

- 
1. One explanation for the Hermann grid illusion is
    - A) Feature detectors
    - B) Autokinetic effect
    - C) Apparent Distance Hypothesis
    - D) Binocular disparity
  
  2. Which of the following does NOT occur in operant conditioning?
    - A) Spontaneous recovery
    - B) Involuntary association
    - C) Discrimination
    - D) Extinction
  
  3. The tendency of people to falsely believe that they would have accurately predicted an outcome, without having told about it in advance is called
    - A) Hindsight bias
    - B) Acquiescence bias
    - C) Extremity bias
    - D) Overconfidence bias
  
  4. Recent neuroscientific studies on learned helplessness have identified this region of the brain as helping the subjects determine what type of stressors as controllable
    - A) Dorsal Raphe nucleus
    - B) Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex
    - C) Hippocampus
    - D) Amygdala
  
  5. In research on the need for Achievement, individual differences are usually measured
    - A) By observing subjects' actual behavior in competitive examinations
    - B) By interviewing subjects' about their achievement needs
    - C) With the Thematic Apperception test
    - D) With a polygraph
  
  6. The visual cliff experiment by Gibson & Walk demonstrates
    - A) Depth Perception in infants
    - B) Preferential looking in infants
    - C) Habituation in infants
    - D) Sensation seeking behaviour
  
  7. "It can't happen to me. I am special", is a type of thought in adolescents who have developed
    - A) Personal fable
    - B) Imaginary audience
    - C) A pre-conventional morality
    - D) A self-concept

8. The three needs emphasized by the Self Determination Theory (SDT) of motivation that enable people to gain a complete sense of whole and healthy relationships with others
- A) Existence, Relatedness, Growth
  - B) Autonomy, Competence, Relatedness
  - C) Mastery, Relatedness, Competence
  - D) Intimacy, Autonomy, Security
9. The deficiency of this neurotransmitter may play a role in Alzheimer's disease
- A) Serotonin
  - B) Dopamine
  - C) Acetylcholine
  - D) Nor-epinephrine
10. The movements similar to an embrace that an infant makes when startled is known as
- A) Grasping reflex
  - B) Adaptive reflex
  - C) Rooting reflex
  - D) Moro reflex
11. Maintaining the body's set point for fat is closely linked with the amount of ----- in the bloodstream
- A) Hypothalamic factor-1
  - B) Ventromedial peptide
  - C) Neuropeptide Y ( NPY)
  - D) Leptin
12. The personality theorist who preferred the label *dialectic humanist*
- A) Erik Erikson
  - B) Raymond Cattell
  - C) Erich Fromm
  - D) Karen Horney
13. The term *Lake Wobegon effect* refers to
- A) Consequence of intentional faking
  - B) Social desirability
  - C) Consequence of tests not being re-normed often enough
  - D) Aptitude scores decreasing with increasing grade level, when achievement scores are held constant
14. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
Fundamental attribution error
- I. Involves the tendency to underestimate the influence of other person's internal characteristics on behaviour and overestimate the external/situational factors
  - II. Older adults show a stronger bias towards attributing the actions of another to internal causes than do younger people
  - III. Younger people fall a prey to fundamental attribution error more than older ones
  - IV. Motive attribution asymmetry is one of the reasons for conflict between groups
- Codes :
- A) I, II, and III are correct
  - B) II and IV are correct
  - C) I, II, III, and IV are correct
  - D) I, III, and IV are correct

15. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
Sigmund Freud
- I. Explained human behavior in terms of sexual motivation
  - II. Kept verbatim record of what he and the patient said during the treatment hour
  - III. Followed the method of internal consistency for testing hypothesis
  - IV. Based his theory on the verbalizations and expressive behavior of patients undergoing psychological treatment
- Codes :
- A) I, II and IV are correct      B) II and III are correct
  - C) I, II, III and IV are correct      D) I, III and IV are correct

16. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
For 'Sleeper effect' to manifest
- I. The message itself should be persuasive
  - II. The discounting cue should initially suppress attitude change
  - III. The memory of cue and effect of the message decays at the same rate
  - IV. There is a differential decay of discounting cue and the message.
- Codes :
- A) I, II and III are correct      B) II and III are correct
  - C) I, II, III and IV are correct      D) I, II and IV are correct

