



**GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY**  
(A State University established by Govt. of NCT of Delhi)  
SECTOR 16C, DWARKA, NEW DELHI-110078

**CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS**

Ref.F.No.GGSIPU/COE-II/CET-2025/753

Dated : 09.11.2025

**NOTIFICATIONS**

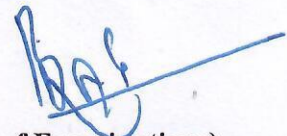
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## **General Instructions for the candidate**

- 1. This test booklet contains 100 multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 alternative choices marked as a, b, c and d. The candidate must choose the most appropriate option out of the four alternatives. The candidate must attempt all questions.**
- 2. For each correct answer, four marks will be awarded. There will be no negative marking.**
- 3. The duration of test is two hours (120 minutes).**

- Q1 Which of the following best describes the concept of 'reciprocal determinism' as proposed by Albert Bandura?
- a. Individual behavior is solely controlled by environmental factors.
  - b. Cognitive processes influence both behavior and the environment in a bidirectional manner.
  - c. Personality develops strictly from genetic inheritance and biological predispositions.
  - d. Social reinforcement has no impact on self-concept formation.
- Q2 In cognitive psychology, the 'Stroop effect' primarily demonstrates which cognitive phenomenon?
- a. The interference that occurs in reaction time due to conflicting information processing.
  - b. Improved recall when semantically related information is presented.
  - c. The increased accuracy of perception under divided attention tasks.
  - d. The predictive power of schema theory on episodic memory.
- Q3 According to Freud's structural model, which component of personality operates based on the reality principle?
- a. Id
  - b. Ego
  - c. Superego
  - d. Conscious mind
- Q4 In experimental psychology, which of the following scenarios best controls for expectancy effects?
- a. Using a single-blind procedure.
  - b. Employing random assignment without blinding.
  - c. Providing participants with pretest instructions to reduce bias.
  - d. Implementing a double-blind design where neither subjects nor experimenters know the conditions.
- Q5 Vygotsky's concept of the 'zone of proximal development' (ZPD) refers to:
- a. The difference between what a learner can do independently and what they can achieve with guidance.
  - b. A measure of a person's fixed learning capacity across cognitive domains.
  - c. A developmental stage characterised by logical reasoning capability.
  - d. The optimal period during which specific cognitive skills must develop.
- Q6 In the context of psychometrics, which of the following best represents 'construct validity'?
- a. The degree to which a test measures what it claims to measure.
  - b. The consistency of test scores across repeated administrations.
  - c. The extent to which test content represents the entire domain.
  - d. The agreement between different raters assessing the same performance.

- Q7 The 'Big Five' model of personality does NOT include which of the following traits?
- a. Openness to experience
  - b. Neuroticism
  - c. Intuition
  - d. Agreeableness
- Q8 Which of the following best reflects a limitation of correlational research designs?
- a. They can establish causality between variables.
  - b. They cannot determine the direction of influence between variables.
  - c. They always require a random assignment of subjects.
  - d. They are seldom used in psychological research.
- Q9 In operant conditioning, a fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement produces:
- a. High, steady response rates with brief pauses after reinforcement.
  - b. Low, irregular response rates.
  - c. Rapid extinction once reinforcement stops.
  - d. Variable response rates depending on reinforcement delay.
- Q10 Which neuroscientific technique provides the highest temporal resolution for studying neural activity?
- a. fMRI
  - b. PET scan
  - c. EEG
  - d. CT scan
- Q11 Which psychological approach emphasizes learning through stimulus-response associations, mainly via conditioning?
- a. Cognitive approach
  - b. Stimulus-Response Behaviouristic approach
  - c. Psychoanalytic approach
  - d. Existential approach
- Q12 Which branch of psychology focuses on the study of animal behavior?
- a. Social psychology
  - b. Abnormal psychology
  - c. Comparative psychology
  - d. Differential psychology
- Q13 Which model asserts that inner forces largely beyond individual control drive human behavior?
- a. Cognitive model
  - b. Behavioral model
  - c. Humanistic model
  - d. Psychodynamic model

