

# 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 t receptors is called- a) Delusion c) Hallucinations	he absence of stimulation of b) Paranoia d) Illusions	15.	The individual who commi years is termed as : a) Juvenile delinquent c) Anti social child	nits a serious crime at the age of ter b) Criminal d) Mentally deranged		
2.	Which of the following ar 'types' with increased ar disease respectively: a) Type A & Type C	re two specific behaviour pattern and decreased likelihood of heart b) Type A & Type B	16.	Structured theory of Intell a) G. Thomson c) Thurstone	igence was give b) J.P. Guilford d) Skinner		
3.	c) Type B & Type C	d) Type C & Type D  r variability of scores in a group of		Id, Ego, Super Ego are the ta) Mind c) Body	three part struct b) Personality d) Nervous sy	У	
4	people is called: a) Norms c) Standard Deviation  Which of the following:	b) Reliability d) Validity. is not an instance of pro social	18.	Power to perform and act before or after training is a) Aptitude c) Special intelligence	physically or r referred to as : b) Ability d) Trait.	nentally either	
٦.	behaviour :	c) Crowding d) Co-operation	19.		ent in a stationary spot is not called b) Phi phenomenon		
5.	readiness to learn language	/hich theorist hypothesised that children have built in eadiness to learn language:		c) Apparent movement d) Stroboscop  A psychological test should be valid. In t		ic movement	
6.	a) Chomsky b) Freud c) Skinner d) Berkl Which of the following is not a Law of Gestalt: a) Law of Closure b) Law of proving to		20.	one does not pertain to va a) Face validity c) Split half validity	alidity : b) Content va		
	<ul><li>b) Law of proximity</li><li>c) Law of good figure</li><li>d) Law of opponent proces</li></ul>	sses.	21.	Concept of Emotional Quo a) Mohsin & Rice c) Vygotsky	tient was giver b) Long & Mel d) Salovey & I	hta	
7.	Which of the following is not Cognitive Development: a) Formal Operational c) Sensory motor	ot a stage as per Piaget's Theory of b) Pre Operational d) Logical operational	22.	Raven's Progressive Matri a) Non verbal test c) Group test		r 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 mod IQ range of: a) 25-39 b) 40-54	-	led people 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	80003		
	a) Hallucinations c) Self talk	<ul><li>b) Delusions</li><li>d) Hand washing</li></ul>		meeting them is called a) Social Cognition	personal qualities of people or b) Pro Social Behaviour		
10.	to place children in an adv	whether the test you have developed wanced maths class is consistently would want to assess the tests:  b) validity d) reliability	26.	<ul><li>c) Impression Formation</li><li>An individual having sudo</li></ul>	•		
	a) norms c) standardisations			consciousness that blots out painful experience is showin signs of : a) Panic Disorder b) Mood Disorder			
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.		27.	c) Conversion Disorder  The initial step in the lister	d) Dissociative ening process is	e Disorder s:	
				, .	d) Paraphrasing of sentence		
12.	d) The representativeness of the sample.  In a negatively skewed distribution the position of the Mean		28.	Behaviour according to the group norm is called : a) Compliance b) Conformity c) Obedience d) Cooperation			
	with reference to the Med a) Left of the median c) Same as median		29.	Individual's reaction to ex		rs is called:	
13.	A difference between masstatistics is called: a) range c) class interval	kimum and minimum score in b) frequency d) size of class interval	30.	State in which a person fed and not getting what he do a) Deprivation c) poverty	els he has lost s eserves is knov b) Discrimina d) Disadvanta	vn as: ition	
14.	A pre mature or a biased ne a) anger c) prejudice	egative opinion is better known as : b) favour d) stereotype	31.	Coping by making efforts to ca) Task oriented strategy b) Avoidance oriented strategy c) Goal oriented strategy d) Emotion oriented strategy	itegy	otions is known as :	
				a, Emotion onemed strate	61	1 72	

