

1. Disturbance in the comprehension or expression of language caused by brain lesion is:
A) Aproxia B) Dyslexia C) Agnosia D) Aphasia
2. Which of the following pairs is **not** the negative symptom of schizophrenia?
A) Emotional flattening and asociality
B) Anhedonia and Amotivation
C) Poverty of speech and apathy
D) Hallucinations and bizarre behaviour
3. PTSD is diagnosed if symptoms persist even after:
A) 2 weeks B) 1 month C) 6 month D) 1 year
4. Which law dictates that performance increases with physiological or mental arousal, but only upto a point?
A) Hebb's law B) Fechner's law
C) Delton's law D) Yerkes – Dodson law
5. The theory of the General Adaptation Syndrome was proposed by:
A) Carl Jung B) Hans Selye C) Otto Rank D) E Bleuler
6. A person who is having fear of heights is suffering from:
A) Claustrophobia B) Panic disorder
C) Agoraphobia D) Acrophobia
7. Which of the following illness caused by long term abuse of alcohol often involves profound retrograde amnesia?
A) Alzheimer's disease B) Parkinson's disease
C) Huntington's disease D) Korsakoff's syndrome
8. According to Lewin, which of the following terms represents the psychological space where a person's behavior is determined by the interaction between their internal needs and external environmental factors?
A) Cognitive dissonance B) Psychological field
C) Self-schema D) Collective unconscious
9. Little "c" creativity is often seen in:
A) Revolutionary inventions B) Everyday problem-solving
C) Masterpiece artworks D) Nobel prize-winning discoveries
10. What cognitive bias is illustrated by the tendency to overestimate one's own abilities and underestimate the likelihood of negative outcomes?
A) Confirmation bias B) Anchoring bias
C) Overconfidence bias D) Availability heuristic

11. Bounded Rationality refers to the idea that:
- A) Individuals are always perfectly rational in their decision-making
 - B) People have limited cognitive resources and can only make decisions that are "good enough"
 - C) Emotions play no role in the decision-making process
 - D) All decisions are based on exhaustive analysis of all available information
12. Partitioning of variance involves:
- A) Dividing the total variance into different components
 - B) Combining multiple sources of variance into a single measure
 - C) Ignoring sources of variance to simplify analysis
 - D) Amplifying the effects of random error
13. Rotter's Locus of Control Theory suggests that an internal locus of control is associated with:
- A) Higher levels of self-efficacy and motivation
 - B) Externalizing blame and responsibility
 - C) A fatalistic outlook on life
 - D) Passive acceptance of circumstances
14. The type of analysis typically used to interpret data from a semantic differential scale:
- A) Factor analysis
 - B) Correlation analysis
 - C) Regression analysis
 - D) Content analysis
15. The research design which is most effective in controlling for individual differences and reducing error variance:
- A) Cross-sectional design
 - B) Longitudinal design
 - C) Matched-pairs design
 - D) Randomized controlled trial
16. The "sunk cost fallacy" refers to the tendency to:
- A) Make decisions based on irrelevant information that does not affect the outcome
 - B) Persist with a course of action even when it is no longer rational because of the time or resources already invested
 - C) Believe that one's own preferences and opinions are superior to others
 - D) Assume that correlation implies causation in the absence of evidence
17. The term which describes the process of transforming qualitative data into quantitative data for analysis:
- A) Categorization
 - B) Coding
 - C) Quantification
 - D) Interpretation

18. Computational theory in cognitive science posits that:
- A) Human cognition can be fully explained through biological processes alone
 - B) Cognitive processes can be understood as information processing tasks similar to those performed by computers
 - C) The mind operates according to unconscious psychological forces and drives
 - D) Emotions play a negligible role in decision-making and problem-solving
19. How does random assignment help control for error variance in experimental research?
- A) By ensuring that participants are matched on key variables
 - B) By introducing systematic biases into the study
 - C) By minimizing the likelihood of preexisting differences between groups
 - D) By increasing the likelihood of Type I errors
20. The PGI Memory Test, developed by Petersen, primarily assesses:
- A) Visual memory through recall of abstract designs
 - B) Verbal memory by recalling lists of words or sentences
 - C) Semantic memory through recognition of famous faces or landmarks
 - D) Episodic memory by recalling personal events or experiences
21. J.P. Guilford's Structure of Intellect (SOI) model proposed that intelligence consists of:
- A) A single general factor known as "g"
 - B) Three dimensions: Operations, Contents, and Products
 - C) Nine primary mental abilities organized in a three-dimensional space
 - D) A combination of fluid and crystallized intelligence
22. In sociometry, individuals are typically asked to:
- A) Rate items on a Likert scale
 - B) Complete open-ended questionnaires
 - C) Nominate peers for specific roles or attributes
 - D) Sort items into categories based on similarity
23. In the context of motivation, The level of aspiration refer to the:
- A) Biological needs that drive behavior
 - B) Desired level of achievement or success
 - C) Influence of social norms on motivation
 - D) Impact of unconscious desires on behavior
24. Which of the following best characterizes latent learning, as conceptualized by Tolman?
- A) Learning that is immediately expressed in behavior
 - B) Unconscious learning processes
 - C) Learning that becomes apparent only when there is an incentive to demonstrate it
 - D) Learning based on operant conditioning principles