- Q14 What is the main perspective concerned with changes that occur as people mature?
- Psychoanalytic perspective
  - Biological perspective
  - Developmental perspective
  - Humanistic perspective
- Q15 Which personality disorder is marked by manipulation, lack of remorse, and irresponsibility?
- Borderline personality disorder
  - Antisocial personality disorder
  - Dependent personality disorder
  - Narcissistic personality disorder
- Q16 Which defense mechanism involves attributing one's own unacceptable thoughts to others?
- Projection
  - Sublimation
  - Repression
  - Displacement
- Q17 Which of the following methods is used in Beck's cognitive therapy for depression?
- Encouraging dream analysis
  - Making objective assessments of beliefs
  - Administering psychoactive medication
  - Practicing free association
- Q18 According to statistical approaches, what defines 'abnormal' behavior?
- Deviation from typical behavioral patterns
  - Experiencing intense anxiety
  - Loss of contact with reality
  - Withdrawal and depression
- Q19 The biological perspective in psychology links behavior to functions primarily of which system?
- Mind
  - Soul
  - Body
  - Unconscious
- Q20 Which perspective in psychology emphasizes unconscious processes and early childhood experiences?
- Behavioral
  - Psychodynamic
  - Humanistic
  - Cognitive

- Q21 A person, who believes that he has control over events in his life, has what type of locus of control?
- a. External
  - b. Internal
  - c. Neutral
  - d. Situational
- Q22 Neuroleptic drugs are primarily used to treat which disorder?
- a. Major depressive disorder
  - b. Anxiety disorder
  - c. Schizophrenia
  - d. Bipolar disorder
- Q23 Which brain imaging technique is best for viewing brain structure after a head injury?
- a. EEG
  - b. PET scan
  - c. MRI
  - d. fMRI
- Q24 The minimum level of a stimulus that can be detected is called the:
- a. Difference threshold
  - b. Absolute threshold
  - c. Sensory adaptation point
  - d. Perceptual boundary
- Q25 Humanistic psychology primarily emphasizes:
- a. Free will and personal growth
  - b. Unconscious conflict
  - c. Conditioned responses
  - d. Statistical norms
- Q26 A person with multiple distinct personalities within one body likely suffers from:
- a. Dissociative identity disorder
  - b. Schizophrenia
  - c. Bipolar disorder
  - d. Borderline personality disorder
- Q27 In experimental psychology, what does a p-value represent when using biostatistical tests?
- a. The likelihood that the null hypothesis is true
  - b. The probability of observing the data if the null hypothesis is true
  - c. The magnitude of correlation
  - d. The sample size of the experiment

- Q28 Which biostatistical method is most appropriate to study relationships between two continuous psychological variables like stress level and sleep duration?
- Chi-square test
  - ANOVA
  - Pearson correlation
  - Logistic regression
- Q29 When a psychologist uses biostatistical sampling, why is random sampling important?
- It ensures personal bias in selection
  - It guarantees a representative sample of the population
  - It reduces the sample size needed
  - It increases the difficulty of data collection
- Q30 In psychological experiments, biostatistics helps to determine \_\_\_\_\_.
- which participant is best suited for therapy
  - whether observed differences are due to chance
  - how to interview participants
  - how to design therapeutic exercises
- Q31 Which measure of central tendency would a biostatistician most likely report to summarize anxiety scores in psychology research?
- Mode
  - Median
  - Range
  - Variance
- Q32 In psychological biostatistics, what does reliability of a test refer to?
- The test measures what it is supposed to measure
  - The consistency of test results over time or samples
  - The fairness of the test to all groups
  - The test's ability to predict future behavior
- Q33 Why might a biostatistician use regression analysis in psychology research?
- To predict the value of one variable based on another
  - To identify the mean of a single variable
  - To count the frequencies of categorical responses
  - To calculate random sampling errors
- Q34 Which of the following best describes a common characteristic of dyslexia?
- Difficulty understanding spoken language.
  - Difficulty with reading and decoding words.
  - Difficulty with motor coordination.
  - Difficulty concentrating during lectures.

