

M.Sc (Hons.) Home Economics (Human Development and Family Studies)
(1000 MCQs)

- 1) Our sense of being male and female B
A. Gender role B. Gender identity
C. Gender individuality D. Gender function
- 2) The ego's protective method of unconsciously reducing anxiety is C
A. Withdrawl B. Self guard
C. Defense mechanism D. resistance
- 3) A fear of unfamiliar people which emerges at 6-9 months of age B
A. Separation anxiety B. Stranger anxiety
C. phobia D. Emotional regulation
- 4) Classical conditioning approach was given by C
A. Thorndike B. Lev Vygotsky
C. Ivan Pavlov D. None of these
- 5) _____ loss does not have to cause social isolation and emotional distress B
A. Language B. Hearing
C. Vision D. All of these
- 6) _____ believes that human behavior is learned. D
A. Bruner B. Skinner
C. Piaget D. Bandura
- 7) _____ are often a damage for themselves and each other. B
A. Infants B. Toddlers
C. Adolescents D. Adults
- 8) McMillan placed high value on the education of _____. A
A. Imagination B. Modeling
C. Creativity D. Play
- 9) Frobel's educational philosophy was based on B
A. Culture B. Religion
C. Values D. Beliefs
- 10) _____ emphasized the importance of curriculum. D
A. Maria Montessori B. Margaret
C. McMillan D. Katherine
- 11) ECE is the term frequently applied to the education of young children from birth through age _____. B
A. 6 B. 8
C. 4 D. 10
- 12) Establishing _____ is the first step to make plans for any program. A
A. Goals B. Objectives
C. Aims D. None of these
- 13) The cornerstone on which all other Montessori principles rest is _____ for the child. D
A. Love B. Dignity
C. Care D. Respect
- 14) No _____ lessons are given in Montessori method. C
A. Individual B. Self-constructed
C. Group D. Self-Evaluated
- 15) When a person has recurrent and unwanted ideas and impulses, it is called _____. C

- A. Anxiety
C. Obsessions
- B. Depression
D. None of these
- 16) _____ is known as the father of Behaviorism. A
- A. Watson
C. Skinner
- B. Pavlov
D. Chomsky
- 17) _____ is the basis of community development projects. C
- A. Self-evaluation
C. Self-help
- B. Self-understanding
D. All of these
- 18) By age 3, the brain has reached almost _____% of its total adult weight. B
- A. 65
C. 55
- B. 75
D. 85
- 19) Childhood is the ideal age for learning _____ skills. A
- A. Motor
C. Emotional
- B. Social
D. Cognitive
- 20) Before 4 years of age, children are not developmentally capable of controlling their _____. C
- A. Skills
C. Emotions
- B. Thoughts
D. Language
- 21) One common way of exploring in early childhood is by _____ questions. B
- A. Avoiding
C. Listening
- B. Asking
D. Reading
- 22) _____ and Ivan Pavlov are pioneers of psychology. A
- A. Sigmund Freud
C. B.F Skinner
- B. Jean Piaget
D. Both A and C
- 23) The children of _____ parents are immature and self-reliant. A
- A. Authoritarian
C. permissive
- B. Democratic
D. Authoritative
- 24) _____ counseling is done as part of the work of the teacher. A
- A. Non- specialist
C. Professional
- B. Informal
D. Specialized
- 25) _____ is a technique that gets children going in the desired direction. D
- A. Punishment
C. Demonstrating
- B. Modeling
D. Leading
- 26) The processing of information in the memory system is known as _____. B
- A. Storage
C. Rehearsal
- B. Encoding
D. Working memory
- 27) _____ is a defense mechanism that block from consciousness painful memories and anxiety raising thoughts. B
- A. Regression
C. Reaction formation
- B. Repression
D. Identification
- 28) Causes of _____ in elderly include loneliness and isolation. B
- A. Stress
C. Anxiety
- B. Depression
D. Anemia
- 29) In what order did Freud believe the three parts of our personality develop? C
- A. Ego, superego, id
C. Id, ego, super ego
- B. Super ego, id, ego
D. None of these
- 30) Piaget's first cognitive stage is known as _____. C

- A. Concrete Operational
C. Sensory Motor
- B. Formal Operational
D. Pre- operational
- 31) Piaget proposed _____ cognitive stages. A
 A. 4
 C. 5
 B. 6
 D. 8
- 32) Movement skills involve in large muscle group are _____ skills. C
 A. Fine motor
 C. Gross motor
 B. Sensory motor
 D. Advanced
- 33) Girls mature _____ than boys. B
 A. Slower
 C. Both of these
 B. Faster
 D. None of these
- 34) Erikson divided an individual's psychosocial development into _____ stages. D
 A. 2
 C. 6
 B. 4
 D. 8
- 35) _____ is a set of observable and measurable actions. C
 A. Emotions
 C. Behaviour
 B. Thoughts
 D. Attitude
- 36) Achievement of one's full potential is A
 A. Self actualization
 C. Self Efficacy
 B. Self Efficiency
 D. Self Absorption
- 37) Grasping the pencil represents a child's B
 A. Gross motor skills
 C. Large motor skills
 B. Fine motor skills
 D. None of these
- 38) With growing age _____ motivation reduces naturally. C
 A. Extrinsic
 C. Intrinsic
 B. Frequent
 D. Concentrated
- 39) _____ support refers to tangible items. C
 A. Companionship
 C. Instrumental
 B. Social
 D. Friendship
- 40) Memory for personal events in our life is termed as _____ memory. C
 A. Procedural
 C. Episodic
 B. Semantic
 D. Long term memory
- 41) Sucking and biting shows the _____ stage. B
 A. Anal
 C. Genital
 B. Oral
 D. Latency
- 42) McMillan placed high value on the education of A
 A. Imagination
 C. Creativity
 B. Modeling
 D. Play
- 43) Frobel's Educational philosophy was based on _____. B
 A. Culture
 C. Values
 B. Religion
 D. Beliefs
- 44) _____ is defined as an incompatibility of goals, beliefs, attitudes and behavior. B
 A. Resolution
 C. Mal adjustment
 B. Conflict
 D. Attitude
- 45) _____ is a factor that plays a role in both human and animal aggression. C
 A. Personality
 B. Self esteem

- C. Gender
46) _____ is difficult without self-disclosure. D. None of these
A. Self evaluation B. Self regulation
C. Self understanding D. Self acceptance
- 47) Personality has _____ components. B
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5
- 48) Period between childhood and adulthood is _____. A
A. Adolescence B. Puberty
C. Adulthood D. Maturity
- 49) Biological changes associated with sexual maturity are termed as _____. C
A. Aging B. Gerontology
C. Puberty D. None of these
- 50) Long arm of neuron, which carries message is _____. C
A. Nerve B. Synapse
C. Axon D. Dendrite
- 51) The sound system of language is _____. B
A. Syntax B. Phonology
C. Ecology D. Both B and C
- 52) Individual's sense of being able to manage tasks successfully is their _____. B
A. Self absorption B. Self efficacy
C. Self confidence D. Self reliance
- 53) According to Erikson initiative vs guilt is faced by _____. B
A. Adulthood B. Play age
C. Infancy D. Old age
- 54) An event that follows a behaviour is A
A. consequence B. action
C. antecedent D. None of these
- 55) Reinforcer is used to _____ the behaviour. A
A. Strengthen B. Weaken
C. perform D. remove
- 56) _____ reinforcer function as a reward. B
A. Primary B. secondary
C. both D. None of these
- 57) Undesirable behaviour is also weakened or eliminated by _____. B
A. Positive reinforcement B. extinction
C. equilibrium D. All of these
- 58) Short term memory is also termed as _____ memory. B
A. mini B. working
C. hard D. light
- 59) Latency stage exist between A
A. 6-12 years B. 3-5 years
C. 3-6 years D. Birth to 1 year
- 60) The memory which represents personal events of our life is _____ memory. B
A. procedural B. episodic
C. semantic D. Long term

- 61) Learning is a _____ change in behaviour. C
 A. relative B. temporary
 C. permanent D. obvious
- 62) Thinking about thinking refers to a person's B
 A. ability B. Meta cognition
 C. schemas D. behavior
- 63) Down syndrome is a _____ behavior. C
 A. congenital B. Brain damage
 C. chromosomal D. genetic
- 64) Blind and visually impaired are A
 A. different B. same
 C. identical D. None of these
- 65) The word crowding B
 A. has negative effects among elderly B. is an intensify feeling
 C. affects mainly females D. depends only on physical density
- 66) The process of naming is important to understand symbolic interactions because D
 A. We can only understand things we have a name for B. Words have a default assumption that influences how we interpret world
 C. Words can confuse us by how many we know D. All of these are correct
- 67) Post-modernist writers have argued that B
 A. Society has changed and we need new kinds of theory B. We live in a world of superficial, fragmented images
 C. All of these D. No theory is better than any other; "anything goes"
- 68) People with high self-esteem are likely to engage in all of the following behaviors except D
 A. Express a general positive attitude of life B. Volunteer work on difficult tasks
 C. Likely to get involved with social activities at work place D. Frequently express doubt about their abilities to perform on difficult tasks
- 69) One of the major consequences of high self esteem is A
 A. Good mental health B. Increased absenteeism
 C. Increased persons involvement in groups D. Decreased complaints from unionized persons
- 70) The first step in understanding others is to begin by getting an understanding of A
 A. yourself B. Human relation principles
 C. Basic human behavior D. Basic cognitive psychology
- 71) The nuclear family means A
 A. Two generation unit of parents and their children B. A group of people sharing living accommodation and meals
 C. Network of relatives extended with or between generations D. The new family created when an adult leaves home and gets married
- 72) A person with high self esteem would also have high self respect and could be expected to exhibit the following behaviors C
 A. Stay in relationships where one is physically or mentally abused B. Beg others for things that could be obtain from one's own efforts
 C. Focus on needs of others D. Highly self absorbed with personal interest

- 73) Self is an ongoing process that combines the “I” and “ME”. The “ME” refers to C
 A. None of these B. Both of these are correct
 C. The image we have of how other people react to us D. The spontaneous force that fosters unpredictable behavior
- 74) People who have high self esteem themselves can generally increase your self esteem because these individuals usually B
 A. Respect others B. All of these are correct
 C. Give honest feedback D. Respect themselves
- 75) Generalizing others” regarding this which of the following statements is true? A
 A. There is no “ME” at birth, it is formed through continual symbolic interaction B. The generalized other is really who we are
 C. The “I” is more important than “ME” in forming our sense of self D. Social expectations have a little impact on who we think we are
- 76) A person’s behavior is usually attributed to external causes when all but one of the following conditions exist D
 A. The person act the same way at other times B. Others act in the same way
 C. The person seems aware of the environment D. The person acts differently in other situations
- 77) Socialization is A
 A. The process of becoming part of a society by learning its norms and values B. A tendency of social theorists explain everything in terms of social causes
 C. The formation of an attached bond between an infant and his care taker D. The historical process by which societies change from tradition to modern
- 78) Which term describes how we construct our sense of self by imagining how we look to another person? A
 A. Looking glass self B. language
 C. minding D. transacting
- 79) The philosophy used in symbolic interactionist theory teaches that B
 A. The best social theory that describes all about the society and its people B. Knowledge is produced in everyday situations
 C. Theory must be acquainted by straightforward and plausible methods D. We can find true objective knowledge of the world through our senses
- 80) Which of the following statements is not correct? D
 A. Lecture method is a one way process B. During lecture method students are passive
 C. Lecture method can develop knowledge D. Lecture method can develop reasoning
- 81) According to social interactional theory, human beings differ from animals because D
 A. Humans are only proactive and not reactive like animals B. Human beings have the ability to take the role of others
 C. Human show greater affection than animals D. All of these are correct
- 82) Role learning theory suggests that C
 A. Social roles are not fixed but are fluid and pluralistic B. We create and negotiate our roles through interaction with others
 C. We internalize and take on social roles from a pre-existing frame work D. Roles have to be learned to suppress unconscious motivations
- 83) In contemporary societies, social institutions are B
 A. Virtual communities in the cyberspace B. Highly specialized, interrelated sets of social practices