25. In time series analysis, what does a "lag" refer to?
- A) The time interval between data collection points
 - B) A period of inactivity in the data series
 - C) The difference between actual and predicted values
 - D) The time delay between a stimulus and the response
26. Ex-post-facto research involves:
- A) Manipulating independent variables to observe their effects on dependent variables
 - B) Observing and analyzing naturally occurring differences between groups
 - C) Conducting experiments in a controlled laboratory setting
 - D) Using archival data to test hypotheses about cause-effect relationships
27. Karen Horney diverged from traditional psychoanalytic theory by emphasizing:
- A) The role of the Oedipus complex in personality development
 - B) The importance of social and cultural factors in shaping personality
 - C) The dominance of unconscious instincts in human behavior
 - D) The significance of early childhood experiences in forming the superego
28. The patched-up design involves:
- A) Combining elements of different research designs
 - B) Making minor adjustments to the research protocol during the study
 - C) Using a pilot study to refine the research design
 - D) Conducting multiple studies simultaneously
29. Harry Stack Sullivan's interpersonal theory focused on:
- A) The influence of unconscious drives on personality development
 - B) The role of social relationships and interpersonal dynamics in shaping personality
 - C) The significance of early childhood experiences in forming the ego
 - D) The impact of biological factors on psychological functioning
30. Carl Jung introduced the notion of "archetypes," which are:
- A) Inherited psychological predispositions shared by all individuals
 - B) Personal memories and experiences unique to each individual
 - C) Universal symbols and themes that appear in myths, stories, and dreams across cultures
 - D) The underlying drives and instincts that motivate behavior
31. Personology is a branch of psychology that focuses on:
- A) Analyzing the structure and dynamics of social relationships within groups
 - B) Understanding the impact of early childhood experiences on personality development
 - C) Investigating the role of genetics and environment in shaping personality
 - D) Studying individual differences in personality traits and characteristics

32. Social conformity refers to:
- A) The tendency for individuals to change their behavior or beliefs to match those of a group
 - B) The innate desire for social approval and acceptance
 - C) The influence of cultural norms and values on individual behavior
 - D) The process of seeking social support and validation from others
33. A factor which contributes to the development of prejudice:
- A) High levels of empathy and understanding towards out-group members.
 - B) Exposure to diverse viewpoints and experiences.
 - C) Socialization within homogeneous groups.
 - D) Encouragement of critical thinking and open-mindedness.
34. Which of the following best describes the concept of modern racism?
- A) Overt and explicit expressions of racial prejudice.
 - B) Subtle and indirect forms of racial bias and discrimination.
 - C) A complete absence of racial bias or prejudice.
 - D) A historical phenomenon that no longer exists in contemporary society
35. A component of emotional intelligence which involves accurately recognizing and understanding one's own emotions:
- A) Self-awareness
 - B) Self-regulation
 - C) Social awareness
 - D) Relationship management
36. Executive functioning difficulties are commonly associated with which learning disability?
- A) Dyslexia
 - B) Dyscalculia
 - C) Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - D) Dysgraphia
37. An example of a psychoneuroimmunological response to stress:
- A) Release of cortisol from the adrenal glands.
 - B) Production of antibodies by B cells to fight off infections.
 - C) Activation of the sympathetic nervous system to increase heart rate.
 - D) Release of dopamine in the brain's reward pathway.
38. According to the gate control theory of pain, pain perception is modulated by:
- A) The activation of nociceptors in the peripheral nervous system.
 - B) The release of endorphins and enkephalins in the spinal cord.
 - C) The transmission of pain signals along the spinothalamic tract.
 - D) The activity of specialized pain receptors in the brainstem.