- Q35 Which brain area is most commonly associated with processing language difficulties in learning?
- a. Occipital lobe
  - b. Broca's area
  - c. Cerebellum
  - d. Amygdala
- Q36 Which intervention is generally most effective for students with dyscalculia (a math learning difficulty)?
- a. Speech therapy sessions.
  - b. Multisensory math teaching approaches.
  - c. Behavioral therapy for focus improvements.
  - d. Physical coordination exercises.
- Q37 Which is NOT typically considered a learning difficulty?
- a. Dysgraphia
  - b. ADHD
  - c. Dyslexia
  - d. Auditory processing disorder
- Q38 What is a key feature of effective learning strategies for individuals with learning difficulties?
- a. Relying solely on written instructions.
  - b. Providing multisensory inputs and regular repetition.
  - c. Avoiding any accommodations or modifications.
  - d. Focusing only on rote memorization techniques.
- Q39 According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which need must be mostly fulfilled before an individual seeks esteem needs?
- a. Self-actualization needs
  - b. Physiological needs
  - c. Social belonging needs
  - d. Safety needs
- Q40 Which of the following is NOT one of the three fundamental psychological needs according to Self-Determination Theory?
- a. Autonomy
  - b. Competence
  - c. Affiliation
  - d. Relatedness
- Q41 In Expectancy Theory, motivation is highest when an individual believes: (1) effort leads to performance, (2) performance leads to outcomes, and (3) outcomes are:
- a. Uncertain
  - b. Valuable
  - c. Difficult
  - d. Negative

- Q42 Goal-Setting Theory emphasizes setting goals that are:
- Vague and broad
  - Specific and challenging
  - Easy and quick to achieve
  - Unrelated to personal values
- Q43 Drive Theory primarily explains motivation as a process to:
- Increase social connections
  - Reduce physiological needs
  - Seek external rewards
  - Set long-term goals
- Q44 According to Operant Conditioning, which consequence increases the likelihood of a behavior being repeated?
- Positive reinforcement
  - Negative punishment
  - Extinction
  - Negative reinforcement
- Q45 In Incentive Theory, motivation is primarily driven by:
- Intrinsic satisfaction
  - External rewards
  - Biological drives
  - Self-efficacy beliefs
- Q46 Social Cognitive Theory highlights the importance of which factor in motivation?
- External rewards only
  - Biological drives
  - Self-efficacy
  - Goal difficulty
- Q47 Which of the following is NOT a system of memory according to the stage model of memory?
- Sensory memory
  - Short-term memory
  - Long-term memory
  - Working memory
- Q48 What is autobiographical memory?
- Memory of generic facts and knowledge
  - Memory of specific episodes in a person's life
  - Memory of procedural skills
  - Memory of scripts of familiar routines

- Q49 Which type of memory produces scripts of familiar routines?
- Generic memory
  - Episodic memory
  - Autobiographical memory
  - Working memory
- Q50 Which process is essential for encoding new information into memory?
- Attention
  - Forgetting
  - Decay
  - Retrieval
- Q51 Implicit memory is characterized as:
- Conscious recollection of information
  - Memory that affects performance without conscious awareness
  - Memory for autobiographical events
  - Memory storage with limited capacity
- Q52 Which of the following best defines the 'engram' in memory studies?
- A mental process of forgetting
  - A physical trace of memory in the brain
  - A memory retrieval failure
  - A type of explicit memory
- Q53 An exceptionally clear and vivid recollection of an important event is called:
- Engram
  - Flashbulb memory
  - Hindsight bias
  - Equipotentiality hypothesis
- Q54 Which statement about forgetting is incorrect?
- Forgetting helps clear out unnecessary information
  - Forgetting improves memory by prioritizing key concepts
  - Less retention leads to less forgetting
  - High retention correlates with less forgetting
- Q55 What is repression in terms of memory?
- An unconscious process removing unpleasant memories from awareness
  - A conscious effort to forget unpleasant memories
  - A process of strengthening memory traces
  - The deliberate recall of traumatic events

