PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : cec24-hs03 Basic Psychological Processes-ENG Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 15:00-18:00

Sr. No.	Client Question Question Body and Alternatives		Marks	Ne N	gative Iarks	
Objective Question						
1 14212001					1.0	0.00
		In a	an experiment, the effect of change or manipulation in variable on the variable is measured/assesse			
			the experimenter.			
		-,				
		1. [Dependent; Independent			
		2.1	ndependent; Dependent			
			Control; Dependent			
			Extraneous; Control			
		A1 :	1			
		A2 :	2			
		A3 :	3			
		A4 :	4			
Objec	ctive Question					
	14212002				1.0	0.00
		No	n-controlled observation is also known as			
		1. N	Natural observation			
		2. E	experiment			
		3. 1	nterview			
			ntrospection			
		A1:	1			
		A2 :	2			
		A3 :	3			
		A 4	4			
		A4 :	"			
Objec	ctive Question					
	14212003		V. 300 - 50 - W 40004 - 31 - 10004 - 10104 - 32 - PM-		1.0	0.00
		For	recast of an election result based on opinion polls is an example of			
			Experimental method			
			Case Study method			
			Survey method			
		4. E	Ethnography			
		A1:	1			
	ı II					1

		A2:2							
		A3:3							
		A4 : 4							
		A4.4							
Obje	ctive Question	1							
4	14212004	3690 84 (1945) 6.5 (19	N/16 2		1.0	0.00			
		Given below are two	statements:						
		Statement (I): Neuro	transmitters can only be excitatory depending of	on the nature of the neural impulse.					
		Statement (II): The brief wave of positive electrical charge that sweeps down the axon is called the action potential.							
		In light of the above	statements, choose the most appropriate answer	er from the options given below.					
			and Statement (II) are true.						
			and Statement (II) are false.						
			ue but Statement (II) is false. Ise but Statement (II) is true.						
		A1:1							
	A2:2								
	A3:3								
		A4:4							
	ctive Question	1							
5	14212005	Match List-I with Lis	et-II		1.0	0.00			
		Ď							
		List-I	List-II						
		(A). Frontal lobe	(I). Visuomotor guidance						
		(7.1). I Tomai 1000	(i). Visuomotoi guidaneo						
		(B). Amygdala	(II). Consciousness						
		(C). Pons	(III). Fear and Emotion						
		(D). Parietal lobe	(IV). Planning and Decision making						
		Choose the correct	answer from the options given below:						
		1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II),							
		2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III) 3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III)							
		4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV)							
		A1:1							
		42.2							
		A2:2							

		A3:3 A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question	1		
6	14212006		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following glands is important for the regulation of biological rhythms and mood?		
		1. Thymus Gland		
		2. Pineal Gland		
		3. Thyroid Gland		
		4. Adrenal Gland		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obie	ctive Question			
7	14212007		1.0	0.00
		sense informs us about the movement and stationary position of the head, which helps in maintaining balance.		
		1. Kinesthetic		
		2. Vestibular		
		3. Signal detection		
		4. Stimulus		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		AJ.J		
		A4:4		
		AT.T		
Obia	ctive Question			
8	14212008		1.0	0.00
	11212000	The part of human eye that controls the amount of light that enters eye is	1.0	0.00
		1. Retina		
		2. Iris		
		3. Lens		
		4. Pupil		
		A1:1		
		AL.I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		

	A4:4		
ve Ouestion			
4212009	Shadows is an example of a visual cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception. 1. Binocular; Convergence 2. Binocular; Atmospheric perspective 3. Monocular; Binocular 4. Binocular; Monocular	1.0	0.00
	A1:1 A2:2 A3:3		
	A4:4		
4212010	If the image of an object is larger on the retina than other objects, it is perceived as 1. Closer 2. Farther away 3. Same as others 4. Small A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
4212011		1.0	0.00
	The learned ability to respond differently to similar stimuli is called 1. Stimulus discrimination 2. Stimulus generalization 3. Response discrimination 4. Response generalization A1:1 A2:2 A3:3		
1	ve Question	Shadows is an example of a visual cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception.	Production Shadows is an example of a visual cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, while retinal disparity is an example of a cue for depth perception, and it is a cue for depth perception. I. Bincular, Convertion At : 1 At : 1 At : 4 At

