1. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Test and Theories)

- A. MMPI inventory
- B. Thematic Apperception Test
- C. Five factor model
- D. Analytical Psychology

List - II (Authors)

- I. Paul Costa and Robert McCrae
- II. Hathaway and Mckinley
- III. Morgan and Murray
- IV. Carl Jung

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV 2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- 3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV 4. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- 2. Naina learnt from the elder sister, by watching the way she behaved in various social settings. This technique of learning is known as _____.
 - 1. Token economy
 - 2. Modeling
 - 3. Rational emotional therapy
 - 4. Relaxation therapy
- **3.** Who among the following is known for his theory of personality under the trait approach?
 - 1. Hippocrates
- 2. Jung
- 3. Cattell
- 4. Sheldon
- **4.** Anxiety disorders have been linked to the low activity of _____ neurotransmitter
 - 1. Dopamine
 - 2. Serotonin
 - 3. Gamma Aminobutyric Acid
 - 4. Acetylcoline
- **5.** With reference to the Rorschach Inkblot Test identity the correct sequence in which test is administered
 - A. In performance proper phase subjects are shown the cards.
 - B. Fine judgement is made to place the subject's response in meaningful context.
 - C. The cards bearing Inkblot are administered individually in two phases.
 - D. Subjects are asked to tell what they see in each card.
 - E. Response is prepared by asking the subject to share on what bases particular response is made.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. ADBCE
- 2. CADEB
- 3. BEADC
- 4. CDABE
- **6.** Arrange the process of Impression formation in correct sequence:
 - A. On the basis of information collected we draw a conclusion about the kind of the person a target is
 - B. The selected information is combined in a systematic way
 - C. For impression formation we select some bits of information about the target
 - D. The person who forms the impression is called the perceiver. Individual about whom the impression is formed is called the target.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, D
- 2. B, D, C, A
- 3. D, C, B, A
- 4. C, A, D, B
- 7. Somesh is overly occupied with the thought that he is getting symptoms of cancer. He had visited doctors many times and no such disease was diagnosed. He might be suffering from:-
 - 1. Somatic Symptom disorder
 - 2. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - 3. Illness anxiety disorder
 - 4. Conversion disorder
- 8. Shivi watches TV when she is stressed due to pending assignments in school. According to Endler and Parker, she is using _____ mechanism of coping
 - 1. Avoidance oriented
- 2. Emotion oriented
- 3. Task oriented
- 4. Problem oriented
- Hanse Selye studied the bodily responses to prolonged stress and developed General Adaptation Syndrome involving three stages. Arrange the below mantioned statements in order.
 - A. The parasympathetic nervous system calls for more cautious use of the body's resources.
 - B. This triggers tire release of hormones and person is ready for fight or flight
 - C. The organism makes efforts to cope with the threat as through confrontations.
 - D. The physiological system involved in alarm reaction and resistance becomes ineffective.

E. Presence of a noxious stimuli or stressor leads to the activation of adrenal-pituitary-cortex system.

Choose the correct answer front the options given below:

- 1. BCEDA
- 2. DBECA
- 3. EBACD
- 4. ADBEC
- 10. Which of these, statements is true about counselling.
 - A. Counselling involves a basic acceptance of the client's feeling without judgement.
 - B. Counselling is a non-voluntary process in which counsellor approaches client.
 - C. Counselling involves responding to the feeling thoughts and action of the client.
 - D. Confidentiality is an essential ingredient in the counselling setting.
 - E. Counselling is giving advice

Choose the answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & D only
- 2. A, C &E only
- 3. A, C & D only
- 4. B, C & E only
- **11.** Rohit and his friends bought tickets to watch the IPL match. The collection of people assembled there would be an example of _____
 - 1. Crowd
- 2. Team
- 3. Audience
- 4. Mob
- 12. Match List I with List II