32. The psychological model that explains abnormal behaviour 51. Which of the following are examples of specific skills? in the light of learning maladaptive ways is: a) Cognitive model b) Psychodynamic model a) Communication skills b) Counselling skills c) Social model c) Interviewing skills d) All of them d) Behavioural model 33. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of group 52. If a person has a persistent belief that he has a serious illness despite medical reassurance, the disorder is called: formation: a) Performing, norming, storming, forming a) Conversion disorder b) Dissociative disorder b) Forming, storming, norming, performing d) All of above c) Hypochondriasis c) Norming, storming, forming, performing 53. Choose the correct pairs: d) Storming, norming, performing, forming 1) Type A and Type B personalities a) Selye 34. "What do you suggest should be the age of the President of 2) Four Humours b) Freidman and Rosenman India"? This is an example of: 3) Frustration-Aggression Theory c) Galen a) Close ended question b) Mirror question 4) General Adaptation Syndrome d) Dollard c) Open ended question d) Bipolar question a) 1d 2c 3a 4b b) 1b 2a 3c 4d 35. The term used to describe the level of stress that is good for c) 1a 2b 3d 4c d) 1b 2c 3d 4a human beings is: 54. Which of the following therapies starts with the person imaga) Strain b) Distress c) Eustress d) Arousal ining their most feared form of contact with the feared object: 36. Which of the following are studied to discover the influence a) Assertive b) Aversive c) Implosive d) biofeedback in growth and development of identical twins: 55. Factors like Interest, aptitude, preparatory set are called: a) Genes b) Maturation c) Heredity d) Environment a) External factors b) Internal factors 37. The fertilized ovum contains 23 pairs of : c) Cognitive factors d) Extrinsic factors a) Chromosomes b) Genes c) Cells d) Cytoplasm 56. Binet who was responsible for the Stanford Binet Test adopted the following as an index of mental development: 38. What is the general term for covering all the various a) Intelligence Quotient b) Development Quotient models of knowing e.g. Perceiving, remembering, ignoring, c) Performance Quotient d) Mental age conceiving, reasoning: 57. Projective tests are also called: b) Intelligence a) Perception a) Death methods b) Unstructured tests c) Understanding d) Cognition c) Self report inventories d) Both a&b 39. Creativity means: a) Divergent thinking b) Convergent thinking 58. As per Freud's theory the fundamental technique people use d) Associative thinking to allay anxiety caused by conflicts: c) Reflective thinking a) Projection b) Reaction Formation 40. Abilities, attitudes and interests can be measured by: c) Repression d) Regression b) Objective tests a) Rating scales 59. Cognitive therapy for the treatment of depression was given by: c) Self analysis d) Observational methods a) Sigmund Freud b) Victor Frankl 41. Central nervous system consists of: c) Carl Rogers d) None of the above a) Brain and spinal cord b) Heart and lungs 60. The process by which information is converted into category c) Brain and heart d) Heart and spinal chord based schemas that are over generalised and do not allow 42. Nondirective therapy is: for exceptions is called: a) Rational Emotive therapy b) Beck's Cognitive therapy b) Cognitive framework a) Stereotype formation c) Impression formation d) Systematic Distortion c) Client-centred therapy d) All the above 43. Hallucinations mostly occur in people suffering from: 61. People with schizophrenia show psychomotor symptoms which take the extreme form called: a) Hysteria b) Paranoia c) Schizophrenia d) Myopia a) Catatonia b) Hallucinations c) Alogia d) Delusions 44. Melancholia comes under: 62. Whether an attitude is positive or negative is shown by: a) Organic disorder b) Functional disorder a) Centrality b) Valence c) Neurotic disorder d) Affective disorder c) Extremeness d) Complexity 45. The general term for the inability to recognize familiar 63. Client centred therapy focuses on creating: obiects is: a) Unconditional positive regard in the client a) Amnesia b) Adipsia c) Aphasia d) Agnosia b) Unconditional positive regard in the therapist 46. Too much of secretion from the pituitary gland produces: c) Conditional positive regard in the client a) Cretinism b) Dwarfism d) Conditional positive regard in the therapist. d) None of these c) Gigantism 64. One of the processes not involved in the formation of a 47. In the absence of insulin the level of blood sugar: concept is: a) Classification a) Decreases b) Increases b) Abstraction c) Remains constant d) None of these c) Information d) Generalisation 48. The function by which the Ego coordinates the instinctive 65. The process by which a C.R can be weakened but is not finally tendencies with the requirement of the Superego is known as: eliminated is known as: a) Spontaneous recovery b) Deconditioning a) Executive function b) Coordinating function c) Experimental neurosis d) Experimental extinction c) Integrative function d) Internal perception 49. Sensory - motor period covers the first: 66. The hypothalamus which controls emotional behaviour is a) One year of life b) Two years of life located in the: d) None of these a) Brain stem b) Forebrain c) Hindbrain c) Four years of d) Medulla

67. Generalisation is the most important factor in :

b) Positive transfer

d) Part & whole learning

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a) Negative transfer

c) Habit strength

50. A morbid fear which the patient realises to be absurd but

b) Mania

a) Fear

nevertheless is unable to explain and overcome is called:

c) Paranoia

d) Phobia

68. Both drive and incentives are factors in mobilizing one's: 85. A Null hypothesis asserts that: a) There is no difference between two population means a) Resources b) Ability c) Need d) Aspirations b) There is significant difference between two population 69. Dr. Krishnan is going to observe and record children's play means c) There is only difference at .05 level between two behaviour at a nursery school without their knowing and population means without attempting to influence, this is: 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: a) Performance test b) Non performance test d) Controlled laboratory observation 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: b) Negative correlation a) Zero correlation a) Chi square 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 a) ACTH b) TSH c) Corticoids d) Insulin c) Cannon Bard theory d) James Lange theory 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 b) Mesosystem a) Unpleasant and unfinished b) Pleasant and complete c) Exosystem d) Macrosystem c) Task interest and incomplete d) None of the above 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 91. Monocular cue of depth perception is: 74. The minimum value of a stimulus required to activate a given sensation is called: a) Aerial perspective b) Linear perspective a) Stimulation b) Difference limen d) All of the above 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: a) Stimulus b) Response a) Pavlov b) Kohler c) Titchner d) Thorndike c) Covert behaviour d) Overt behaviour 93. Id is to "Just do it" as superego is to: a) "Wait till later" 76. Who rejected the ideas of mind and consciousness as b) "Do your own thing" subject matters of psychology:
a) John Watson
b) William James c) "Don't do it" d) "Oh, sit on it" c) Wilhelm Wundt d) S. Freud 94. The five - factor model of personality includes which of the following: 77. "Intelligence is a global and aggregate capacity of an individual to think rationally, act purposefully and deal a) Social interaction b) Neuroticism c) Sense of humour d) Psychoticism effectively" has been defined by: 95. Which of the following co efficients of correlation indicates a) Binet b) Wechsler c) Sternberg d) Gardner 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 a) Projection c) an extraneous variable d) a control variable 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 a) 1a, 2b. 3c, 4d b) 1c, 2b, 3a,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 b) after; after a) after; before c) Competition tolerance d) Mob behaviour d) before; after c) before; before 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 83. The stanine scale is a : b) Sensory blocking and echolalia a) Z Scale b) Totally different from T. Scale c) Language and learning deficiencies 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