

Code No.

V – 2387

**Common Entrance Examination for Admission to Four Year Under
Graduate Programmes in the Teaching Departments of the
University of Kerala, 2025**

**CSS
PSYCHOLOGY**

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having **40 Objective Questions**, each carrying **Four marks**.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' only in the "Response Sheet" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.**

Time : 1 Hour**Max. Marks : 160**

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures										
	in words										

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(40 × 4 = 160 marks)

1. Language acquisition in human is best explained by which of the following?
 - A. It is purely a result of cultural imitation.
 - B. It results from both biological capacity and cultural exposure
 - C. It only develops in adulthood
 - D. It is entirely inherited genetically.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

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2. What is the term used to describe the influence of genetic inheritance on behavior?
- A. Socialization B. Culture
C. Environment D. Heredity
3. According to Erik Erikson, the major psychological challenge of adolescence is:
- A. Integrity vs Despair
B. Identity vs Role confusion
C. Trust vs Mistrust
D. Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

4. Twin studies are often used in psychology to
 - A. Understand the role food in the development
 - B. Study physical differences between cultures
 - C. Learn about brain injuries
 - D. Examine the relative contributions of heredity and environment
5. Which developmental stage is most associated with rapid physical and hormonal changes that influence behavior?
 - A. Adolescence
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Childhood
 - D. Late adulthood
6. What is the primary function of the corpus callosum?
 - A. Connecting the spinal cord to the brain
 - B. Facilitating communication between the brain's hemispheres.
 - C. Regulating heartbeat and breathing.
 - D. Controlling muscle movements in the limbs.
7. Which part of the neuron extends away from the cell body and serve as the main input to the neuron?
 - A. Myelin Sheath
 - B. Synapse
 - C. Dendrite
 - D. Axon
8. Which of the following is not mentioned as a sensation associated with phantom limb?
 - A. Pain
 - B. Itching
 - C. Tingling
 - D. Clenching
9. What is a conditioned stimulus (CS)?
 - A. A response that occurs automatically.
 - B. A stimulus that naturally triggers a response.
 - C. A stimulus that becomes significant after being paired with something important.
 - D. A stimulus that naturally and automatically triggers a response without prior learning.

10. How does the conditioned response (CR) relate to the unconditioned response (UR)?
- A. The CR and UR are usually the same, but the CR depends on the CS.
 - B. They are completely different actions.
 - C. The conditioned response happens without any prior learning.
 - D. The conditioned response is always stronger than the unconditional response.
11. The phenomenon where old information interferes with learning new information is called
- A. Retroactive interference
 - B. Proactive interference
 - C. Repression
 - D. Chunking
12. What is the first stage of memory in the information processing model?
- A. Encoding
 - B. Retrieval
 - C. Recall
 - D. Storage
13. Escape learning is an example of
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative reinforcement
 - C. Negative punishment
 - D. Positive punishment
14. The physicist who discovered the measurement of sensory experience
- A. Adler
 - B. Pavlov
 - C. Fechner
 - D. Webber
15. Reflective thinking primarily aims to
- A. Memorize facts without understanding
 - B. Use trial and error methods
 - C. Depend only on past experiences
 - D. Solve complex problems through reorganization of relevant experience

16. Thinking is described as
- A. An internal mental process inferred through behavior.
 - B. A physical activity easily observed directly.
 - C. Always spontaneous and random.
 - D. A passive response to external stimuli.
17. Who proposed the theory of primary mental abilities?
- A. Watson
 - B. Galton
 - C. Pearson
 - D. Thurstone
18. What does Carl Roger mean by “congruence”?
- A. Agreement between behavior and norms.
 - B. Harmony between the real self and ideal self.
 - C. Repression of unacceptable thought.
 - D. Obedience to authority
19. Self-actualization is proposed by
- A. Carl Roger
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. William James
 - D. A.H. Maslow
20. The concept of “ideal self” refers to:
- A. How others perceive you
 - B. Who you are in reality
 - C. The person you aspire to be
 - D. The personality you were born with
21. Who is primarily associated with the development of the Big Five factor personality?
- A. Hans J. Eysenck
 - B. Abraham Maslow
 - C. Carl Jung
 - D. Costa and McCrae