- C. No longer relevant to any sociological field D. Disorganized social relations to a post modern world
- 84) When sociologists study the structure of layers in society and peoples movement between them, they call this A
- A. Social stratification B. Social conflict
C. Social solidarity D. Social control
- 85) The organized set of information that the individual carries in his/her head about what the general expectation and attitudes of the social group are, is called A
- A. Generalized others B. exaggerating
C. Looking glass self D. minding
- 86) Confidence is C
- A. Walking into a room thinking you are better than everyone B. Saying positive about yourself to other people around
C. Walking in not having to compare yourself to anyone at all D. Saying positive things about yourself to yourself
- 87) Marriage appears to be in decline because B
- A. The proportion of people living alone has fallen to 29% B. Many people are cohabiting in long term relationships
C. The upward curve of remarriages compensates for the drop in first marriages D. All of these are correct
- 88) The symbolic interaction theory defined “generalizing others as C
- A. The group of structural theories of society that a person was reacting against B. A significant figure in early childhood who teaches us the general values of the society
C. An image of how people in the wider society might perceive our behavior D. The overall impression of ourselves that we try to give offer to others
- 89) Society cannot be studied in the same way as the natural world because D
- A. We cannot collect empirical data about social life B. Sociologists are not rational or critical enough in their approach
C. It is difficult for sociologists to gain access to a research laboratory D. Human behavior is meaningful and varied between individuals and cultures
- 90) Self is an ongoing process that combines the “I” and the “ME”. The “I” refers to B
- A. The image we have of how other people react to us B. The spontaneous force that fosters unpredictable behavior
C. Both of these D. None of these
- 91) All of the following are suggested ways of enhancing/ developing one’s self esteem except D
- A. Take action to become aware of your personal strengths B. Minimize settings and interactions that detract from your feelings of competence
C. Talk and socialize frequently with people who boost your self esteem D. All of these are the ways to enhance one’s self esteem
- 92) What is the name of the process by which we acquire a sense of identity and become members of society? C
- A. rationalization B. McDonaldization
C. socialization D. colonization
- 93) The experience of feeling competent to cope with the basic challenges in life and of being worthy of happiness is C

- A. arrogance
C. Self esteem
- 94) The major benefits of studying human relations involves all of the following except B
- A. Coping with personal problems
B. Acquiring invalid information about human relations
C. Coping with job problems
D. Developing skills in dealing with people
- 95) Self-confidence is affected by comparing ourselves to others or social comparison B
- A. Not at all
B. positively
C. neutrally
D. negatively
- 96) Which term describes the inner conversation that accompanies thinking? D
- A. transacting
B. Looking glass self
C. language
D. minding
- 97) Which of the following is not recognized as a level of society? C
- A. The household
B. The global village
C. The office
D. The nation state
- 98) Self-efficacy is one of the main components of self esteem. If a person has high self efficacy he/she is likely to D
- A. Believe that most assignments are difficult and confusing
B. Ask for a considerable amount of help in determining how to start a difficult task
C. Feel that he/she lacks the skill necessary to carry out a specific task
D. Believe that he/she has the ability to do what is necessary to accomplish the task
- 99) Self-esteem can be impacted by D
- A. The thoughts we choose to entertain
B. The comments others make about us
C. The things we tell ourselves
D. All of these
- 100) Social norms are D
- A. The symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
B. Religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
C. Creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craft work
D. Rules and expectations about interaction that regulates the social life
- 101) Children as young as _____ years of age are aware of gender stereotypes. A
- A. 6
B. 4
C. 3
D. 5
- 102) The “double standard” normally refers to the difference in social attitudes towards C
- A. Child and adult sexual activity
B. Homosexual and heterosexual activity
C. Male and female sexual activity
D. Working class and middle class sexual activity
- 103) Color coded and gender typed clothing of infants and children are C
- A. No longer allowed in hospitals
B. Likely to change dramatically in the next 20 years
C. universal
D. Acceptable only in industrialized countries
- 104) Gendered messages are most likely to be found A
- A. In the media
B. In government sponsored programs
C. Among peers
D. In toy stores
- 105) In general, there are more intensified perceptions about whom? B
- A. Children
B. males

- C. elderly
106) The greatest incidence of extra marital sex for women occurs among those in their _____
A. thirties
B. fifties
C. forties
D. twenties
- 107) The female sex hormone is called _____
A. estrogen
B. progesterone
C. mesogen
D. androgen
- 108) Women are over represented in _____ work because it often provides greater flexibility to meet family responsibilities.
A. Public sector
B. Contingent
C. Semi skilled
D. Private sector
- 109) When do children begin to display sex role consistent behavior?
A. 0-3 months
B. 5 years
C. 3 years
D. 18-24 months
- 110) Are sex role stereotypes changing?
A. No, they are the same
B. Yes, they are completely gone
C. Research is inconsistent
D. Yes, but slowly
- 111) All of the following statements regarding the media and gender socialization are correct except:
A. Few, if any, changes have occurred in the roles men and women play in movies
B. More male than female roles are shown on TV and male character are striking different from female ones
C. Most social analysts agree that the media simply reflect existing gender roles in society
D. Day time programs tend to show man in positions where they give order to others whereas women are shown in traditional roles and relationships
- 112) What is a trait?
A. A pattern of behavior, thought and action
B. Another word to describe mind
C. A sort of internal and mental construct
D. A bad feeling
- 113) Which of the following is incorrect to define sexual harassment?
A. Demand work
B. Physical contact advances
C. Sexually colored remarks
D. Unwelcome sexually determined behavior
- 114) What is the difference between sex and gender?
A. Gender is about how people looks and sex is about sexual preferences
B. Gender is flexible and sex is fixed
C. Sex is biological term and gender is socially constructed
D. Sex is a person's upbringing and gender is about their life style
- 115) Which of the following statements regarding gender based inequality is incorrect?
A. All women are organized for equitable share of development in society
B. Women do not constitute homogeneous unit
C. Women are attached to a twofold social inequality
D. All women are not equally unequal in their families
- 116) Men currently outnumber women in _____ programs.
A. psychology
B. education
C. doctoral
D. Allied health field

- 117) Sex role stereotypes describe what we think the sexes are like, but also _____
 A. How we think they should act
 B. How the media should portray the sexes
 C. The future career choices
 D. How we should interact with the other sex
- 118) The term masculinity and femininity are most closely linked to _____
 A. sexism
 B. sex
 C. patriarchy
 D. gender
- 119) How does religion effect the life of women?
 A. It reinforces the legitimization of the division of labor, privileges and rewards of the society
 B. It is relatable to the growth and maturation of the individual
 C. It may provide standards of values to the society
 D. All of these
- 120) The domestic roles of women as a housekeeper tend to be _____ in our society.
 A. Under valued
 B. reversed
 C. Over paid
 D. appreciated
- 121) Which of the following terms refers to individual beliefs and actions that are rooted in stereotype behaviors?
 A. Gender segregation
 B. Institutionalized sexism
 C. Gender socialization
 D. Individual sexism
- 122) Sociologists use the term "sex" to refer to _____
 A. Anatomical and psychological differences
 B. Emotional and cultural practices
 C. Erotic and physical practices
 D. Psychological and social differences
- 123) What concept refers to the ways in which society conveys to the individual its norms or expectations of his/her behavior?
 A. socialization
 B. Gender schema
 C. Gender scripts
 D. Gender stereotypes
- 124) In the problems of sexuality and sexual functioning, the term gender identity refers to _____
 A. Sexual urges or fantasies
 B. Individual is dissatisfied with their own biological sex
 C. Problem with sexual fantasies
 D. Problem with normal sexual response cycle
- 125) Women's work was recognized as being as essential as men's work for which kind of society?
 A. Tribal society
 B. Modern society
 C. Urban society
 D. Rural society
- 126) Gender roles refer to _____
 A. The rights, responsibilities, expectations and relationships of men and women
 B. Chromosomal and hormonal differences that cause inevitable differences in the behavior of men and women
 C. The subordination of women based on the assumption of superiority of men
 D. None of these
- 127) Differences in how time is spent generally, _____ throughout the life span.
 A. continues
 B. increases
 C. varies
 D. decreases

- 128) When some individuals develop feelings that they have a sense of gender that is opposite to the biological sex they were born with. This is known as: D
 A. Gender disorder B. Cross gender disorder
 C. Gender incompatibility disorder D. Gender dysphoria
- 129) What phenomenon describes sexual feelings for a male's mother and jealousy of a male's father? C
 A. Penis envy B. Castration anxiety
 C. Oedipus complex D. Electra complex
- 130) In what stage of development do individuals identify with same sex parents? A
 A. Phallic stage B. Anal stage
 C. Oral stage D. Latency stage
- 131) What kind of loss is most likely to result in a loss of auditory comprehension? B
 A. Sensory neural B. Both mixed and sensory neural
 C. mixed D. conductive
- 132) _____ people will know someone who has some degree of hearing loss. C
 A. One in five B. One in four
 C. One in three D. One in two
- 133) Why do people have low tolerance to blaring music because B
 A. The vibrations are too fast for them to hear properly B. They have less efficient hearing reflex for protection against loud sounds
 C. They need more sleep and loud music does not allow that D. All of these
- 134) Which group comprises the largest percentage of the human population with hearing loss? A
 A. Elderly B. Infants
 C. Middle aged adults D. children
- 135) In general, we can consider the population of adults with hearing loss as A
 A. Under served B. Adequately served
 C. Over served D. Not served at all
- 136) You need to see a doctor for hearing loss when D
 A. Sounds seem muffled B. You have ringing in the ear (tinnitus)
 C. You find there is difficulty understanding words especially against background noises D. All of these
- 137) In general, what are the two common areas in schools in which children with hearing loss have troubles? D
 A. Science and social studies B. Math and science
 C. Reading and writing D. Reading and math
- 138) Which of the following is not a reason that adults often do not seek interventions for hearing loss? D
 A. Cost of treatment B. Negative images associated with hearing aids
 C. Perception that problem is not severe enough D. Simply not available
- 139) Of children between birth and 18 years of age, what severity of hearing loss is the most common? D
 A. severe B. moderate
 C. minimal D. profound
- 140) A person with hearing loss can just begin to detect sound at a decibel level similar to D
 A. Rustle of leaves B. Car engine
 C. 10 feet away D. Niagara falls
- 141) Tinnitus describe a decrease in C