39. Dissociative fugue is characterized by:
- A) Multiple distinct identities or personality states within the individual.
 - B) Sudden, unexpected travel away from home or work with an inability to recall one's past.
 - C) Physical symptoms that cannot be explained by medical conditions.
 - D) Preoccupation with perceived defects or flaws in one's appearance.
40. According to Rollo May, the existential paradox refers to:
- A) The conflict between the id, ego, and superego.
 - B) The tension between free will and determinism.
 - C) The struggle to find meaning and purpose in life despite its inherent absurdity.
 - D) The balance between personal freedom and social responsibility.
41. Hypochondriasis, also known as illness anxiety disorder, involves:
- A) Frequent episodes of uncontrollable fear or panic.
 - B) Excessive preoccupation with having a serious medical condition despite medical reassurance.
 - C) Sudden, unexplained travel away from home or work.
 - D) Lack of emotional expression and interpersonal warmth.
42. According to Viktor Frankl, the search for meaning can be pursued through:
- A) Hedonistic pursuits and pleasure-seeking activities.
 - B) Material wealth and possessions.
 - C) Creativity, relationships, and the attitude one adopts towards suffering.
 - D) Conformity to societal norms and expectations.
43. Which of the following is **not** a function of attention?
- A) Signal detection
 - B) Divided attention
 - C) Memory consolidation
 - D) Sustained attention
44. Homeostasis theory suggests that motivation arises from:
- A) Biological needs
 - B) Social pressures
 - C) Cognitive processes
 - D) Emotional states
45. John Holland's theory of motivation focuses on:
- A) Locus of control
 - B) Career choices and personality types
 - C) Psychoanalytic drives
 - D) Biological instincts
46. According to the cognitive theories of learning, latent learning refers to learning that:
- A) is immediately expressed in behavior
 - B) remains hidden until needed
 - C) occurs without reinforcement
 - D) based on associations between stimuli

47. Facial feedback theory suggests that:
- A) Emotional expressions influence subjective experiences of emotion
 - B) Subjective experiences of emotion influence emotional expressions
 - C) Emotional expressions have no impact on subjective experiences
 - D) Emotional expressions are solely determined by social context
48. Neurological basis of learning and memory involves the:
- A) Activation of specific brain regions and neural pathways
 - B) Inhibition of neural plasticity
 - C) Suppression of neurotransmitter release
 - D) Alteration of genetic expression in neurons
49. What type of validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what it claims to measure?
- A) Face validity
 - B) Content validity
 - C) Criterion validity
 - D) Construct validity
50. Which qualitative research method focuses on understanding the subjective experiences of individuals?
- A) Case study research
 - B) Ethnography
 - C) Phenomenology
 - D) Grounded theory
51. Action research is characterized by:
- A) Ethnographic observation
 - B) Longitudinal analysis
 - C) Active participation of researchers and participants
 - D) Statistical hypothesis testing
52. Factor analysis is used to:
- A) Estimate differences among groups
 - B) Analyze relationships among variables
 - C) Determine internal consistency of a test
 - D) Identify underlying dimensions in data
53. The model of attention which proposes that there are limited attentional resources that can be allocated to different tasks:
- A) Early filter theory
 - B) Attenuated filter theory
 - C) Attention resources theory
 - D) Multimode theory
54. Which theory of forgetting suggests that new memories interfere with the retrieval of old memories?
- A) Consolidation theory
 - B) Interference theory
 - C) Decay theory
 - D) Cue-dependent forgetting

