Question ID: 1185701

Question Type: MCQ

Question:

According to Freud, which element of personality does not care for moral values, society or other individuals?

(1) Super ego
(2) Ego
(3) Id
(4) Libido

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4

Question ID: 1185702

Question Type: MCQ

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Efficacy</td>
<td>Cattell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Self</td>
<td>Maslow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Report measure</td>
<td>Bandura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Actualization</td>
<td>Rogers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
(3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4
**Question 3**

Street Smartsness is a part of:

1. Multiple Intelligence
2. Contextual Intelligence
3. Experiential Intelligence
4. Componental Intelligence

**Options**

A: 1  
B: 2  
C: 3  
D: 4

---

**Question 4**

The important ideas proposed by Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are:

A. People have a tendency to maximise self concept through self actualisation.
B. There is a collective unconscious consisting of archetypes
C. Behaviour is goal directed and worthwhile people try to express capabilities, potentials and talents to the fullest possible extent.
D. An atmosphere of unconditional positive regard must be created in order to ensure enhancement of one's self concept.
E. Human beings display a wide range of variations in psychological attributes (and it is possible)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (D) only
2. (B), (C), (E) only
3. (A), (D), (E) only
4. (A), (C), (D) only

**Options**

A: 1  
B: 2  
C: 3  
D: 4

---

**Question 5**

---
The clinical psychologist assessed person B’s personality using a test based on less structured stimuli. The test helped to assess his unconscious motives and feelings. Identify the test used by the psychologist.

(1) Self report measure  
(2) Projective Technique  
(3) Behavioural Analysis  
(4) Psychometric test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In ________ a person defends against anxiety by adopting behaviours opposite to her/his true feelings.

(1) Projection  
(2) Reaction formation  
(3) Rationalisation  
(4) Regression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

________ has been found extremely useful in career guidance, vocational exploration and occupational testing.

(1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory  
(2) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire  
(3) Sixteen Personality factor Questionnaire  
(4) Sentence Completion Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Question 8

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 8  
**Question ID:** 1185708  
**Question Type:** MCQ

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>A:</td>
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<td>B:</td>
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<td>C:</td>
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<tr>
<td>D:</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A blank refers to our ability to organise and monitor our own behaviour.

1. Self efficacy  
2. Self esteem  
3. Self concept  
4. Self regulation

### Question 9

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 9  
**Question ID:** 1185709  
**Question Type:** MCQ

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
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<td>B:</td>
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<td>C:</td>
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<tr>
<td>D:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A child is going through a tough time and is facing problems in school. He decides to discuss the same with the school counselor so that he can vent out his feelings. Identify the type of coping response in this.

1. Avoidance oriented  
2. Emotion oriented  
3. Task oriented  
4. Relaxation

### Question 10

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 10  
**Question ID:** 1185710  
**Question Type:** MCQ

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C:</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social support in the form of assistance involving material aid such as money or goods, is known as __________ support.
Radhika wants to do everything perfectly. Everytime this expectation leads to disappointment and stress. Thus, the source of her psychological stress is ________.

1. Frustration
2. Conflict
3. Internal Pressure
4. Social Pressure

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I
(A) Emotional effect
(B) Physiological effect
(C) Cognitive effect
(D) Behavioural effect

List - II
(I) Increased heart rate, constriction of blood vessels
(II) Mood swing, increased psychological tension
(III) Disrupted sleep pattern, increased absenteeism
(IV) Poor concentration, reduced short term memory capacity.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
(3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
### Section: PSYCHOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No: 13</th>
<th>Question ID: 1185713</th>
<th>Question Type: MCQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Question:** Once the datesheet was announced, the students started paying attention and preparing for the examination. They made notes, took tests and attended coaching class neglecting their diet and sleep. As the examination approached students felt draining of bodily resources and falling sick indicates _________ stage of General Adaptations syndrome.  
(1) Exhaustion stage  
(2) Alarm reaction stage  
(3) Resistance stage  
(4) Adjourning stage |
| A: 1 | B: 2 | C: 3 | D: 4 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section: PSYCHOLOGY</th>
<th>Item No: 14</th>
<th>Question ID: 1185714</th>
<th>Question Type: MCQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Question:** In which of the following disorders, children may fuss, scream, throw severe tantrums, or make suicidal gestures ?  
(1) Obsessive compulsive and related disorder  
(2) Dissociative disorder  
(3) Separation anxiety disorder  
(4) Phobia |
| A: 1 | B: 2 | C: 3 | D: 4 |

| Section: PSYCHOLOGY | Item No: 15 | Question ID: 1185715 | Question Type: |
**Question**
Dominating and bullying other without provocation is _______ type of aggression.

1. Verbal aggression
2. Proactive aggression
3. Physical aggression
4. Hostile aggression

**Match List - I with List - II.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Alogia</td>
<td>(I) Lack of motivation to do the task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Delusion</td>
<td>(II) Perception without stimuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Avolition</td>
<td>(III) False Belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) Hallucination</td>
<td>(IV) Poverty of speech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Question**
Bulimia Nersosa is a/an _______.

