

Psychology

1. The factors that influence social behavior and thoughts in certain ways are called-

- (a) Independent variables
- (b) Confounding variables
- (c) Dependent variables
- (d) Mediating variables

Ans : d

2. Research shows that the following does not contribute to teacher effectiveness-

- (a) Communication skills
- (b) Use of ICT
- (c) Years of experience
- (d) Use of student feedback

Ans: c

3. Phonemic restoration as we perceive speech in a noisy party is an example of-

- (a) Top-down processing
- (b) Bottom-up processing
- (c) Subliminal Perception
- (d) Supraliminal perception

Ans: a

4. Feeling touchy or hypersensitive following an upsetting experience is a form of-

- (a) Imprinting
- (b) Habituation
- (c) Sensitization
- (d) Reflexive Behaviour

Ans: c



5. Because it has the external features associated with the concept of dog, a wolf is perceived as a dog. This is an example of-

- (a) Centration
- (b) Equilibration
- (c) Object Permanence
- (d) Prototype

Ans : d

6. Which of the following is the final destination for much of the brain's information about emotion before action is taken?

- (a) Amygdala
- (b) Anterior cingulated cortex
- (c) Pre-frontal cortex
- (d) Hypothalamus

Ans: c

7. Cattell Propounded gf-gc theory of intelligence mainly based on-

- (a) First order factors of abilities
- (b) Second-order factors of abilities
- (c) Third order factors of abilities
- (d) Higher-order factors of abilities

Ans: b

8. Which one of the following statements is true?

(a) The 'Global Five' factors in personality refer to the second-order factors of 16 PF, latest edition.

(b) The 'Global Five' factors refer to the factors assessed by the NEO-Five Factor Inventory, latest edition.

(c) The 'Global Five' factors refer to the factors assessed by Goldberg's bipolar adjectives.

(d) The 'Global Five' factors are derived from Eysenck Personality Profiler, the latest edition. Ans: a

9. Which of the following statement best defines maturation?

- (a) It is directly based on Social-Cognitive learning.
- (b) It is an automatic biological development of the body that naturally unfolds over time.
- (c) It does not take place in human beings.

(d) It is the basis of all physical and psychological developments.



Ans: b

10. Four important elements in the theory of signal detection are-

(a) errors, hits, speed, and accuracy

(b) speed, accuracy, power, and false alarm

(c) hit, miss, correct rejection and false alarm (d) acuity, efficacy, speed, and power

Ans: c

11. Jia had written a list to do her week and work, but incidentally left at home while going out for her first activity. Trying to remember the list, Jia remembers what was at the beginning of the list and what was at the end but not those things in the middle. This is an example of–

(a) Encoding specificity effects

(b) Flashbulb memory

(c)Serial position effect

(d) Tip-of-the tongue effect

Ans: c

12. Brief stress enhances the activity of the immune system as evidenced by the action of-

(a) macrophages

- (b) T cells
- (c) B cells
- (d) All these

Ans : d

13. Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT) are mainly indexing-

- (a) Creative Products
- (b) Creative Processes
- (c) Creative Personality
- (d) Creative Persuasion

Ans: b

14. Which scaling method is more likely to yield a multidimensional attitude scale?

(a) Guttman Scalogram analysis

- (b) Paired comparison method
- (c) Equal appearing intervals method



(d) Method of summated rating

Ans : d

15. When is aspiration a method of choice to make a lesion?

(a) in a deeper brain area

(b) in an area of the cerebral cortex

(c) and irreversible lesion

(d) in underlying white matter

Ans: b