17. Match List I with List II and choose your answer from the codes given below

List I	List II
a. Dissociative state theory of hypnosis	1. Eric Kandell
b. Emerging adulthood	2. Calvin Hall
c. Dream theory	3. Ernest Hilgard
d. Transfer of memory	4. Jeffrey Arnett
	5. Stanley Hall

Code:

- A) a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1      B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
  - C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-5      D) a-5, b-2, c-4, d-3
18. Arrange the following statistics in the ascending order according to the scales of measurement
- A) Mode-Median- Standard Deviation- Coefficient of variation
  - B) Median-Mode- Coefficient of variation-Standard Deviation
  - C) Mode-Median-Coefficient of variation-Standard Deviation
  - D) Median-Mode-Standard Deviation-Coefficient of variation
19. *Eustress* can be considered as based on ----- of motivation.
- A) Maslow's theory      B) The arousal theory
  - C) The biological theory      D) The need affiliation theory

20. The three “ C’s” characteristic of hardy personality
- A) Courage-challenge-control
  - B) Concern-courage-control
  - C) Concern-commitment-control
  - D) Commitment-control-challenge

21. Match List I with List II and choose your answer from the codes given below

List I	List II
a. Robert Trivers	1. Full Primal Sketch
b. Gibson	2. Featural analysis
c. Hubel& Wiesel	3. Parental investment
d. David Marr	4. Feature detectors
	5. Affordances

Code:

- A) a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1
  - B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
  - C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-5
  - D) a-5, b-2, c-4, d-3
22. According to the cognitive development theory of Piaget, intrapositional reasoning is characteristic of
- A) Sensorimotor period
  - B) Pre-operational period
  - C) Concrete operational period
  - D) Formal operational period
23. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
Spreading Activation Model of Semantic Memory
- I. Assumes a hierarchical organizational structure
  - II. Accounts well the phenomenon called semantic priming
  - III. Has some characteristics of the Teachable Language Comprehender ( TLC) and the feature-set model
  - IV. All relationships among concepts are equivalent in strength
- Codes :
- A) I, II and III are correct
  - B) II and III are correct
  - C) I, II, III and IV are correct
  - D) I, III and IV are correct
24. Julian Rotter’s social learning theory is based on a basic principle of motivation derived from
- A) Roger’s view of real self and ideal self
  - B) Cattell’s 16 PF
  - C) Thorndike’s law of effect
  - D) Eysenck’s Personality Theory
25. Which among the following personality inventories use two-point codes for assessing personality?
- A) MBTI
  - B) MMPI
  - C) EPI
  - D) 16PF



33. A *postreinforcement pause* is produced under which schedules of reinforcement?  
 A) VI, VR      B) FI, FR      C) FI, VR      D) VI, FR
34. The kind of qualitative research in which the inquirer ‘brackets off’ all assumptions they might hold in the hope of finding something new and worthwhile at the end  
 A) Hermeneutics      B) Action Research  
 C) Phenomenology      D) Conversation analysis

35. Match List I with List II and choose your answer from the codes given below

List I	List II
a. Analytical therapy	1. Subception
b. Person centred therapy	2. Body movement and dance
c. Gestalt therapy	3. Miracle question
d. Existential therapy	4. Contact boundary disturbance
	5. Rippling

Code:

- A) a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1      B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1  
 C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-5      D) a-5, b-2, c-4, d-3
36. The pioneers of grounded theory research  
 A) Edmund Hussrel      B) Glaser and Strauss  
 C) Epston and White      D) Jerome Bruner
37. Assertion (A): Tasks can be performed more efficiently under serial processing condition than under parallel processing condition.  
 Reason (R): The psychological refractory period affects efficiency of parallel processing.  
 Code  
 A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
38. Which of the following is NOT a single subject experimental design?  
 A) A-B design      B) A-B-A-B design  
 C) A-B-A-C-A design      D) Case study
39. Assertion (A): Estimation of reliability using parallel forms of a test is a direct application of Classical Test Theory.  
 Reason (R): Classical Test Theory considers that the total score on a test is composed of true scores and error scores.  
 Code  
 A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