List - I

- A. Sudarshan Kriya Yoga
- B. Meditation
- C. Kundalini Yoga
- D. Vipasana

List - II

- I. Practicing on focusing attention on breath or on an object or thought
- II. Mindfulness based meditation
- III. Rapid breathing techniques
- IV. Combines Pranayam with chanting of Mantras Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- 1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I 2. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- 3. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II 4. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- 13. Match List I with List II

List - I (Author)

- A. Howard Gardner
- B. Salovey and Mayer
- C. William Stern

D. Robert Sternberg

List - II (Concept Theory)

- I. Emotional Intelligence
- II. Theory' of Multiple Intelligence
- III. Triarchic Theory
- IV. Intelligence Quotient

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV 2. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- 3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I 4. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- **14.** The notion ct Buddhi has affective and motivational component. From the options given below identify which is not the correct competency according to the Indian tradition.
 - 1. Speed and Precision
 - 2. Self regulation
 - 3. Recognising others perspectives
 - 4. Commitment and Patience
- **15.** Individuals falling in the category of "intellectually gifted" have IQ above _____

1. 100 2. 110 3. 120 4. 130

- **16.** Identify the correct options amongst the given statements.
 - A. Deviation from social norms indicate behaviour which is different from societal norms
 - B. Different societies have different social norms
 - Social norms indicate history and culture of society
 - D. People who do not conform to the norms are respected by others
 - E. Societal norms change with time and so do the acceptable behaviours

Choose the conect answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & C only 2. B, E & C only
- 3. C, A & D only 4. A, B & E only
- 17. Ramya is being provided with books and uniforms by the school. Identify the kind of support that she is receiving
 - 1. Informational support
 - 2. Tangible support
 - 3. Emotional support
 - 4. Positive focused

| 18. | Groups go through different stages. Arrange the following according to Tuckman's development | C. Type B personalities can be best understood as the absence of Type-A traits. | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|--|--|
| | sequence for groups. | D. The risk of developing CHD with Type A | | | |
| | A. Performing | personality is sometimes even greater than the risks caused by high blood pressure. | | | |
| | B. Norming | E. Type-C personality is prone to covid and colic | | | |
| | C. Forming | pain. | | | |
| | D. Storming | Choose the correct answer from the options given below: | | | |
| | E. Adjourning Choose the correct answer from the options given | | | | |
| | below: | 1. A and E only 2. B and A only | | | |
| | 1. A, B, C, D, E 2. B, D, E, C, A | 3. C and E only 4. D and C only | | | |
| | 3. C, D, B, A, E 4. C, B, A, E, D | 24. Formal Assessment is | | | |
| 19. | Environmental pollution includes: | Standardized and Objective | | | |
| | 1. Air, noise pollution | Open to subjective interpretation | | | |
| | 2. Air, water pollution | Dependent on the assessor Not acceptificate. | | | |
| | 3. Noise, water, soil pollution | 4. Not scientific | | | |
| | 4. Air, noise, water, soil pollution | 25. The humanistic existential therapies postulate that psychological distress arises from | | | |
| 20. | Wolpe introduced technique for treating | faulty parental expectations | | | |
| | phobia or irrational fears | 2. feelings of loneliness and alienation and inability | | | |
| | Token economy Systematic Desensitisation | to find meaning in life | | | |
| | Classical Conditioning | 3. intrapsychic conflicts | | | |
| | Positive reinforcement | 4. faulty learning | | | |
| 21. | Classify the descriptive labels on the basis of their | 26. Which of the given self report inventories can be used as a tool for psychiatric diagnoses as well as | | | |
| | IQ in increasing order: | in identifying varieties of psychopathology? 1. EPQ: Eysenck Personality Questionnaire 2. MMPI: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 3. 16PF: 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire | | | |
| | A. Borderline | | | | |
| | B. Superior | | | | |
| | C. Average | | | | |
| | D. Intellectually Disabled | | | | |
| | E. Low average | 4. Nominations | | | |
| | Choose the correct answer from the options given below: | 27. Match List I with List II | | | |
| | 1. C, B, A, D, E 2. D, A, E, C, B | List - I | | | |
| | 3. A, E, B, C, D 4. B, C, E, D, A | A. Verbal Aggression | | | |
| 22. | The phenomenon of is a consequence of | B. Physical AggressionC. Proactive Aggression | | | |
| | extreme cohesiveness. | D. Hostile Aggression | | | |
| | 1. Group Structure 2. Status | List - II | | | |
| | 3. Group think 4. Group Polarisation | I. Hitting | | | |
| 23. | Choose the statements which are not true for | Bullying without provocation | | | |
| | Friedman and Rosenmen's typology of personality | III. Swearing | | | |
| | A. Type-D personalities are more susceptible to problems like hypertension and coronary heart | IV directed at inflicting injury to others | | | |
| | disease. | Choose the correct answer from the options given | | | |
| | B. Type A personality seem to possess high | below: | | | |
| | motivation, lack patience, feel short of time, | 1. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV 2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV | | | |
| | always feel burdened with work. | 3. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I 4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV | | | |

