

ARMY WELFARE EDUCATION SOCIETY WRITTEN TEST PAPER FOR TEACHERS SELECTION: 09 DEC 2012 PART-'B': Psychology (PGT): SUBJECT CODE: (P42) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. DO NOT open this booklet until you are asked to do so.
- 2. FILL SCHOOL CODE, REGN NUMBER ON OMR ANSWER SHEET CAREFULLY AND SIGN ON THE RIGHT BOTTOM CORNER OF OMR SHEET.
- 3. Total duration of the test is 2 Hours and Maximum Marks are 120.
- 4. There are total 100 questions. All questions are objective type-multiple choices. All questions carrying equal marks.
- 5. DO NOT write anything on this question booklet.
- 6. After the test, please return this booklet along with OMR-Answer sheet to the invigilator.
- 7. You are not allowed to leave the examination hall before 1300h.

Instructions for filling the OMR Sheet

8. Read instructions printed on the OMR Sheet carefully before answering. Each item has four choices; A, B, C and D. Each choice is denoted by a circle. Shade the appropriate circle using Blue/Black Pen. Be absolutely sure of your option before shading the circle since you are not permitted to erase your response once shaded. More than one response will make your answer invalid. There is NEGATIVE MARKING for wrong answer.

Rough Work

9. For any rough work use the separate sheet provided along with the text booklet. DO NOT do any rough work on the answer sheet or any other paper.

PAPER - B

WRITTEN TEST PAPER FOR SELECTION OF TEACHERS: CSB 2013 PSYCHOLOGY(PGT): SUBJECT CODE: P42

1.	A sensory experience in receptors is called- a) Delusion c) Hallucinations	the absence of stimulation of b) Paranoia d) Illusions	15.	The individual who commi years is termed as : a) Juvenile delinquent c) Anti social child	ts a serious crime at the a b) Criminal d) Mentally deranged	age of ter
2.	Which of the following are two specific behaviour pattern (types' with increased and decreased likelihood of heart disease respectively:		16.	16. Structured theory of Intelligence was given by :a) G. Thomsonb) J.P. Guilfordc) Thurstoned) Skinner		
2	a) Type A & Type C c) Type B & Type C	b) Type A & Type B d) Type C & Type D	17.	Id, Ego, Super Ego are the a) Mind c) Body	three part structures of : b) Personality d) Nervous system	
э.	A measure of the spread or variability of scores in a group of people is called :				•	
	a) Norms c) Standard Deviation	b) Reliability d) Validity.	18.	Power to perform and act physically or mentally e before or after training is referred to as: a) Aptitude b) Ability	lly eithei	
4.	behaviour :	is not an instance of pro social		c) Special intelligence d) Trait.		
5.	, , ,	c) Crowding d) Co-operation sised that children have built in	19.	The perception of moveme a) Hallucination c) Apparent movement	b) Phi phenomenon	
	readiness to learn language: a) Chomsky b) Freud c) Skinner d) Berkl		20.	A psychological test should be valid. In the following ter		
6.	Which of the following is not a Law of Gestalt : a) Law of Closure b) Law of proximity c) Law of good figure d) Law of opponent processes.		_0.	one does not pertain to va	alidity :	
