1. Non Directive counselling was advocated by  

2. The book titled ‘Dream Analysis’ was published by  

3. Types of Mental conflicts are  
   a. 4  b. 2  c. 3  d. 8

4. First step in Teaching  

5. Find the odd pair out  
   a. IQ test – Albert benae  
     b. Verbal test – vexler  
     c. I.Q \( \frac{C.A}{M.A} \times 100 \)  
     d. I.Q \( \frac{M.A}{C.A} \times 100 \)

6. During fertilization the chromosome received from the male partner is  
   a. Y  b. X  c. XY  d. XX

7. Name the test deviced by thorndike in multiple theory of intelligence  
   a. CVAD  b. CAVD  c. CDAV  d. CDVA

8. Stimulus – response is due to  
   a. Brain  b. Maturity  c. Sence organs  d. Experience

9. \( A \leftrightarrow B \)  
   \( B \gg \ll C \)  
   In the above figure the line ‘A’ is perceived to be shorter than the line ‘B’. this is due to.................  
   a. Poyendoffs illusion  b. Horizontal – Vertical line illusion  
   c. Zollener’s illusion  d. Muller – Lyer illusion

10. Adolescence is a period of storm and stress – said by  

11. The main ductless galand that regulates the physiological and psychological functioning of a person is ...........  
    a. The pituitary gland  b. Thyroid gland  c. Para thyroid gland  d. Adrenal gland

12. The transfer of physiological and genetic characters from parents to off springs through generations is called  
    a. Evoluation  b. Transfer to near generation  
    c. Biological heredity  d. None of the above
13. The IQ correlation (r) of monozygotic twins, brought up in the same environment is
   a. r = 0.087  b. r = 0.0870  c. r = 0.87  d. r = 8.7

14. According to piaget .......... is the 3rd stage in the cognitive growth of an individual
   a. pre – operational stage  b. Concrete operational stage
   c. Sensory Motor stage  d. Formal operational stage

15. Learning through insight was first shown by

16. The best way to change the wrong doing of a child is by
   a. Punishment     b. Teaching good moral values
   c. by giving awards d. ignoring his behaviour

17. Intelligence attains its maximum level at the age of
   a. 10-11  b. 19-20  c. 40-41  d. 15-16

18. State the total number of creativity test (Verbal + Non verbal) in Minnesota test of thinking
   a. 10  b. 14  c. 12  d. 19

19. Personality traits such as introvertism and extrovertism personality was explained by

20. The most apt method of evaluating a person’s personality is through
   a. Autobiography  b. Self rating  c. Questionnaire  d. Attitude scale

21. Super ego stage occurs at the age of
   a. 1-3  b. 3-6  c. 6-9  d. 9-12

22. Which of the following can be evaluated using Bruce Tuckman’s Teacher Feedback form
   a. Behaviour & Creativity  b. Warmth & acceptance
   c. Dymanism & Organised demeanor d. All the above

23. Hull’s theory of learning formulae is
   a. \( S^E R = DRXS^H x K-I \)  b. \( R^E S = DXSR^H x K-I \)  c. \( S^E R = XDSR^H x K-I \)  d. \( S^E R = DXS^H Rx K-I \)

24. The most potential chemical agent responsible for memory is
   a. DNA  b. RNA  c. Proteins  d. Carbohydrates

25. The chronological age of one child is 8, Mental age 7 and another child is with C.A 7 & M.A 8, find out their I.Q. Level.
   a. 87.5 & 114.5  b. 85.7 & 141.5  c. 8.75 & 11.45  d. 875 & 114

26. In which country was the Juvenile psychopathic Institute established in the year 1909
   a. Australia  b. India  c. Chicago  d. Saudi Arabia

27. The device used to measure the span of attention is
28. Robert Gagne’s theory of Hierarchial learning includes – types of learning
   a. 5   b. 7   c. 8   d. 6

29. The two types of memory are
   a. STM & LTM   b. ATM & GTM   c. LTM & ATM   d. ATM & STM

30. VIBGYOR is a good example of
   a. abbreviation   b. mnemomcis   c. easy learning   d. monics

31. Ergograph is used to explore
   a. mental fatigue   b. physical fatigue   c. monotony   d. disinterest

32. The study of fluctuation of visual attention can be experimentally made with the help of a
   a. mason’s disc   b. Marquis disc   c. Tachistoscope   d. Compact disc

