



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.

32. The psychological model that explains abnormal behaviour in the light of learning maladaptive ways is :
 a) Cognitive model b) Psychodynamic model
 c) Social model d) Behavioural model
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
34. "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
35. The term used to describe the level of stress that is good for human beings is :
 a) Strain b) Distress c) Eustress d) Arousal
36. 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
37. The fertilized ovum contains 23 pairs of :
 a) Chromosomes b) Genes
 c) Cells d) Cytoplasm
38. What is the general term for covering all the various models of knowing e.g. Perceiving, remembering, ignoring, conceiving, reasoning:
 a) Perception b) Intelligence
 c) Understanding d) Cognition
39. Creativity means:
 a) Divergent thinking b) Convergent thinking
 c) Reflective thinking d) Associative thinking
40. Abilities, attitudes and interests can be measured by:
 a) Rating scales b) Objective tests
 c) Self analysis d) Observational methods
41. Central nervous system consists of:
 a) Brain and spinal cord b) Heart and lungs
 c) Brain and heart d) Heart and spinal chord
42. Nondirective therapy is:
 a) Rational Emotive therapy b) Beck's Cognitive therapy
 c) Client-centred therapy d) All the above
43. Hallucinations mostly occur in people suffering from:
 a) Hysteria b) Paranoia
 c) Schizophrenia d) Myopia
44. Melancholia comes under :
 a) Organic disorder b) Functional disorder
 c) Neurotic disorder d) Affective disorder
45. The general term for the inability to recognize familiar objects is :
 a) Amnesia b) Adipsia c) Aphasia d) Agnosia
46. Too much of secretion from the pituitary gland produces:
 a) Cretinism b) Dwarfism
 c) Gigantism d) None of these
47. In the absence of insulin the level of blood sugar :
 a) Decreases b) Increases
 c) Remains constant d) None of these
48. The function by which the Ego coordinates the instinctive tendencies with the requirement of the Superego is known as:
 a) Executive function b) Coordinating function
 c) Integrative function d) Internal perception
49. Sensory - motor period covers the first:
 a) One year of life b) Two years of life
 c) Four years of d) None of these
50. A morbid fear which the patient realises to be absurd but nevertheless is unable to explain and overcome is called :
 a) Fear b) Mania c) Paranoia d) Phobia
51. Which of the following are examples of specific skills?
 a) Communication skills b) Counselling skills
 c) Interviewing skills d) All of them
52. If a person has a persistent belief that he has a serious illness despite medical reassurance, the disorder is called:
 a) Conversion disorder b) Dissociative disorder
 c) Hypochondriasis d) All of above
53. Choose the correct pairs:
 1) Type A and Type B personalities a) Selye
 2) Four Humours b) Freudman and Rosenman
 3) Frustration-Aggression Theory c) Galen
 4) General Adaptation Syndrome d) Dollard
 a) 1d 2c 3a 4b b) 1b 2a 3c 4d
 c) 1a 2b 3d 4c d) 1b 2c 3d 4a
54. Which of the following therapies starts with the person imagining their most feared form of contact with the feared object:
 a) Assertive b) Aversive c) Implosive d) biofeedback
55. Factors like Interest, aptitude, preparatory set are called:
 a) External factors b) Internal factors
 c) Cognitive factors d) Extrinsic factors
56. Binet who was responsible for the Stanford Binet Test adopted the following as an index of mental development:
 a) Intelligence Quotient b) Development Quotient
 c) Performance Quotient d) Mental age
57. Projective tests are also called:
 a) Death methods b) Unstructured tests
 c) Self report inventories d) Both a&b
58. As per Freud's theory the fundamental technique people use to allay anxiety caused by conflicts :
 a) Projection b) Reaction Formation
 c) Repression d) Regression
59. Cognitive therapy for the treatment of depression was given by:
 a) Sigmund Freud b) Victor Frankl
 c) Carl Rogers d) None of the above
60. The process by which information is converted into category based schemas that are over generalised and do not allow for exceptions is called:
 a) Stereotype formation b) Cognitive framework
 c) Impression formation d) Systematic Distortion
61. People with schizophrenia show psychomotor symptoms which take the extreme form called:
 a) Catatonia b) Hallucinations
 c) Alogia d) Delusions
62. Whether an attitude is positive or negative is shown by:
 a) Centrality b) Valence
 c) Extremeness d) Complexity
63. Client centred therapy focuses on creating:
 a) Unconditional positive regard in the client
 b) Unconditional positive regard in the therapist
 c) Conditional positive regard in the client
 d) Conditional positive regard in the therapist.
64. One of the processes not involved in the formation of a concept is:
 a) Classification b) Abstraction
 c) Information d) Generalisation
65. The process by which a C.R can be weakened but is not finally eliminated is known as:
 a) Spontaneous recovery b) Deconditioning
 c) Experimental neurosis d) Experimental extinction
66. The hypothalamus which controls emotional behaviour is located in the :
 a) Brain stem b) Forebrain c) Hindbrain d) Medulla
67. Generalisation is the most important factor in :
 a) Negative transfer b) Positive transfer
 c) Habit strength d) Part & whole learning

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