40. If in attempting to compare two treatment groups, your analysis rejects the null hypothesis, it means that
- There is no difference between the two groups
  - There is a difference between the two groups
  - Any difference between the two groups that do exist are not valid
  - Research hypothesis is rejected
41. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
The Mahayana tradition of Buddhism
- The Mahayana tradition emphasizes enlightenment
  - The Bodhisatva path includes abandoning the world, but not the beings in it
  - The Bodhisatva is basically an unworldly ascetic
  - The Bodhisatva path focusses on self discipline and work on oneself
- Codes :
- I, II and III are correct
  - I and II are correct
  - II and III are correct
  - I, III and IV are correct
42. The differential diagnosis of obsessive compulsive personality disorder includes all the following conditions, EXCEPT
- Depression
  - Phobic states
  - Schizophrenia
  - Impulse disorders
43. Which of the following signs or symptoms would best discriminate a person with an organic brain syndrome from a person with schizophrenia?
- Confusion
  - Tangential thinking
  - Auditory hallucinations
  - Visual hallucinations
44. Arrange in ascending series the seven centres of consciousness ( chakras) as explained in Kundalini yoga and select your answer from the codes given below
- Muladhara-svadisthana-manipura-anahata-visuddha-ajna-sahasrara
  - Muladhara-svadhastana-manipura-visuddha-anahata-ajna-sahasrara
  - Muladhara-manipura-svadhastana-anahata-ajna-visuddha-sahasrara
  - Muladhara-svadhastana-manipura-ajna-anahata-visuddha-sahasrara
45. Assertion (A): Events that occur subsequent to a specific event may affect the memory of the previous event.  
Reason (R): Recall of an event is better when the environmental conditions under which the event occurred and the conditions under which recall occur are similar.
- Code
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
  - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
  - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
  - (A) is false, but (R) is true

46. Find out the answer from the codes given below:  
 Quasi experimental designs  
 I. Random assignment of subjects to treatment conditions often is not possible  
 II. Self selection of subjects into study groups poses a threat to internal reliability  
 III. Group equivalence can be maintained through random selection  
 IV. Pretest-posttest control group design is a quasi experimental design  
 Codes :  
 A) I, II and III are correct      B) I and II are correct  
 C) II and III are correct      D) I, III and IV are correct
47. Interval variable data can be analyzed with all of the following techniques, EXCEPT  
 A) Linear regression      B) t Test  
 C) Chi-square      D) Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
48. An item characteristic curve (ICC), with ability plotted on the horizontal axis and probability of correct response on the Y axis, indicates a steep positive slope. This indicates that  
 A) The probability of test takers of low ability responding correctly is high and low for test takers of high ability  
 B) The test takers of moderate ability have the highest probability of answering the item correctly  
 C) The discriminative ability of the item is good  
 D) The item discriminates at only one point on the continuum of ability
49. Assertion (A): Item analysis data obtained with speed test often yield misleading results.  
 Reason (R): The position of an item in the speed test affect its index of difficulty and discrimination.  
 Code  
 A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

50. Match List I with List II and choose your answer from the codes given below

List I	List II
a. The principal psychological task of first year of life	1. Rapprochement crisis
b. A period marked by shadowing and moving away	2. Intimate differentiated attachment
c. The child explores the environment and returns to the mother for emotional reinforcement	3. Practicing phase
d. The child realizes that he/she is an entity distinct from the mother	4. Object permanence
	5. Individuation

Code:

- A) a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1      B) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-5  
 C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-5      D) a-5, b-2, c-4, d-3



