

MPCP-2024

Test Booklet Serial No.....

Series : A

PAPER – I
TEST BOOKLET

(Read the instruction carefully before starting to answer)

Time: 90 Minutes

Max Marks: 100

No. of Questions: 100

1. **Fill up the following information by Blue or Black ball point pen only:**

Roll No.:









Name of the Candidate:

Name of Examination Centre:

Date of Examination :

Candidate's Signature :

Signature of Invigilator :

2. Open the seal of the booklet only when instructed to do so.
3. Don't start answering the questions until you are asked to do so.
4. Ensure that there are 100 Questions in the Test Booklet with four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D) of them only one is correct as the best answer to the question concerned.
5. Multiple answering of a question will cause the answer to be rejected.
6. Use only **Black or Blue Ball** pen for darkening appropriate circle completely.
- For Example : **CORRECT METHOD** | **WRONG METHOD**
-     |    
7. Rough work is to be done only on the Test Booklet and not on the answer sheet.
8. You are not allowed to use Mobile Phones or any Electronic Device. **Use of Calculator is not allowed.**
9. Make sure that you do not possess any pages (Blank or Printed) or any unauthorized material. If such material is found in your possession during the examination, you will be disqualified.
10. If you are found copying/helping others, you will be disqualified.
11. At the end of the examination hand over the answer sheet to the invigilator.
12. Do not leave the examination hall until you are asked to do so.
13. No candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall till the completion of examination.
14. The candidates are not allowed to take the Test Booklet with them.
15. Candidates are advised to contact the Examination Superintendent for submission of representation related to examination, if any.
16. Smoking and eatables are not allowed inside the examination hall.

UPS Education *A Psychology Institute* UTSAAH PSYCHOLOGICAL
SERVICES
HEALTH — EDUCATION — RESEARCH

1. What does clinical psychology primarily focus on?
 - (A) Industrial applications
 - (B) Assessment and treatment of mental illness
 - (C) Behavioural changes in animals
 - (D) Organizational management
2. Which developmental stage is associated with Erik Erikson's 'trust vs. mistrust' conflict?
 - (A) Adolescence
 - (B) Infancy
 - (C) Middle childhood
 - (D) Early adulthood
3. Which part of the brain is primarily associated with cognitive functions such as problem-solving?
 - (A) Occipital lobe
 - (B) Frontal lobe
 - (C) Temporal lobe
 - (D) Parietal lobe
4. What does 'groupthink' refer to in social psychology?
 - (A) Individual thinking
 - (B) Collective decision-making that discourages dissent
 - (C) Brainstorming
 - (D) Peer pressure

5. Which disorder is characterised by persistent sadness and loss of interest?
- (A) Schizophrenia
(B) Depression
(C) OCD
(D) Bipolar-disorder
6. The exocrine glands are called _____ which secrete chemical substances other than hormones.
- (A) Duct-glands
(B) Ductless-glands
(C) Primary
(D) None of the above
7. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Psychologist)	LIST 2 (Theory)
A. Dollard and Miller	1. Radical Behaviorism
B. Skinner	2. Self-Actualization
C. Bandura and Walters	3. Early Social Learning
D. Maslow	4. Later Social Learning

- (A) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
(B) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(C) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
(D) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
8. Which of the following personality types is described as noisy, callous and fond of physical activity?
- (A) Endomorph
(B) Ectomorph
(C) Mesomorph
(D) None of the above

9. Who among the following has defined perception as a complex of sensory and imaginal events?
- (A) Kimbel
 - (B) Titchener
 - (C) Bruner
 - (D) Schafer
10. Who demonstrated that economic deprivation affects perception?
- (A) Broota and Ganguli
 - (B) Bruner and Goodman
 - (C) Segall
 - (D) Hers Kovits
11. Functionalism, an early school of thought in psychology, was most closely associated with which psychologist?
- (A) Edward Titchener
 - (B) John Watson
 - (C) William James
 - (D) G. Stanley Hall
12. Leon Festinger is best known for developing which psychological theory?
- (A) Operant conditioning
 - (B) Cognitive dissonance
 - (C) Classical conditioning
 - (D) Social learning theory

13. Savoring is a concept in Positive Psychology that involves :
- (A) Avoiding negative experiences
 - (B) Enhancing the enjoyment of positive experiences
 - (C) Minimizing stress through relaxation
 - (D) Reflecting on past traumas
14. Social identity theory posits that individuals derive part of their identity from :
- (A) Their economic status
 - (B) Their group memberships and social categories
 - (C) Their personal achievements
 - (D) Their personal preferences
15. What is the halo effect?
- (A) The tendency to judge others based on their group membership
 - (B) The influence of a positive trait on the perception of other traits
 - (C) The tendency to overlook negative behaviors in individuals
 - (D) The effect of initial impressions on subsequent judgments
16. Who developed the stages of cognitive development?
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Jean Piaget
 - (C) Erik Erikson
 - (D) Lawrence Kohlberg