- A. Hearing clarity
C. Hearing acuity
- 142) Cochlear implants are usually used with what severity of hearing loss? B
A. mild
C. moderate
- B. Speech perception
D. None of these
B. severe
D. None of these
- 143) Which of the following professions does not play a role in the diagnosis and treatment of children with hearing loss? B
A. Teachers
C. Audiologists
- B. Gastroenterologists
D. Speech and language pathologists
- 144) The nerve that sends sound information from the ear to the brain arises from the A
A. Inner ear
C. Outer ear
- B. Middle ear
D. None of these
- 145) What is the major effect of hearing loss? C
A. Inability to develop relationships
C. Impact on communication
- B. Problems with academic success
D. Inability to be involved in extra-curricular activities
- 146) Persons can temporarily experience a _____ hearing loss by putting their fingers in their ears. C
A. Sensory neural
C. conductive
- B. mixed
D. None of these
- 147) Are there other ways to become deaf besides being born with it? D
A. By old age
C. By medicines
- B. By accidents
D. All of these
- 148) Which type of hearing loss is the most common? B
A. mixed
C. Total
- B. Sensory neural
D. Conductive
- 149) Which of the following may cause hearing loss? D
A. The three tiny bones may not conduct sound properly
C. There may be a problem with the inner ear
- B. The ear drum may not vibrate in response to sound
D. All of these
- 150) A post-lingual hearing loss is one that occurs B
A. Between 3-5 years
C. From birth to 2 years
- B. After 5 years of age
D. None of these
- 151) Damage to which structure results in auditory processing disorders? C
A. Outer ear
C. Auditory processing centers of the brain
- B. Inner ear
D. Auditory nerve
- 152) A student who has difficulty in maintaining attention because of a limited ability to concentrate may be diagnosed with C
A. Mental retardation
C. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- B. Down syndrome
D. Autism
- 153) What is the common communication mode for children who are deaf or hard of hearing? D
A. Sign
C. Speech
- B. Neither speech nor sign
D. Both speech and sign
- 154) Site of lesion for sensory neural hearing losses may include B
A. Middle ear
C. Outer ear
- B. Inner ear
D. All of these
- 155) Which of the following statements is NOT true? A

- A. People with hearing loss generally retrieve later than their hearing peers
 C. Reading abilities of people with congenital hearing loss are very low
- B. People with hearing loss are less involved with community activities
 D. Labour force participation is lower for people with hearing loss
- 156) order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student, the most effective method is C
- A. To bring it to the notice of the parents
 C. To find out the reasons for the undesirable behavior and provide remedies
- B. To punish the students
 D. To ignore
- 157) From the view point of psychology "sympathy" is A
- A. Reflex action
 C. An instinct
- B. An emotion
 D. General innate tendency
- 158) A disability may be present in which of the following? D
- A. Mobility, perception or memory
 C. Continence, dexterity or physical coordination
- B. Speech, hearing or eyesight
 D. All of these
- 159) Emotional adjustment of students is effective in D
- A. discipline
 C. Personality formation
- B. Class teaching
 D. All of these
- 160) A program tailored to the needs of the learner with exceptionalities is called A
- A. An individual education plan (IEP)
 C. A special plan (SEP)
- B. A cognitive development plan (CDP)
 D. Set of learning objectives (SLO)
- 161) Which of the following expectations students have from group learning? B
- A. To distribute the work equally
 C. To ignore individual view point
- B. To attract the isolated students towards the group
 D. To get appreciation from the group
- 162) Among boys and girls, _____ are most likely to be affected by fluency disorder and _____ are most likely to recover. C
- A. Boys; girls
 C. Girls; girls
- B. Girls; boys
 D. Boys; boys
- 163) What does SEN stand for B
- A. Spatial emotional negotiation
 C. Social education needs
- B. Special education needs
 D. Special and exceptional needs
- 164) Children with communication disorders who have identified as requiring special education services are classified as having B
- A. Apraxia
 C. Fluency disorder
- B. Speech or language disorder
 D. Dysphoria
- 165) Children usually master the consonant P sound by age 3, but many may not produce a correct S sound until _____ age. A
- A. 8
 C. 6
- B. 7
 D. 5
- 166) What are some of the characteristics of speech and language disorders? D
- A. Difficulty with comprehension
 C. Struggles with articulation
- B. Struggles with prefixes and suffixes
 D. All of these
- 167) While teaching a child with speech language impairment (SLI), you should display D
- A. echolalia
 C. Fluent speech
- B. apraxia
 D. Fluencies and disfluencies
- 168) The hoarseness of voice should never be allowed to continue for longer than _____ without medical evaluation. D

- A. 1 week
C. 1 month
- B. 3 days
D. 2 weeks
- 169) On what characteristics do vowels and consonants primarily differ? D
 A. Amount of air flow
 B. Voicing
 C. Tongue placement
 D. Air constriction
- 170) Involuntary _____ causes stuttering. C
 A. Behavior
 B. Depression
 C. anxiety
 D. Stress
- 171) Stuttering is a disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech that is inappropriate for the individual's age. It involves which of the following? D
 A. Pauses within words
 B. Filled or unfilled pauses within speech
 C. Frequent repetitions and prolongations of sounds
 D. All of these
- 172) Children with speech and language disabilities often C
 A. Although they are targets of peer teasing but they do well emotionally
 B. Do well in social situations and use rhyme and rhythm to help them remember things
 C. Can at times demonstrate inappropriate behavior
 D. All of these
- 173) Loudness and intensity is measured in terms of C
 A. frequency
 B. hertz
 C. decibels
 D. pitch
- 174) Self talk is a method in which you D
 A. Talk to yourself
 B. Say the words that go with what the child is doing
 C. Repeat again what you just said
 D. Say the words that go with what you are doing
- 175) Which of the following is NOT a physical cause often associated with phonological disorder? C
 A. Cleft palate
 B. Hearing impairment
 C. Small frontal lobes
 D. Cerebral palsy
- 176) If the speech movements are faulty, improperly sequenced or absent, then resulting faulty speech is known as B
 A. Communication disorder
 B. Articulatory disorder
 C. Voice disorder
 D. Speech disorder
- 177) Language is best defined as A
 A. Symbols and rules for combining them
 B. Words on a page
 C. Speech sounds and how to put them together
 D. Signs and finger spellings
- 178) The study of psycholinguistics and word formation is called D
 A. phonology
 B. semantics
 C. pragmatics
 D. morphology
- 179) Typically saying "yeth" for "yes" is an example of B
 A. distortions
 B. substitutions
 C. omissions
 D. All of these
- 180) Speech problems in cleft palate patients are due to A
 A. Inability of soft palate to stop air to go into naso-pharynx
 B. Inability of learning process
 C. Lipping of tongue
 D. All of these
- 181) What are the different types of causes of speech and language disorders? A

- A. Biological, environmental and accidents
C. Accidents, behavioral and environmental
- B. Biological, social and environmental
D. Biological, abuse
- 182) Which is an example of “stuttering-like” disfluency? D
A. interjections
B. Phrase repetition
C. revisions
D. Broken words
- 183) The age group that does not have well established stuttering therapies designed for them is C
A. adults
B. toddlers
C. adolescents
D. School aged children
- 184) Speech and language disorders are prevalent among children with disabilities. The most common speech disorders are A
A. Articulatory and phonological
B. Fluency
C. Voice disorders
D. Language impairments
- 185) How is psychology defined today? C
A. Science of mind
B. The science of behavior and mental processes
C. The science of human behavior and mental processes
D. The study of motivation, emotion, personality, adjustment and abnormality
- 186) Misarticulated words are common and developmentally normal for many children D
A. Whose parents speak a language other than English
B. In poverty stricken areas
C. In 1st through 3rd grade
D. In kindergarten and 1st grade
- 187) One of the main characteristics of conduction aphasia is severe difficulties in B
A. Auditory comprehension
B. Repetition
C. Grammatical speech
D. Word retrieval
- 188) People who are less likely to help someone because there are a lot of people present would be exhibiting C
A. Mere exposure effect
B. Group polarization
C. Diffusion of personality
D. Group think
- 189) An individual with schizotypal personality disorder will usually exhibit which of the following characteristics? D
A. Often exhibit unusual ideas of reference
B. Eccentric behavior marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication
C. Discomfort with close personal relationships
D. All of these
- 190) An individual with narcissistic personality disorder will routinely overestimate their accomplishments and this is characterized by which of the following? D
A. An ability to monitor reality
B. Impulsive behavior such as drug abuse
C. An unusual ideas of reference
D. A pervasive need for admiration
- 191) Schizoid and schizotypal personality disorder may be distinguished only by the presence of which of the following symptoms in schizotypal persons? A
A. Overtly odd behaviors
B. Indifference to others
C. Flat affect, little overt emotion
D. Unusual hallucinations
- 192) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of individuals with paranoid personality disorder? D
A. Often feel that they have been deeply and irreversibly betrayed by others
B. Are often spontaneously aggressive to others
C. Avoidance of close relationships
D. Avoidance of public places
- 193) Anti-social personality disorder is closely associated with criminal and anti social behavior. Because of this, considerable effort has been invested in attempting which of the following? D

- A. To ascertain whether there is an inherited or genetic component of anti social personality disorder
- B. To identify any biological or psychological processes that may be involved in anti social personality disorder
- C. To identify childhood and adolescent behaviors that may help to predict later adolescents and adult anti-social personality disorder
- D. All of these
- 194) Which one is NOT a characteristic of borderline personality disorder? A
- A. Have idealized relationships
- B. Use the defence projective identification often
- C. Impulsive
- D. Common to see people as all bad or all good
- 195) Which of the following is not considered to be a risk factor for personality disorder? D
- A. Being a young adult
- B. Living in inner cities
- C. Low socio economic class
- D. Gender
- 196) What need to occur for self-actualization to happen? D
- A. Needs fulfilled from safety, physiological, esteem, love
- B. Needs fulfilled from physiological, love, esteem, belongingness
- C. Needs fulfilled from physiological, esteem, love, safety
- D. Needs fulfilled physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem
- 197) Personality disorder consist of a loosely bound cluster of sub types. Which of the following common features are evident in personality disorders? D
- A. They result in impairments an social and occupational functioning
- B. Thy are characterized by an enduring pattern of behavior that deviates markedly from expectations within culture
- C. They are associated with unusual ways of interpreting events, unpredictable mood swings or impulse behavior
- D. All of these
- 198) Schizotypal but not schizoid personality disorder involves B
- A. Social anxiety and fear of others
- B. Odd, eccentric beliefs and behaviors
- C. Interpersonal problems and few friends
- D. Flat affect and emotional indifference
- 199) What age did Maslow died? D
- A. 58
- B. 71
- C. 49
- D. 62
- 200) Our first impressions of those we met are most likely to be determined by their C
- A. Super ordinate goals
- B. Intelligence
- C. Physical appearance
- D. Attitudes
- 201) Why do some people not self-actualize? C
- A. They cannot embody, complex, selfish, childhood experiences
- B. Environment, too much freedom, lack of safety
- C. Weakest need, fear, environment, not growing
- D. None of these
- 202) People with narcissistic personality disorder place a high value on interpersonal interactions because A
- A. Interpersonal interactions are central for reinforcing their self esteem
- B. They are very concerned about the quality of their friendships
- C. They g=have such high self esteem
- D. They yearn for interpersonal closeness and warmth
- 203) The apparent lack of empathy and the tendency to exploit others for self-benefit, has lead psychologists to compare narcissistic personality disorder with which one of the following? D
- A. schizotypal
- B. paranoid