				a) Face validityc) Split half validity	d) Construct validity.	
			21.	Concept of Emotional Quo a) Mohsin & Rice c) Vygotsky	otient was given by : b) Long & Mehta d) Salovey & Mayer	
7.	Which of the following is not a stage as per Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development:		22	Raven's Progressive Matrices is a :		
	a) Formal Operational c) Sensory motor	b) Pre Operational d) Logical operational	22.	a) Non verbal test c) Group test		
8.	A woman wears provocative clothes at her work place, displays theatricality, seeks attention, and gets unnecessarily upset at small things. She is displaying traits consistent with: a) Narcissistic personality b) Anti social personality c) Histrionic personality d) Schizoid personality		23.	On the Wechsler Scale mo IQ range of: a) 25-39 b) 40-54	derately retarded people c) 53-68 d) 20-35	have the
			24.	Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence is known as: a) Theory of Primary Mental Abilities b) Triarchic Theory c) Theory of Multiple Intelligences		
9.	Which of the following is not a prominent feature of schizophrenia:			d) Two Factor Theory		
	a) Hallucinations c) Self talk	b) Delusionsd) Hand washing		Making inferences about personal qualities of meeting them is called a) Social Cognition b) Pro Social Behavio	-	
10.		whether the test you have developed vanced maths class is consistently		c) Impression Formation		
	giving the same result you would want to assess the tests: a) norms b) validity c) standardisations d) reliability		26.	An individual having sudd consciousness that blots of signs of:		
11.	The term statistical signifi	cance refers to :		a) Panic Disorder c) Conversion Disorder	b) Mood Disorder d) Dissociative Disorde	er
	 a) How important the data is for future research on the topic b) The conclusion that there are no reasonable alternative explanations c) The inference, that the observed effects are unlikely to be 		27.	The initial step in the lister a) Assignment of meaning	b) Attention to stimulus	S
	due to chance.	·	20	c) Reception of stimulus		.ence
12	d) The representativeness of the sample.		28.		b) Conformity	
12.	In a negatively skewed distribution the position of the Mean with reference to the Median is:			c) Obedience	d) Cooperation	
	a) Left of the median c) Same as median	b) Right of the median d) Same as Mode	29.	Individual's reaction to ex a) Conflict b) Strain	xternal stressors is calle c) pressure d) Frustra	
13.	. A difference between maximum and minimum score in statistics is called:		30.	State in which a person fe and not getting what he d	eserves is known as:	ş valuable
	a) rangec) class interval	b) frequency d) size of class interval		a) Deprivation c) poverty	b) Discriminationd) Disadvantage	
14.	A pre mature or a biased not a) anger c) prejudice	egative opinion is better known as : b) favour d) stereotype	31.	Coping by making efforts to a) Task oriented strategy b) Avoidance oriented strategy d) Emotion oriented strategy d) Emotion oriented strategy	ategy	nown as :

