

No. of Pages. 20

Code No.

Y – 3076

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to Four Year Under Graduate
Programmes in the Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

PSYCHOLOGY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. The first psychology lab was established by

A. Wilhelm Wundt

B. William James

C. Ivan Pavlov

D. John B. Watson

2. Assertion [A] : Behaviourism ignores mental processes.

Reason [R] : Behaviorists focus only on observable behaviour.

Choose the correct answer

A. Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

B. Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]

C. [A] is true but [R] is false

D. [A] is false but [R] is true

3. Maintenance rehearsal involves:
 - A. Deep processing
 - B. Repetition
 - C. Understanding meaning
 - D. Creating a visual image

4. Human Developmental stages take into consideration the period from
 - A. Conception to old age
 - B. Birth to old age
 - C. Conception to death
 - D. Birth to death

5. Arrange the following stages in the correct sequence of cognitive development.
 - A. Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Formal operational, Concrete operational
 - B. Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational
 - C. Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational, Sensorimotor
 - D. Sensorimotor, Formal operational, Concrete operational, Preoperational

6. Which of the following is a binocular depth cue?
 - A. Linear perspective
 - B. Relative size
 - C. Interposition
 - D. Retinal disparity

7. Behavior according to the group norm is called
 - A. Compliance
 - B. Conformity
 - C. Obedience
 - D. Cooperation

8. The process by which we recognize, interpret, or give meaning to the information provided by sense organs
 - A. Sensation
 - B. Attention
 - C. Cognition
 - D. Perception

9. A person who is highly aware of their strengths and weaknesses has strong:
- A. Linguistic intelligence
 - B. Interpersonal intelligence
 - C. Intrapersonal intelligence
 - D. Spatial intelligence
10. IQ is calculated by:
- A. $CA/MA \times 100$
 - B. $MA \times CA \times 100$
 - C. $MA/CA \times 100$
 - D. $CA - MA \times 100$
11. The “fight or flight” response is controlled by:
- A. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - B. Somatic nervous system
 - C. Sympathetic nervous system
 - D. Central nervous system
12. The part of the neuron that receives signals is:
- A. Axon
 - B. Dendrite
 - C. Synapse
 - D. Myelin sheath
13. A person expresses exaggerated kindness toward someone they actually dislike. This is:
- A. Reaction formation
 - B. Projection
 - C. Sublimation
 - D. Displacement
14. The reticular formation is mainly responsible for:
- A. Memory storage
 - B. Arousal and alertness
 - C. Language processing
 - D. Motor coordination

15. Intelligence tests are designed to measure:
- A. Emotional control
 - B. Cognitive abilities
 - C. Personality traits
 - D. Motivation levels
16. Retroactive interference occurs when:
- A. Old information interferes with new learning
 - B. New information interferes with old memories
 - C. Memories decay over time
 - D. Encoding fails
17. Which of the following best represents intrinsic motivation?
- A. Studying for grades
 - B. Working for salary
 - C. Avoiding punishment
 - D. Learning for personal satisfaction
18. Which is an example of negative punishment?
- A. Adding a pleasant stimulus
 - B. Removing a pleasant stimulus
 - C. Adding unpleasant stimulus
 - D. Removing unpleasant stimulus
19. When observations are done in a natural or real-life setting, it is called
- A. Laboratory observation
 - B. Participant observation
 - C. Naturalistic observation
 - D. Controlled observation

20. The actual genetic material or a person's genetic heritage is known as
- A. Genotype
 - B. Phenotype
 - C. DNA
 - D. RNA
21. When your mouth waters at the sight of a chocolate cake, it is an example of _____.
- A. Social learning
 - B. Vicarious conditioning
 - C. Operant conditioning
 - D. Classical conditioning
22. Evaluation is the _____ stage in problem solving.
- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Next to last
 - D. Last
23. Creativity is the ability to solve problems in a _____ and practical or useful manner.
- A. Unique
 - B. Simple
 - C. Timely
 - D. Complex
24. _____ is the basic, inborn dispositional quality that appears shortly after birth and characterizes an individual's style of approaching people and situations.
- A. Trait
 - B. Character
 - C. Temperament
 - D. Personality
25. _____ energizes and directs behaviour
- A. Emotion
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Personality
 - D. Attitude