- 204) Abraham Maslow proposed the _____
 A. Hierarchy of production
 B. Self managed teams
 C. Hawthorne effect
 D. Hierarchy of needs
 D
- 205) An individual with dependent personality disorder will exhibit which of the following?
 A. Passive behavior
 B. Submissive and clinging behavior
 C. Have great difficulty in making everyday decisions
 D. All of these
 D
- 206) What was Maslow's middle name?
 A. Hector
 B. Michael
 C. Abraham
 D. Harold
 D
- 207) The DSM-5 defines _____ personality disorders.
 A. 10
 B. 13
 C. 5
 D. 8
 A
- 208) Which of these personality clusters is complete?
 A. Avoidant, obsessive compulsive, defendant
 B. Anti-social, narcissistic, paranoid
 C. Paranoid, schizoid, avoidant, schizotypal
 D. Anti-social, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic
 D
- 209) The psychologist who wrote about the hierarchy of needs
 A. Albert Bandura
 B. Abraham Maslow
 C. Carl Roger
 D. Ruther Jenson
 B
- 210) After classical conditioning, the neutral stimulus (NS) becomes the
 A. UCR
 B. CR
 C. CS
 D. UCS
 C
- 211) Physiological needs are our
 A. Emotional needs
 B. Bodily needs
 C. Cognitive needs
 D. None of these
 B
- 212) Which of the following is a sub type of dramatic personality disorder?
 A. schizotypal
 B. paranoid
 C. histrionic
 D. schizoid
 C
- 213) The situations that cause stress are known as
 A. Stressors
 B. Obesity
 C. Stress response
 D. All of these
 A
- 214) Individuals who experience (the) _____ stressors often respond _____.
 A. Different; slowly
 B. Same; differently
 C. Most; irrationally
 D. Multiple; quickly
 B
- 215) X is determined by _____ in chromosomes
 A. Genes
 B. Both of these
 C. Organs
 D. None of these
 A
- 216) Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Negative stress can be short or long term
 B. Negative stress is perceived within our coping abilities
 C. Negative stress can lead to mental as well as physical problems
 D. All of these are true
 B
- 217) Between the ages of _____ infants become more successful at grasping objects
 A. 4-6 months
 B. 3-4 months
 A

- C. 2-3 months
218) Stressors are D. 1-2 months B
- A. The body's response to imminent danger
B. Factors causing stress can be pleasant or unpleasant, real or imagined
- C. How the body reacts to stress
D. None of these
- 219) If one was asked about the salary expectations in an interview, what best he/she do? B
- A. Counter the question by asking about the pay range for the position
B. Reveal one's salary expectations
- C. Inquire about the salary range and benefits package
D. All of these
- 220) Masculine and Feminine are _____ terms. C
- A. biological
B. sociological
- C. psychological
D. All of these
- 221) Kohlberg argues that, _____ is the basic organizer of children's gender learning. A
- A. Gender identity
B. Gender labeling
- C. Gender constancy
D. Gender schema
- 222) _____ prevents from others from doing things that we do in everyday life. C
- A. Homophobia
B. Transphobia
- C. Heterosexism
D. None of these
- 223) Which of the following is not a common symptom of depression? D
- A. Insomnia
B. Lethargy
- C. Poor appetite
D. Delusions
- 224) A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches its roots is A
- A. Psychoanalysis
B. Cognitive therapy
- C. Person centered therapy
D. Humanistic therapy
- 225) According to Freud, most of the things we do, think and feel are caused by A
- A. Unconscious forces of which we are not aware
B. Strong desire to grow and develop
- C. The beliefs and ideas we have about the world
D. Conditioned response to our surroundings
- 226) Emotional intelligence involves D
- A. Managing relationships
B. Mood managements
- C. Emotional self-awareness
D. All of these
- 227) "Human beings respond to their subjective cognitions about their world rather than to the objective environment" is an argument for the effectiveness of C
- A. Social cognitive therapy
B. Freudian therapy
- C. Existential therapy
D. Cognitive therapy
- 228) "To enhance the interaction between client and counsellor" shows the technique of D
- A. Exercise
B. Psychoanalysis
- C. Role play
D. Experiment
- 229) The vital bodily systems begin to form in the prenatal stage during the _____. A
- A. Embryonic period
B. Gestation period
- C. Germinal stage
D. Fetal stage
- 230) ECE is the term frequently applied to the education of young children from birth to age _____. C
- A. 6
B. 4
- C. 8
D. 10
- 231) The cornerstone on which on all other Montessori principles rest is _____ for the child. D
- A. Love
B. Care

- 232) _____ is a factor that plays a role in both human and animal aggression. B
 C. Dignity D. Respect
 A. Personality B. Gender
 C. Self esteem D. None of these
- 233) Causes of _____ in elderly include loneliness and isolation. C
 A. Stress B. Anxiety
 C. Depression D. Anemia
- 234) _____ loss doesn't have to cause social isolation and emotional distress. C
 A. Language B. Vision
 C. Hearing D. All of these
- 235) _____ believed that human behavior is learned. D
 A. Bruner B. Piaget
 C. Skinner D. Bandura
- 236) _____ are often a damage for themselves and for each other. C
 A. Infants B. Adolescents
 C. Toddlers D. Adults
- 237) McMillan placed high value on the education of _____. A
 A. Imagination B. Creativity
 C. Modeling D. Play
- 238) "Ohh! You are pretty". This statement holds _____. D
 A. Ideas B. Thoughts
 C. Emotions D. All of these
- 239) The capability to take a stand is called _____. B
 A. Self confidence B. Self assertiveness
 C. Self esteem D. All of these
- 240) We remember _____ of what we hear. C
 A. 1-25% B. 50-75%
 C. 25-50% D. 75-100%
- 241) Rambling in communication is considered as _____ barrier. C
 A. Physical B. Cultural
 C. Language D. Organizational
- 242) Listening is _____. A
 A. Skill B. Effortless
 C. Involuntary D. All of these
- 243) In a communication response we use _____ of our body language. C
 A. 45% B. 65%
 C. 55% D. 75%
- 244) a negotiation isn't going to achieve your original aim, what can one do? A
 A. Select the best alternative option B. Give up and let the other person win
 C. Negotiate harder and be more ruthless D. Back out of the negotiation and make no decision
- 245) Which of the following are the basic sources of stress? D
 A. Thoughts B. Physiological
 C. Social stressors D. All of these
- 246) Stress management is about learning _____ C
 A. How to avoid pressures of life B. Both options are true

- How to develop skills that would enhance our
C. body's adjustment when we are subjected to the pressures of life D. None of these is true
- 247) Which of these is an unconditioned stimulus? D
A. Loud noise B. Pain
C. Shock D. All of these
- 248) you had two offers at one time, what would the best you do? B
A. Leverage them against each other to get the best deal B. Negotiate other perks, like a sign on bonus and vacation time
C. Accept the job with the best compensation D. None of these
- 249) What are the questions you need to ask yourself while you are accessing yourself for stress? D
A. How to react to stress B. How do you know when you are stressed
C. Where do you feel stress in your body D. All of these
- 250) Which negotiation style is the best for ensuring a win-win outcome? A
A. Being both assertive and cooperative B. Being highly cooperative
C. Being highly assertive D. Being neither assertive nor cooperative
- 251) If one received an offer in a tough job market and economy, which is the best thing one should do? C
A. Accept the offer on the spot B. Acknowledge the initial offer but counter it
C. Ask the time to think about it D. None of these
- 252) Which of the following is an unconditioned response? C
A. Running through a maze to get food reward B. Jumping rope
C. Sweating in hot weather D. Clapping after a thrilling concert performance
- 253) The conditioned stimulus (CS) C
A. Triggers an unconditioned response reflexively or automatically when the CR happens B. Is the response to the US
C. Is originally the neutral stimulus that gains the power to cause the CR D. Is what triggers the US to occur
- 254) Positive stressors include events such as B
A. Financial problem B. Major life changes
C. Everywhere on getting problem D. All of these
- 255) Stress management techniques are applicable to people who? D
A. Have an unexpected change in their life B. Manifest illness/ disease
C. Are healthy and show no signs of illness D. All of these
- 256) Stress stops helping beyond a certain point and starts A
A. Causing major changes B. Causing major damage to one's health
C. Causing one to mature D. All of these
- 257) Saad's father buys him a sailor cap before going on a trip. On the boat Saad gets nauseated and vomits. The next day he gets nauseated just from looking at the cap. The cap has become A
A. The conditioned stimulus B. The conditioned response
C. The unconditioned stimulus D. The unconditioned response
- 258) Which of the following is true of classical conditioning? C
A. CR produces CS B. CS produces UCS
C. UCS produces UCR D. UCR produces CS
- 259) Which of these is a common negotiation mistake? C
A. Being open minded B. Listening to other person
C. Rushing into making a decision D. Checking all the facts before making a decision

- 260) Which of the following are stress busters? D
 A. Taking a mindful walk B. Developing a support network
 C. Trying to find something in a funny situation D. All of these
- 261) When is relaxation best used? A
 A. At times of both high and low stress B. As a part of mediation routine
 C. Immediately following times of significant stress D. At times of great stress
- 262) The conditioned response (CR) is usually the same as the B
 A. UCS B. UCR
 C. CS D. CR
- 263) Which type of response must be paired with a neutral stimulus in order for it to be considered classical conditioning? D
 A. conditioned B. involuntary
 C. voluntary D. unconditioned
- 264) Taking care of and supporting yourself during stressful times include all of the following except B
 A. Talking with someone about the stress B. Suppressing true feelings
 C. Providing some down time for yourself D. Creating an emotional outlet
- 265) Which of the following is an open ended question? D
 A. Will this work for you? B. Wouldn't you agree this is a good idea?
 C. Do you have anything you would like to add? D. What parts of the palm do you like or dislike the most?
- 266) I see only my point of view means A
 A. I consider what they have to say B. I'm right
 C. They are usually wrong D. All of these
- 267) Which of the following statements is true? C
 A. Agitation is a cognitive symptom of stress B. Moodiness is a cognitive symptom of stress
 C. Moodiness is an emotional symptom of stress D. Poor adjustment is an emotional symptom of stress
- 268) Which of the following is true about the behavioral symptom of stress? D
 A. The person starts eating more or less B. The person starts sleeping more or less
 C. The person isolates himself/herself from others D. All of these
- 269) Learning is defined as B
 A. Any behavior emitted by an organism without being elicited B. A relatively permanent change in the behavior of an organism due to experience
 C. A change in the behavior of the organism D. All of these
- 270) In normal fine motor development, which of the following should occur first? C
 A. Copying a cross B. Drawing a square
 C. Copying a circle D. Tripod pencil grip
- 271) Which of these is an unconditioned response? D
 A. sweating B. blinking
 C. salivation D. All of these
- 272) Which of these is not a fine motor skill? D
 A. Building a toy tower B. Turning pages
 C. Using cutlery D. Riding a bike
- 273) What can a 16 month old infant accomplish with a pencil? C
 A. Coloring in B. Horizontal lines

- C. Rudimentary scribbles
D. Drawing a simple person
- 274) Which things guides our sense of right or wrong? A
 A. Personal norms
B. Religious creeds
 C. Social norms
D. Laws
- 275) When people conform to friends, co workers or neighbors, they are using them A
 A. As a reference group
B. As a way to cover up inadequacies
 C. For social activities
D. For their selfish needs
- 276) At what age group should a child start walking and at what age group should you be worried if the child doesn't walk? B
 A. 5 months, 18 months
B. 12 months, 18 months
 C. 15 months, 2 years
D. 9 months, 12 months
- 277) What is social development? C
 A. Walk in the park
B. Stages of child been born
 C. Child's learning what is acceptable and resisting how to communicate with others
D. Development of the brain
- 278) Social influence means A
 A. The impact of other people on one's thoughts, feelings and behavior
B. Study of materialism
 C. How the police are able to control crowds
D. All of these
- 279) A person's attitudes, reasoning, values and actions are B
 A. Very personal and private
B. Continually impacted by other people
 C. Not to be questioned by psychology
D. None of these
- 280) How do mothers promote early development in their children? C
 A. They assist in their walking from an early age
B. They don't do anything different, it's genetic
 C. They massage and stretch their baby limbs
D. They place their babies in an upright position
- 281) To promote good social relations, most cultures teach children to D
 A. Listen and not speak until asked to do so
B. Communicate all their feelings, both positive and negative
 C. Hide their feeling in most social interactions
D. Communicate positive feeling and inhibit unpleasant ones
- 282) Which of the following is not a form of social categorization of play? C
 A. solitary
B. parallel
 C. functional
D. onlooker
- 283) Outside the immediate family, the group that plays the most important role in child's development is C
 A. Teachers
B. Baby sitters
 C. Peers
D. Day care personnel
- 284) Social norm means C
 A. How best to behave
B. Normal social behavior
 C. The behavior of others
D. How we compare other cultures with our own
- 285) Notional development tends to go in _____ all throughout childhood. B
 A. Loveable
B. Cycles
 C. Frustrating
D. Self centered
- 286) Most pre-schoolers who spend time playing by themselves A
 A. Engage in positive and constructive solitary activities
B. Lack the necessary social skills to play with peers