		A4:4		
Obie	ctive Question			
12	14212012	Which of the following statements is true about learning?	1.0	0.00
		It is a relatively permanent change It is a temporary change		
		Learning is a result of maturation		
		4. It can be due to illness or drug-induced		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question	1		
13	14212013	The control of the desirable of the control of the	1.0	0.00
		The responses that lead to desirable effects are repeated; those that produce undesirable results are not repeated. This principle is known as?		
		1. Law of effect		
		2. Classical conditioning		
		Stimulus generalization Negative reinforcement		
		4. Negative reilliorcement		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
14	14212014		1.0	0.00

		Match List-I with List-II				
		List-I	List-II			
		(A). Primary reinforcer	(I). Food and water			
		(B). Secondary reinforcer	(II). Taking away phone privileges for misbehaving			
		(C). Punishment	(III). Praise and attention			
		(D). Negative reinforcement	(IV). Loud buzzer when seat belt is not buckled			
		Choose the correct answer from				
		2. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (IV) 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV) 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)				
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
Obje	ctive Question	1				
15	14212015	NAME TO A STATE OF THE STATE OF	- L-4-L	1.0	0.00	
		vvnich of the following is not tru	e about observational learning?			
		1. It is also known as modeling				
		2. John B. Watson is a proponer	nt of this theory			
		3. Children imitating their elders				
		4. It involves classic 'Bobo-doll' (experiment			
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
	ctive Question	1				
16	14212016			1.0	0.00	

			Which of the following is a non-sense syllable? 1. KEU 2. GEZ 3. IUC 4. AER					
			A1:1					
			A2:2					
			A3:3					
			A4:4					
ŀ	Object	tive Question						
		14212017			1.0	0.00		
	1,	11212017	Reading a Poen	n, then understanding and then trying to remember it is an example of		0.00		
			1. Rote learning					
			2. Elaborative re	hearsal				
			3. Recitation					
			4. Maintenance	rehearsal				
			A1:1					
			A1 . 1					
			A2:2					
			A3:3					
			A4:4					
ļ								
Пă		tive Question			1.0	0.00		
	18	14212018			1.0	0.00		
			Match List-I with	n List-II				
			List-l	List-II				
			1.0000000000					
			(A). Retrieval	(I). Extracting meaning from information				
			(B). Storage	(II). Getting information out of memory				
			(C). Encoding	(III). Retention of encoded information over time				
			(C). Liteoding	(iii). Retention of encoded information over time				
			Choose the cor	rect answer from the options given below:				
			1. (A) - (II), (B) -					
			2. (A) - (I), (B) - (
			3. (A) - (II), (B) -					
			4. (A) - (III), (B) -	(II), (C) - (I)				
12					11	11		

		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
L				
	jective Question			
19	14212019	Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Statement (I): Fill in the blanks question in an exam is a type of recall test.		
		Statement (II): The experience of 'Déjà vu' is an example of a retrieval cue.		
		In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.		
		2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) in true but Statement (II) in false.		
		3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (III) is true.		
		4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.		
		A1:1		
		12.2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	jective Questior			
20	14212020	interference occurs when new memory interferes with remembering old information.	1.0	0.00
		1. Retroactive		
		2. Retrieval		
		3. Decay		
		4. Proactive		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Oh	jective Question			
21	14212021		1.0	0.00
	II.			II.

		The loss of memory about one specific event is called				
		1. Prosopamnesia				
		Transient global amnesia				
		3. Lacunar amnesia				
		4. Wernik-Korsahoff's psychosis				
		1996 (\$4.000 (\$1.000)\$6.00 (\$1.000) ₹ (\$1.400 (\$1.000)\$6.				
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
Obje	ctive Question					
22	14212022	:	1.0	0.00		
		is characterized by daydreaming or unintentionally calling to mind a number of different and loosely related				
		ideas.				
		1. Autistic thinking				
		2. Focused thinking				
		3. Metacognition				
		4. Unfocused thinking				
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		AJ.J				
		A4:4				
		A4:4				
	tive Question 14212023		1.0	0.00		
23	14212023	ADHD is	1.0	0.00		
		Attention deficiency hyper disorder				
		Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder				
		Activity deficit hyperattention disorder Activity disorder of hyperattention deficit				
		4. Activity disorder of hyperattention deficit				
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
Obie	ctive Question					
	14212024		1.0	0.00		

