PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : cec24-hs02 Applied Fields of Psychology-ENG Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 09:00-12:00

Sr. No.	Client Q II	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objec	tive Quest			
1 14	171001			
		cial psychology bears a close relationship to several other fields, especially with		
		cial psychology boars a close rotationship to several outer holds, especially with		
		Anthropology		
		Archaeology		
		Sociology		
		Morphology		
		:1		
		: 2		
		: 3		
		: 4		
Objec	ctive Quest			
2 14	171002			
		e acquisition and analyses of information collected previously by others and obtained from government agencies	1	
		urance companies, and banks is called		
		Medieval research		
		Primeval research		
		Archival research		
		Archeological research		
		:1		
		: 2		
	A			
	1	: 3		
	1	: 4		
Obiec	tive Quest			
	1171003			
		cording to Harold Kelley's theory of attribution, the three factors that influence whether we attribute someone's be	haviour	
		internal or external causes are:		
		Distinctiveness, consensus, relevance		
		Distinctiveness, consensus, consistency		
		Distinctiveness, consistency, relevance		
		Relevance, consistency, consensus		
11	II			

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

4 14171004

Which of the following is NOT an attribution error?

- 1. Self-serving bias
- 2. Hindsight bias
- 3. Fundamental attribution error
- 4. Actor-observer effect

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

5 14171005

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Theories	Theorists
(A). Commonsense theory	(I). Weiner
(B). Three dimensional model	(II). Kelly
(C). Correspondent inference theory	(III). Heider
	(IV).
(D). Co-variation model	Jones and Davis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2.

		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	estion estimate the state of th	IL
	14171006		1
		Children acquiring positive attitude based on parent's praise and reward, indicates learning.	
		Instrumental conditioning	
		Classical conditioning Subliminal conditioning	
		Observational learning	
		n. observational realiting	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Oh	jective Que	estion	
	14171007		
7	141/100/		
7	141/100/	The tendency of people to help their biological relatives over nonfamily members is termed as	1
7	141/100/		-
/	141/100/	1. Kin selection	
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling	
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling Selfish attitude	-
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling	
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling Selfish attitude	
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling Selfish attitude	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity	-
7	141/100/	Kin selection Ingroup feeling Selfish attitude	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity Al: 1	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection2. Ingroup feeling3. Selfish attitude4. ReciprocityA1:1A2:2	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity Al: 1	
7	141/100/	 1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3	
7	141/100/	1. Kin selection2. Ingroup feeling3. Selfish attitude4. ReciprocityA1:1A2:2	
7	141/100/	 1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	
Ob		1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Which theory propagates the idea that our behavior stems from a strong desire to maximize our rewards and minimize the	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Which theory propagates the idea that our behavior stems from a strong desire to maximize our rewards and minimize the	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Setion Which theory propagates the idea that our behavior stems from a strong desire to maximize our rewards and minimize the costs? 1. Social exchange theory 2. Social comparison theory	
Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Which theory propagates the idea that our behavior stems from a strong desire to maximize our rewards and minimize the costs? 1. Social exchange theory 2. Social comparison theory 3. Reinforcement theory	
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Ob	jective Que	1. Kin selection 2. Ingroup feeling 3. Selfish attitude 4. Reciprocity A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4 Which theory propagates the idea that our behavior stems from a strong desire to maximize our rewards and minimize the costs? 1. Social exchange theory 2. Social comparison theory 3. Reinforcement theory	

Objective Question

11 14171011

The bystander effect refers to ______.

