

Sample Questions for Paper IV Psychology

Q1. Pilot work - the preliminary research surrounding the prototype of the test is done at _____ stage of test construction

- a) Test Tryout
- b) Test Conceptualization
- c) Test Revision
- d) Test Specification

Q2. A negative value for item discrimination index implies _____

- a) Low scoring examinees are more likely to answer correctly than high scoring examinees
- b) High scoring examinees are more likely to answer correctly than low scoring examinees
- c) The item is too difficult
- d) The item is too easy

Q3. The Independent variable in Simple Regression is called as _____

- a) Predictor variable
- b) Outcome variable
- c) Dependent variable
- d) Intercept

Q4. This approach focuses on identifying the specific mental processes that constitute intelligence and how information is processed, rather than what is processed.

- a) Two-factor theory of intelligence
- b) Three-stratum theory of cognitive abilities
- c) Cross-battery assessment
- d) Information-processing theories

Q5. The multifaceted capacity that manifests itself in different ways across life span is:

- a) Memory
- b) Aptitude
- c) Intelligence
- d) Learning

Q6. A test which consisted of separate tests, each designed to measure one PMA: verbal meaning, perceptual speed, reasoning, number facility, rote memory, word fluency, and spatial relations was:

- a) Abilities of Intelligence
- b) Information-processing theories
- c) Primary Mental Abilities
- d) Factor-analytic theories

Q7. The history of personality types dates as far back as which of the following?

- a) Myers-Briggs
- b) Hippocrates
- c) Freud
- d) Jung

Q8. Citing only positive attributes in a self-report measure of personality is a phenomenon referred to as:

- a) Amplifying
- b) Self-deception
- c) Social desirability
- d) Projecting

Q9. The use of rating scale results in _____ type of data.

- a) Nominal
- b) Ordinal
- c) Interval
- d) Ratio

Q10. If the standard deviation of a set of test scores is equal to 5, the variance is equal to:

- a) 25
- b) 5
- c) 50
- d) 2.5

Answers:

- Q1. Answer b
- Q2. Answer a
- Q3. Answer a
- Q4. Answer d
- Q5. Answer c
- Q6. Answer c
- Q7. Answer b
- Q8. Answer c
- Q9. Answer b
- Q10. Answer a

Sample Questions for Paper V of Psychology

Q1. Symptoms like delusions, hallucinations, disturbed speech and disturbed behaviour belong to _____ category of symptoms of schizophrenia

- a) Negative Symptoms

- b) Positive Symptoms
- c) Unspecified Symptoms
- d) Residual Symptoms

Q2. In _____ disorder individuals with depressive or bipolar disorder also have delusions and/or hallucinations.

- a) Schizoaffective
- b) Schizotypal
- c) Schizoid
- d) Schizophreniform

Q3. People with schizophrenia show deficits in the area of _____ cognition, meaning they have difficulty perceiving the emotions of others.

- a) Behavioural
- b) Social
- c) Emotional
- d) Interpersonal

Q4. DSM -5 uses a specifier of " _____ " to apply to cases whose symptoms may, either simultaneously with or close in time to, show the opposite mood symptoms.

- a) Atypical features
- b) Melancholic features
- c) Anxious distress
- d) Mixed features

Q5. In cognitive distortion of _____ the only events that represent failure, deprivation, loss or frustration are taken seriously.

- a) Catastrophizing
- b) Selective Abstraction
- c) Magnification
- d) Excessive Responsibility

Q6 Sexual arousal from an object is called _____.

- a) Fetishistic disorder
- b) Partialism
- c) Pedophilia
- d) Voyeuristic Disorder

Q 7. Men with _____ disorder seek out crowded places.

- a) Pedophilic
- b) Fetishistic
- c) Frotteuristic
- d) Exhibitionistic

Q8. In the process of revising the DSM-IV TR, the personality disorders panels developed a number of alternative models to get away from the _____ diagnostic system.

- a) Categorical
- b) Prototype
- c) Dimensional
- d) Hybrid

Q9. Treatment for people with _____ personality disorder parallels the interventions used for treating schizophrenia.

- a) Paranoid
- b) Borderline
- c) Schizoid
- d) Schizotypal

Q10. People with OCPD tend to go back over and over what they have done, looking for flaws. This quality is called _____.

- a) Perseverance
- b) Perseveration
- c) Compulsivity
- d) Perfectionism

Solutions

Q1 - b

Q2 - a

Q3 - b

Q4 - d

Q5 - b

Q6 - a

Q7 - c

Q8 - a

Q9 - d

Q10 -b

Sample Questions for Paper VI of Psychology

- 1) _____ theory views behavior as the result of rewards or punishment
a) Need b) reinforcement c) justice d) self-efficacy
- 2) _____ theory explain volitional in to behaviors at work.
a) Action b) control c) Need d) reinforcement
- 3) _____ justice is more important for women.
a) Distributive b) Procedural c) Equity d) Fairness
- 4) Each _____ items reflect as specific facet so that the total score is a sum of facets.
a) MSQ b) JIG c) JDI d) JSS
- 5 _____ to a variety of health-related variables.
a) more b) is less c) related d) not related
- 6) _____ control concerns the amount of power and influence the leader has over to subordinate.
a) Behavioural b) Motivational c) Situational d) Personal
- 7) _____ phenomena symbolize women's difficulty in getting beyond the lower level of management.
a) personification b) socialization c) Social loafing d) Glass Ceiling
- 8) Theory X and theory Y is given by _____.
a) Herzberg b) Fielder c) McGregor d) Vroom
- 9) _____ is a training group.
a) T group b) Team building c) work team d) group
- 10) MBO program begins with _____.
a) Organizing b) planning c) feedback d) goal setting