		explained the concept of motivation by using the term 'instinct'.		
		1. Maslow		
		2. McCleland		
		3. Bernard		
		4. Freud		
		4.11cuu		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question			
25	14212025	The characteristic in which satisfaction is obtained by striving for and attaining a level of excellence is	1.0	0.00
		The characteristic in which satisfaction is obtained by stilling for and attaining a level of excellence is		
		1. Need for Affiliation		
		2. Need for Power		
		3. Need for Achievement		
		4. Need for Safety		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
	14212026		1.0	0.00
		involves looking at the available evidence and drawing general conclusions from that.		
		4. Deductive recession		
		Deductive reasoning Inductive reasoning		
		3. Rule discovery		
		4. Theorization		
		4. Theorization		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A.44		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question		la -	la
27	14212027		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is not a type of concept?			
		1. Conjunctive			
		2. Disjunctive			
		3. Relational			
		4. Abstraction			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obj	ective Question				
28	14212028		1.0	0.00	
		Identify the following stages of creative thinking in the correct order			
		(A). Illumination			
		(B). Preparation			
		(C). Incubation			
		(D). Revision			
		(E). Evaluation			
		Choose the correct answer from the options given below:			
		1. (A), (D), (B), (E), (C)			
		2. (B), (C), (A), (E), (D)			
		3. (B), (A), (D), (C), (E)			
		4. (C), (B), (D), (A), (E)			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
C1 .	ective Question				
29	14212029		1.0	0.00	
		produces responses that are based primarily on knowledge and logic.			
		Divergent thinking			
		Convergent thinking			
		3. Analytical thinking			
		4. Purposive thinking			
		A1:1			
II				TI.	

		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
	ective Question	<u> </u>			1.0	0.00
30	14212030	Which of the following	g is not a withdrawal symptor	n of psychoactive drug abuse?	1.0	0.00
		1. Insomnia				
		2. Convulsions				
		 Anxiety Homeostasis 				
		4. 11011100310313				
		A1:1				
		AI.I				
		A2:2				
		112.2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				
Obje	ective Question					
31	14212031				1.0	0.00
		Match List-I with List	:-II			
				1		
		List-I	List-II			
		(A). Narcotic	(I). Pain relief			
		(B). Sedatives	(II). Hallucinogens			
		(D). Seddiives	(II). Hallucinogens			
		(C). Psychedelics	(III). Uppers			
		(D). Stimulants	(IV). Depressants			
		Choose the correct a	nswer from the options given	below:		
		1. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (2. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (
		3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C				
		4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV),				
		A1:1				
		A2:2				
		A3:3				
		A4:4				

	ctive Question			
32	14212032		1.0	0.00
		Meditation can involve		
		A language and another the		
		1. Increased sensitivity		
		2. Loss of attention		
		3. Altered physiology		
		Closing up meditation		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		AJ.J		
		A4:4		
Ohio	ctive Question			
33	14212033		1.0	0.00
33	14212033	The derivation of the concept of personality can be	1.0	0.00
		The container of the contespect personally can be		
		(A). Objective		
		(B). Organismic		
		(O) By the first		
		(C). Distinctive		
		(D). Subjective		
		(b). Subjective		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1. (A), (B) and (C) only.		
		2. (B) and (D) only.		
		3. (A), (B) and (D) only.		
		4. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2 . 2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		211.1		
	ctive Question			
34	14212034		1.0	0.00

		Match List-I with List-II			
		List-I	List-II		
		(A). Hippocrates	(I). EPQ/EPI		
		(B). McCrae & Costa	(II). 3 Basic Traits		
		(C). Allport	(III). Type approach		
		(D). Eysenck	(IV). The five-factor theory		
	Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I) 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I) 3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)				
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive Question				
35	14212035		ndividual's whole life, often to the point that the person becomes known specifically for them, are	1.0	0.00
		Cardinal Traits			
		 Central Traits Unique Traits 			
		Secondary Traits			
		n occordary mano			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Obje	ctive Question	<u> </u>			
36	14212036			1.0	0.00

		The second stage in Freud's psychosexual development occurs in response to			
		d Fadin			
		Feeding Z. Toilet training			
		3. Gender roles			
		Social development			
		4. Social development			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
Ohie	ctive Question				
37	14212037		1.0	0.00	
		A man redirecting anger from his boss to his child, is an example of			
		4 Projection			
		Projection Regression			
		3. Repression			
		4. Displacement			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
	ctive Question				
	14212038		1.0	0.00	
		As per Jungian Psychology, the is the masculine side of females, while the is the feminine side of males.			
		1. Animus; Anima			
		2. Persona, Shadow			
		3. Anima, Animus			
		4. Shadow, Persona			
		A1:1			
		Al.1			
		42.2			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
	ctive Question				
39	14212039		1.0	0.00	