17. Which personality assessment tool uses inkblots to assess thought processes?
- (A) MMPI
 - (B) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
 - (C) Rorschach Test
 - (D) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
18. Which disorder is classified as a neurodevelopmental disorder?
- (A) OCD
 - (B) ADHD
 - (C) Borderline personality disorder
 - (D) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
19. What does the term “neuroplasticity” refer to?
- (A) The ability of the brain to change throughout life
 - (B) The brain’s protective coating
 - (C) Memory loss
 - (D) Brain cell death
20. Who is known for their work on observational learning and the Bobo doll experiment?
- (A) Sigmund Freud
 - (B) Albert Bandura
 - (C) B.F. Skinner
 - (D) Carl Rogers

21. A graphical representation of correlational data is called a :
- (A) Bell curve
 - (B) Chi square
 - (C) Scatterplot
 - (D) Skewed distribution
22. People are likely to invest less effort in a task when they are working with others. What is this phenomenon called?
- (A) Social Facilitation
 - (B) Social Loafing
 - (C) Deindividuation
 - (D) Sleeper Effect
23. Which of the following hormone is being secreted by adrenal gland?
- (A) Cortisol
 - (B) Epinephrine
 - (C) (A) and (B)
 - (D) Melatonin
24. _____ ensures assignment of subject of a population to treatment groups in such a way that for any given assignment to the treatment group every member of the population has equal probability of being chosen.
- (A) Random sampling
 - (B) Randomization
 - (C) Randomness
 - (D) Stratification

25. Which of the following is an example of the power of roles?
- (A) Robber's Cave Experiment
 - (B) Milgram's message experiment
 - (C) Zilstein's shock research
 - (D) Zimbardo's prison experiment
26. In Social Psychology, reactance is :
- (A) The tendency to comply with direct requests
 - (B) The motivation to restore freedom when it is threatened
 - (C) The effect of persuasive messages on attitude change
 - (D) The tendency to follow social norms without question
27. In the nature vs. nurture debate, which early philosopher argued that the mind was a "tabula rasa" or blank slate at birth?
- (A) Plato
 - (B) René Descartes
 - (C) John Locke
 - (D) Immanuel Kant
28. Which brain structure is primarily involved in regulating emotions such as fear and aggression?
- (A) Hippocampus
 - (B) Hypothalamus
 - (C) Amygdala
 - (D) Cerebellum

29. In research, what is a confounding variable?
- (A) A variable that is intentionally manipulated
 - (B) A variable that influences both the independent and dependent variables
 - (C) A variable that only affects the dependent variable
 - (D) A variable that measures the outcome
30. In the psychodynamic framework, which concept refers to the defense mechanism where an individual unconsciously attributes their own unacceptable thoughts or feelings to someone else, thereby avoiding direct confrontation with those feelings?
- (A) Rationalization
 - (B) Projection
 - (C) Displacement
 - (D) Sublimation
31. What is the main distinction between a psychologist and a psychiatrist in clinical psychology?
- (A) A psychologist prescribes medication, while a psychiatrist does not
 - (B) A psychiatrist can prescribe medication, while a psychologist typically cannot
 - (C) A psychologist focuses on physical health, while a psychiatrist focuses on mental health
 - (D) A psychiatrist treats children, while a psychologist treats adults
32. Which psychologist proposed the concept of the 'zone of proximal development'?
- (A) Jean Piaget
 - (B) Erik Erikson
 - (C) Lev Vygotsky
 - (D) Sigmund Freud

33. Which psychological process is the Stroop effect most closely associated with?
- (A) Memory retrieval
 - (B) Attention
 - (C) Perception
 - (D) Language development
34. Which phenomenon describes improved performance on tasks in the presence of others?
- (A) Social loafing
 - (B) Social facilitation
 - (C) Group polarisation
 - (D) Diffusion of responsibility
35. Which of the following is a symptom of generalised anxiety disorder (GAD)?
- (A) Mania
 - (B) Persistent, excessive worry
 - (C) Hallucinations
 - (D) Mood swings
36. Delusional beliefs of an individual that he is being deliberately interfered with, discriminated against, plotted against, threatened, or otherwise mistreated is called delusion of :
- (A) Reference
 - (B) Persecution
 - (C) Control
 - (D) Grandiosity