- 1. The apathy people show towards the victim
- 2. Inhibition of helping when there are several witnesses present near the victim
- 3. Offering help when there are several witnesses present near the victim
- 4. Pretending to help the victim to gain attention

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

12 14171012

Match List-I with List-II

List-l	List-II
Concept	Definition
(A).Roles	(I). Rules within a group
(B). Status	(II). The force that binds the group
(C). Norms	(III). Position within a group
(D). Cohesiveness	(IV). Set of behaviours that individuals within a group are
	expected to perform

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

A1:1

A2:2

A3:3

A4:4

Objective Question

13 14171013

The adjourning stage is characterised by_____

- 1. Performance
- 2. Cohesion
- 3. Conflict
- 4. Completion

)/ 2	20/24, 11.30	FIVI	733_10_\$1_CeC24_HS02_1-30.Html	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
ļ				
	Objective Que	stion		
	14 14171014	Illness behavior and the	assumption of a sick role can often be rewarding. This statement is	2.
		1. False		
		Partially false		
		True		
		Partially true		
		4. I ditially tide		
		A1:1		
		A1 . 1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	Objective Ques	stion		
	15 14171015			2.
		Match List-I with List-II		2.
		List-I	List-II	3
		(A). Franz Alexander	(I). Relationship between personality and disease	
		(B). Walter Cannon	(II). Unconscious psychological factors	
		(C). Sigmund Freud	(III). Emotion is accompanied by physiological changes	
		(D). Helen Dunbar	(IV). Link between personal conflicts and specific diseases as a cause of psychosomatic disorder	
		Choose the correct answ	wer from the options given below:	
		1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C)		
		2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C)		
		3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) -		
		4. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) -	(IV), (D) - (III)	
		A1:1		

		A3:3	
		A4:4	
	bjective Que		
10	14171016	Physicians supporting the psychosomatic approach call for an acceptance of the	2.
		Biomedical model	
		2. Biopsychosocial model	
		3. Psychosocial model	
		4. Biosocial model	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A2.2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
	bjective Que		
1	7 14171017		2.
		gave rise to the Temperance Movement in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, which encouraged total abstinence	
		from alcohol.	
		1. Disease model	
		2. Moral model	
		3. Health model	
		Psycho-dynamic model	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A3.3	
		A4:4	
L			
	bjective Que		2.
10	3 141/1010		

Match List-I with List-II

List-l	List-II
Theorist	Contribution
(A). Sigmund Freud	(I). Earliest systematic classification of mental disorders
(B). Dorothea Dix	(II). Tranquilizing chair
(C). Benjamin Rush	(III). Mental hygiene movement
(D). Emil Kraeplin	(IV). Free Association

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) (IV), (B) (III), (C) (II), (D) (I)
- 2. (A) (III), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) (I)
- 3. (A) (IV), (B) (I), (C) (III), (D) (II)
- 4. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) (IV), (D) (III)
- A1:1
- A2:2
- A3:3
- A4:4

Objective Question

19 14171019

The crude form of brain surgery which left many mentally ill people vegetative and others dead in the 1940s and 1950s was

- 1. Coronal lesion
- 2. Medial lobotomy
- 3. Midsagittal lesion
- 4. Prefrontal lobotomy
- A1:1
- A2:2
- A3:3
- A4:4

Objective Question

20 14171020

22 Ob	pjective Que 14171022	Teaching in the classroom is an "art" means that the teacher 1. Carefully follows the four steps of experimentation when making changes in the classroom. 2. Restrains his/her enthusiasm for content to help maintain discipline. 3. Seeks to keep his/her personality out of classroom interactions to avoid unintentional bias. 4. Develops and continually modifies his/her own personal teaching style A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	2.0
22	14171022	Teaching in the classroom is an "art" means that the teacher 1. Carefully follows the four steps of experimentation when making changes in the classroom. 2. Restrains his/her enthusiasm for content to help maintain discipline. 3. Seeks to keep his/her personality out of classroom interactions to avoid unintentional bias. 4. Develops and continually modifies his/her own personal teaching style A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	2.0
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		Teaching in the classroom is an "art" means that the teacher 1. Carefully follows the four steps of experimentation when making changes in the classroom. 2. Restrains his/her enthusiasm for content to help maintain discipline.	2.0
		Teaching in the classroom is an "art" means that the teacher 1. Carefully follows the four steps of experimentation when making changes in the classroom.	2.0
		estion	2.0
		estion	2.0
		estion	2.0
C!	ioati O		
		A4:4	
		A3:3	
		A2:2	
		A1:1	
		4. Psychopathology is essentially the blocking or distortion of personal growth.	
		The way we interpret events and experiences determines our emotional and behavioural reactions to them.	
		Our actions are motivated in order to achieve certain needs. The humanistic perspective views human nature as basically "good".	
		Our actions are motivated in order to achieve certain needs.	
		Which of the following statement is False from humanistic theorist perspective?	
	14171021		2.
Ob	jective Que	estion	
		 A4 : 4	
		A3:3	
		A3 · 3	
		A2:2	
		A1:1	
		4. Reasoning	
		3. An illusion	
		2. Prototype	
		1. Schema	
	11	An underlying representation of knowledge that guides the current processing of information is termed as	