32. Who proposed the two-factor theory of intelligence?
- A. Alfred Binet
 - B. Charles Spearman
 - C. Howard Gardner
 - D. Louis Thurstone
33. The Oedipus Complex and Electra complex occurs during which stage of development?
- A. Oral stage
 - B. Anal stage
 - C. Phallic stage
 - D. Latency stage
34. A student prepares a timetable to manage exam stress. This is an example of:
- A. Emotion-oriented coping
 - B. Avoidance-oriented coping
 - C. Task-oriented coping
 - D. Defence mechanism
35. Functional fixedness prevents a person from:
- A. Thinking logically
 - B. Using objects in new ways
 - C. Learning new skills
 - D. Remembering information
36. The correct sequence of the creative thinking process is:
- A. Preparation → Illumination → Incubation → Verification
 - B. Preparation → Incubation → Illumination → Verification
 - C. Incubation → Preparation → Verification → Illumination
 - D. Illumination → Preparation → Incubation → Verification
37. Another term for monozygotic twins is
- A. Dizygotic
 - B. Fraternal
 - C. Genotype
 - D. Identical

38. We perceive movement in movies as a result of the illusion called _____.
- A. Induced motion
 - B. Perceptual constancy
 - C. Figure and ground
 - D. Stroboscopic effect
39. _____ is the loss of the response to the neutral or conditioned stimulus.
- A. Extinction
 - B. Generalization
 - C. Discrimination
 - D. Blocking
40. Who was responsible for updating the Binet - Simon IQ test to the Stanford Binet IQ test?
- A. Binet
 - B. Terman
 - C. Simon
 - D. Stern
41. According to the hierarchy of needs, what is the need for respect from other, and for a sense of accomplishment?
- A. Safety
 - B. Self actualization
 - C. Esteem
 - D. Biological
42. Male chromosomes are _____ and female chromosomes are _____
- A. XY : XX
 - B. XX : XY
 - C. XX : XX
 - D. XY : XY
43. _____ personality designates those who are easy going and not entirely focused on work and success.
- A. Type T
 - B. Type C
 - C. Type A
 - D. Type B

56. In Pavlov's experiment, food is:
- A. Conditioned stimulus
 - B. Unconditioned stimulus
 - C. Neutral stimulus
 - D. Conditioned response
57. Who proposed trial and error learning?
- A. Thorndike
 - B. Pavlov
 - C. Skinner
 - D. Bandura
58. Dream analysis is part of:
- A. Cognitive therapy
 - B. Behaviour therapy
 - C. Psycho analysis
 - D. Humanistic therapy
59. A variable that can be manipulated or altered, or its strength varied by the researcher in the experiment, which is called
- A. Independent variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Confounding variable
 - D. Extraneous variable
60. The concept of moral development is proposed by
- A. Piaget
 - B. Vygotsky
 - C. Erickson
 - D. Kohlberg
61. What is the process of fitting new information into existing cognitive schemas?
- A. Accommodation
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Egocentrism
 - D. Object permanence
62. What are the factors that influence attitude formation?
- A. Family and school environment
 - B. Reference groups
 - C. Personal experiences
 - D. All of the above

63. The “foot-in-the-door” technique is a method used to induce _____.
- A. Obedience
 - B. Conformity
 - C. Compliance
 - D. Deindividuation
64. Which approach focuses on the “whole is greater than the sum of its parts”?
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Functionalism
 - C. Gestalt
 - D. Structuralism
65. Which of the following best illustrates “shaping” in operant conditioning as proposed by B.F. Skinner?
- A. Reinforcing a behavior after it is fully learned
 - B. Reinforcing successive approximations toward a target behavior
 - C. Punishing incorrect responses
 - D. Reinforcing random behaviors
66. In memory, “chunking” improves performance by:
- A. Increasing rehearsal
 - B. Expanding capacity
 - C. Organizing information into meaningful units
 - D. Reducing interference
67. The ability to focus on one stimulus while ignoring others is:
- A. Divided attention
 - B. Selective attention
 - C. Sustained attention
 - D. Alternating attention
68. The process by which sensory receptors convert stimuli into neural impulses is called:
- A. Transduction
 - B. Perception
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Integration