37. A set of _____ score does not result in a unique set of grouped scores.
- (A) Raw
 - (B) Pooled
 - (C) Frequency
 - (D) Percentage
38. _____ are particularly helpful when comparing frequency distribution in which the number of cases differs.
- (A) Cumulative frequencies
 - (B) Frequencies percentage
 - (C) Frequency proportion
 - (D) Relative frequencies
39. The chief characteristic of 'hypnosis' is :
- (A) Heightened arousal
 - (B) Increased suggestibility
 - (C) Enhanced creativity
 - (D) Increased self esteem
40. Which factor is an organizational stressor leading to job related stress?
- (A) Family and Economic problems
 - (B) Political Uncertainty
 - (C) Task and Role demands
 - (D) Number of dependents in family

41. What is normative social influence?
- (A) Influence based on the desire to be correct and accurate
 - (B) Influence based on the desire to be accepted and liked by others
 - (C) Influence based on personal beliefs and values
 - (D) Influence based on perceived power and authority
42. Who is regarded as the pioneer of psychology in India, establishing the first Indian psychological laboratory?
- (A) G. S. Rathi
 - (B) S. K. Mangal
 - (C) Girindrashekhhar Bose
 - (D) A. K.7 Singh
43. Which brain structure is primarily involved in forming new memories?
- (A) Amygdala
 - (B) Hippocampus
 - (C) Cerebellum
 - (D) Thalamus
44. What is the term for the brain's process of regulating its own responses to stress by controlling hormone release?
- (A) Neuroplasticity
 - (B) Homeostasis
 - (C) Allostasis
 - (D) Circadian rhythm

45. Which model proposes that memory is organized in a network of interconnected nodes?
- (A) Associative model
 - (B) Connectionist model
 - (C) Network model
 - (D) Linkage model
46. Which disorder involves alternating episodes of mania and depression?
- (A) Bipolar disorder
 - (B) Major depressive disorder
 - (C) Schizophrenia
 - (D) Generalized anxiety disorder
47. The biopsychosocial model integrates which of the following factors in understanding mental health?
- (A) Biological, psychological, and cultural
 - (B) Biological, psychological, and social
 - (C) Cognitive, social, and emotional
 - (D) Genetic, environmental, and developmental
48. What is the critical feature of Carl Rogers' client-centred therapy?
- (A) Analysing unconscious desires
 - (B) Therapist providing unconditional positive regard
 - (C) Implementing strict behaviour modifications
 - (D) Using aversive stimuli

49. According to Freud, which term refers to the part of the personality that mediates between desires and social rules?
- (A) Id
 - (B) Superego
 - (C) Ego
 - (D) Self
50. What is the concept of 'neural pruning' in neuropsychology?
- (A) Strengthening of neural pathways
 - (B) Elimination of unused neural connections
 - (C) Growth of new neurons
 - (D) Increase in brain size
51. The tendency of people to attribute their own behavior to external causes and other's behavior to internal causes is referred to as :
- (A) Self-serving bias
 - (B) Fundamental attribution error
 - (C) Actor-Observer effect
 - (D) Stereotyping
52. According to law of _____ items which are close together in space and time tend to be perceived as belonging together or forming an organised group.
- (A) Proximity
 - (B) Continuity
 - (C) Similarity
 - (D) Closure

53. Data represented in a series of rectangles each of which represents the scores in one of the class interval of the tabulated distribution is called :
- (A) Frequency Polygon
 - (B) Bar Graph
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Pie Chart
54. The tendency of the rater/interviewer to judge an individual on the basis of one single attribute is referred to as :
- (A) Similarity error
 - (B) Central tendency error
 - (C) Contrast error
 - (D) Halo error
55. Jean Charcot demonstrated that hysterical phenomena such as loss of feeling in limbs or fainting could be produced by :
- (A) Hypnosis
 - (B) Suggestion
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Relaxation
56. Barbara Fredrickson is known for her work on :
- (A) Cognitive distortions
 - (B) Flow theory
 - (C) Broaden-and-build theory
 - (D) Psychodynamic theory

57. The bystander effect suggests that :
- (A) People are more likely to help when they are alone than in a group
 - (B) People are more likely to help when they are in a group than when alone
 - (C) Bystanders are more likely to intervene if they see others not helping
 - (D) Bystanders are less likely to notice emergencies in a group
58. Julian Rotter's concept of locus of control describes whether individuals believe that their outcomes are controlled by :
- (A) External forces or internal efforts
 - (B) Their cognitive schemas
 - (C) Genetic predisposition
 - (D) Social status
59. Which neurotransmitter is primarily involved in muscle contraction and is also linked to learning and memory?
- (A) Dopamine
 - (B) Serotonin
 - (C) Acetylcholine
 - (D) Glutamate
60. Which research design is best suited for determining cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Correlational study
 - (B) Cross-sectional study
 - (C) Experimental design
 - (D) Case study