		The first stage of Erikson's psychosocial stage of development is?		
		1. Initiative vs. Guilt		
		2. Industry vs. Inferiority		
		3. Trust vs. Mistrust		
		4. Autonomy vs. Shame		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question			
40	14212040	Self-concept is the most important feature of personality, according to	1.0	0.00
		1. Maslow		
		Adler Jung		
		4. Rogers		
		I. Negati		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A2.2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obie	ctive Question			
41	14212041		1.0	0.00
		According to contemporary Social cognitive theory, which of the following are core properties of human agency?		
		(A). Self-reflectiveness		
		(B). Forethought		
		(C). Self-regulatory		
		(D). Self-reactiveness		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1. (A), (B) and (D) only.		
		2. (A), (B) and (C) only.		
		3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
		4. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2.2		
		A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:				
42	ctive Question 14212042		1.0	0.00
-2	11212012	MMPI is a self-report personality inventory developed by		0.00
		Hathway and McKinley		
		2. Alfred Adler		
		3. G. Allport		
		4. McCrae & Costa		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question 14212043		1.0	0.00
73	14212043	In projective tests, category test situations allow a free expression of the examiner's inclination.	1.0	0.00
		1. Constructive		
		2. Interpretive		
		3. Cathartic		
		4. Constitutive		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
44	14212044	A psychologist asks participants to look at the inkblots and describe what they see. The name of the test is	1.0	0.00
		Thematic Apperception Test Word Association Test		
		3. Rorschach Test		
		4. Draw-a-Man Test		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		

		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question]	
45	14212045	Who among the following is not a proponent of the factorial approach to intelligence? 1. Thurstone 2. Spearman 3. Guilford 4. Sternberg A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ctive Question			
46	14212046	The proposition that environmental deprivation leads to predicted erosion in IQ scores is called 1. Reaction Range 2. Heritability Coefficient 3. Cumulative Deprivation Hypothesis 4. Flynn effect Al: 1 A2: 2 A3: 3 A4: 4	1.0	0.00
	ctive Question		1	11
47	14212047		1.0	0.00

	3000 3000	S (1575)	
Match	iet.	with	l ist_ll

List-l	List-II
(A). Stanford-Binet Scale	(I). Group Test
(B). Raven's Progressive Matrices	(II). Non-verbal Test
(C). Cognitive Abilities Test	(III). Intelligence Quotient
(D). Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale	(IV). Verbal and Performance Scale

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

OL		O
	ecuve	Question

Objective Questi	on .		
14212048	Which of the following are characteristics of consciousness?	1.0	0.00
	(A). Subjective		
	(B). Dynamic		
	(C). Selective attention		
	(D). Self-reflective		
	Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
	1. (A), (B) and (D) only.		
	2. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
	3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
	4. (C) and (D) only.		
	A1:1		
	A2:2		
	A3:3		
	A4:4		

Object	ive Question			<u> </u>
	4212049	Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A proposition is a sentence which is either true or false. Statement (II): A conclusion is a statement that is justified by a number of premises. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (III) are incorrect.	1.0	0.00
		3. Statement (I) is correct but Statement (II) is incorrect. 4. Statement (I) is incorrect but Statement (II) is correct. A1:1		
		A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	ive Question 4212050		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following are components of NREM Sleep? (A). Rapid Eye movement (B). Decreased Heart rate (C). Relaxed muscles (D). Decreased metabolic rate of brain Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below: 1. (B), (C) and (D) only. 2. (A), (B) and (D) only. 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D). 4. (C) and (D) only. A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	ive Question		1.0	0.00
51 1	4212051		1.0	0.00