1. Depressive disorder
2. Eating disorder
3. Conduct disorder
4. Anxiety disorder
**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 18  
**Question ID:** 1185718  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

**Question:**
Manjeet is inattentive, hyperactive and mostly impulsive. He is most likely to be diagnosed with _________.  
(1) Specific Learning Disorder  
(2) Intellectual Deficiency  
(3) Autism Spectrum disorder  
(4) Attention deficit hyper activity disorder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>B:</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>C:</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>D:</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 19  
**Question ID:** 1185719  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

**Question:**
Match List - I with List - II.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Positive symptoms of schizophrenia</td>
<td>(I) Pathological deficits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Negative symptoms of schizophrenia</td>
<td>(II) Odd grimaces and gestures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Inappropriate affect</td>
<td>(III) Bizarre additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Psychomotor symptoms of schizophrenia</td>
<td>(IV) Emotion that are unsuited to the situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)  
(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)  
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
PSYCHOLOGY

Question ID: 1185720
Question Type: MCQ

Rajini uses yoga and meditation to focus her attention. This is a form of therapy.
(1) Electro convulsive
(2) Humanistic existential
(3) Cognitive
(4) Alternative

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4

---

Question ID: 1185721
Question Type: MCQ

The chief benefit of humanistic therapy is ________ which is the process of gaining increasing understanding of oneself and one’s aspirations, emotions and motives.
(1) Emotional insight
(2) Instituting adaptive behaviours
(3) Cognitive restructuring
(4) Personal Growth

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4

---

Question ID: 1185722
Question Type: MCQ

Which of the following is not an ethical standard in Psychotherapy?
(1) Informed consent needs to be taken
(2) Help to be provided by mindfulness based meditation
(3) Confidentiality of the client should be maintained
(4) Respect for human rights and dignity

A: 1
B: 2
**Question 23**

**Question Type:** MCQ

When using the cognitive behaviour therapy, we follow some methods given below. Which one of the following is not used in this therapy?

(A) Addressing the childhood traumas on the client
(B) Addressing the biological aspects through relaxation
(C) Addressing the psychological aspects through behaviour therapy
(D) Addressing the social aspects through environmental changes.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (C), (D)
(2) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(3) (B), (C), (D)
(4) (A), (B), (D)

**Question 24**

**Question Type:** MCQ

An alcoholic is given a mild electric shock and asked to smell the alcohol. Repeatedly pairing the smell of alcohol with the pair of the shock leads to giving up of alcohol by the person. Identify the behavioural technique being used here.

(1) Negative reinforcement
(2) Token economy
(3) Aversive conditioning
(4) Modeling
### Item No: 25
**Question ID:** 1185725

**Question Type:** MCQ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Out of the following statements, identify the statement that holds true for Albert Ellis Rational Emotive therapy.  
(A) The client is taught to recognise the bodily process and the emotions that are blocked out from awareness thus increasing self awareness and self acceptance  
(B) Unwanted behaviour can be reduced and wanted behaviour can be increased simultaneously through differential reinforcement  
(C) The first step in RET is the (ABC) antecedent belief consequence analysis.  
(D) In the process of RET, the irrational beliefs are refuted by the therapist through a process of non-directive questioning.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) (C) and (D) only  
(2) (A) and (B) only  
(3) (B) and (D) only  
(4) (C) and (B) only |

| A: | 1 |
| B: | 2 |
| C: | 3 |
| D: | 4 |

---

### Item No: 26
**Question ID:** 1185726

**Question Type:** MCQ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Sheriff's summer camp experiment was conducted in 4 phases. Arrange in correct sequence the phases given below:  
(A) Intergroup competition  
(B) Friendship formation  
(C) Intergroup cooperation  
(D) Ingroup formation  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) (C), (A), (B), (D)  
(2) (B), (D), (A), (C)  
(3) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(4) (D), (A), (B), (C) |

| A: | 1 |
| B: | 2 |
| C: | 3 |
| D: | 4 |
### Question 27

**Question:** 

_________ refers to togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members.

1. Group think
2. Status
3. Cohesiveness
4. Roles

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4

---

### Question 28

**Question:**

Manish gives something free to Rajat saying that it is for promotion of the product. Soon afterwards he asks Rajat to buy a product sold by his company. This technique of compliance is known as ________.

1. Foot in the door technique
2. The deadline technique
3. The door in the face technique
4. No refusal technique

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4

---

### Question 29

**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Secondary group</td>
<td>(1) ‘We’ feeling, supposed to be similar are viewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>family, friends, and teammates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4
**Question:**

Which one of the following is not associated with the stages of group formation?

1. Forming
2. Alarming
3. Storming
4. Performing

**Options:**

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4

---

**Question:**

To understand interpersonal physical distance as given by Edward Hall, align the following from the least to the maximum distance.

