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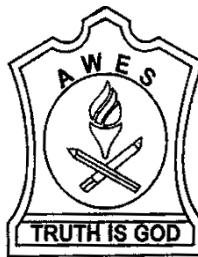


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# **AWES**

**Previous Year Paper  
PGT 2012 - Psychology**





**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 the absence of stimulation of receptors is called-
  - a) Delusion
  - b) Paranoia
  - c) Hallucinations
  - d) Illusions
2. Which of the following are two specific behaviour pattern 'types' with increased and decreased likelihood of heart disease respectively:
  - a) Type A & Type C
  - b) Type A & Type B
  - c) Type B & Type C
  - d) Type C & Type D
3. A measure of the spread or variability of scores in a group of people is called :
  - a) Norms
  - b) Reliability
  - c) Standard Deviation
  - d) Validity.
4. Which of the following is not an instance of pro social behaviour :
  - a) Altruism
  - b) Sharing
  - c) Crowding
  - d) Co-operation
5. Which theorist hypothesised that children have built in readiness to learn language:
  - a) Chomsky
  - b) Freud
  - c) Skinner
  - d) Berkl
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.
7. Which of the following is not a stage as per Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development:
  - a) Formal Operational
  - b) Pre Operational
  - c) Sensory motor
  - d) Logical operational
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
9. Which of the following is not a prominent feature of schizophrenia:
  - a) Hallucinations
  - b) Delusions
  - c) Self talk
  - d) Hand washing
10. Suppose you wish to know whether the test you have developed to place children in an advanced maths class is consistently giving the same result you would want to assess the tests:
  - a) norms
  - b) validity
  - c) standardisations
  - d) reliability
11. The term statistical significance refers to :
  - 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 due to chance.
  - d) The representativeness of the sample.
12. In a negatively skewed distribution the position of the Mean with reference to the Median is :
  - a) Left of the median
  - b) Right of the median
  - c) Same as median
  - d) Same as Mode
13. A difference between maximum and minimum score in statistics is called:
  - a) range
  - b) frequency
  - c) class interval
  - d) size of class interval
14. A pre mature or a biased negative opinion is better known as :
  - a) anger
  - b) favour
  - c) prejudice
  - d) stereotype
15. The individual who commits a serious crime at the age of ten years is termed as :
  - a) Juvenile delinquent
  - b) Criminal
  - c) Anti social child
  - d) Mentally deranged
16. Structured theory of Intelligence was given by :
  - a) G. Thomson
  - b) J.P. Guilford
  - c) Thurstone
  - d) Skinner
17. Id, Ego, Super Ego are the three part structures of :
  - a) Mind
  - b) Personality
  - c) Body
  - d) Nervous system
18. Power to perform and act physically or mentally either before or after training is referred to as :
  - a) Aptitude
  - b) Ability
  - c) Special intelligence
  - d) Trait.
19. The perception of movement in a stationary spot is not called :
  - a) Hallucination
  - b) Phi phenomenon
  - c) Apparent movement
  - d) Stroboscopic movement
20. A psychological test should be valid. In the following terms one does not pertain to validity :
  - a) Face validity
  - b) Content validity
  - c) Split half validity
  - d) Construct validity.
21. Concept of Emotional Quotient was given by :
  - a) Mohsin & Rice
  - b) Long & Mehta
  - c) Vygotsky
  - d) Salovey & Mayer
22. Raven's Progressive Matrices is a :
  - a) Non verbal test
  - b) Culture fair test
  - c) Group test
  - d) All of these
23. On the Wechsler Scale moderately retarded people have the IQ range of:
  - a) 25-39
  - b) 40-54
  - c) 53-68
  - d) 20-35
24. Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence is known as:
  - a) Theory of Primary Mental Abilities
  - b) Triarchic Theory
  - c) Theory of Multiple Intelligences
  - d) Two Factor Theory
25. Making inferences about personal qualities of people on meeting them is called
  - a) Social Cognition
  - b) Pro Social Behaviour
  - c) Impression Formation
  - d) Social facilitation
26. An individual having sudden and temporary fluctuation of consciousness that blots out painful experience is showing signs of :
  - a) Panic Disorder
  - b) Mood Disorder
  - c) Conversion Disorder
  - d) Dissociative Disorder
27. The initial step in the listening process is:
  - a) Assignment of meaning
  - b) Attention to stimulus
  - c) Reception of stimulus
  - d) Paraphrasing of sentence
28. Behaviour according to the group norm is called :
  - a) Compliance
  - b) Conformity
  - c) Obedience
  - d) Cooperation
29. Individual's reaction to external stressors is called:
  - a) Conflict
  - b) Strain
  - c) pressure
  - d) Frustration
30. State in which a person feels he has lost something valuable and not getting what he deserves is known as:
  - a) Deprivation
  - b) Discrimination
  - c) poverty
  - d) Disadvantage
31. Coping by making efforts to control one's emotions is known as :
  - a) Task oriented strategy
  - b) Avoidance oriented strategy
  - c) Goal oriented strategy
  - d) Emotion oriented strategy

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) Friedman 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 co efficient 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) Functionalism    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