- C. Would prefer to play with another person D. Lag behind in mental development
- 287) Around what age should a child be able to build a tower of three building blocks? A
- A. 18 months B. 15 months
C. 12 months D. 9 months
- 288) Which of these is not a gross motor skill? A
- A. drawing B. Jumping
C. Balancing on one foot D. standing
- 289) What do pre-teens believe that there are a simple solutions to social problems? A
- A. They don't understand why problems are difficult to solve B. They believe that solving problems can be simple
C. Both of these D. None of these
- 290) 4-7 year old regard friendship B
- A. Having enduring long term relationships B. Pleasurable play and sharing of toys
C. Based on abstract qualities, like fairness D. Based on sharing thoughts and feelings
- 291) How is sending inappropriate messages done most of the time? C
- A. Through social media B. Through calls
C. Through verbal messages D. In the course of dates
- 292) Overall preschoolers have D
- A. A tendency to rely on adults to explain other's feelings B. Difficulty connecting thinking to feelings
C. Difficulty interpreting and responding to other's feelings D. An impressive ability to interpret, predict and change other's feelings
- 293) Children who have difficulty with peer relations A
- A. Often hold biased social expectations and misinterpret other's behaviors B. Are often charming and socially skilled around adults
C. Typically do not have siblings D. Avoid spending time with other children because it is unpleasant
- 294) Emotional strain in childhood is sometimes caused by A
- A. Neglect B. Lack of food
C. Lack of clothing D. None of these
- 295) When reaching to your emotions it is important to remember D
- A. That you either need to react or let the emotion go B. That repressing feelings does not mean letting them go
C. That it is ok to make mistakes and learn from them D. All of these
- 296) Which of these ways can we fight emotional neglect? C
- A. Good clothing B. food
C. Communication D. None of these
- 297) What should you do after a time out? A
- A. Say sorry B. Stomp around
C. yell D. Cook some pizza
- 298) A young child get older ,they A
- A. Gradually becomes able to regulate emotions B. Need more help from parents to regulate emotions
C. Shift from internal to external regulation of emotional arousal D. Become less dependent on mind strategies for regulating emotions

- 299) Neglect affects all but one's _____ A
- A. food B. Psychological health
C. Emotional well being D. None of these
- 300) Which of these is not an indicator that you may be having an emotional affair? A
- A. Sharing thoughts with a friend B. Always being busy with phone
C. You spend less time with your spouse D. Day dreaming about a friend
- 301) What is a primary emotion? D
- A. happiness B. anger
C. fear D. All of these
- 302) Parents are most likely to rely on punishment or physical restraint when they want A
- A. Immediate compliance B. Strong emotional bond with their children
C. Accountability and apology D. Lasting changes in their behavior
- 303) All of the following are examples of emotional development in a 4-5 year old except C
- A. They need to feel important and worthwhile B. They may have imaginary friends
C. Their emotions are short lived and extreme D. They are learning to take turns and share with mood swings common
- 304) Ali cries when her mother leaves her with the baby sitter. Ali is showing C
- A. Self-stimulation B. Emotional deregulation
C. Separation protest D. Stranger anxiety
- 305) Physical growth in the preschool is typically C
- A. It's a stand still B. Slow, with a gain of 1-2 lbs a year
C. Rapid, gaining a 5-7 lbs a year D. Not important at all
- 306) A child with strong sense of self is also likely to be A
- A. cooperative B. insecure
C. modest D. inhibited
- 307) An example of learning emotion is B
- A. sadness B. Guilt
C. anger D. Fear
- 308) Which of these feelings is associated with emotional cheating? D
- A. happiness B. surprise
C. joy D. sadness
- 309) Physical development involves D
- A. Eating ice cream with chop sticks B. The growth of a child's ability to think and reason
C. Being able to speak in full sentences and have quiet good vocabulary D. Involves developing control over the body, particularly muscles and physical coordination
- 310) A safe toy for child A
- A. Is age appropriate B. Has sharp edges
C. Has small removable parts D. None of these
- 311) According to Piaget, a child between 2-7 years is in the _____ stage of cognitive development. D
- A. Formal operational B. Concrete operational
C. Sensory motor D. Pre operational
- 312) Children need to have rules and limits set for them because D
- A. They don't care whether they have reached adult expectations B. Perform best when they realize they have little power

- C. They are incapable of following the rules D. Mind skills have not yet well developed
- 313) When a child is not playing, just observing. A child may be standing in one spot or performing random movements. It is called _____ play. C
- A. parallel B. solitary
C. onlooker D. unoccupied
- 314) Why should you think before something mean? D
- A. Could hurt their feelings B. End up feeling bad
C. To be nice D. All of these
- 315) In which of the following stages will children learn the concept of conservation? A
- A. Concrete operational B. Pre operational
C. Formal operational D. Sensory motor
- 316) Piaget's theory, the onset of objectification begins at B
- A. Stage 1 B. Stage 3
C. Stage 2 D. Stage 4
- 317) According to Piaget children's thinking differs in _____ from adults in _____. C
- A. Size, correctness B. Size, type
C. Kind, amount D. Amount, kind
- 318) According to Piaget, what is the tendency to interpret objects and events from one's own perspective? D
- A. seriation B. reversibility
C. conservation D. egocentrism
- 319) Piaget called the knowledge that objects have an existence in time and space independent of one's own perception or actions on those objects B
- A. constructivism B. Object permanence
C. Object constancy D. conservation
- 320) According to Piaget, which of the following is necessary for learning? A
- A. Active exploration of the environment by the learner B. Observing the behavior of adults
C. Reinforcement by teachers and parents D. Belief in immanent justice
- 321) Which of the following statements is correct about Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development? C
- A. Piaget argues that instead of progressing through stages, cognitive development continues B. The sequence of stages vary according to the cultural context of children
C. The stages are invariant which means that no stage can be skipped D. Piaget has proposed 5 distinct stages of cognitive development
- 322) At what age are children typically categorized in the formal operational stage? A
- A. 7-11 years B. 1-5 years
C. 2-4 years D. 13-16 years
- 323) During the pre-operational, children are very D
- A. Loud B. Self-centred
C. Independent D. Ego centric
- 324) Piaget believed that children in concrete operational stage have difficulty with D
- A. Perspective thinking B. Conservation
C. Inductive logic D. Deductive logic
- 325) At what age are children able to follow visual displacement of objects? D
- A. 18-24 months B. Immediate after birth
C. 3-12 months D. 12-18 months

- 326) At what stage does hypothetical deductive reasoning develop? B
 A. Concrete operational stage B. Formal operational stage
 C. Sensory motor stage D. Pre operational stage
- 327) The ability to use deductive logic, think abstractly and systematically solve problems emerges during D
 the
 A. Sensory motor stage B. Pre operational stage
 C. Concrete operational stage D. Formal operational stage
- 328) According to Piaget, the middle childhood years bring a new set of skills, concrete operations, that D
 A. Facilitate emotional development as a child B. Build on and expand development in the fine and
 resolves common culture demands and tasks gross motor capabilities
 C. Reduce anxiety in children at this stage by D. Provide general, abstract rules and strategies for
 distorting reality to assist them in examining and interacting with the world
 understanding
- 329) The earliest age at which infants have been shown to initiate adults facial gestures is B
 A. 5 months B. New born
 C. 3 months D. 8-10 months
- 330) According to Piaget's stage of cognitive development, the sensory motor stage is associated with D
 A. Concerns about social issues B. Ability to interpret and analyze options
 C. Ability to solve problems in logical fashion D. Imitation, memory and mental representation
- 331) An infant who has developed object permanence A
 A. Knows that an object such as a rattle exists, B. Cries when a wanted object is taken away
 even if it is in view
 C. Is attached to specific objects such as a blanket D. Will see all objects as being the same

332) Which of the following elements is considered sufficient to make a determination of abnormality?

- a. Deviancy
- b. Maladaptiveness
- c. Suffering
- d. None of the above**

333) What term is used to describe the factors that play a role in causing a disease?

- a. Prevalence
- b. Resiliency
- c. Etiology**
- d. Classification

333) The term psychological assessment refers to the:

- a. determination of how environmental factors impact the course of a disorder
- b. process used by professionals to arrive at a diagnosis

c. development of a treatment plan for an individual client

d. procedures used to summarize a client's problem

334) Fear is a basic emotion that involves:

a. negative thoughts but no change in physiological arousal

b. the activation of the 'fight or flight' response

c. anxiety and concern about future events

d. a complex blend of stress and self-preoccupation

335) Cognitive-behavioral therapy is considered to be an effective therapeutic treatment for:

a. pervasive developmental disorders

b. gender identity disorders

c. panic disorder and generalized anxiety disorder

d. communication disorders and tic disorders

336) What two professional groups deal extensively with people's emotional problems?

But typically do not have specific training in counselling?

a. Research psychologists and guidance counsellors

b. Psychiatrists and physicians

c. Clergy and social workers

d. Physicians and clergy

337) Individuals who are moderately retarded:

a. can achieve partial independence in activities of daily living

b. can become self-supporting adults with appropriate training

c. is generally institutionalized

d. is usually diagnosed in infancy

338) Which of the following is true of personality disorders?

a. They tend to be over-diagnosed due to the clarity of diagnostic criteria in the DSM.

b. They can be reliably diagnosed by experienced mental health professionals.

c. They are the most commonly-diagnosed disorder on Axis I of the DSM.

d. They are inconsistently diagnosed due to confusing characteristics in the DSM.

339) A person who suffers from psychotic depression that includes mood-incongruent or mood-congruent thinking:

a. has a more negative prognosis than someone with major depressive disorder

b. frequently does not display the classic symptoms of melancholia

c. usually responds rapidly to anti-depressant medications

d. will receive a diagnosis of compound depression that requires ECT treatment

400) There is some debate whether _____ is a variant of schizophrenia or a form of mood disorder:

a. residual type schizophrenia

b. schizoaffective disorder

c. schizophreniform disorder

d. undifferentiated type schizophrenia

401) The child of a depressed parent is likely to

a. develops enhanced coping skills in order to manage stress

b. finds interests outside the home to avoid dealing with their parent

c. be at high risk for developing depression and other problems

d. avoids seeking committed relationships in adulthood

402) Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding individuals with neuropsychological damage?

a. They often display moderate to severe psychopathology that includes hallucinations and delusions.

b. They may or may not display psychopathological symptoms.

c. They often manifest psychopathological symptoms that are the opposite of their pre-disorder personality.

d. They will develop psychopathology only when there is damage to areas of the frontal cortex.

403) Which of the following diseases is the most common cause of dementia?

a. Alzheimer's disease

b. Korsakoff's disease

c. Huntington's disease

d. Parkinson's disease

404) Why does it make sense to view addiction as a mental disorder?

a. Because the symptoms are behavioural

b. Because substance abuse often develops as an attempt to self-medicate negative mood states

- c. Because treatments are psychological
- d. Because neurochemical imbalances underlie the problem behaviours

405) Which of the following conditions is NOT included in the DSM?