33. An educationist who had the Eidetic Imagery is
   a. Ganghiji   b. Aurobindo   c. Dr. Radhakrishnan   d. Tagore

34. Expansion of LAD is
   a. Language Abbreviation Dictionary   b. Linguistic Appraisal Department
   c. Learner Achievement Device   d. Language Acquisition Device

35. The part of the brain which is induced by Emotional stimuli is
   a. Hypothalamus   b. pons   c. medulla oblongata   d. cerebellum

36. Army aopha test is a

37. Number of verbal and picture test in Torrance creativity test are respectively
   a. 5.3   b. 6.2   c. 7.2   d. 7.3

38. What is your opinion in the reforms of present education system? This question induces
   a. Convergent thinking   b. Divergent thinking   c. Logical thinking   d. Negative thinking

39. Feeling and reflecting of others’ emotions like happiness and anger is
   a. passive sympathy   b. sensitive   c. imitation   d. active sympathy

40. “If the Æoe of the society has high achievement motivation, the economic growth increases
    and the society gets modernised”. It is given in the book
   a. The Achieving Society   b. Achievement of the Society
   c. Society and Achievement   d. Society and its Development

41. The person who published the researches related to unconscious mind, is

42. In Flanders’s interaction analysis ….. parts are based on teacher’s activity.
   a. 1-8   b. 3-6   c. 1-7   d. 3-8
43. The latin word ‘Spiere’ means
   a. Look  
   b. hear  
   c. Do  
   d. Touch

44. Which one of the following is not an internal factor on the growth and development of children?
   a. Biological factor  
   b. Intelligence  
   c. Emotional factor  
   d. Environment in the womb of the mother

45. Cathartic theory of play activities has close relation with.......... school of psychology.
   a. Naturalism  
   b. Behaviourism  
   c. Psycho – analysis  
   d. Purposivism.

46. The concept of .......... was introduced by Alfred Adler.
   a. Oedipus complex  
   b. Inferiority complex  
   c. Mental health  
   d. Boorish and coarse

47. Scapegoatism is an example of
   a. Rationalisation  
   b. Introversion  
   c. Compensation  
   d. Displacement

48. Counselling which focuses on the problem of a patient is
   a. Directive counselling  
   b. Non – directive counselling  
   c. Eclectic – approach in counseling  
   d. Vocational counseling

49. Counselling to the counselee is
   a. Interrogation  
   b. Giving advice  
   c. To understand himself thoroughly  
   d. Psychoanalysis

50. Aptitude test plays a significant role in
   a. Personal guidance  
   b. Group guidance  
   c. Educational guidance  
   d. Vocational guidance

51. Second stage of maslow’s Hierarchial need is
   a. love and belonging needs  
   b. safety needs  
   c. esteem needs  
   d. physiological needs

52. In moral development the preconcentional stage occurs during the age limit of
   a. 2-7 years  
   b. 3-7 years  
   c. 5-10 years  
   d. 4-10 years

53. Negative reinforcement ..........responding:
   Punishment responding.
   a. increase ; increases  
   b. decreases ; decreases  
   c. increases ; decreases  
   d. decreases ; increases

54. Learning is best defined as
   a. any change in behaviour  
   b. a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to past experience  
   c. a Permanent change behaviour due to past experience  
   d. a change in behaviour caused by punishment
55. Experiment of memory is initially done by

56. A group which has completely negative influence is
   a. Primary group   b. intermediate group
   c. secondary group   d. tertiary group

57. Loitering and pointing others for his faults are the characteristics of
   a. Introvery   b. Short temper   c. Extrover   d. Ambivert

58. Which of the following is not a projective technique?
   a. Roschach ink-blot test   b. Sentence completion test
   c. word association test   d. interest inventing test

59. Strong’s famous interest evaluating tool is
   a. Personal interest blank   b. Vocational interest blank
   c. Musical interest blank   d. Language interest blank

60. Schizophrenia is
   a. Psychoneuroses   b. Personality behaviour disorder
   c. Psycroses   d. Psychosomatic disorder

61. The common test conducted for the slow learners and average learners is
   a. Intelligence test   b. Aptitude test   c. Diagnostic test   d. Ink-blot test