22. The MMPI is primarily used to
- A. Assess personality structure and psychopathology
 - B. Diagnose neurological impairments through brain imaging
 - C. Measure intelligence and cognitive abilities
 - D. Evaluate job performance.
23. _____ is considered an emotion-focused coping strategy?
- A. Time management
 - B. Seeking social support
 - C. Creating a study schedule
 - D. Problem-solving
24. According to Hans Selye, _____ is the first stage of the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)?
- A. Resistance
 - B. Exhaustion
 - C. Alarm
 - D. Recovery
25. _____ is considered a *maladaptive* coping strategy?
- A. Exercise
 - B. Seeking professional help
 - C. Time management
 - D. Substance abuse
26. Lazarus and Folkman categorized coping strategies as
- A. Physical and Psychological
 - B. Problem-focused and emotional-focused
 - C. Internal and external
 - D. Avoidance and Engaging
27. According to the psychology of anxiety, which of the following statement is true?
- A. Anxiety is always a sign of mental disorder.
 - B. Anxiety disorders are less common than normal feeling of anxiety.
 - C. Mild level of anxiety can be beneficial in some situation.
 - D. Anxiety always to leads to panic attacks.

28. Neurotransmitters are released from what neuronal structure?
- A. Bouton
 - B. Myelin sheath
 - C. Axonal
 - D. Soma
29. Encoding of new memories is most likely to be disrupted by the damage to the
- A. Left frontal lobe
 - B. Hippocampus
 - C. Hypothalamus
 - D. Corpus callosum
30. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) is secreted by the
- A. Liver
 - B. Pituitary gland
 - C. Hypothalamus
 - D. Pancreas
31. A person with bipolar disorder typically experiences
- A. Obsessions and compulsions
 - B. Severe anxiety and panic attacks
 - C. Only depressive episodes
 - D. Alternating periods of mania and depression.
32. PTSD is most triggered by
- A. Lack of social interaction
 - B. Genetic inheritance
 - C. Experiencing a traumatic event.
 - D. Sleep deprivation.
33. Social loafing refers to
- A. the process of resolving group disagreements.
 - B. The tendency for individuals to work harder alone than in a group.
 - C. Increased effort by individuals in a group setting.
 - D. The decline in group performance due to conflict.
34. The trait theory of leadership suggests that
- A. All individuals can become effective leaders regardless of personality.
 - B. Leadership depends entirely on the situation.
 - C. Effective leaders possess certain innate characteristics or features.
 - D. Leadership is learned through experience and training.

35. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
- A. Prejudice an attitude; discrimination is a behavior.
 - B. Prejudice is behavior; discrimination is attitude.
 - C. Prejudice is always unconscious; discrimination is conscious.
 - D. Prejudice legal; discrimination is illegal.
36. Which factor increased the likelihood of conformity?
- A. Smaller group size
 - B. Presence of all ally
 - C. High Self-esteem
 - D. Unanimous group opinion
37. Who conducted the most famous experiment on obedience to authority?
- A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Solomon Asch
 - C. Stanley Milgram
 - D. Albert Bandura
38. "In the context of social psychology", which option most accurately describes the concept of cooperation?
- A. A rivalry between individuals or groups to maximize personal gain.
 - B. Process where individuals aim to outdo each other for a reward.
 - C. A mutual exchange of benefits with no regard for group welfare.
 - D. A coordinated effort among individuals to achieve a shared goal.
39. Within group dynamics, what is meant by the term "Cohesiveness"?
- A. The ability to achieve goals individually.
 - B. The feeling of belongingness among group members.
 - C. The mutual respect among group members.
 - D. The movement towards the group's goal.
40. Which of the following is a common cause of conflict in groups?
- A. Misunderstanding and poor communication
 - B. Aligned goals
 - C. Clear communication
 - D. Effective leadership

RESPONSE SHEET

1	A B C D E	11	A B C D E	21	A B C D E	31	A B C D E
2	A B C D E	12	A B C D E	22	A B C D E	32	A B C D E
3	A B C D E	13	A B C D E	23	A B C D E	33	A B C D E
4	A B C D E	14	A B C D E	24	A B C D E	34	A B C D E
5	A B C D E	15	A B C D E	25	A B C D E	35	A B C D E
6	A B C D E	16	A B C D E	26	A B C D E	36	A B C D E
7	A B C D E	17	A B C D E	27	A B C D E	37	A B C D E
8	A B C D E	18	A B C D E	28	A B C D E	38	A B C D E
9	A B C D E	19	A B C D E	29	A B C D E	39	A B C D E
10	A B C D E	20	A B C D E	30	A B C D E	40	A B C D E

ROUGH WORK

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