69. Flashbulb memories are best described as:
- A. Short-term memories
 - B. Highly vivid emotional memories
 - C. Sensory impressions
 - D. Procedural memories
70. Sheldon classified personality based on:
- A. Traits
 - B. Emotion
 - C. Cognition
 - D. Body types
71. If the ratio of boys to girls in a class is 3:5 and there are 24 boys, how many girls are there?
- A. 30
 - B. 35
 - C. 40
 - D. 45
72. In how many ways can 5 students be arranged in a row?
- A. 25
 - B. 60
 - C. 120
 - D. 720
73. The “just noticeable difference” (JND) is based on:
- A. Weber’s law
 - B. Fechner’s law
 - C. Stevens’ law
 - D. Signal detection theory
74. In attribution theory, the tendency to overestimate dispositional factors is:
- A. Actor-observer bias
 - B. Self-serving bias
 - C. Cognitive bias
 - D. Fundamental attribution error
75. Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?
- A. Cerebrum
 - B. Medulla
 - C. Cerebellum
 - D. Hypothalamus

76. The first Psychology department in India was established at:
- University of Delhi
 - University of Calcutta
 - University of Kerala
 - Banaras Hindu University
77. The branch of Psychology which focuses on higher mental processes such as memory, reasoning, problem solving and decision making.
- Cognitive Psychology
 - Clinical Psychology
 - Psychometrics
 - Social Psychology
78. A disorder characterized by excessive eating followed by self induced vomiting and/or taking laxatives
- Rumination disorder
 - Obesity
 - Anorexia Nervosa
 - Bulimia Nervosa
79. In a rehabilitation center, patients receive tokens for appropriate behaviour, but over time, the tokens lose their effectiveness.
- Assertion [A] : The token economy has lost its reinforcing value.
- Reason [R] : Reinforcers must be meaningful to maintain behaviour.
- Choose the correct option:
- Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
 - Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is NOT the correct explanation of [A]
 - [A] is true, but [R] is false
 - [A] is false, but [R] is true
80. Assertion [A] : Traits are stable characteristics of an individual.
- Reason [R] : Traits are temporary emotional reactions to situations.
- Choose the correct answer
- Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
 - Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
 - [A] is true but [R] is false
 - [A] is false but [R] is true

86. Damage to which area would most likely impair speech production but not comprehension?
- A. Wernicke's area B. Broca's area
C. Angular gyrus D. Occipital lobe
87. Which of the following is not a monocular cue for depth perception?
- A. Convergence B. Overlap
C. Texture gradient D. Motion parallax
88. Cognitive maps allow for which of the following types of cognition?
- A. Problem solving B. Remembering
C. Creating D. Interpreting
89. _____ refers to the idea that people help others without personal gain.
- A. Attribution B. In group heterogeneity
C. Diffusion of responsibility effect D. Altruism
90. At which stage in development, according to Freud, does sexual tension subside and children focus on mastery of tasks related to the world of work.
- A. Anal B. Phallic
C. Latency D. Genital
91. The process of receiving, transducing and transmitting information from the outside world is called _____.
- A. Sensation B. Perception
C. Attention D. Integration
92. Programmed instruction uses the principles of _____.
- A. Classical conditioning B. Reinforcement and punishment
C. Cognitive learning D. Information processing
93. Which lobe is primarily involved in auditory processing?
- A. Frontal B. Parietal
C. Occipital D. Temporal

94. The Cognitive Assessment System (CAS) was developed by:
- A. Spearman and Binet
 - B. Das and Naglieri
 - C. Salovey and Mayer
 - D. Stern and Gardner
95. Artistic works such as paintings
- A. Render an accurate picture of reality
 - B. Provide an interpretation of reality
 - C. Make us think about the nature of reality
 - D. All of the above
96. Stress that is considered “bad” is also referred to as _____.
- A. Eustress
 - B. Stress response
 - C. Distress
 - D. None of these
97. The concept of introspection is associated with:
- A. Structuralism
 - B. Functionalism
 - C. Psychoanalysis
 - D. Behaviourism
98. The concept of IQ was first introduced by
- A. Spearman
 - B. Binet
 - C. Stern
 - D. Wechsler
99. What does DSM stands for?
- A. Diagnostic and service manual for mental disorders
 - B. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders
 - C. Diagnostic services for mental health
 - D. None of the above
100. _____ waves are associated with normal wakefulness.
- A. Alpha
 - B. Beta
 - C. Theta
 - D. Delta
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ROUGH WORK

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