58. The group most susceptible to Muller-Lyer illusion
- A) Children than adults
  - B) Men than women
  - C) People living in a western culture
  - D) Individuals living in poverty
59. A good example of automaticity in perception and failure of selective perception is.
- A) Simultaneous sharing of Attention
  - B) Stroop Effect
  - C) Reduncy
  - D) Unconscious inference
60. The Attenuated Model of Filter theory was developed by
- A) Anne Triesman
  - B) Donald Broad bent
  - C) Michael Posner
  - D) Cherry C
61. Identify the one that is not a monocular cue.
- A) Accommodation
  - B) Interposition Elevation
  - C) Shadowing
  - D) Convergence
62. Remani is a graduate housewife. She came to the psychologist for help because of her inability to venture out of her house alone. She had an intense and disabling fear of being in public places or situations in which escape might be difficult or help might be unavailable should any incapacitating symptoms appear. Remani is suffering from.
- A) Claustrophobia
  - B) Agoraphobia
  - C) Social Phobia
  - D) Panic disorder
63. When we see a friend approaching from a distance we recognize him because his features, his nose, his eyes, his hair and so on are sensed by our eyes and because we have knowledge that he usually can be seen at this time, at this place. We are also able to recognize him if he has made changes in his original style of dressing. This is because we see as much with the brain and its rich supply of knowledge about the world as with the eye which provides us with raw sensory input. This is the basis of
- A) Direct Perception theory
  - B) Constructive perception theory
  - C) Prototype theory
  - D) Linear perspective
64. The desire for love, self esteem, Justice goodness and self – Actualization in Maslow’s hierarchy of needs are based on growth and are the -----needs.
- A) Basic needs
  - B) Physiological needs
  - C) Meta Needs
  - D) Psychological needs
65. In ----- pattern recognition occurs where a match is made between sensory stimuli and a corresponding internal mental form.
- A) Template matching
  - B) Feature Analysis
  - C) Bottom – up processing
  - D) Top down processing
66. Mnemonic Techniques are methods for
- A) Effective Encoding
  - B) Automatic cued Recall
  - C) Cued Recall
  - D) Improving Memory



73. Identify the odd one from the following
- A) Propositional or declarative knowledge
  - B) Iconic Memory
  - C) Semantic Knowledge
  - D) Episodic Knowledge
74. Match List I with List II and choose the answer from the codes given below.
- | <u>List I</u>           | <u>List II</u>                               |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| a Accommodation         | 1. Monocular cue for depth motion perception |
| b Motion Parallax       | 2. Linear perspective                        |
| c. Peripheral streaming | 3. Monocular depth cues                      |
| d. Miller Iyer illusion | 4. Perception of motion                      |
- Codes
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
  - B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
  - C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
  - D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
75. -----are our internal representation of the four aspects of a problem viz initial state, goal state, operators and intermediate problem states.
- A) Heuristics
  - B) Algorithms
  - C) Mental set
  - D) Problem space
76. Picture Arrangement, Picture Completion, Block design, Object Assembly, Digit symbol are the subscales of the performance scale of
- A) WAIS
  - B) Stanford – Binet Test
  - C) Bhatia’s Performance test of Intelligence
  - D) WISC (R)
77. A device that measures various changes in bodily responses such as that rate, breathing rate, blood pressure and GSR and is commonly used for lie detection is.
- A) EEG
  - B) EGG
  - C) Polygraph
  - D) None of the above
78. A limited time period during development when specific learning must occur if it is to occur at all.
- A) Relative refractory period
  - B) Critical Period
  - C) Latency Period
  - D) None of the above
79. The best known personality psychologist who described personality in terms of traits and divided traits into two types common traits and personal trait is
- A) Carl Rogers
  - B) Abraham Maslow
  - C) Gordon Allport
  - D) Alfred Adler.
80. An acquired motive that is not associated with the satisfaction of any basic biological need but acts as a motive in its own right is
- A) Primary motive
  - B) Functionally Autonomous motive
  - C) Secondary motive
  - D) Psychological motives.