- a. Bulimia
- b. Anorexia
- c. Binge-eating

d. Obesity

406) Which of the following disorders involves physical complaints or disabilities that occur in the absence of physical pathology?

- a. Anxiety disorders
- b. Cognitive disorders

c. Somatoform disorders

- d. Dissociative disorders

407) Avoiding speaking in public for fear of being evaluated could be a symptom of

- a. panic disorder
- b. simple phobia

c. social phobia

- d. ego phobia

408) Stress that tend to be good is referred to as:

- a. distress
- b. eustress**
- c. stress tolerance
- d. none of these

409) Irrational fear of pain is called:

- a. agnosia
- b. apraxia
- c. algophobia**
- d. pyro phobia

410) Defence by actual flight is:

- a. amnesia

- b. fugue
- c. hysteria

d. none of these

412) Free floating anxiety is associated with:

- a. ptsd
- b. ocd

c. gad

- d. stress

413) Fear of enclosed places is:

a. claustrophobia

- b. zoophobia
- c. algophobia
- d. pyrophobia

414) Conditions involving the disruption in a person sense of personal identity.

- a. somatoform disorder
- b. ptsd

c. dissociative disorder

- d. hypochondriasis

415) A mental disorder is conceptualized as a..... significant behavioural or psychological syndrome:

- a. physically
- b. psychologically

c. clinically

- d. systematically

416) Unrealistic irrational fear of anxiety is known as:

- a. hypochondriasis
- b. phobia**
- c. agoraphobia
- d. depression

417) Dopamine is a _____.

- a. hormone
- b. disorder
- c. medicine

d. neurotransmitter

418) There is a loss of sense of self in _____ disorder.

- a. derealisation

b. depersonalization

- c. stress
- d. depression

419) Partial or total inability to recall:

a. amnesia

- b. phobia
- c. stress
- d. anxiety

420) Fear of water is known as:

- a. zoophobia

b. hydrophobia

- c. ergophobia
- d. pyro phobia

421) Dream analysis is practiced by:

a. psychoanalyst

- b. behaviourism
- c. psychiatrist
- d. neurologist

421) Serotonin is a:

- a. hormone
- b. disorder
- c. medicine

d. neurotransmitter

422) Hippocrates classified all mental disorders into:

a.4

b.6

c.2

d.3

423) Disorders which consists of physical complaints without any physical pathology is termed as:

a. dissociative disorder.

b. somatoform disorder

c. depression

d. stress

424) Unshakable false belief keeping out of cultural norms:

a. hallucinations

b. delusion

c. illusion

d. sublimation

425) Hypnosis is to deal with:

a. behaviourism

b. mesmerism

c. psychoanalysis

d. functionalism

426) Negative stress is known as:

a. eustress

b. distress

c. depression

d. anxiety

427) Predisposition or vulnerability to develop a disorder is:

a. stress

b. diatheses

c. diagnosis

d. displacement

428) Partial loss of sensitivity is....

- a. anaesthesia**
- b. analgesia
- c. hyperesthesia
- d. hypertension

429) MZ twins are otherwise known as:

- a. identical**
- b. quadruples
- c. dz
- d. non identical

430) Fear of animals is:

- a. hydrophobia
- b. zoophobia**
- c. claustrophobia
- d. monophobia

431) Shock therapy is otherwise known as:

- a. eeg
- b. ect**
- c. cat
- d. mri

432) Mood disorders are formerly known as:

- a. depression
- b. anxiety
- c. affective disorder**
- d. somatoform

433) In ones sense of self is temporarily lost.

- a. depersonalization**
- b. derealisation
- c. hypochondriasis
- d. anxiety

434)..... means fight.

- a. **Fugue**
- b. amnesia
- c. Projection
- d. replaces

435) is an example of behaviour therapy:

- a. **flooding**
- b. dream analysis
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. counselling

436) Who is the father of behaviourism?

- a. **John b Watson**
- b. Pavlov
- c. Skinner
- d. bandura

437) Legal term for mental disorder:

- a. **insanity**
- b. abnormality
- c. introjection
- d. intromission

438) The term schizophrenia is coined by.....

- a. **Engen Blunter**
- b. Emile Keeplin
- c. Setin
- d. Seligman

439) Touch related hallucination is known as.....

- a. Visual
- b. auditory
- c. somatic sensory
- d. **tactile**

440) is characterized by the feeling of extra ordinary sadness and dejections.

a. mood

b. mania

c. depression

d. flight of ideas

441)A _____ client is one who has been referred by a third party and is frequently unmotivated to seek help.

a) **Reluctant client**

b) Persistent client

c) Resistant client

d) Both a & b

442)_____ also helps clients better understand their thoughts and feelings about counseling.

a) Confrontation

b) Non-judgmental behavior

c) Straight foreword behavior

d) Silence

443)A _____ client is a person in counseling who is unwilling, unready, or opposed to change.

a) Reluctant client

b) Persistent client

c) Resistant client

d) Both a & b

444)In counseling _____ can be used to teach and reduce threat level of client.

a) Mattering

b) Metaphors

c) Confrontation

d) Pragmatic technique

445)Counseling relationship start with _____

a) Reputation of counselor

b) Reputation of client

c) First impressions

d) Both a & c

446)There are _____ types of initial interviews of clients

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

447)The first session counsellor concentrates more on client's attitude and emotion called

- a) Client-versus counsellor-initiated interviews
- b) Information-Oriented first interview
- c) **Relationship-Oriented interview**
- d) Empathy-Oriented interview

448)A_____ is a simple mirror response to a client that lets the client know the counsellor is actively listening

- a) Pragmatic
- b) Interference
- c) **Restatement**
- d) Nodding

449)The type of behaviour, in which there is a genuine interest in and accepting of client is known as

- a) **Rapport**
- b) Empathy
- c) Acceptance
- d) Mattering

450)_____ comprised of amoral basic instincts which operates according to the pleasure principle

- a) **ID**
- b) Ego
- c) Superego
- d) Genital stage

451)The conscious of the mind that contains the values of the parental figures and that operates according to the moral principle.

- a) ID
- b) Ego
- c) **Superego**
- d) Genital stage

452)According to Freud excessive frustration or overindulgence in the_____ stages are the main difficulties that can arise going through these stages

- a) Oral, Anal and Latency stages
- b) Anal, Phallic and Genital stages
- c) Oral, Anal and Genital stages
- d) **Oral, Anal and Phallic stages**

453)Ways of coping with anxiety on an unconscious level by denying or distorting reality called_____

- a) **Immature Defence Mechanisms**
- b) Fixated behaviour

- c) Arrested behaviour
- d) Both A & B

454)The defence is a redirection of an emotional response onto a safe target called_____

- a) Projection
- b) Repression
- c) **Displacement**
- d) Denial

455)When an individual behaves in a manner that is just the opposite of how he or she feels it is known as_____

- a) Repression
- b) **Reaction formation**
- c) Regression
- d) Rationalization

456)The defence mechanism involves giving an intellectual reason to justify a certain action

- a) Repression
- b) Reaction formation
- c) Regression
- d) **Rationalization**

457)A final goal of _____ is helping client cope with the demands of the society in which they live

- a) **Psychoanalysis**
- b) Humanistic
- c) Adlerian
- d) Behavioural

458)In psychoanalysis theory the focus is on strengthening the____ so that perceptions and plans become more realistic

- a) ID
- b) **Ego**
- c) Superego
- d) Latency

459)Freud believed that _____ were a main avenue to understanding the unconscious, even calling them the royal to the unconscious.

- a) **Dreams**
- b) Wishes
- c) Goals
- d) Regrets

460)In _____the client abandons the normal way of censoring thoughts by consciously repressing them

- a) **Free Association**
- b) Interpretation
- c) Analysis of transference
- d) Analysis of resistance

461) When interpreting the counsellor helps the client understand the meaning of _____

- a) Past
- b) Present
- c) Future
- d) **Both A & B**

462) _____ encompasses explanations and analysis of a client's thoughts feelings and actions

- a) Dream Analysis
- b) Free Association
- c) **Interpretation**
- d) Analysis of Transference

463) Classical psychoanalysis approach emphasizes the importance of _____ in human

- a) Sexuality
- b) Unconscious
- c) Conscious
- d) **Both a&b**

464) _____ focuses on social interests as well as the purposefulness of behavior and the importance of developing a healthy life style

- a) **Adlerian theory**
- b) Humanistic theory
- c) Psychoanalysis theory
- d) Behavioral theory

465) _____ approach to counseling also known as Individual Psychology

- a) **Adlerian theory**
- b) Humanistic theory
- c) Psychoanalysis theory
- d) Behavioural theory

466) A central idea for Adler in regard to human nature is that people are primarily motivated by _____

- a) **Social interests**
- b) Social status
- c) Goals
- d) Appreciation

467) According to psychologists those who are failure, including neurotics, psychotics and criminally oriented individuals are failures because they are lacking in _____

- a) **Social interests**
- b) Social status
- c) Goals
- d) Appreciation

468) Adler's theory holds the _____ aspect of behavior

- a) **Conscious**
- b) Unconscious
- c) Preconscious
- d) Both a & b

469) A major Adlerian tenet is that people strive to become successful (i.e. the best they can be) s process he called

- a) Inferiority complex
- b) Superiority complex
- c) **Striving for perfection**
- d) Neurotic fiction

470) A person who overcompensates for feelings inferiority develops _____

- a) Inferiority complex
- b) **Superiority complex**
- c) Neurotic fiction
- d) Both a& b

471) Adler also describe superiority complex as _____

- a) Inferiority complex
- b) Striving for perfection
- c) **Neurotic fiction**
- d) Both a& c

472) To foster behavioural change, the counsellor challenges client to consider their own private logic. When clients examine this logic, they often realize they can change it and their behaviour, this technique called

- a) **Confrontation**
- b) Spitting in the client's soup
- c) Task setting
- d) Acting "as if"

473) To foster behavioral change, a counselor points out certain behaviors to clients and thus ruins the payoff for the behavior.

- a) Confrontation
- b) **Spitting in the client's soup**
- c) Task setting
- d) Acting "as if"

474) Clients are encouraged to realize they have choices about what stimuli in their lives they pay attention to. They are taught to create the feelings they want by concentrating on their thoughts. The technique is called

- a) Catching oneself
- b) Task setting
- c) **Push button**
- d) Encouragement

475) The term _____, as a descriptor of counseling, focus on the potential of individual to actively choose and purposefully decide about matters related to themselves and their environments.

- a) Psychoanalytic
- b) **Humanistic**
- c) Behavioral
- d) Cognitive

476) According to Roger's view what is important is the person's perception of reality rather than an event itself called _____

- a) **Phenomenological perspective**
- b) Psychodynamic perspective
- c) Evolutionary perspective
- d) Humanism perspective

477) According to Frankl meaning goes beyond self-actualization and exists at three levels: a) ultimate earnings b) meaning of moment and c) common meaning, called

- a) **Logo therapy**
- b) Phenomenological therapy
- c) Psychoanalysis therapy
- d) Primal therapy

478) PTSD stand for

- a) **Post-traumatic stress disorder**
- b) Post-traumatic stress dissociative
- c) Pre-traumatic stress disorder
- d) Pre-traumatic stress dissociative

479) There are ___ types of PTSD

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) **5**

480) _____ is the most widely used therapy for anxiety disorders.