| 20 | are estably defined expectations that | | C. Canial diatamas / | 1 10 fo | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------|--------------------------|--|
| 2 0. | are socially defined expectations that individuals in a given situation are expected to fulfill. | | C. Social distance (4-10 feet) | | | |
| | 1. Norms 2. Roles | | D. Public distance (10 feet onwards) | | | |
| | 3. Status 4. Cohesiveness | | below: | ınswer | from the options given | |
| 29 | consists of recurrent anxiety attacks, abrupt | | 1. A, C only | 2 | B. C. only | |
| _0. | surge of intense anxiety rising to peak, when | | 3. A, B only | | • | |
| | thoughts of particular stimuli are present. 1. Specific Phobia | | RET is an abbreviation | | O, D omy | |
| | | | Relatable Emotive Therapy | | | |
| | 2. Generalised Anxiety disorder | | Rational Emotional Therapy Rationalised Emotive Therapy | | | |
| | 3. Separation Anxiety Disorder | | | | | |
| | 4. Panic disorder | | 4. Rational Emotive | | | |
| 30. | A person with strong sexual urges, who channels | 36 | 36. Identify the statements which are true abo | | | |
| | his energy into religious fervour, presents a classical | • | componential intelligence. | | | |
| | example of:- 1. Rationalisation 2. Projection | | A. Analysis of inform | nation t | o solve problems. | |
| | Reaction formation 4. Denial | | B. Includes 3 components each serving different function. | | | |
| 21 | Oedipus Complex is a phenomenon that usually | | | | | |
| J1. | takes place in which stage of Freud's psychosexual | | C. Involves past experiences for generating ideas for solving new problems | | | |
| | stages of development? | | D. It is also known a | | | |
| | 1. Oral Stage 2. Phallic Stage | | | | is the 'business sense'. | |
| | 3. Latency Stage 4. Genital Stage | | | | | |
| 32. | Erik Erikson's theory lays stress on conscious ego | | Choose the correct answer from the options given below: | | | |
| | processes and his concept of has drawn considerable attention. | | 1. A & D only | 2. | A & B only | |
| | Archetypes Identity Crisis | | 3. C & E only | | C &D only | |
| | 3. Basic Anxiety 4. Desire for Freedom | 37. | | | onal and psychological | |
| 33 | Match List - I with List - II. | exhaustion is known as: | | | | |
| . | List - I | | 1. Resistance | 2. | Stress | |
| | A. T cells | | 3. Burnout | 4. | Coping | |
| | B. B cells | 38. A student who is irregular in attendance and do | | | | |
| | C. Natural Killer cells | | - | | assignments timely is | |
| | D. Virus | | rewarded whenever s/he comes to school on time and continues with the behaviour. S/he is also | | | |
| | List - II | | applauded for comple | etion ar | nd timely submission of | |
| | I. Foreign bodies, antigens | | assignment. Name the behavioural technique being | | | |
| | II. These cells destroy invaders | | used. | | | |
| | III. They produce antibodies | | Positive Reinforcement | | | |
| IV. Cells involved in the fight against both viruses | | | Negative Reinforcement Aversive Conditioning | | | |
| | and tumours | | 3. Aversive Condition | ning | | |
| | Choose the correct answer from the options given | | 4. Token Economy | vorio | tiona among noonla's | |
| | below: | 33. | Distinctiveness and variations among people's physical, psychological and behaviour patterns refer | | | |
| | 1. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I 2. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV | | to | | | |
| . . | 3. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I 4. A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I | | 1. Variability | | | |
| 34. | Identify the type of interpersonal physical distance during a formal parent teacher meeting A. Intimate distance (up to 18 inches) | | 2. Situationism | | | |
| | | | 3. Individual Differences | | | |
| | | | | | | |