Solution:

- 1) Answer 2
- 2) Answer1
- 3) Answer2
- 4) Answer1
- 5) Answer3
- 6)Answer3
- 7) Answer 4
- 8) Answer3
- 9) Answer1
- 10) Answer4

Sample Questions for Paper VII of Psychology

Q1.Schema for routine events has been called _____

- a) Lexicon
- b) Script
- c) Connection
- d) Agreement

Q2.Cognitive processes that implicitly acquire knowledge of a complex structure during the memorization of examples:

- e) Analytic concept formation
- a) Explicit learning
- b) Nonanalytic concept formation
- c) Stimulus generation

Q3.Several mnemonic devices, including the method of loci, the pegword method, and the method of interacting images, have in common their reliance on:

- a) Verbal rehearsal
- b) Creating a story
- c) Visual imagery
- d) Use of rhyme

Q4.Allan Paivio's _____ hypothesis argues that long-term memory contains two separate systems that represent information in verbal and visual forms, respectively.

- a) Picture-word
- b) Dual coding
- c) Visuo-verbal
- d) Relational-organizational

Q5. Images can prime the visual pathway, making it easier to detect a faint stimulus. This is an example of:

- a) Perceptual equivalence
- b) Spatial equivalence
- c) Structural equivalence
- d) Transformational equivalence

Q6. _____ is defined as “going beyond the information given.”

- a) Problem-solving
- b) Judging
- c) Decision making
- d) Thinking

Q7. A _____ problem has a clear goal, a small set of starting information, and rules about how to attain the goal.

- a) Classic
- b) Laboratory
- c) Well-defined
- d) Ill-defined

Q8. In research on mental search of a “problem space,” a “path” is:

- a) Any connection between two nodes
- b) A sequence of moves beginning at the initial state and ending at the final goal state
- c) The single solution to a problem
- d) The most efficient solution to a problem

Q9. Conclusions that agree with one’s previous beliefs

- a) Are often judged as valid even when they are not
- b) Are often judged as invalid even when they are not
- c) Lead to biases known as ‘content effects’
- d) Have no impact on syllogistic reasoning

Q10. Research on framing suggests that we treat losses:

- a) Less seriously than gains of an equivalent amount
- b) More seriously than gains of an equivalent amount
- c) As if they were not possible outcomes at all
- d) As if they were the only possible outcomes of a choice

Answers:

- Q1. Answer b
- Q2. Answer c
- Q3. Answer c
- Q4. Answer b
- Q5. Answer a
- Q6. Answer d
- Q7. Answer c

Q8. Answer b

Q9. Answer a

Q10. Answer b

Sample Questions of Paper IX of Psychology

Q1. During WW I, the army hired a group of psychologists to construct paper and pencil tests of _____ to screen inductees.

- a) Intelligence
- b) Personality
- c) Interest
- d) Aptitude

Q2. Interpretation that provides information on the current status of the test taker is called _____ interpretation.

- a) Genetic
- b) Predictive
- c) Descriptive
- d) Evaluative

Q3. In counselling, closing is more than an act signifying end of therapy. It is also a _____.

- a) Motivator
- b) Reinforcer
- c) Encourager
- d) Loss

Q4. When individuals are under stress, they often return to a less mature way of behaving. This is called_____.

- a) Repression
- b) Regression
- c) Reaction Formation
- d) Rationalization

Q5. Positive family atmosphere is _____

- a) Authoritarian
- b) Democratic
- c) Materialistic
- d) Overprotective

Q6 New brain needs are _____ in nature.

- a) Physical
- b) Basic
- c) Interpersonal
- d) Psychological

Q 7. A procedure wherein the counsellor supports an individual or subsystem against the rest of the family is called_____.

- a) Unbalancing
- b) Boundary making
- c) Restructuring
- d) Punctuation

Q8. If a specific behaviour is targeted for change and it is modified, other behaviour changes as well. This is called _____ effect.

- a) Side
- b) Rippling
- c) Spillover
- d) Extra

Q9. _____ groups are conducted in a small, intimate setting.

- a) Psychoeducational
- b) Counselling
- c) T-groups
- d) Task/work

Q10. In _____ stage, considerable turmoil and conflict usually occur.

- a) Forming
- b) Storming
- c) Norming
- d) Mourning

Solutions

Q1 - a

Q2 - c

Q3 - a

Q4 - b

Q5 - b

Q6 - d

Q7 - a

Q8 - c

Q9 - b

Q10 - b