62. The permanent difference found in physique and behaviour between individuals is
   a. Individual differences   b. Effect of heredity
   c. Effect of environment   d. Effect of heredity and environment

63. The uniqueness of a person is different from others referred as
   a. Inter-personal differences   b. Individual differences
   c. Intra – personal differences   d. Delinquency

64. Self-inventory is a kind of
   a. Rating scale   b. Interview   c. Projective technique   d. Case study

65. The first Indian adaptation of Binet’s test was made by
   a. C.H. Rice   b. C.M. Bhatia   c. Uday Shankar   d. S. Jalota

66. “A discipline which can be used to improve the process and products of education in a scientific way”. This means
   a. Psychology of teaching   b. Psychology of education
   c. Psychology of instruction   d. Psychology of teaching-learning

67. Who is the father of psycho-physics?

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68. Who said, “Introspection is self-observation”.

69. Who said, “Introspection is looking inward”.

70. Interview means
   a. Conversation with a purpose    b. One to one relationship
   c. Face to face interaction    d. Private discussion

71. Observation means
   a. To study as such    b. To watch the facts
   c. To see overt behaviour    d. To keep open

72. The important factors responsible for individual differences are
   a. Heredity and environments    b. Stimulus and responses
   c. Intellectual abilities and reasoning    d. ductless glands and duct glands

73. The basic meaning of the word ‘Adolescence’ is

74. The rapid physical development takes place during
   a. 1 to 3 years of ago    b. 5 to 6 years of ago
   c. 13 to 15 years of ago    d. 20 to 21 years of ago

75. At what age can a child differentiate grandmother and mother?
   a. At 3 months    b. At 6 months    c. At 8 months    d. At 12 months

76. Which does not lead to Mental disorder?
   a. Control    b. Lying    c. Feelings    d. Repression

77. The chief emotion among the emotions is

78. The emotion which causes unnecessary worry and loss of energy is
   a. Anger    b. Crying    c. Fear    d. Shyness

79. The emotion which is complex in nature is

80. To fulfill his need, the child expresses his demand through

81. The extreme anti-social behaviour of the adolescents
   a. Juvenile delinquency    b. Maladjustment
   c. Isolation    d. Sex related problem
82. ‘Companion Group’ is
   a. Infancy stage  b. Childhood stage
c. Pre-adolescence stage  d. Later adolescence stage

83. ‘Competitive Stage’ is
   a. Infancy stage  b. Childhood stage
c. Pre-adolescence stage  d. Later adolescence stage

84. “Childhood stage is the competitive and socialization stage”. said by

85. The actions performed under guessing is during
   a. Infancy stage  b. Childhood stage
c. Adolescence stage  d. Adult stage

86. The period of limitation is from
   a. 0-4 years  b. 5-6 years  c. 6-8 years  d. 8-10 years

87. Who is the father of ‘Psychology of adolescence’
   a. Sigmund Freud  b. Alfred Adler
c. Jean Piaget  d. Stanley Hall

88. “Adolescence is the period of trials and tribulations” said by

89. Synthesis system of learning is followed in
   a. Trial and error learning  b. Classical conditioning
c. Operant conditioning  d. Insightful learning

90. Who said – “Learning is the modification of behaviour through experience and training”.

91. “Nothing succeeds like success”. This proverb relates to

92. Which one does not belong to learning characteristics?

93. For attraction and attention towards learning, the teacher adopts
   a. Audio-visual aids  b. Memory aids  c. Teaching aids  d. Learning aids

94. The development occurred in follow-up learning is
   a. Social development  b. Mental development
c. Emotional development  d. Language development

95. The effect of environmental power over the organism is called
96. The emission of the organism for a stimulus is

97. Self – learning through sensory experience was introduced by
   a. Guthrie        b. Montessorie        c. Elizabeth Hurlock        d. Piaget

98. Thorndike’s basic laws of learning are
   a. Two        b. Three        c. Four        d. Five

99. “You can bring the horse to the water but you cannot force him to drink.” This proverb
   refers to
   a. Law of readiness        b. Law of effect
   c. Law of exercise        d. Law of stimulation

100. Insightful learning is based upon
    a. Trial and error learning        b. Operant conditioning
    c. Classical conditioning        d. Insight learning