55. The memory test which assesses both visual and auditory memory:
A) Working Memory Scale (WMS)
B) Picture Memory Test (PGI)
C) Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT)
D) Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS)
56. Which of the following is a type of problem-solving heuristic?
A) Algorithm
B) Trial and error
C) Mental set
D) Anchoring and adjustment
57. Which of the following is **not** a stage of creative thinking according to Wallas' model?
A) Preparation B) Incubation C) Intuition D) Verification
58. The prototype theory suggests that concepts are represented by:
A) Abstract rules and principles
B) Idealized examples or prototypes
C) Specific instances or cases
D) Hierarchical networks of nodes
59. Drive reduction theory proposes that motivation is based on:
A) Biological needs B) Social rewards
C) Cognitive evaluations D) Emotional responses
60. According to the frustration-aggression model, frustration leads to:
A) Increased motivation to achieve goals
B) Suppression of aggressive tendencies
C) Redirected aggressive behavior
D) Decreased motivation and arousal
61. According to Gagne's theory of learning, different types of learning outcomes require:
A) Specific instructional strategies
B) Innate cognitive abilities
C) Environmental stimuli
D) Emotional reinforcement
62. Long-Term Potentiation (LTP) is a process that:
A) Strengthens synaptic connections
B) Weakens synaptic connections
C) Inhibits neurotransmitter release
D) Increases neural apoptosis
63. According to the cognitive mediational theory of emotion, emotions are influenced by:
A) Physiological arousal alone
B) Cognitive appraisal of the situation
C) Social and cultural norms
D) Biological instincts

64. Arousal Reticular Activating System (ARAS) is involved in:
- A) Regulating sleep-wake cycles and attention
 - B) Processing emotional memories
 - C) Controlling motor movements
 - D) Modulating sensory perception
65. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, the primary motivation in adolescence is to achieve:
- A) Industry vs. Inferiority
 - B) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
 - C) Identity vs. Role Confusion
 - D) Intimacy vs. Isolation
66. According to Murray's theory of needs, human needs can be classified into:
- A) Physiological and safety needs
 - B) Achievement, power, and affiliation needs
 - C) Intrinsic and extrinsic needs
 - D) Cognitive and emotional needs
67. Which scale of measurement is characterized by categories with no numerical significance?
- A) Nominal scale
 - B) Ordinal scale
 - C) Interval scale
 - D) Ratio scale
68. What is the purpose of a between-group design in experimental research?
- A) To compare different groups of participants
 - B) To assess changes within the same group over time
 - C) To observe behavior in a natural setting
 - D) To conduct in-depth interviews with participants
69. Quasi-experimental research methods lack:
- A) Control over independent variables
 - B) Ethical considerations
 - C) Statistical analysis
 - D) Participant recruitment procedures
70. Norm-referencing involves:
- A) Comparing individual scores to a predetermined standard
 - B) Determining item difficulty
 - C) Estimating internal consistency of a test
 - D) Establishing item discrimination
71. Statistical analysis techniques such as t-tests and ANOVA are primarily used for:
- A) Descriptive statistics
 - B) Inferential statistics
 - C) Correlational analysis
 - D) Factor analysis

72. Social Darwinism and Eugenics are associated with which perspective of personality?
- A) Biological and evolutionary perspective
 - B) Psychodynamic perspective
 - C) Behavioural perspective
 - D) Trait perspective
73. Eysenck's Model of nervous system temperament is primarily associated with ----- perspective.
- A) Biological and evolutionary
 - B) Psychodynamic
 - C) Cognitive and social cognitive
 - D) Trait
74. Who among the following psychologists is associated with the Neo-analytic theories in the Psychodynamic perspective?
- A) B.F. Skinner
 - B) Carl Jung
 - C) Hans Eysenck
 - D) G.W. Allport
75. In Applied Behavior Analysis, what does the term "response elimination" refer to?
- A) Punishing unwanted behaviors to reduce their occurrence
 - B) Rewarding desired behaviors to increase their frequency
 - C) Removing the opportunity for an unwanted behavior to occur
 - D) Gradually extinguishing a previously reinforced behavior
76. Extinction procedures are most commonly used to:
- A) Increase the frequency of undesirable behaviors
 - B) Reinforce new behaviors in individuals
 - C) Decrease the occurrence of previously reinforced behaviors
 - D) Teach individuals to avoid aversive stimuli
77. Which of the following best describes the process of "shaping" in Applied Behavior Analysis?
- A) Gradually increasing the intensity of punishment for a behavior
 - B) Using positive reinforcement to encourage successive approximations of a desired behavior
 - C) Completely eliminating an undesirable behavior through extinction procedures
 - D) Encouraging individuals to engage in self-monitoring and self-control techniques
78. The primary goal of Stress Inoculation Training (SIT) is to:
- A) Eliminate stressors from an individual's environment
 - B) Help individuals develop resistance to stress by providing them with coping skills
 - C) Induce acute stress in a controlled setting for therapeutic purposes
 - D) Teach individuals relaxation techniques to reduce stress levels