		The first psychological laboratory was established by in 1. Wilhelm Wundt; Leipzig 2. Carl Rogers; Vienna 3. Carl Jung; Boston 4. William James; Frankfurt A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	ctive Question			
	14212052	In neural transmission, information must be converted from a/an impulse to a/an messenger. 1. Physical; Chemical 2. Electrical; Chemical 3. Chemical; Electrical 4. Electrical; Physical A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
	14212053	During a signal detection experiment, X gave a hit response. It means 1. Identifying the correct present stimulus 2. Missing to identify the correct present stimulus 3. Identifying the absent stimulus as present 4. Identifying the present stimulus as absent A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
54	14212054		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is not associated with hypothyroidism?		
		1. Cretinism		
		2. Myxoedema		
		3. Grave's disease		
		4. Goitre		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		n2.2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
	14212055		1.0	0.00
		Sugar can be tasted when 1 teaspoon is dissolved in 2 gallons of water is an example of		
		1. Difference Threshold		
		Noticeable Difference		
		3. Absolute Threshold		
		Sensory Adaptation		
		4. Sensory Adaptation		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
56	14212056		1.0	0.00
		The major proponent of the "Trial and Error Method of Learning" is		
		The major proportion of the Thai and Error Method of Edulining 15		
		1. B.F. Skinner		
		2. Albert Bandura		
		3. Thorndike		
		4. Thurstone		
		A1:1		
		A1.1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
C1 :	<u> </u>			
	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
57	14212057		1.0	0.00

		encoding is encoding the sound of words.		
		1. Acoustic		
		2. Echoic		
		Visual Optical		
		4. Optical		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4.4		
		A4:4		
01:			<u> </u>	
Оbје 58	ctive Question 14212058		1.0	0.00
	14212030	A dog starts salivating, hearing a bell ring, after which the food is brought. This is	1.0	0.00
		1. Stimulus Generalization		
		Spontaneous recovery		
		3. Acquisition		
		4. Stimulus Discrimination		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
59	14212059		1.0	0.00
		Direct methods of assessing memory are		
		(A). Recall		
		(B). Retrieval cues		
		(C). Relearning		
		(D). Recognition		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1. (A), (C) and (D) only.		
		2. (A), (B) and (D) only.		
		3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
		4. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			<u> </u>
60	14212060		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following are components of emotions?		
		(A). Mood		
		(B). Subjective experience		
		(C). Cognitive appraisal		
		(D). Facial expressions		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1. (A), (B) and (D) only.		
		2. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
		4. (C) and (D) only.		
		4. (0) and (b) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:				
61	ctive Question 14212061		1.0	0.00
01	14212001	A politician is giving a speech to influence the electorate before elections. They have	1.0	0.00
		High need for achievement		
		2. High need for affiliation		
		3. High need for power		
		4. High need for socialisation		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		AJ.J		
		A4:4		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question			10.00
62	14212062		1.0	0.00

		Tomkins is associated with		
		1. Facial Feedback Hypothesis		
		2. Hierarchy of Needs		
		3. Psychosexual Development		
		4. Moral Development		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohio	ctive Question			
63	14212063		1.0	0.00
		Concrete thinking involves the use of		
		1. Symbols of objects only		
		2. Simple sensory images		
		3. Abstract images		
		Metacognition		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
64	14212064	Sternberg's theory of intelligence has the following components	1.0	0.00
		Sternberg's theory of intelligence has the following components		
		(A). Knowledge acquisition components		
		(B). Social components		
		(C). Performance components		
		(D). Creative components		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1. (A), (B) and (D) only. 2. (A) and (C) only.		
		3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
		4. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question			
65	14212065	refers to a person's characteristic emotional state, first apparent in early infancy and possibly inborn.	1.0	0.00
		1. Personality		
		2. Distinctiveness		
		3. Temperament		
		4. Character		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohie	ctive Question			
66	14212066		1.0	0.00
		According to Freud, the id is totally and operates in accordance with		
		Unconscious; Morality principle		
		Conscious; Reality principle		
		3. Unconscious; Pleasure principle		
		4. Conscious; Morality principle		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		72.2		
		A3:3		
		A). J		
		A4:4		
		AT.T		
Obje	ctive Question			
67	14212067		1.0	0.00
		Maslow's fourth level in the hierarchy of needs is		
		Need for safety and security		
		Need for self-actualization		
		3. Esteem needs		
		4. Need for belonging and love		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
II.	II I		II	II.