- Q56 Which memory store includes the phonological loop, visuospatial sketchpad, episodic buffer, and central executive?
- Sensory memory
  - Working memory
  - Long-term memory
  - Implicit memory
- Q57 Which of the following is NOT one of the six universally recognized basic emotions described by Ekman?
- Anger
  - Fear
  - Jealousy
  - Disgust
- Q58 According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, what is the correct order of events?
- Event → Emotion → Interpretation → Arousal
  - Event → Arousal → Emotion
  - Event → Arousal → Interpretation → Emotion
  - Interpretation → Arousal → Emotion
- Q59 What brain structure is primarily involved in emotion processing?
- Frontal lobe
  - Cerebellum
  - Amygdala
  - Brainstem
- Q60 Which theory of emotion explains the phenomenon of misattribution of arousal (e.g. feeling romantic attraction when actually scared)?
- James-Lange theory
  - Two-factor theory
  - Cannon-Bard theory
  - Facial feedback hypothesis
- Q61 In Self-Determination Theory, which type of motivation is driven by internal rewards and personal growth?
- Extrinsic motivation
  - Amotivation
  - Intrinsic motivation
  - External regulation
- Q62 What principle does Operant Conditioning use to motivate behavior?
- Modeling
  - Classical conditioning
  - Reinforcement and punishment
  - Cognitive dissonance

- Q63 According to Expectancy Theory, motivation is highest when:
- Effort leads to performance, and performance leads to desired rewards
  - Rewards are guaranteed regardless of performance
  - Effort is not related to performance
  - Rewards are unimportant
- Q64 In Goal-Setting Theory, what characteristic makes a goal most effective at motivating behavior?
- Being vague and flexible
  - Being specific and challenging
  - Being easy to accomplish
  - Avoiding feedback
- Q65 Which type of psychological test measures personality traits, emotions, and attitudes?
- Achievement tests
  - Personality tests
  - Aptitude tests
  - Neuropsychological tests
- Q66 What is the primary purpose of achievement tests in psychological assessment?
- To measure future success potential
  - To assess cognitive abilities related to brain function
  - To measure understanding and knowledge in specific academic areas
  - To evaluate unconscious conflicts and emotions
- Q67 Which testing method uses ambiguous stimuli to uncover unconscious thoughts?
- Projective tests
  - Personality inventories
  - Standardized intelligence tests
  - Observation (direct) tests
- Q68 What type of psychological test is the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)?
- Aptitude test
  - Intelligence test
  - Attitude test
  - Achievement test
- Q69 Which of the following tests is typically used for neuropsychological assessment?
- Beck Depression Inventory
  - Likert Scale
  - 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire
  - Peabody Individual Achievement Test

- Q70 What types of cards are included in the Rorschach test?
- Only black and white cards
  - Only colored cards
  - Five black and white and five multi-colored cards
  - Ten multi-colored cards
- Q71 What is the main purpose of the Rorschach inkblot test?
- To diagnose physical illness
  - To measure thought disorder and identify mental illness through perception of inkblots
  - To assess intelligence quotient
  - To evaluate memory recall
- Q72 What is the Enquiry Phase in the Rorschach test?
- Phase where the cards are randomly shuffled
  - Phase involving detailed discussion and clarification of each response without leading answers
  - Initial exposure to inkblots without recording responses
  - Phase that involves scoring the responses only
- Q73 Who developed the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and in which decade?
- Sigmund Freud in the 1920s
  - Henry A. Murray and Christina D. Morgan in the 1930s
  - Carl Jung in the 1940s
  - B.F. Skinner in the 1950s
- Q74 How many picture cards are usually used in a typical TAT assessment session?
- 1-3 cards
  - 5-12 cards
  - 20-31 cards
  - Over 50 cards
- Q75 What is the main purpose of analyzing the stories a participant tells during the TAT?
- To measure IQ
  - To reveal unconscious thoughts, conflicts, and motivations
  - To assess vocabulary skills
  - To test memory retention
- Q76 Which is a key difference between the TAT and the Rorschach Inkblot Test?
- TAT uses ambiguous social scenes with characters; Rorschach uses symmetrical inkblots
  - TAT measures IQ; Rorschach measures personality
  - TAT requires yes/no answers; Rorschach requires storytelling
  - Both tests are identical in method and purpose