81. An approach in which a person's unique ways of seeing and thinking about the world is considered to be an important determinant of abnormal behavior is
- A) Cognitive therapy                      B) Behaviour Therapy  
C) Client centered therapy              D) Cognitive Behavioural therapy
82. In psychoanalysis, as therapy progresses patients begin to form irrational expectations of the analysts and transfer love and other emotional attachment from another person in his or her past to the therapist. This is called.
- A) Transference                              B) Withdrawal  
C) Counter transference                  D) None of the above.
83. A preconceived notion of how a group or individual will behave.
- A) Stereotype                                  B) Prejudice  
C) Bias                                              D) None of the above
84. Value theory, information exchange theory, diffusion of responsibility theory and social identification theory are all theories proposed to explain
- A) De individuation                          B) Determinants of Aggression  
C) Prosocial behavior                        D) Group polarization effects
85. Match list I with List II and choose the answer from the codes given below
- | <u>List I</u>                | <u>List II</u>                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a James – Lange theory       | 1. The physiological arousal get things going but the type of emotion experienced depends on one's cognitive interpretation of the arousal.                              |
| b. The Cannon Bard theory    | 2. An emotion provoking stimulus first causes physiological arousal which is experienced as emotion.                                                                     |
| c. Schechter Juke box theory | 3. Explains the sequence involved in the emotional experience when a strong emotions is experienced an opponent process or a kind of opposite emotion comes into effect. |
| d. Opponent process theory   | 4. The experience of emotion as one in which physical cues to emotion occurs simultaneously withthe cognitive ones.                                                      |
- Codes
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3                          B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1  
C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2                          D) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
86. ----- refers to people's conceptualization of their abilities to carry actions required to master and control different situations and is coined by -----
- A). Locus of control, Rotter              B) Personal construct, Kelley  
C) Self efficacy, Bandura                  D) Self Actualisation, Maslow
87. Meta components, performance components and knowledge acquisition skills are three sets of subcomponents of----- proposed by -----.
- A) Primary abilities, Thurstone  
B) Seven intelligence, Gardner  
C) Componential intelligence, Sternberg  
D) General Intelligence, Guilford



96. A research design in which selected values of two or more independent variables are manipulated in all possible combinations, So that their independent as well as interactive effects upon the dependent variable may be studied is.
- A) Randomized group design      B) Factorial design  
C) Matched group design      D) Within groups design
97. The Homogeneity of the test is indicated by
- A) Test – Retest reliability      B) Internal consistency Reliability  
C) Scorer Reliability      D) Parallel form Reliability
98. An alternative work schedule arrangement which allows employees in the organization greater autonomy by permitting them to choose their daily starting and ending times within a given period called bandwidth is-----
- A) Flextime      B) Compressed Work  
C) Job sharing      D) Telecommuting
99. A dimension ranging from intrinsic motivation to a motivation, along which a variety of gradation of extrinsic motivation may be distinguished is the
- A) Signature strengths      B) Self determination continuum  
C) Self direction      D) Met motivational state
100. A hypothesis that makes numerical expressions of null hypotheses and research hypothesis is the
- A) Working hypothesis      B) Descriptive hypothesis  
C) Statistical hypothesis      D) Casual hypothesis
101. Constancy of condition, Balancing, Counter balancing, Randomization are all techniques of
- A) Controlling demand characteristics  
B) Selection of variables  
C) Controlling extraneous variables  
D) None of the above.
102. Assertion (A): Knowledge acquisition components, performance components, and meta components are the three sets of information processing components that constitute analytic intelligence in Sternberg's Triarchic theory of intelligence.  
Reason (R) : Knowledge acquisition components include selective encoding, selective combination and selective comparison of components.
- Codes
- A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
B) A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A  
C) A is true, but R is false  
D) A is false but R is true.
103. A derivative modelled after the Thematic Apperception Test is the -----developed by -----
- A) The children's Apperception test, Bellak.  
B) Word Association Test, Galton  
C) Sentence completion Test, Ebbinghaus  
D) None of the above.

104. One of the best known and most popular intelligence test which can be used in group or individually, available in three different types of forms and can be applied across cultures is.
- A) Kaufman Adolescent and Adult Intelligence Test
  - B) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
  - C) Raven's progressive matrices
  - D) Stanford Binet scales

105. Match List I with List II using the codes given below

- | <u>List I</u>                 | <u>List II</u>                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. Content validity           | 1. Correlation of test scores and criterion scores                                                    |
| b. Criterion related validity | 2. Obtained by establishing relationship or discrimination                                            |
| c. Predictive validity        | 3. Concerned with whether test measures the intended context area                                     |
| d. Concurrent validity        | 4. Obtained by correlating test scores with scores obtained or criterion available in present future. |

Codes

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 | B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 |
| C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2 | D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 |

106. ----- proposed by ----- states that knowledge exists in memory as independent units connected in a network

- A) The conceptual propositional hypothesis, Anderson and Bower
- B) Functional equivalency hypothesis, Shephard and Kosslyn
- C) Network model, Collins and Quillian
- D) Dual coding hypothesis, Paivio