		The ability to think abstract and systematically for solving problems emerges during which stage?	
		Concrete operational stage	
		2. Sensorimotor stage	
		3. Formal operational stage	
		Preoperational stage	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Ωŀ	jective Que		L
	14171024	SUOTI	2
Z 4	141/1024		ľ
		Sagar understands that it is sometimes necessary to modify rules if the change serves the society better. At which of	
		Kohlberg's levels of moral development is he functioning?	
		Unconventional morality	
		Preconventional morality	
		Conventional morality	
		Postconventional morality	
		1. 1 osconventional morality	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4.4	
		A4:4	
	jective Que		_
25	14171025		2
		At what time of life does Erikson stage Industry vs. Inferiority occur?	
		4 Oldaga	
		Oldage Infancy	
		3. Adolescence	
		4. School age	
		4. School age	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	stion	

26 14171026		2.
	A 37-year-old woman quits her high-paying banking job to focus on her children and become a school counselor. What stage would Erikson consider this to be?	
	Identity vs Role confusion Generativity vs Stagnation	
	Sego integrity vs Despair	
	4. Industry vs Inferiority	
	4. Industry vs interiority	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que 27 14171027	stion	2.
27 11171027	A person with Borderline intellectual functioning will have an IQ of	
	1. 20–34	
	2. 35–49	
	3. 50–69	
	4. 70–84	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que	stion	
28 14171028		2.
	First the students will make a prediction of what will happen in the story. Then the students must make a list of the main events in the story. Lastly, will write a review of the story. What skills are being used?	
	Application, Synthesis and Evaluation Comprehension, Knowledge and Analysis	
	Evaluation, Knowledge and Synthesis	
	Comprehension, Knowledge and Synthesis	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que	stion	L
Sojecure Que	5454.	

29	14171029	Match List-I with List-II		2
		List-I	List-II	
		Concepts	Definitions	
		(A). Positive Reinforcement	(I). I. Taking something 'negative' away in order to increase a response	
		(B). Negative Reinforcement	(II). Remove something pleasant in order to decrease certain behaviour	
		(C). Punishment	(III). Adding something pleasant in order to increase a response	
		(D). Extinction	(IV). Adding something aversive in order to decrease certain behaviour	
		Choose the correct answer from the option of the correct answer from the cor	ions given below:	
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ot	jective Que	stion		
30	14171030	Deepest and prestige comes under which	a time of motivo	2
		Respect and prestige comes under which	n type of motive?	
		Physiological motive Social motive		
		Personal motive		
		4. Primary motive		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	jective Que	stion		
31	14171031			2

		EMDR (Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing) is used in 1. Post-traumatic Stress Counselling 2. Substance abuse counselling 3. HIV counselling 4. Marital counselling	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	estion	_
32	14171032	In which type of counselling goal, special skills and abilities possessed by client are identified and assisted in further development? 1. Exploratory goals 2. Preventive goals 3. Enhancement goals 4. Developmental goals	2.
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	
Ωh	jective Que	action.	
	14171033		2.
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3	
		A4:4	

	jective Que	stion			
		family as a whole. This is known as: 1. Enactment 2. Reframing 3. Restructuring 4. Joining A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	to see that the problem of each and every member of the family i	s the problem of the	2.0
	jective Que	stion			2.
		List-I (A). Crisis interview (B). Diagnostic Interview (C). Mental status Examination (D). Structured Interview Choose the correct answer from the 1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (II), (D) - (1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (IV), (D) - (1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (IV), (D) - (1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (IV), (D) - (IV), ((II) (I) III)		
OL	jective Que	ction			
	14171036	SHOII			2.
50	171/1030				\