- Q77 Which scale of measurement involves categories without any order or ranking, such as car colors?
- Nominal scale
  - Ordinal scale
  - Interval scale
  - Ratio scale
- Q78 What is *psychometric reliability* primarily concerned with?
- Free from measurement error
  - Consistency of a test
  - Dependability of a test scores
  - All of the above
- Q79 In neuropsychological assessments, the Ideometric Approach primarily focuses on:
- Evaluating patient's premorbid functioning and current status
  - Quantitative analysis of standardized test scores
  - Comparison with normative population data
  - Assessment of emotional and psychological well-being
- Q80 Which cognitive disorder is correctly matched with its primary function affected: Dementia, Amnesia, Aphasia, Apraxia?
- Dementia - Abstraction; Amnesia - Memory; Aphasia - Language; Apraxia - Motor skills
  - Dementia - Memory; Amnesia - Language; Aphasia - Motor skills; Apraxia - Abstraction
  - Dementia - Motor skills; Amnesia - Memory; Aphasia - Abstraction; Apraxia - Language
  - Dementia - Language; Amnesia - Motor skills; Aphasia - Memory; Apraxia - Abstraction
- Q81 Which of these is NOT typically assessed by neuropsychological tests?
- Opinion
  - Language
  - Memory
  - Executive functioning
- Q82 What is the main advantage of projective tests, like the Rorschach inkblot test?
- They allow people to use defence mechanisms of projection
  - They avoid self-report biases
  - They have superior re-test reliability
  - They provide numerical quantitative data

- Q83 Match the following cognitive functions with their associated neurological disorders: A) Abstraction, B) Memory, C) Language, D) Motor skills.
- a. A-I Dementia; B-II Amnesia; C-III Aphasia, Alexia, Acalculia; D-IV Apraxia
  - b. A-II Amnesia; B-III Aphasia; C-I Dementia; D-IV Apraxia
  - c. A-IV Apraxia; B-II Amnesia; C-III Aphasia; D-I Dementia
  - d. A-IV Apraxia; B-III Aphasia; C-II Amnesia; D-I Dementia
- Q84 Which scale is used when counting the number of books a person has?
- a. Nominal Scale
  - b. Ordinal Scale
  - c. Interval Scale
  - d. Ratio Scale
- Q85 Which domains are assessed by neuropsychological tests?
- a. Language, Memory, Executive Functioning
  - b. Opinion, Language, Reaction
  - c. Memory, Reaction, Opinion
  - d. Executive Functioning, Opinion, Reaction
- Q86 Psychometric reliability refers to the degree to which a test is:
- a. Free from measurement error
  - b. Consistent
  - c. Dependable
  - d. All of the above
- Q87 What is the primary focus of Indian psychology?
- a. The application of Western psychological theories exclusively.
  - b. The promotion of meditation without psychological context.
  - c. The study of Indian folklore and mythology.
  - d. The integration of Indian philosophical traditions with psychological concepts.
- Q88 How does Indian psychology differ from Western psychology?
- a. It solely relies on ancient texts without modern relevance.
  - b. Western psychology focuses entirely on spirituality and community.
  - c. Indian psychology emphasizes holistic and spiritual approaches including community dynamics.
  - d. Both emphasize individualism equally.
- Q89 Who is considered the father of Indian psychology?
- a. Narendra Nath Sen Gupta
  - b. Sudhir Kakar
  - c. Girishwar Misra
  - d. G. R. S. Rao