		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
08	14212006	Army Beta Test was developed for	1.0	0.00
		Literate and only English-speaking subjects		
		2. Officers of army organization		
		Illiterate and non-English-speaking subjects		
		4. Elderly and children		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		AJ.J		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
69	14212069	are the manifestations of collective unconscious.	1.0	0.00
		460 264 4 100 Am 9494 1 00 Am 9404 1 00 Am 9404 10 Am 95 Am		
		Personality traits		
		2. Archetypes		
		3. Dreams		
		Sleeping patterns		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:	ctive Question			
70	14212070		1.0	0.00
'	11212070	Spearman's g factor infers that	1.0	0.00
		7 M 10 1 2 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
		Most kinds of intelligence are highly related Intelligence in highly correlated with personality characteristics.		
		2. Intelligence is highly correlated with personality characteristics3. Intelligence is primarily inherited		
		Most kinds of intelligence are not related		
		4. Most kinds of intelligence are not related		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		

Obje	ctive Question			
71	14212071	Adler used the term to refer to the attempt to shed normal feelings of inferiority. 1. Compensation 2. Neuroticism 3. Shadow 4. Introversion A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
01:	ctive Question			
72	14212072	The tendency to perceive a line that starts in one way as continuing in the same way is 1. Law of similarity 2. Law of good figure 3. Law of continuation 4. Law of closure A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
73	14212073	In a completely dark room, a person is staring at a spot of light that eventually appears to move. This is an example of 1. Autokinetic effect 2. Induced movement 3. Stroboscopic motion 4. Size illusion A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
74	14212074		1.0	0.00
			5	

		Given below are two statements:		
		Statement (I): The method of loci works with a random sequence of arbitrary items.		
		Statement (II): The method of loci is not a mnemonic system.		
		In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.		
		Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.		
		4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
75	14212075		1.0	0.00
		The discomfort and distress that follow discontinuing the use of an addictive drug is called		
		Physiological dependence		
		Psychological dependence		
		3. Withdrawal		
		4. Tolerance		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01:	·			
76	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
		In, one makes a judgment about whether something is, or likely to be, a member of a certain group or class.		
		in, one makes a judgment about whether something is, or likely to be, a member of a certain group of class.		
		Categorical Reasoning		
		Analogical Interference		
		3. Causal Interference		
		4. Syllogistic Reasoning		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		

		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
77	14212077	Conditional reasoning uses which of the following?	1.0	0.00
		1 Comparison		
		Comparison Probability		
		3. If-then rules		
		4. Similarity		
		4. Similarity		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		A4:4		
	Objective Question			11
78	14212078	The typical brain waves exhibited in a meditative state is	1.0	0.00
		The typical brain waves exhibited in a meditative state is		
		1. Alpha waves		
		2. Delta waves		
		3. Beta waves		
		4. Theta waves		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohie	ctive Question			
79	14212079		1.0	0.00
		views hypnosis as an altered state involving a division of consciousness.		
		A Control Constitution		
		Social Cognitive theory Maddation theory		
		Meditation theory Suggestibility theory		
		Suggestionity theory Dissociation theory		
		4. Dissociation theory		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		AJ.J		
		A4:4		

Obje	ctive Question			
80	14212080	The adrenal glands are located	1.0	0.00
		4 In the Freehouse		
		 In the forebrain Above the kidneys 		
		Near to thyroid gland		
		4. In hindbrain		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
81	14212081		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following are elements of thinking?		
		(A). Language		
		(B). Symbols		
		(C). Reasoning		
		(D). Reaction time		
		Choose the <i>correct</i> answer from the options given below:		
		1 (A) (B) and (D) only		
		1. (A), (B) and (D) only. 2. (A) and (B) only.		
		3. (A), (B), (C) and (D).		
		4. (B), (C) and (D) only.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
82	14212082		1.0	0.00
		Prosopamnesia is		
		A selective neurological impairment in the ability to remember facts		
		A neurological impairment in the ability to learn new names		
		A selective neurological impairment in the ability to learn new faces		
		4. A neurological impairment in the ability to remember places		
		A1:1		
		A1 - 1		
		A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohio	ctive Question			
83	14212083		1.0	0.00
05	11212003	Part of the neuron that contains the cell nucleus and much of the chemical machinery common to most cells is	1.0	0.00
		Axon Dendrites		
		3. Glia		
		4. Soma		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
84	14212084		1.0	0.00
		According to Friedman, people who are laid back and easygoing are		
		1. Type A personality		
		Type B personality		
		3. Type C personality		
		4. Type D personality		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ctive Question			1
85	14212085	controls the level of sugar in the blood by secreting insulin and glucagon.	1.0	0.00
		controls the level of sugar in the blood by secreting insulin and glacugon.		
		1. Pancreas		
		2. Hypothalamus		
		3. Adrenal Glands		
		4. Gonads		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
				II .