- a) **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**
- b) Gestalt therapy
- c) Existential therapy

d) Person centered therapy

481)_____ is the most widely used therapy for OCD.

a) **Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**

b) Gestalt therapy

c) Existential therapy

d) Person centered therapy

482)_____ is a cognitive restructuring technique to reduce or challenge catastrophic thinking.

a) **Decatastrophizing technique**

b) Metaphoring technique

c) Metacognitive technique

d) Psychodynamic techniques

483)The word “psychology’ comes from:

a. Latin

b. Spanish

c. **Greek**

d. Italian

484)Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:

a. people and things

b. emotions and beliefs

c. perception and religion

d. **mind and behaviour**

485)The scientific approach is more useful at answering questions about _____ than questions about _____.

a. **facts, values**

b. ideas, emotions

c. values, facts

d. emotions, facts

486)According to the text, the lower level of explanation corresponds to _____ processes.

a. social

b. cultural

c. **biological**

d. interpersonal

487)A psychologist exploring the impact of a new drug on activity in the brain is working on the _____ level of explanation.

a. **lower**

b. middle

- c. upper
- d. all of the above

488) A psychologist studying what makes people laugh in different countries around the world is working on the _____ level of explanation.

- a. lower
- b. middle
- c. higher**
- d. none of the above

489) Different people react differently to the same situation. This is referred to as:

- a. multiple determinants
- b. nativism
- c. the Simpson effect
- d. individual differences**

490) _____ is to nature as _____ is to nurture.

- a. environment, genes
- b. conscious, unconscious
- c. inaccuracy, accuracy
- d. biology, experience**

491) The term "tabula rasa" highlights the importance of _____ in shaping behaviour.

- a. genes
- b. experience**
- c. nature
- d. predestination

492) The Greek philosopher _____ believed that knowledge is acquired through experience and learning.

- a. Archimedes
- b. Rousseau
- c. Plato
- d. Aristotle**

493) _____ is to nature as _____ is to nurture.

- a. Plato, Aristotle**
- b. Aristotle, Plato
- c. Pliny, Archimedes
- d. Stavros, Pliny

494) _____ is the belief that the mind is fundamentally different from the body.

- a. mindism
- b. dualism**
- c. centralism
- d. specialism

495)The school of psychology whose goal was to identify the basic elements of experience was called:

- a. experientialism
- b. dualism
- c. functionalism
- d. structuralism**

496)Which of the following was most closely associated with the structuralist school of psychology?

- a. Titchener**
- b. James
- c. Descartes
- d. Watson

497)Darwin's theory of _____ argued that physiological characteristics evolve because they are useful to the organism.

- a. extreme usefulness
- b. natural endowment
- c. natural selection**
- d. natural wellbeing

498)_____ was to structuralism as _____ was to functionalism.

- a. Wundt, Titchener
- b. Wundt, James**
- c. James, Titchener
- d. Milner, Thompson

499)Freud championed _____ psychology.

- a. psychodynamic**
- b. cultural
- c. conscious
- d. biodynamic

500)Which school of psychology believes that it is impossible to objectively study the mind?

- a. functionalism
- b. behaviorism**
- c. humanism
- d. socialism

501)Receiving an electric shock would be an example of a _____ whereas being frightened would be an example of a _____.

- a. stimulus, response**
- b. punishment, reward
- c. reaction, emotion
- d. reinforcement, stimulus

502) Dr Pula wants to explore differences in child-rearing practices between British and Chinese parents. She is most likely a:

- a. cognitive psychologist
- b. physiological psychologist
- c. cognitive-ergonomic psychologist
- d. social-cultural psychologist**

503) Nature is to _____ as nurture is to _____.

- a. environment/genes
- b. conscious/unconscious
- c. genes/environment**
- d. unconscious/conscious

504) Freud emphasized the role of _____ in shaping people's personality.

- a. free will
- b. unconscious desires**
- c. hormones
- d. group influence

505) Evolutionary psychology has its roots in:

- a. behaviourism
- b. collectivism
- c. functionalism**
- d. structuralism

506) Most human behaviour:

- a. can be easily explained
- b. has multiple causes**
- c. stems from unconscious desires
- d. depends on social influence

507) A forensic psychologist would be most likely to study:

- a. the accuracy of eyewitness memory**
- b. the impact of advertising on shopping behaviour
- c. the effect of hormones on decision making
- d. gender differences in learning styles

508) The behaviourists rejected introspection because:

- a. it was too slow
- b. it invaded people's privacy
- c. it yielded too much data
- d. it was too subjective**

509) Another term for reinforcement is:

- a. stimulus
- b. reward**

- c. response
- d. condition

510) East Asian cultures tend to be more oriented toward _____ while Western cultures tend to be more oriented toward _____.

- a. individualism/collectivism
- b. collectivism/individualism**
- c. cultural norms/social norms
- d. social norms/cultural norms

511) Watson and Skinner both contributed to which school of psychology?

- a. functionalism
- b. cognitive
- c. social-cultural
- d. behaviourism**

512) Which field of psychology would be most likely to study the influence of over-crowding on conformity?

- a. personality
- b. cognitive
- c. clinical
- d. social**

513) Who is the father of Experimental psychology?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt**
- b. G. Jung
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. None of the above

514) Which of the following is an example of the negative attitude towards people?

- a. Stereotype
- b. Prototype
- c. Prejudice**
- d. Discrimination

514) Which of the following is another term for reinforcement?

- a. Reward**
- b. Condition
- c. Response
- d. None of the above

515) People lost their touch with reality when they are _____

- a. Psychopathic
- b. Psychotic**
- c. Manic

d. Neurotic

516) Which of the following is a part of the psychosocial domain?

- a. Judgment
- b. Style of behaving**
- c. Memory
- d. Motor skills

517) Intelligence can be defined as -

- a. Knowledge of great many facts
- b. Getting good grades in school
- c. Ability to think abstractly and learn from experience**
- d. None of the above

518) Who is the author of the book "principles of psychology"?

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. William James**
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

519) If a student studies and practices hard with enjoyment and interest, it is known as -

- a. Cognitive engagement
- b. Healthy adjustment
- c. Behavioral engagement
- d. Emotional engagement**

520) Who is the founder of the "Individual Psychology"?

- a. Alfred Adler**
- b. Alfred Binet
- c. David Hull
- d. None of the above

521) Which of the following is the overt behavior?

- a. Do each and every thing
- b. A person perform what he/she sense
- c. A person perform what he/she see**
- d. None of the above

522) Which of the following are the symptoms of schizophrenia?

- a. Dizziness
- b. Deafness
- c. Hallucination, delusion**
- d. All of the above

523) The feeling of tension is known to be -

- a. Anxiety**

- b. Depression
- c. Panic
- d. None of the above

524) Which one of the following is the oldest method for the study of behavior?

- a. Observation**
- b. Standardized tests
- c. Intelligence test
- d. Introspection

525) Educational psychology is concerned with the study of

- a. Philosophy of education**
- b. Educational learning
- c. Human learning
- d. Teaching methods

526) What do you mean by cognition?

- a. Act of Knowing or perceiving**
- b. Act of doing something
- c. Act of working
- d. Both B & C

527) The overprotected child will tend to display

- a. Aggressiveness**
- b. Immaturity
- c. Negativity
- d. Defensiveness

528) Cognitive Development deal with the Development of.....?

- a. Emotions
- b. Body Parts
- c. Brain Development**
- d. None of the Above.

529) Which one is the backbone of all developments?

- a. Emotions**
- b. Body
- c. Brain
- d. All of the above

530) Emotional experiences are

- a. Subjective**
- b. Objective
- c. Impersonal
- d. Not Known

531) Classical Conditions was presented by?

- a. Plato
- b. Pavlov**
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. None of the above.

532) **The study of different aspects of ageing is known as**

- a Gerontology**
- b. Gynaecology
- c. Odontology
- d. Chronology

533) **This theory states that the accumulation of particular waste products leads to ageing**

- a. immunity theory
- b. metabolic theory
- c. waste product theory**
- d. all of the above

534) **The human body loses cells regularly in this area**

- a. red blood cells
- b. lining layer of the gut
- c. surface of skin
- d. all of these**

535) **This characterizes ageing**

- a. increase in the consumption of oxygen
- b. increased anabolism
- c. increased metabolic activity
- d. a decrease in the metabolic activity**

536) **This is known as the “Clock of ageing”**

- a. Pituitary
- b. Thymus**
- c. Thyroid
- d. Adrenal

537) **In many mammals, even humans, ageing can be due to**

- a. malnutrition and stress
- b. interaction between hereditary factors and the environment
- c. adverse alterations in the environment
- d. all of these**

538) **The activity of collagen protein is affected badly in old age. This is due to**

- a. diffusion that becomes very high**
- b. diffusion that becomes very slow
- c. permeability which becomes very high
- d. permeability which becomes very low

539) **Brain and Thymus are the main factors in the ageing process**

- a. Mutation theory
- b. Pacemaker theory**
- c. Gene theory
- d. Stress theory

540) **Which of the following theory states that accumulation of errors in cellular molecule affects the ageing process?**

- a. Gene theory
- b. Environmental theory
- c. Error catastrophe theory**
- d. Mutation theory

541) **Degenerative changes take place during**

- a. ageing only
- b. metamorphosis only
- c. both in ageing and metamorphosis**
- d. parthenogenesis

542) **During early adulthood, which of the following begin to decline?**

- a. metabolism**
- b. dexterity
- c. physical fitness
- d. cognitive functioning

543) **During early adulthood, which of the following are thought to be at their peak?**

- a. hearing high-pitched noises
- b. metabolism
- c. flexibility
- d. reaction times**

544) Which of the following is NOT a physical sign of aging?

- a. Gray hair.**
- b. Wrinkles.
- c. Age spots.
- d. Increased flexibility.

545) According to the text, middle adulthood lasts until approximately:

- a. age 35
- b. age 45**
- c. age 55
- d. age 65

546) According to the text, early adulthood begins roughly between ages:

- a. 15 – 25
- b. 20 – 30
- c. 25 – 45**
- d. 30 – 50

547) Younger adults would typically outperform older adults on a test of:

- a. fluid intelligence
- b. crystallized intelligence
- c. wisdom**
- d. vocabulary

548) One's wife's brother is one's _____.

- a. primary kin
- b. tertiary kin
- c. affine secondary kin
- d. secondary kin**

549) In _____ family, the wife goes and lives in the house of her husband.

- a. patrilocal**
- b. patrilineal
- c. bilateral
- d. joint family

550) In _____ family the husband goes to live in the house of his wife.

- a. matrilineal
- b. matriarchal**
- c. joint family
- d. matripotestal

551) If in a family, the offspring's inherit the mother's name, the family is called-

- a. matronymic
- b. patronymic
- c. matripotestal**
- d. matrilineal

552) All of the following represent flawed patterns of interaction within a family

- a. Lack of or rigid family routines
- b. Too much or too little flow of communication across boundaries.
- c. Failure to engage in tasks necessary for family functioning
- d. Division of labor among family member**

553) All of the following are therapeutic techniques in Structural-Strategic Family therapy

- a. Joining
- b. Probes
- c. Directives
- d. Identification of family secrets**

554) Which of the following are therapeutic techniques in Bowen's approach to family therapy

- a. Drawing a genogram
- b. Coaching
- c. Boundary adjustment
- d. Use of directives**

555) A family's environment can change over time depending on its _____.