- Q90 What is the concept of 'Atman' in Indian psychology?
- The physical body.
  - The true self or soul representing eternal consciousness.
  - The collective unconscious of society.
  - A temporary state of mind.
- Q91 How does Indian psychology address mental health issues?
- Solely relies on Western methods for treatment.
  - Does not address mental health problems.
  - Focuses only on medication, ignoring traditional practices.
  - Combines traditional practices and modern therapy holistically.
- Q92 Which of the following psychologists is associated with the development of the first intelligence test?
- Freud
  - Piaget
  - Binet
  - Skinner
- Q93 According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the stage characterized by abstract thought is the:
- Sensorimotor stage
  - Preoperational stage
  - Concrete operational stage
  - Formal operational stage
- Q94 Which statistical test is most appropriate to compare means between two independent groups?
- Chi-square test
  - Paired t-test
  - Independent samples t-test
  - ANOVA
- Q95 Which of the following brain structures is primarily responsible for regulating emotions such as fear and aggression?
- Hippocampus
  - Thalamus
  - Amygdala
  - Cerebellum
- Q96 Which defense mechanism involves attributing one's own unacceptable impulses to others?
- Displacement
  - Projection
  - Sublimation
  - Reaction formation

- Q97 In research ethics, obtaining participants' permission after informing them about the study's purpose and procedures is called:
- Debriefing
  - Consent form
  - Confidentiality
  - Informed consent
- Q98 In abnormal psychology, the diathesis-stress model posits that mental disorders result from:
- Purely biological causes
  - Learned experiences alone
  - A combination of vulnerability and stress
  - Supernatural influences
- Q99 In classical conditioning, a neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus when:
- It is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus
  - It is reinforced with a reward
  - It is associated with a punishment
  - It occurs randomly during learning
- Q100 A researcher is studying the same group of individuals over a 10-year period. This design is called:
- Cross-sectional design
  - Case-control design
  - Longitudinal design
  - Experimental design

**Answer Key**

| Que.No. | Correct option | Qe.No. | Correct option | Que.No. | Correct option | Que.No. | Correct option |
|---------|----------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| 1       | B              | 26     | A              | 51      | B              | 76      | A              |
| 2       | A              | 27     | B              | 52      | B              | 77      | A              |
| 3       | B              | 28     | C              | 53      | B              | 78      | D              |
| 4       | D              | 29     | B              | 54      | C              | 79      | A              |
| 5       | A              | 30     | B              | 55      | A              | 80      | A              |
| 6       | A              | 31     | B              | 56      | B              | 81      | A              |
| 7       | C              | 32     | B              | 57      | C              | 82      | B              |
| 8       | B              | 33     | A              | 58      | C              | 83      | A              |
| 9       | A              | 34     | B              | 59      | C              | 84      | D              |
| 10      | C              | 35     | B              | 60      | B              | 85      | A              |
| 11      | B              | 36     | B              | 61      | C              | 86      | D              |
| 12      | C              | 37     | B              | 62      | C              | 87      | D              |
| 13      | D              | 38     | B              | 63      | A              | 88      | C              |
| 14      | C              | 39     | B              | 64      | B              | 89      | D              |
| 15      | B              | 40     | C              | 65      | B              | 90      | B              |
| 16      | A              | 41     | B              | 66      | C              | 91      | D              |
| 17      | B              | 42     | B              | 67      | A              | 92      | C              |
| 18      | A              | 43     | B              | 68      | B              | 93      | D              |
| 19      | C              | 44     | A              | 69      | A              | 94      | C              |
| 20      | B              | 45     | B              | 70      | C              | 95      | C              |
| 21      | B              | 46     | C              | 71      | B              | 96      | B              |
| 22      | C              | 47     | D              | 72      | B              | 97      | D              |
| 23      | C              | 48     | B              | 73      | B              | 98      | C              |
| 24      | B              | 49     | A              | 74      | B              | 99      | A              |
| 25      | A              | 50     | A              | 75      | B              | 100     | C              |