107. Find the correct answer from the codes given below:-  
According to Cannon Bard theory-

- 1. When an emotionally arousing stimulus is perceived the thalamus sends out impulses to the sympathetic nervous system which produces physiological reaction.
- 2. The hypothesis is that the bodily changes and emotional feelings occurs simultaneously
- 3. To experience emotion both a physiological response and a cognitive interpretation of that response are required.
- 4. Emotion laden stimulus produces physiological changes and the subjective experience of emotion separately and simultaneously

Codes

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) I & IV are only correct | B) I, II & IV are only correct |
| C) I & II are only correct | D) II & IV are only correct    |

108. A personality measures in which individuals are given a set of cards containing adjectives or phrases to sort into groups based on the degree to which they describe themselves or a target person

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) Q sort technique | B) Rating      |
| C) Self Report      | D) Self Rating |

109. A therapeutic technique where a patient is progressively exposed to actual situations that involve anxiety while practicing relaxation techniques until each situation loses its threat is
- A) Systematic desensitization    B) In vivo desensitization  
C) Flooding    D) Implosion
110. Learning indirectly a social response by observing the actions of others and the consequences of that action is:
- A) Operant conditioning    B) Observational Learning  
C) Classical conditioning    D) Vicarious conditioning
111. Which of the symptoms listed below is not required for a diagnosis of schizophrenia?
- A) Delusions prominent Hallucinations  
B) Catatonic Behaviour  
C) Crossly inappropriate affect  
D) An organic disturbance
112. Assertion (A): A syllogism has three steps a major premise, minor premise and a conclusion  
Reason (R) : A conclusion reached by means of syllogistic reasoning is considered valid or true if the premise, are accurate and form is correct.
- Codes
- A) A is true R is false  
B) A is false R is true  
C) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
D) A and R are true but R does not explain A
113. Procedure that guarantee a solution to a given kind of problem is
- A) Algorithms    B) Heuristics    C) Syllogism    D) Deductions
114. The therapeutic technique usually employed with school misbehavior is:
- A) Flooding    B) Aversive counter conditioning  
C) Token economy    D) Desensitization
115. Assertion (A) : Allport distinguished three levels of personal traits according to the degree to which they govern personality: cardinal, central and secondary  
Reason (R) : Central traits influence much of our behaviour. They are generally the traits that can be thought of as basically describing an individual eg reliable, trustworthy etc.
- Codes
- A) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
B) A is true R is false  
C) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
D) A is false R is true
116. A scientific study where investigator tries to trace an effect that has already been produced and where no independent variables are manipulated is the,
- A) Exploratory field studies    B) Ex Post facts research  
C) Field experiment    D) Hypothesis testing studies

117. Match List I (types of tests) and List II (Criterion used for classification) and indicate you answer using the codes given below

**List I**

**List II**

- |    |                   |    |                                  |
|----|-------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| a. | Objective tests   | 1. | Purpose or objective             |
| b. | Power tests       | 2. | Scoring                          |
| c. | Teacher made test | 3. | Time limit in producing response |
| d. | Personality test  | 4. | Standardization                  |

Code

- |    |                    |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| A) | a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 | B) | a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 |
| C) | a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 | D) | a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |

118. A mechanism of placing one own unacceptable thoughts into others as if the thoughts belonged to them and not to oneself is:

- |    |             |    |                |
|----|-------------|----|----------------|
| A) | Denial      | B) | Projection     |
| C) | Sublimation | D) | Identification |

119. Which of the following is not a derivative of Thematic Apperception test.

- A) The Children's Apperception Test
- B) Rozenweig picture Frustration Test
- C) Human Modification of the CAT
- D) Object Relation Technique

120. Match List I with List II and indicate your answer using the codes given below.

**List I**

**List II**

- |    |                 |    |                               |
|----|-----------------|----|-------------------------------|
| a  | Carl Rogers     | 1. | Cardinal traits               |
| b. | Gordon Allport  | 2. | Source traits                 |
| c. | Raymond Cattell | 3. | Personality types             |
| d. | Hans Eysenck    | 4. | Unconditional positive regard |

Codes

- |    |                    |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| A) | a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 | B) | a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3 |
| C) | a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 | D) | a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3 |

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