61. Which branch of psychology is concerned with optimising human behaviour in workplaces?
- (A) Counselling psychology
 - (B) Industrial-organizational psychology
 - (C) Forensic psychology
 - (D) Developmental psychology
62. A person is most likely to experience cognitive dissonance when :
- (A) Their thoughts align with their behaviour
 - (B) They are forced to make a decision that goes against their beliefs
 - (C) They are praised for completing a task
 - (D) They recall positive memories
63. Which neuropsychological disorder is characterised by severe memory impairment and confusion, often caused by chronic alcohol abuse?
- (A) Schizophrenia
 - (B) Korsakoff's syndrome
 - (C) Huntington's disease
 - (D) Multiple sclerosis
64. In Erikson's theory, which conflict characterises late adulthood?
- (A) Autonomy vs. shame
 - (B) Integrity vs. despair
 - (C) Initiative vs. guilt
 - (D) Generativity vs. stagnation

65. What is the main difference between classical and operant conditioning?
- (A) Classical conditioning relies on reinforcement; operant conditioning does not
 - (B) Classical conditioning pairs two stimuli; operant conditioning relies on reinforcement and punishment
 - (C) Operant conditioning involves cognitive processes; classical conditioning does not
 - (D) Both are entirely different learning processes
66. Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a pervasive condition in which the sufferer experiences :
- (A) Continued apprehension about unspecified things
 - (B) Fear of fear
 - (C) Continual flashbacks to past events
 - (D) A desire to check that the environment is safe
67. Difficulty in seeing objects at a distance is called :
- (A) Myopia
 - (B) Hypermetropia
 - (C) Astigmatism
 - (D) Visual Field Defects
68. Consciously faking illness or symptoms of disability to achieve some specific nonmedical objective is :
- (A) Malingering
 - (B) Altered identities
 - (C) False identification
 - (D) Confabulation

69. In dissociative identity disorder, the identity that is frequently encountered, carrying the person's real name is :
- (A) Alter Identity
 - (B) Host Identity
 - (C) Ghost Identity
 - (D) Mixed Identity
70. Which cognitive skill is involved in learning to read?
- (A) Mental representation
 - (B) Theory of mind
 - (C) Spoken language
 - (D) Imagination
71. What phenomenon explains why individuals can remember the first and last items of a list better than the middle ones?
- (A) List position effect
 - (B) Primacy-recency effect
 - (C) Order recall effect
 - (D) Sequence memory effect
72. According to Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory, the key challenge in adolescence is :
- (A) Trust vs. Mistrust
 - (B) Industry vs. Inferiority
 - (C) Identity vs. Role Confusion
 - (D) Autonomy vs. Shame

73. The term “stream of consciousness”, referring to the flow of thoughts in the human mind, was coined by which psychologist?
- (A) Carl Jung
 - (B) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (C) William James
 - (D) B.F. Skinner
74. Which part of the brain controls basic life-sustaining functions like heart rate and breathing?
- (A) Thalamus
 - (B) Medulla
 - (C) Cerebellum
 - (D) Hypothalamus
75. Which term refers to the consistency of a measure?
- (A) Validity
 - (B) Reliability
 - (C) Generalizability
 - (D) Sensitivity
76. The term ‘anterograde amnesia’ refers to :
- (A) The inability to retrieve old memories
 - (B) The inability to form new memories
 - (C) Temporary memory loss
 - (D) Inability to process visual stimuli

77. In operant conditioning, what is the term for when a previously reinforced behaviour is no longer reinforced and gradually fades?
- (A) Extinction
 - (B) Generalization
 - (C) Discrimination
 - (D) Shaping
78. What is a defining feature of somatic symptom disorder?
- (A) Hallucinations
 - (B) Physical symptoms without a medical cause
 - (C) Delusions of grandeur
 - (D) Obsessive behaviours
79. In the context of social psychology, the 'bystander effect' occurs because of:
- (A) Diffusion of responsibility
 - (B) Social loafing
 - (C) Group polarisation
 - (D) Cognitive dissonance
80. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with reward and pleasure systems in the brain?
- (A) Serotonin
 - (B) Dopamine
 - (C) Norepinephrine
 - (D) Acetylcholine