32.	The psychological model t in the light of learning ma a) Cognitive model c) Social model	chat explains abnormal behaviour iladaptive ways is : b) Psychodynamic model d) Behavioural model	51.	Which of the following ar a) Communication skills c) Interviewing skills	e examples of specific skills? b) Counselling skills d) All of them	
33.	Identify the correct sequence of the stages of group formation: a) Performing, norming, storming, forming b) Forming, storming, norming, performing c) Norming, storming, forming, performing d) Storming, norming, performing, forming "What do you suggest should be the age of the President of India"? This is an example of: a) Close ended question b) Mirror question c) Open ended question d) Bipolar question				ent belief that he has a serious assurance, the disorder is called: b) Dissociative disorder d) All of above	
34.			33.	1) Type A and Type B perso 2) Four Humours b) Freidn 3) Frustration-Aggression 4) General Adaptation Syn	nan and Rosenman Theory c) Galen	
35.	The term used to describe human beings is :	the level of stress that is good for		a) 1d 2c 3a 4b c) 1a 2b 3d 4c	b) 1b 2a 3c 4d d) 1b 2c 3d 4a	
26	a) Strain b) Distress	c) Eustress d) Arousal	54.	Which of the following therapies starts with the person ima ining their most feared form of contact with the feared objec a) Assertive b) Aversive c) Implosive d) biofeedback		
30.	Which of the following are studied to discover the influence in growth and development of identical twins: a) Genes b) Maturation c) Heredity d) Environment		55.	Factors like Interest, aptiti	ude, preparatory set are called:	
37.	The fertilized ovum contai a) Chromosomes c) Cells	ns 23 pairs of : b) Genes d) Cytoplasm	56	a) External factors c) Cognitive factors Rinet who was responsible	d) Extrinsic factors for the Stanford Binet Test adopted	
38.	What is the general ter models of knowing e.g. Pe	rm for covering all the various erceiving, remembering, ignoring,	50.	the following as an index of a) Intelligence Quotient c) Performance Quotient	of mental development: b) Development Quotient	
	conceiving, reasoning: a) Perception c) Understanding	b) Intelligence d) Cognition	57.	Projective tests are also c a) Death methods c) Self report inventories	b) Unstructured tests	
39.	Creativity means: a) Divergent thinking c) Reflective thinking	b) Convergent thinking d) Associative thinking	58.	As per Freud's theory the f to allay anxiety caused by	undamental technique people use conflicts:	
40.	Abilities, attitudes and into a) Rating scales c) Self analysis	erests can be measured by: b) Objective tests d) Observational methods	59.	a) Projectionc) Repression Cognitive therapy for the tree	b) Reaction Formationd) Regressionatment of depression was given by:	
41.	Central nervous system co	entral nervous system consists of:) Brain and spinal cord b) Heart and lungs			b) Victor Frankl d) None of the above	
12	c) Brain and heart d) Heart and spinal chord		60.		mation is converted into category ver generalised and do not allow	
 .		ondirective therapy is: Rational Emotive therapy b) Beck's Cognitive therapy Client-centred therapy d) All the above		a) Stereotype formation c) Impression formation	b) Cognitive framework d) Systematic Distortion	
43.	Hallucinations mostly occu a) Hysteria c) Schizophrenia	ur in people suffering from: b) Paranoia d) Myopia	61.	People with schizophreni which take the extreme for a) Catatonia c) Alogia	a show psychomotor symptoms rm called: b) Hallucinations d) Delusions	
44.	Melancholia comes under a) Organic disorder c) Neurotic disorder	: b) Functional disorder d) Affective disorder	62.	_	sitive or negative is shown by: b) Valence d) Complexity	
45.	The general term for the objects is : a) Amnesia b) Adipsia	e inability to recognize familiar c) Aphasia d) Agnosia	63.	Client centred therapy foc a) Unconditional positive	uses on creating: regard in the client regard in the therapist gard in the client	
46.	Too much of secretion from a) Cretinism c) Gigantism	m the pituitary gland produces: b) Dwarfism d) None of these		b) Unconditional positive c) Conditional positive reg d) Conditional positive reg		
47.	In the absence of insulin t a) Decreases	he level of blood sugar : b) Increases	64.	One of the processes no concept is: a) Classification c) Information	t involved in the formation of a b) Abstraction d) Generalisation	
48.	The function by which the Ego tendencies with the requirement a) Executive function b) Co	d) None of these se Ego coordinates the instinctive ement of the Superego is known as: b) Coordinating function d) Internal perception	65.	The process by which a C.R	can be weakened but is not finally	
				eliminated is known as: a) Spontaneous recovery c) Experimental neurosis	b) Deconditioning d) Experimental extinction	
49.	Sensory - motor period cor a) One year of life c) Four years of	vers the first: b) Two years of life d) None of these	66.	The hypothalamus which located in the : a) Brain stem b) Forebra	controls emotional behaviour is in c) Hindbrain d) Medulla	
50.		patient realises to be absurd but explain and overcome is called : c) Paranoia d) Phobia	67.	Generalisation is the most a) Negative transfer c) Habit strength	important factor in : b) Positive transfer d) Part & whole learning P42-4	

