits except  
 (A) Projective techniques (B) Observational method  
 (C) Speed – difficulty test (D) Self – inventories
182. The aspect of personality most closely linked to biology which is usually called by  
 (A) Readiness  (B) Temperament  
 (C) Rigidity (D) Openness
183. Choose the correct option about the goals of family counselling  
 (a) The family counseling focus on the family discord or problem  
 (b) Related to retribalization process  
 (c) The result of family counselling is social facilitation and reduction of social inhibition  
 (A) (a) only correct (B) (a), (b) are correct  
 (C) (a), (c) are correct (D) all the above options are correct
184. GATB is defined as  
 (A) General achievement test battery (B) General ability test battery  
 (C) General aptitude test battery (D) Genetic aptitude test battery
185. For an interview to be effective and to establish rapport, the interviewer must display the quality of  
 (A) Proper involvement (B) Proper concern  
 (C) Proper attitude (D) Proper commitment
186. End semester exams is a post graduate course is an example of  
 (A) Aptitude test  (B) Achievement test  
 (C) Personality test (D) Projective test

187. Which of the following will not be acceptable as a rationale of group guidance?
- (A) Acquainting the client group about their assumption and beliefs
  - (B) Developing interpersonal relations
  - (C) Promoting a democratic climate during guidance
  - (D) Encouraging mental understanding and cooperation
188. Guidance refers to
- (A) An advice provided by superior to resolve the problem
  - (B) A professional advices provided by counselor in overcoming from personal or psychological problem
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
189. In the following statements \_\_\_\_\_ is not a goal of counsellor.
- (A) Facilitate communications
  - (B) Establish a comfortable and positive relationship
  - (C) Share and amplify reasons for seeking counselling
  - (D) Explain the counselling process and mutual responsibilities to the client
190. Assertion (A) : Eclectic approach has gained considerable significance in counselling  
Reason (R) : No one approach has emerged as the correct or most helpful.
- (A) A is true but R cannot be accepted
  - (B) A is false but R is true
  - (C) A is true and R is correct explanation
  - (D) Neither A nor R can be accepted
191. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach stresses that human individuals are rational and are, therefore, capable of making proper choices or finding solutions to their problems.
- (A) Trait-and-factor
  - (B) Minnesota
  - (C) Explanatory
  - (D) Eclectic

192. \_\_\_\_\_ may be defined as helping students with psychological difficulties, conflicts, problems of daily life, behaviour and adjustment problems.
- (A) Educational guidance (B) Social guidance  
 (C) Personal guidance (D) Vocational guidance
193. Non – directive counselling is
- (A) Counsellee – centered (B) Problem - centered  
 (C) Counselling – centered (D) Active and Prescriptive
194. Client needs should be the focus of
- (A) Guidance  (B) Counselling  
 (C) Guidance and counselling (D) Client’s psychodynamics
195. The founding father of the group guidance movement is
- (A) Faraday  (B) Frank Parsons  
 (C) Frank Pearson (D) Frederick Taylor
196. \_\_\_\_\_, often called the founder of guidance, focused his work on growth and prevention.
- (A) Jesse B. Davis  (B) Frank Parsons  
 (C) Aubrey (D) Clifford Beers
197. Non directive counselling is mainly meant for
- (A) Analysis of client data (B) Diagnosis of relevant factor  
 (C) Emotional release (D) Placement service
198. Diagnosis and analysis are the major steps in
- (A) Direct counselling (B) Non direct counselling  
 (C) Group counselling (D) Eclectic counselling
199. The term “Technical Eclecticism” was introduced by
- (A) Lazarus (B) Frank  
 (C) Egan (D) Shostrom
200. \_\_\_\_\_ creates a personal autonomy, purposeful action and effective decision – making.
- (A) Training (B) Counselling  
 (C) Knowledge (D) Guidance

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