79. What technique is commonly used in DNA fingerprinting to amplify specific regions of DNA for analysis?
- A) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
 - B) Gel Electrophoresis
 - C) Southern Blotting
 - D) Western Blotting
80. Which of the following is NOT a common method used in the detection of deception?
- A) Polygraph testing
 - B) Functional MRI
 - C) Facial microexpression analysis
 - D) Pupil dilation measurement
81. The concept in Environmental Psychology which refers to the emotional bond between individuals and their surroundings:
- A) Environmental determinism
 - B) Place attachment
 - C) Ecological footprint
 - D) Environmental justice
82. The main focus of the "inoculation" phase in Stress Inoculation Training is:
- A) Building awareness of stressors
 - B) Developing coping skills and strategies
 - C) Exposing individuals to intense stressors
 - D) Providing social support and validation
83. According to Lewin's Field Theory, behavior is influenced by:
- A) Innate instincts
 - B) Environmental stimuli and internal needs
 - C) Genetic predispositions and cultural factors
 - D) Social learning and observational modeling
84. Rotter's Locus of Control Approach suggests that individuals with an external locus of control are more likely to attribute outcomes to:
- A) Their own abilities and efforts
 - B) Luck, fate, or powerful others
 - C) Social norms and expectations
 - D) Genetic predispositions and biological factors
85. The term used to describe the proportion of total variance in a set of scores that is attributable to individual differences among the participants:
- A) Error variance
 - B) Between-group variance
 - C) Within-group variance
 - D) Total variance

86. In a one-way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), which type of variance represents the variability between different treatment groups?
- A) Error variance
 - B) Within-group variance
 - C) Between-group variance
 - D) Total variance
87. Subjective Expected Utility Theory in decision-making suggests that individuals:
- A) Base decisions on objective probabilities and outcomes
 - B) Use subjective probabilities and assign utilities to potential outcomes
 - C) Always choose the option with the highest expected utility
 - D) Are immune to cognitive biases and heuristics
88. The availability heuristic is a cognitive bias where individuals:
- A) Overestimate the probability of events based on their ease of recall from memory
 - B) Base decisions solely on the first piece of information they encounter
 - C) Focus on information that confirms their preexisting beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence
 - D) Make decisions based on the most recent information available
89. The research design which is most effective in controlling for individual differences and reducing error variance:
- A) Cross-sectional design
 - B) Longitudinal design
 - C) Matched-pairs design
 - D) Randomized controlled trial
90. Which of the following best describes the "gambler's fallacy"?
- A) Believing that if something happens more frequently than normal during a given period, it will happen less frequently in the future
 - B) Assuming that two events occurring together are necessarily causally related
 - C) Expecting a sequence of independent events to continue or reverse based on previous outcomes
 - D) Focusing on information that confirms one's preexisting beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence
91. The primary focus of the top-down approach in cognitive psychology is:
- A) Analyzing the basic building blocks of mental processes
 - B) Understanding how higher-level cognitive processes influence perception and behavior
 - C) Investigating the neural mechanisms underlying memory formation
 - D) Examining the role of environmental factors in shaping cognitive development
92. ----- Index is **not** a subscale of the Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS).
- A) Visual Memory
 - B) Verbal Memory
 - C) Attention-Concentration
 - D) Working Memory

93. According to Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory, which of the following is **not** one of the original seven intelligences proposed by Gardner?
- A) Linguistic intelligence
 - B) Spatial intelligence
 - C) Intrapersonal intelligence
 - D) Analytical intelligence
94. How are Q-sorts typically analyzed?
- A) By calculating the mean score of all items
 - B) Through factor analysis to identify common patterns or themes
 - C) By comparing scores to normative data
 - D) By conducting qualitative interviews with participants
95. The primary assumption underlying projective techniques is:
- A) Individuals are aware of their unconscious motivations and can accurately report them
 - B) People's responses to ambiguous stimuli reflect their underlying personality characteristics
 - C) Personality traits are fixed and unchangeable over time
 - D) Behavior is primarily determined by environmental factors
96. The type of normative score which expresses an individual's performance in terms of the average score achieved by others in the same age group:
- A) Age-equivalent norms
 - B) Grade-equivalent norms
 - C) Percentile norms
 - D) Standard score norms
97. Preconscious processing is associated with---- processes.
- A) Controlled
 - B) Automatic
 - C) Subconscious
 - D) Unconscious
98. Depth perception is an example of:
- A) Perceptual constancy
 - B) Viewer-centered approach
 - C) Bottom up approach
 - D) Landmark-centered approach
99. Margaret Mahler, Bowlby, and Melanie Klein are known for their contributions to:
- A) Psychodynamic perspective
 - B) Trait perspective
 - C) Cognitive and social cognitive perspective
 - D) Humanistic Existential Perspective
100. The method of personality assessment which involves presenting ambiguous stimuli for interpretation:
- A) Objective methods
 - B) Projective methods
 - C) Behavioural assessment methods
 - D) Case studies