81. Longitudinal and cross-sectional designs can be used to study how behaviour changes as a function of age. A disadvantage of cross-sectional studies is that the result can be influenced by :
- (A) Random assignment
 - (B) Socio-economic factors
 - (C) Cohort difference
 - (D) Participant attrition
82. Rahul thought that he could do much better in the English exam as it was held in the same classroom where his classes were being held whereas in geography exam he was very nervous as this was conducted in a totally new environment. This perhaps was due to :
- (A) Examination fear
 - (B) The principle of congruity
 - (C) His anxious personality
 - (D) The principle of encoding specificity
83. Prosopagnosia results in an inability to :
- (A) Recognize faces
 - (B) Distinguish tastes
 - (C) Express feelings through facial expressions
 - (D) Recognize objects
84. Which formula is correct for figuring out degrees of freedom in a chi-square test for independence?
- (A) $(N - 1)$
 - (B) $(N_{\text{Columns}} - 2) (N_{\text{Rows}} - 2)$
 - (C) $(N_{\text{Columns}} - 1) (N_{\text{Rows}} - 1)$
 - (D) $(N - 2)$

85. Name of the Indian tool to assess the severity and disability of children with autism :
- (A) CGAS
 - (B) Childhood Autism Rating Scale
 - (C) CBCL
 - (D) ISAA
86. Which research design is best suited for examining changes over time in behavior or psychological traits?
- (A) Cross-sectional design
 - (B) Longitudinal design
 - (C) Case study
 - (D) Experimental design
87. What is the main purpose of using meta-analysis in clinical psychology?
- (A) To summarize findings from multiple studies
 - (B) To conduct a single large experiment
 - (C) To analyze individual case studies
 - (D) To collect primary data
88. Which term describes the experience characterized by a profound sense of disconnection or estrangement from oneself, often leading to feelings of unreality regarding one's thoughts, feelings, or sense of identity?
- (A) Derealization
 - (B) Depersonalization
 - (C) Dissociative amnesia
 - (D) Fugue state

89. According to the Transactional Model of Stress, which term refers to the individual's assessment of whether they have the resources to cope with a stressor?
- (A) Initial threat evaluation
 - (B) Secondary appraisal
 - (C) Coping resource assessment
 - (D) Situational capacity evaluation
90. What is the p-value in statistical testing?
- (A) The probability of the null hypothesis being true
 - (B) The probability of obtaining the observed data if the null hypothesis is true
 - (C) The effect size of the experiment
 - (D) The power of the study
91. Which neurotransmitter is primarily involved in regulating mood, appetite, and sleep?
- (A) Dopamine
 - (B) Serotonin
 - (C) GABA
 - (D) Glutamate
92. Which psychological theory emphasises the role of internal mental processes in understanding behaviour?
- (A) Behaviourism
 - (B) Cognitive psychology
 - (C) Psychoanalysis
 - (D) Humanistic psychology

93. Which disorder is characterised by the inability to remember important personal information, often following trauma?
- (A) Schizophrenia
 - (B) Dissociative amnesia
 - (C) Bipolar disorder
 - (D) PTSD
94. In social psychology, what is the difference between conformity and compliance?
- (A) Conformity involves a change in behaviour due to social pressure, while compliance involves following direct requests
 - (B) Compliance involves peer pressure, while conformity does not
 - (C) Both terms refer to obedience
 - (D) Conformity is always involuntary, while compliance is voluntary
95. Which of the following terms refers to difficulty recalling information due to interference from new information?
- (A) Retroactive interference
 - (B) Proactive interference
 - (C) Decay theory
 - (D) Retrieval failure
96. Minimum age for the assessment of children with specific learning disability as per RPWD Act 2016 is :
- (A) 7 years
 - (B) 14 years
 - (C) 10 years
 - (D) 8 years

97. Which is NOT a core symptom to diagnose as autism in children as per DSM-5?
- (A) Communication skills
 - (B) Unusual repetitive behavior
 - (C) Social reciprocity
 - (D) I.Q. is below 70
98. One parent conveys two conflicting messages to the child at the same time is called :
- (A) Faulty communication
 - (B) Social skills deficits
 - (C) Double bind communication
 - (D) Conflict resolution
99. The process in which therapist expressed his negative feelings towards patients is termed as :
- (A) Negative Transference
 - (B) Counter transference
 - (C) Positive transference
 - (D) Negative counter transference
100. Exposure and response prevention procedure is based on behaviour therapy principal of :
- (A) Counter conditioning
 - (B) Habituation and extinction
 - (C) Reciprocal inhibition
 - (D) Graded exposure

Space for Rough Work