		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
	ctive Question 14212086	According to Weber's law is a constant proportion of the intensity of an initial stimulus. 1. Difference Threshold 2. Noticeable Difference 3. Absolute difference 4. Sensory Adaptation A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	1.0	0.00
Obje	ctive Question			
87	14212087	The greatest concentration of cones is on the parts of the retina called the	1.0	0.00
		1. Scotoma		
		2. Fovea		
		3. Pupil		
		4. Iris A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
	14212088	Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Statement (I): When training in one part of the body affects learning in another part of the body, it is called bilateral transfer of learning.		
		Statement (II): Transfer of learning can be zero.		
		In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.		
		2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.		
		 Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true. 		
		A1:1		

		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obie	ective Question			
89	14212089		1.0	0.00
		is used to learn the sequence in which a set of verbal items occurs.		
		1. Free recall		
		Paired associate learning		
		3. Serial-learning		
		4. Verbal discrimination		
		A1:1		
		AI.I		
		42.2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ective Question			
90	14212090	Chart term memory also known as	1.0	0.00
		Short-term memory also known as		
		1. Semantic memory		
		2. Procedural memory		
		3. Working memory		
		4. Sensory memory		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A). J		
		A4:4		
		A4.4		
Obje	ctive Question		1.0	0.00
91	14212091	Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Statement (I): A concept is a basic tool of thought, in which we organize and simplify information.		
		Statement (II): Concepts make it harder to make sense of the complex world we live in.		
		In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.		
		3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.		
		4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.		

		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			
92	14212092		1.0	0.00
		People try to maintain a certain level of stimulation and activity through swimming, dancing, etc. This approach to		
		motivation is called		
		1. Push approach		
		Pull approach		
		3. Stress appraisal		
		Arousal approach		
		4. Arousai approach		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4.4		
		A4:4		
Obje	ctive Question			1
Obje	14212093		1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.	1.0	0.00
		Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.	1.0	0.00
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93	14212093	Given below are two statements: Statement (I): A percentile score indicates the percentage of people who achieved the same as or less than a particular score. Statement (II): In a test, norms allow raw test scores to be converted into percentile scores. In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below. 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true. 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false. 3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false. 4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true. Al: 1 A2: 2 A3: 3 A4: 4		0.00
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		A test's ability to yield the same results when the test is administered at different times to the same group of people is called 1. Reliability 2. Validity 3. Standardization 4. Norm A1:1 A2:2 A3:3		
	ctive Question			
95	14212095	Given below are two statements:	1.0	0.00
		Statement (I): The normal distribution of intelligence, as measured by IQ, when plotted, shows a bell-shaped curve.		
		Statement (II): The IQ scale is an interval scale.		
		In light of the above statements, choose the <i>most appropriate</i> answer from the options given below.		
		Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.		
		2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false.		
		3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.		
		4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		Λ4:4		
		A4.4		
Obje	ctive Question			
96	14212096	Who coined the term 'stream of consciousness"?	1.0	0.00
		1. Wilhelm Wundt		
		2. J. B. Watson 3. Carl Rogers		
		4. William James		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
			II.	

		A4:4			
Ohio					
Objective Question 97 14212097					
97	14212097	Human tendency to selectively look for information that confirms our existing views and to overlook information that argues against it is called	1.0	0.00	
		1. Selective attention			
		2. Confirmation bias			
		3. Schemas			
		4. Self-fulfilling prophecy			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
	ctive Question				
98	14212098		1.0	0.00	
		When we are traveling in a train, the nearby objects seem to pass through our vision very rapidly and in the opposite			
		direction. This is an example of			
		1. Linear perspective			
		Motion parallax			
		3. Interposition			
		Texture gradient			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			
		A4:4			
	ctive Question				
99	14212099	According to which theory, objects are seen frequently, but information is never encoded into LTM?	1.0	0.00	
		Interference Theories			
		Decay Theories Rielegy based Theories			
		Biology based Theories Poor Encoding Theories			
		4. Pool Efficiency Theories			
		A1:1			
		A2:2			
		A3:3			

		A4:4		
01:				<u> </u>
	ctive Questio	1		1
100	14212100		1.0	0.00
		The main assumption of the humanistic approach is to focus on the		
		1. Childhood trauma		
		2. Present reality		
		3. Future plans		
		4. Uncertainty		
		P49-5 6 450 L P50 (40-4) €		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		112.2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		