a) Negative transfer c) Habit strength b) Positive transfer d) Part & whole learning P42 - 4 68. Both drive and incentives are factors in mobilizing one's: 85. A Null hypothesis asserts that: a) Resources b) Ability c) Need a) There is no difference between two population means d) Aspirations b) There is significant difference between two population 69. Dr. Krishnan is going to observe and record children's play behaviour at a nursery school without their knowing and c) There is only difference at .05 level between two without attempting to influence, this is: population means a) Participant observation d) None of these. b) Naturalistic observation c) Non participant observation 86. When no language is used in an intelligence test, it is called: d) Controlled laboratory observation a) Performance test b) Non performance test c) Imagination test d) Creativity test 70. As the value of one variable X increases , the value of other variable also increases, this is: 87. The factors of 16 PF questionnaire were selected through: a) Chi square a) Zero correlation b) Negative correlation b) Rating c) Rank difference method c) Positive correlation d) Correlation coefficient d) Factor analysis 71. Steady secretion of this hormone maintains the production 88. Perception about your bodily changes, following an event, of energy consumption of oxygen and elimination of wastes brings forth emotion is: in body cells; a) Activation theory b) Hypothalamic theory b) TSH c) Corticoids d) Insulin c) Cannon Bard theory d) James Lange theory a) ACTH 72. The immediate environment in which an individual lives is 89. Zeigarnik effect is evident in the continuous tension over a called: task that is: a) Microsystem a) Unpleasant and unfinished b) Pleasant and complete b) Mesosystem c) Task interest and incomplete d) None of the above c) Exosystem d) Macrosystem 73. Name of colour which varies with the wavelength is called: 90. Forgetting of pictures with the passage of time can be due to: a) Brightness b) Saturation a) Proactive inhibition b) Retroactive inhibition c) Hue d) Primary colours c) Decay through disuse d) All the above 74. The minimum value of a stimulus required to activate a given 91. Monocular cue of depth perception is: sensation is called: a) Aerial perspective b) Linear perspective d) All of the above a) Stimulation b) Difference limen c) Gradient of texture c) Sensation d) Absolute limen 92. The first person to conduct experiments in classical 75. When you feel your hand moving to hit out, it is an example of : conditioning was: b) Response b) Kohler a) Stimulus a) Pavlov c) Titchner d) Thorndike d) Overt behaviour c) Covert behaviour 93. Id is to "Just do it" as superego is to :
a) "Wait till later" b) "Do you b) "Do your own thing" 76. Who rejected the ideas of mind and consciousness as c) "Don't do it" d) "Oh , sit on it" subject matters of psychology: b) William James d) S. Freud a) John Watson c) Wilhelm Wundt 94. The five - factor model of personality includes which of the following: 77. "Intelligence is a global and aggregate capacity of an a) Social interaction b) Neuroticism individual to think rationally, act purposefully and deal c) Sense of humour d) Psychoticism effectively" has been defined by: 95. Which of the following co efficients of correlation indicates b) Wechsler c) Sternberg d) Gardner a) Binet the strongest relationship between two sets of variables? 78. Concept of I.Q. was given by: a) -0.98 b) 0.90 c) 0.00 d) 1.20 a) Stern b) Binet c) Simon d) Terman 96. In an experiment to find out if taking Ginseng increases IQ 79. A person with strong sexual urges channelizes the energy scores, the IQ scores would be: into religious fervour. He is using: a) the independent variable b) the dependent variable b) Reaction Formation c) an extraneous variable d) a control variable a) Projection c) Rationalisation d) Regression 97. Teacher is applying conditioning principles to teach language 80. Identify the correct matches: skills to retarded children. As a psychologist her point of 1. Free association a) Biomedical therapy view appears to be: 2. E.C.T b) Cognitive therapy a) Freudian b) Behaviourist 3. R.E.T c) Psychodynamic therapy c) Functionalist d) Gestalt 4. Aversive conditioning d) Behaviour therapy 98. Which of the following is one of Gardner's types of b) 1c, 2b, 3a,4d a) 1a, 2b. 3c, 4d intelligence: c) 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a d) 1c, 2a, 3b, 4d a) Music b) Creativity c) Ethics d) Executive skills 81. Ability to deal with high density or crowded environment 99. In operant conditioning, the reinforcer occurs response, and in classical conditioning, it occurs refers to: a) Crowding tolerance b) Personal space a) after; before b) after; after c) Competition tolerance d) Mob behaviour c) before; before d) before; after 82. Normalised standard scores are generally called: 100. Which of the following is not a characteristic of childhood a) T.Scores b) F. Scores c) C. Scores d) None of these Autism a) Encopresis and overeating b) Sensory blocking and echolalia 83. The stanine scale is a: b) Totally different from T. Scale c) Language and learning deficiencies a) Z Scale c) Condensed form of T. Scale d) Violent temper tantrums d) None of these 84. When the F. Test refutes the Null hypothesis to evaluate the

mean differences we may use:

b) T. Test

d) None of these

a) Correlation test

c) Chi square