		The state of the s	
		Who asserted that "we have discovered that there is a set of human strengths that are the most likely buffer against mental illness: courage, optimism, interpersonal skill, work ethic, hope, honesty and perseverance."?	
		1. Erich Fromm	
		2. Martin Seligman	
		Lopez and Snyder Erik Erikson	
		4. Elik Eliksoli	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
01			L
	jective Que		2
		The tendency of the raters to depend excessively on the rating of one trait or behavioural consideration in rating all other	
		traits or behavioural considerations during employee selection is known as	
		Error of central tendency	
		2. Halo effect	
		Leniency effect Personal prejudice	
		in a contain projection	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
		A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	stion	
	14171038		2
		Which of the following appraisal method operates under an assumption that employee performance level conforms to a normal statistical distribution?	
		Critical incident method Forced distribution method	
		Poiced distribution method Paired comparison method	
		4. Ranking method	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Ob	jective Que	stion	

39 14171039		2
	Thomas & Kilmann conflict management model discusses the following responses	
	Competing & avoiding	
	Loosing & winning	
	3. Adjustment & maladjustment	
	Agreement & disagreement	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A3.3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que	estion	
40 14171040		2
	Community psychologists target the at-risk population in their intervention at level	
	1. Universal level	
	2. Selective level	
	Indicated level Preventive level	
	4. Preventive level	
	A1:1	
	A2:2	
	AZ:Z	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que	estion	
41 14171041		2
	Tendency for members of a group discussing an issue to move toward a more extreme version of the positions they held	
	before the discussion began is termed as	
	1. Group think	
	2. Group affiliation	
	Group decision making Group polarization	
	4. Group polarization	
	A1:1	
	AI.I	
	A2:2	
	A3:3	
	A4:4	
Objective Que	estion estimate the state of th	
42 14171042		2

		Respectful disagreement in a group that can often lead to innovative solutions requires both on the part of the individual. 1. Self-knowledge and competence 2. Integrity and commitment 3. Commitment and competence 4. Empathy and competence	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
Oh	jective Que	betion	
	14171043		2
		1. Stimulus load theory	
		Ecological theory Adaptation-level theory	
		Behaviour constraint theory	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
01	0	·	
	jective Que 14171044		2
		The is influenced greatly by the culture and society in which a person lives.	
		1. Mesosystem	
		Microsystem Macrosystem	
		4. Chronosystem	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
	i 4i 0		
	jective Que 14171045		2
	1,1045		

		Growth rate = 1. Death rate – birth rate	
		2. Population – death rate	
		3. Birth rate – death rate	
		4. Population – birth rate	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		12.2	
		A3:3	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
L			L
	jective Que		
46	14171046		2
		The study of our use of space and how various differences in that use can make us feel more relaxed or anxious is termed	
		as	
		1. Proxemics	
		Personal space	
		3. Privacy	
		4. Territoriality	
		A1:1	
		AL. I	
		42.2	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
			L
	jective Que	stion	_
47	14171047	According to view nature exists for all species and we are not in charge of the earth.	2
		According to view nature exists for all species and we are not in charge of the earth.	
		1. Anthropocentrism	
		Environmental wisdom worldview	
		Stewardship worldview	
		Planetary management worldview	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A2.2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
			1

(Objective Que	estion	
	8 14171048		2
		Which type of interview helps to gather information which will be helpful in diagnosing and treating the patients disorder ——— 1. Structured interview	
		Case history interview	
		3. Diagnostic interview	
		4. Mental status examination A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
(bjective Que	estion	
4	9 14171049	Which group focuses on personal and interpersonal issues and on the personal growth of the individual?	2
		1. Sensitivity group	
		2. T-Group	
		Encounter group A. Task group	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	
	bjective Que		
5	0 14171050	In the method, counselors function to make sure that partners take turns talking and listening to each	2
		other, and all have a better chance to feel listened.	
		1. Empty chair	
		Exaggeration method	
		3. Rational emotive imagery	
		Traffic control method	
		A1:1	
		A2:2	
		A3:3	
		A4:4	