

Time: 3 Hours

(Max. Marks 85)

SECTION 'A'

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(Marks: 34)

**Note:** This section consists of 34 part questions and all are to be answered. Each question carries one mark.

**Q.1** Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

- (1) The first Psychological Laboratory was founded by:
  - (A) E.H. Weber
  - (B) Fechner
  - (C) William Wundt
  - (D) Thorndike
- (2) The experiment on conditioning was performed by:
  - (A) Thorndike
  - (B) Pavlov
  - (C) Kohler
  - (D) Skinner
- (3) Wrong perception is called:
  - (A) Hallucination
  - (B) Feeling
  - (C) Illusion
  - (D) Sensation
- (4) Quantitative study of data is known as:
  - (A) Statistical method
  - (B) Average Deviation
  - (C) Median
  - (D) Experimental method
- (5) The mental or physical capacity to do some task is called:
  - (A) Capacity
  - (B) Achievement
  - (C) Ability
  - (D) Aptitude
- (6) The stimulus for visual sensation is:
  - (A) Heat
  - (B) Light
  - (C) Colour
  - (D) Smell
- (7) Theory of Magnetism was presented by:
  - (A) Freud
  - (B) Mesmer
  - (C) William Wundt
  - (D) John Dewey
- (8) TAT was introduced by:
  - (A) Rogers
  - (B) Murray
  - (C) Rorschach
  - (D) Woodworth
- (9) The meaning given to sensation is known as:
  - (A) Learning
  - (B) Illusion
  - (C) Hallucination
  - (D) Perception
- (10) This statement requires scientific proof:
  - (A) Problem
  - (B) Variable
  - (C) Hypothesis
  - (D) Result
- (11) The process, by which a biological organism becomes a bio-social organism, is called:
  - (A) Antagonism
  - (B) Socialization
  - (C) Projection
  - (D) Compensation
- (12) Measurable modifications of the behaviour of an organism on the basis of practice is called:
  - (A) Personality
  - (B) Hypnosis
  - (C) Learning
  - (D) Heredity
- (13) Intelligence test was introduced by:
  - (A) Alfred Adler
  - (B) Carl Jung
  - (C) John Locke
  - (D) Alfred Binet
- (14) Projective techniques were introduced to measure:
  - (A) Intelligence
  - (B) Vision
  - (C) Personality
  - (D) Capacity
- (15) In this method, the subject himself reports his internal mental process:
  - (A) Introspection
  - (B) Statistical method
  - (C) Dream
  - (D) External observation
- (16) In this defence mechanism, one justifies his unusual behaviour:
  - (A) Sublimation
  - (B) Projection
  - (C) Rationalization
  - (D) Antagonism
- (17) Successive colour contrast is also called:
  - (A) negative after image
  - (B) simultaneous colour contrast
  - (C) colour blindness
  - (D) complementary colour
- (18) According to Jung, if Libido turns inwards, the personality is called:
  - (A) Extrovert
  - (B) Introvert
  - (C) Ambivert
  - (D) Antisocial
- (19) The minimum intensity of a stimulus to provoke sensation is known as:
  - (A) Cones
  - (B) Rods
  - (C) Threshold
  - (D) Sensation
- (20) The mental condition between deep sleep and awakening state is called:
  - (A) Dream
  - (B) Hypnosis
  - (C) Image
  - (D) Idea
- (21) The rate of progress in learning is called:
  - (A) Insight Learning
  - (B) Place Learning
  - (C) Tool Learning
  - (D) Learning Curve
- (22)  $MA / CA \times 100$  is a formula of:
  - (A) Age Quotient
  - (B) Intelligence Quotient
  - (C) Emotional Quotient
  - (D) Rate of Learning
- (23) Experiments on cats were performed by:
  - (A) Thorndike
  - (B) Adler
  - (C) Murray
  - (D) Jung
- (24) Experiments on monkeys were performed by:
  - (A) Kohler
  - (B) Thorndike
  - (C) Herring
  - (D) John Dewey
- (25) S-O-R formula is presented by:
  - (A) William Wundt
  - (B) Watson
  - (C) Woodworth
  - (D) Jung
- (26) Achromatic colours are:
  - (A) Black and Yellow
  - (B) White and Yellow
  - (C) Black and White
  - (D) Yellow and Red
- (27) Theory of dream is presented by:
  - (A) Freud
  - (B) Tichner
  - (C) William Wundt
  - (D) Weber
- (28) The factor that remains constant during experiment is known as:
  - (A) Variable
  - (B) Parameter
  - (C) Hypothesis
  - (D) Problem
- (29) Light is a kind of electromagnetic energy the form of:
  - (A) Rays
  - (B) Colour
  - (C) Waves
  - (D) Spectrum
- (30) The area of clearest vision is called:
  - (A) Yellow spot
  - (B) Blind spot
  - (C) Retina
  - (D) Pupil
- (31) The theory of emotion is presented by:
  - (A) Thorndike
  - (B) Freud
  - (C) James-Lange
  - (D) Woodworth
- (32) The founder of Gestalt school was:
  - (A) Woodworth
  - (B) William Wundt
  - (C) Max Wertheimer
  - (D) Freud
- (33) The first experimental laboratory of psychology was established in the year A.D.:
  - (A) 1879
  - (B) 1990
  - (C) 1830
  - (D) 1947
- (34) The method of free association was introduced by:
  - (A) Jung
  - (B) Freud
  - (C) Woodworth
  - (D) Rorschach