(A) Personal distance
(B) Public distance
(C) Social distance
(D) Intimate distance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (B), (C), (A), (D)
2. (C), (B), (A), (D)
3. (A), (C), (D), (B)
### Question 32

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 32  
**Question ID:** 1185732  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

**Question:**  
The experience of crowding has the following features:  
1. Increase in privacy  
2. Feeling of loss of control over social interactions  
3. Feeling of discomfort  
4. Negative view of the space around the person  
5. Increase in motivation  

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
1. (A), (B), (D) only  
2. (B), (C), (D) only  
3. (C), (D), (E) only  
4. (A), (C), (E) only

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4

### Question 33

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 33  
**Question ID:** 1185733  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

**Question:**  
Match List - I with List - II.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Body language</td>
<td>(I) Repeat or summarise in one’s own words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Paraphrase</td>
<td>(II) Behavioural expressions are consistent with what one values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Reception</td>
<td>(III) Non verbal actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Authenticity</td>
<td>(IV) The initial step in the listening process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
### Question 34

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 34  
**Question ID:** 1185734  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

#### Question

J.P. Guilford classified the structure-of-intellect model into __________.

1. Cognition, Memory and Perception  
2. Operations, Memory and Perception  
3. Operations, Contents and Products  
4. Operations, Contents and Memory

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4

### Question 35

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 35  
**Question ID:** 1185735  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

#### Question

According to the PASS model, __________ allows us to think of possible courses of action, implement them to reach the target, and evaluate their effectiveness.

1. Planning  
2. Arousal  
3. Simultaneous processing  
4. Successive processing

**A:** 1  
**B:** 2  
**C:** 3  
**D:** 4

### Question 36

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 36  
**Question ID:** 1185736  
**Question Type:** MCQ  

#### Question

A: 1  
B: 2  
C: 3  
D: 4
Persons high on ______ intelligence have finer sensibilities regarding their identity, human existence and meaning of life.
(1) Interpersonal
(2) Intrapersonal
(3) Spatial
(4) Linguistic

Atul is able to monitor his own and others emotions, discriminate amongst them and he uses this information to guide his thinking and actions. He exhibits ________.
(1) High Intelligence Quotient
(2) High Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient
(3) High Emotional Intelligence
(4) High Emotional Intelligence but low Intelligence Quotient

________ involves employing systematic, organized and objective procedures to record behavioural phenomena occurring naturally in real time.
(1) Psychological test
(2) Self Report
(3) Observation
(4) Case study
| Question Type: | PSYCHOLOGY |
| Item No: | 39 |
| Question ID: | 1185739 |
| Question: | The IQ range for individuals with moderate intellectual deficiency is:  
(1) 55 to 70  
(2) 35 to 50  
(3) 90 to 110  
(4) 20 to 35 |
| A: | 1 |
| B: | 2 |
| C: | 3 |
| D: | 4 |

| Question Type: | PSYCHOLOGY |
| Item No: | 40 |
| Question ID: | 1185740 |
| Question: | The instinctual life force that energises the id is called:  
(1) Ego  
(2) Libido  
(3) Superego  
(4) Defence mechanisms |
| A: | 1 |
| B: | 2 |
| C: | 3 |
| D: | 4 |

| Question Type: | PSYCHOLOGY |
| Item No: | 41 |
| Question ID: | 1185741 |
| Question: | Read the passage given below to answer.  
In our day-to-day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person’s behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been
observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

Match List - I with List - II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Characteristics)</td>
<td>(Causal factors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) Task characteristics</td>
<td>(I) Internal-stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Hard work</td>
<td>(II) External-stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Fate</td>
<td>(III) Unstable-Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Ability</td>
<td>(IV) Unstable-External</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

A: 1  
B: 2  
C: 3  
D: 4

---

Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to-day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

As per Weiner, if person A gives greater weightage to internal factors, then which one of the following will hold true for A?

1. The task characteristic
2. A's intelligence
3. A's luck
4. Pleasant weather conditions
Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to-day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

People generally attribute failure to:

(1) Personality
(2) Disposition
(3) External factors
(4) Internal factors
Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to-day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

Weiner is famous for his work on:

(1) Attraction
(2) Aptitude
(3) Attribution
(4) Affection

A: 1
B: 2
C: 3
D: 4
**Question ID:** 1185746  
**Question Type:** MCQ

**Question:**

Read the passage given below to answer.

A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

'A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it isolates social norms'. This statement refers to the concept of ________ in Abnormal Psychology.

(1) Deviance  
(2) Distress  
(3) Dysfunction  
(4) Danger

**Section:** PSYCHOLOGY  
**Item No:** 47

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**Question ID:** 1185747  
**Question Type:** MCQ

**Question:**

Read the passage given below to answer.

A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

Norms of societies grow from its history, values, institutions, habits, skills, technology, art etc. These are together referred as its ________.

(1) Community
Read the passage given below to answer.

A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg, self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

‘It is believed that psychological disorders are something to be ashamed of’. This is because of a ________ attached to mental illness.

(1) Deviance
(2) Danger
(3) Distress
(4) Stigma
A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

'A person is considered to be abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day to day living'. This explains abnormality due to _________.

(1) Deviance
(2) Distress
(3) Dysfunction
(4) Danger

The best criterion for determining the normality of behaviour is that it:

(1) follows the norms of a society
(2) fosters overall wellbeing
(3) is not distressing
(4) is not dangerous