101. What term refers to the sources from which individuals gain knowledge about themselves?

A) Social self	B) Self-regulation
C) Self-esteem	D) Self-presentation
102. The theory which suggests that individuals form impressions of others based on central traits:

A) Attribution theory	B) Cognitive dissonance theory
C) Social identity theory	D) Gestalt theory
103. The concept which describes the tendency to interpret information in a way that confirms one's existing belief:

A) Self-fulfilling prophecy	B) Confirmation biases
C) Stereotypes	D) Attribution biases
104. Social identity theory emphasizes the role of:

A) Self-presentation	B) Stereotypes
C) Group membership	D) Individual differences
105. The phenomenon which occurs when individuals exert less effort in a group setting:

A) Social facilitation	B) Group polarization
C) Social loafing	D) Conformity
106. Groupthink refers to:

A) The tendency for groups to make decisions based on consensus rather than critical thinking
B) The enhancement of a group's prevailing attitudes through discussion within the group
C) The tendency for individuals to conform to the majority opinion in a group setting
D) The improvement in individual performance when others are present
107. The frustration-aggression hypothesis suggests that aggression is primarily triggered by:

A) Situational factors	B) Biological factors
C) Individual differences	D) None of these
108. The category of disorders which includes conditions like autism spectrum disorders and specific learning disorders:

A) Neurodevelopmental disorders
B) Major mental disorders
C) Anxiety disorders
D) Neurocognitive disorders

109. The neurotransmitter thought to be involved in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia:
- A) Dopamine
 - B) Serotonin
 - C) Acetylcholine
 - D) GABA
110. Gender dysphoria refers to:
- A) Anxiety related to gender-specific roles
 - B) Discomfort or distress caused by a discrepancy between an individual's gender identity and assigned sex at birth
 - C) Sexual attraction to individuals of the same gender
 - D) A type of personality disorder
111. Amnestic disorder is primarily characterized by:
- A) Mood swings
 - B) Memory impairment
 - C) Excessive worrying
 - D) Hallucinations
112. Delirium is often associated with:
- A) Slow, progressive decline in cognitive function
 - B) Abrupt onset of confusion and disorientation
 - C) Excessive fear and anxiety
 - D) Uncontrollable repetitive behaviors
113. The primary characteristic of vascular dementia is:
- A) Gradual decline in memory and cognitive function
 - B) Sudden onset of severe memory impairment
 - C) Hallucinations and delusions
 - D) Mood swings and emotional instability
114. What approach to organizational behavior focuses on enhancing managers' awareness of their own cultural biases and promoting respect for diverse perspectives?
- A) Sensitivity training
 - B) Assertive discipline
 - C) Reality model
 - D) Decisive discipline
115. The behavioral management approach which emphasizes setting clear expectations and consequences for behavior in the classroom:
- A) Reality Model
 - B) Decisive discipline
 - C) Assertive Discipline
 - D) Positive behavior support
116. The technique commonly used in forensic psychology to detect deception by measuring physiological responses:
- A) Polygraph
 - B) Brain mapping
 - C) DNA fingerprinting
 - D) Narco analysis
117. The type of personality characterized by competitiveness, impatience, and hostility:
- A) Type A
 - B) Type B
 - C) Type C
 - D) Type D

118. The technique which involves teaching individuals to monitor and control physiological responses to stress:
- A) Biofeedback
 - B) Relaxation and Systematic Desensitization
 - C) Stress inoculation
 - D) Assertive training
119. The approach to organizational behavior which focuses on promoting mutual respect and understanding among employees from diverse cultural backgrounds:
- A) Cultural diversity training
 - B) Sensitivity training
 - C) Organizational counselling
 - D) 360-degree feedback
120. The primary principle underlying Contingency Management in behavior modification is:
- A) Reinforcing desired behaviors
 - B) Punishing undesirable behaviors
 - C) Exposing individuals to aversive stimuli
 - D) Ignoring all behaviours
-