4. Traits

B. Personal distance (18 inches to 4 feet)

- **40.** The disorder in which an individual may eat excessive amount of food then purge by using laxatives or by vomiting is termed as
 - 1. Binge Eating
- 2. Addictive disorder
- 3. Anorexia Nervosa
- 4. Bulimia Nervosa

Directions for questions 41 to 45: Read the passage below and answer the questions as iustructed:-

A driver in the army went through an experience that transformed his life. On one mission, he narrowly escaped death although all his companions got killed. Wondering about the purpose of his life he gave up his job in the army, returned to the native village in Maharashtra and worked actively as a community leader. His strong positive attitude towards community upliftinent and his efforts completely changed the face of his village for which he was awarded by the State government.

- **41.** Which factor of attitude formation brought about a change in the driver's attitude towards life?
 - 1. Family and School Environment
 - 2. Reference group
 - 3. Media related information
 - 4. Personal experience
- **42.** After narrowly escaping from death and seeing his companion dead, the driver's life changed. His experience played a significant role in shaping his
 - 1. Temperament
 - 2. Attitude
 - 3. Impression formation
 - 4. attribution
- **43.** Attitudes towards various topics such as political, religious social group, occupation, national & other issues, are developed through _____ group
 - 1. Friends group
 - 2. Media influence
 - 3. Family and school environment
 - 4. Reference group
- **44.** One factor of attitude formation that exert both good and bad influence on an attitude is
 - 1. Cognitive dissonance
 - 2. Cognitive Consistency
 - 3. Personal teachings
 - 4. Media influences
- **45.** Which feature of attitude is reflected in the driver's attitude towards community upliftment?

- 1. Valence
- 2. Extremeness
- 3. Simplicity
- 4. Centrality

Direction for questions 46 to 50: Driving back home Shriya experienced increased heart beat, shortness of breath, dizziness, trembling, palpitations and she started having a feeling of discomfort. She was so scared that she stopped the car and sat on the pavement. In the next few months, frequency of these attacks increased, and the fear of being caught in the traffic was so high that she stopped driving. She felt that she was going crazy and losing control on herself.

- **46.** Identify the disorder that Shriya is suffering from?
 - 1. Schizophrenia
 - 2. Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - 3. Separation Anxiety Disorder
 - 4. Panic Disorder
- **47.** Which of the following is a symptom of the disorder identified?
 - 1. Apprehensions
 - 2. Restlessness
 - 3. Hyper vigilance
 - 4. Recunent anxiety attacks
- **48.** High level of anxiety that is distressing and interferes with effective functioning indicates:
 - 1. Examination Anxiety
 - 2. Normal Anxiety
 - 3. Psychotic Disorder
 - 4. Anxiety Disorder'
- 49. Identify which of these is not an anxiety disorder-
 - 1. Generalised Anxiety disorder
 - 2. Separation anxiety disorder
 - 3. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
 - 4. Agoraphobia
- **50.** Which neurotransmitter is responsible for the disorder highlighted in the case study?
 - 1. Low activity of GABA
 - 2. Excess activity of Dopamine
 - 3. Low activity of Serotonin
 - 4. Excess activity of GABA