- a. structure
- b. size
- c. economic conditions.
- d. all of the above**

556) All of the following are TRUE about Bowen's approach to family therapy

- a. The therapeutic focus is on the transmission of emotional patterns of relating from one generation to the next.
- b. All members of the family are seen in the therapeutic session**
- c. It holds that relationship patterns in one's family of origin are predictive of relationship patterns in one's family of formation
- d. Differentiation is a key concept in this model

557) A closed system includes all of the following

- a. Impermeable boundaries
- b. Negative entropy
- c. No exchange of energy/feedback

d. A structure devoid of subsystems

558) family therapy, the therapist must attend to all of the following

- a. **Each member of the family as an isolated individual**
- b. Each member of the family in interaction with each other family member
- c. Subgroups within the family in interaction with each other
- d. The family as a whole

559) Extended Family

- a. Grandparents
- b. Cousins
- c. Generation

d. Several generations of relatives

560) A couple or single parent decides to raise another person's child as their own

- a. **Single parent family**
- b. Foster Family
- c. Adoptive family
- d. Stepfamily

561) A married man and woman and their biological children.

- a. Parents
- b. **Nuclear family**
- c. Family unit
- d. Stepfamily

562) A pattern of interaction with one or more persons over time.

- a. Communicating with others
- b. **Socializing**
- c. Relationships
- d. Best friends

563) Dowries are most often found in societies:

- a. that practice polygamy
- b. where women are the primary income earners
- c. **where there is social stratification**
- d. that are matrilineal

564) In contemporary terms a dowry is similar to:

- a. a home equity loan
- b. **a prenuptial agreement**
- c. a legal contract
- d. a gift exchange

565) In this practice, parents and sometimes families choose their children's marriage partners. It is:

- a. monogamy
- b. polyandry
- c. arranged marriage**
- d. polygyny

566) Which of the following DOES NOT support the practice of polyandry?

- a. it is difficult for men to acquire enough resources to marry
- b. a shortage of women
- c. living in a society where groups and individuals are hierarchically ranked**
- d. a family has limited resources

567) Which of the following is a reason why polyandry exists?

- a. acquiring more than one wife links to wealth
- b. acquiring more than one wife links to power
- c. it is difficult for men to acquire enough resources to marry**
- d. it appears in societies where individuals and groups are hierarchically ranked by social status

568) In societies where individuals and groups are hierarchically ranked by social or financial status you are likely to see which type of households?

- a. polygynous**
- b. polyandrous
- c. monogamous
- d. fraternal polyandrous

569) Polygyny and polyandry are types of which of the following unions?

- a. fraternal polyandry
- b. sorrel polygyny
- c. monogamy
- d. polygamy**

570) Many societies worldwide practice polygyny. This is the practice of:

- a. having multiple husbands
- b. having one partner
- c. having multiple wives**
- d. marrying brothers

571) If you enter into a monogamous relationship, you will have:

- a. multiple lifetime partners
- b. one lifetime partner**
- c. multiple wives
- d. multiple husbands

572) In Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, arranged marriages would emphasize which of the following?

- a. intimacy
- b. passion
- c. commitment**
- d. love

573) A couple has passionate relationship but low levels of commitment. The relationship continues in part because of physical attraction. According to Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, the couple is experiencing:

- a. consummate love
- b. intimacy
- c. companionate love
- d. passionate love**

574) Which of the following behaviours IS NOT part of Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love?

- a. passion
- b. intimacy
- c. commitment
- d. loyalty**

575) Which theorist connects to the Western framework, the Triangular Theory of Love?

- a. David Buss
- b. Robert Sternberg**
- c. Daniel Goleman
- d. Howard Gardner

576) Research findings on mate selection suggest:

- a. most women prefer younger mates
- b. most men prefer mates who are kind and funny more than most women do
- c. most men prefer younger mates**
- d. most women prefer mates who are kind and funny more than most men do

577) Which of the following IS NOT true regarding Western children's friendships?

- a. friendships provide children with play opportunities
- b. children select friends based on cultural values and norms
- c. friendship connects to our affiliation needs
- d. the friend relationship is one of social obligation**

578) The Relational Model Theory helps us to understand:

- a. intimate relationships
- b. parent relationships
- c. social relationships across cultures**
- d. the costs and benefits of marriage

579) The relationship between a caregiver and infant is considered which type of relationship?

- a. intimate**
- b. friend
- c. acquaintance
- d. romantic

580) James believes his relationships are important to him. He feels the need to make contact and maintain his relationships to establish a sense of belonging. James is expressing his need for:

- a. affection
- b. social contact
- c. affiliation**
- d. self-esteem

581) Which of the following IS NOT one of the advantages of marrying close kin in Komachi society?

- a. it ensures that the marriage will stay intact
- b. it ensures that the marriage bond will strengthen
- c. it ensures and guarantees close bonds between men
- d. it creates an imbalance of power among marrying families**

582) In some communities, the groom's family compensates the bride's family for her hand in marriage. This is the practice of:

- a. bride service
- b. bride wealth**
- c. dowry
- d. groom wealth

583) According to Galvin and Bernard's research, which of the following is not one of the qualities found in functional families?

- a. There is self-restraint.
- b. Misperceptions are minimal.
- c. There is more compassion and less cruelty.
- d. Boundaries do not exist.**

584) The Circumplex Model of family interaction involves what three dimensions?

- a. autonomy, flexibility, and communication
- b. adaptability, flexibility, and control
- c. assimilation, cohesion, and control
- d. adaptability, cohesion, and communication**

585) What is the term that refers to the family in which you were raised?

- a. blended family
- b. biological family
- c. extended family
- d. family of origin**

586) Which of the following represents a natural family?

- a. parents and children
- b. single-parent family
- c. mother, father, and their biological children.**
- d. parents, children, grandparents, aunts, and uncles

587) The most hated allowed deed according to Allah is _____

- a. Nikah
- b. Talaq**
- c. None
- d. All

588) Man are allowed to do _____ marriages.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4**
- d. 5

589) Islam _____ non-Marital sex

- a. Forbids**
- b. Allowed
- c. All
- d. None

590) Family's Objectives and Functions are

- a. Preservation and Continuation of the Human Race
- b. Protection of Morals
- c. a and b**
- d. none

591) Faith constitutes the bedrock for the institution of the _____

- a. Country
- b. Society**
- c. Family
- d. None

592) The Family is a part of the Islamic _____order.

- a. Social**
- b. Family
- c. Country
- d. None

593) According to Islam _____ are in charge of woman

- a. Women
- b. Children
- c. Men**
- d. Grandfather

594) The structure of the family is _____ fold.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3**
- d. 4

595) Marriage in Islam is not a _____union.

- a. Temporary**
- b. Permanently
- c. fixed
- d. none

596) Marriage, a _____a civil contract.

- a. Not essentially
- b. Essentially**
- c. None
- d. All

597) Marriage, as a _____institution

- a. Social**
- b. Community
- c. Family
- d. None

598)What was one of the earliest scientific studies of child development?

- a) Piaget's case studies of his own children

- b) Freud's case studies of his patients
- c) **Darwin's case study of his son's development**
- d) Binet's research into children's intelligence

599) In Beyond the Pleasure Principle, Freud introduced which new and controversial theoretical concept?

- a) **The death instinct**
- b) Repression
- c) The Oedipus complex
- d) the seduction theory

600) According to Freud's Psychoanalytic theory the _____ strives to fulfill our most basic and primitive urges, including hunger, thirst, anger, and sex.

- a. **Pleasure principle**
- b) Pain principle
- c) Reality principle
- d) Morality principle

601) Define Adolescence:

- a) **Process or state of growing to maturity**
- b) Process of growing from adulthood to old age
- c) When you get old
- d) When you are a child

602) What is the average range of adolescence?

- a) 31-39
- b) 51-59
- c) **11-19**
- d) 21-29

603) Peer pressure is

- a) Always negative
- b) **Means conforming to your friends**
- c) Increases throughout adolescence
- d) Has no effect on adults

604) Emotional fluctuations in adolescence are caused by:

- a) **Hormonal changes and brain in development**
- b) Hormonal imbalances
- c) Lead to a need for professional counseling
- d) Environmental factors

605) The changes that occur both inside and outside the body during adolescence happen through a process called

- a) **Fertility**
- b) Puberty
- c) Fecundity
- d) Cognitive development

606) Late Adolescence occurs in age approximately

- a) 10-14 years
- b) 15-17 years
- c) 27-30 years
- d) **17-21 years**

607) After first menstrual period how much inches does female grow:

- a) 3-4 inches
- b) 7-8 inches
- c) **1-2 inches**
- d) 2-4 inches

608) During puberty, bones become

- a) **Harder**
- b) Softer
- c) Finer
- d) Suppler

609) _____ describes adolescence as the stage of life in which the individual's thoughts start taking more of an abstract form and the egocentric thoughts decrease.

- a) **Piaget**
- b) Newton
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Erik Erikson

610) A third gain in cognitive ability involves thinking about thinking itself, a process referred to as

- a) wisdom
- b) **metacognition**
- c) inhibition
- d) risk taking

611) Joseph Adelson coined the term _____ which refers to generalizations that are based on information about a limited, often highly visible group of adolescents

- a) **Adolescent generalization gap**
- b) Adolescent stereotype gap
- c) Adolescent ageist gap
- d) Youth generalization gape

612) Freud's assumption that all thoughts and behavior

- a) **Have meaning**
- b) Occur randomly
- c) Occur spontaneously
- d) Can be attributed to single cause

613)Freud ascribed which four components to impulse

- a) Id, ego, superego, libido
- b) Eros, thanatos, life, death
- c) **Source, aim, impetus, object**
- d) Unconscious, subconscious, preconscious, conscious

614)Humanism was created as a reaction against what 2 major schools?

- a) **Psychoanalysis and Behaviorism**
- b) Behaviorism and Cognitivism
- c) Biological/developmental and Cognitivism
- d) Behaviorism and Social learning

615)Which one of the following was NOT a reaction against Psychoanalysis?

- a) Pathology
- b) **Developmental**
- c) Unconscious
- d) Biological

616)Which of the following is NOT a Principle Feature of Humanism?

- a) Holistic approach
- b) **Atomistic approach**
- c) Motivation
- d) Self-determination

617)Who founded Humanism

- a) Rogers, Maslow, Cattell
- b) **Maslow, Rogers, Allport**
- c) Cattell, Allport, Rogers
- d) Maslow Allport, Cattell

618)Which one of the following was NOT a reaction against Behaviorism?

- a) External Determinants
- b) Exclusion of mental process
- c) **Non-scientific approach**
- d) Reduction of meaningful experiencing

619)Which of the following is not a basic need (Deficiency need or D need)?

- a) Esteem
- b) Belongingness
- c) Physiological
- d) **Companionship**

620)Which of the following is NOT a Meta-Need (or Growth Need, Being Need, "B" Need)

- a) **Dependency**
- b) Curiosity

- c) Aesthetic
- d) Self-actualization

621) What are Rogers' 2 Needs?

- a) Self-actualization and positive regard
- b) Positive regard and self-regard**
- c) Unconditional positive regard and conditional positive regard
- d) Self and self ideal

622) Which of the following leads to healthy development?

- a) Conditional positive regard
- b) Unconditional positive regard**
- c) Phenomenal field
- d) Self-regard

623) It is the level wherein a person accesses their memories and stored knowledge?

- a) Conscious
- b) Subconscious**
- c) Unconscious
- d) Preconscious

624) It is the deepest level in the mental iceberg wherein all tendencies are in prison.

- a) Conscious
- b) Subconscious**
- c) Unconscious
- d) Ego ideal

625) It is the moral principle of the Freudian personality structure.

- a) Id
- b) Ego ideal
- c) Conscious
- d) Superego**

626) It is referred as the "little devil" wherein all negative aspects of the personality structure lives.

- a) Id**
- b) Ego
- c) Superego
- d) Ego ideal

627) The time period between childhood and adulthood that includes physical, social, emotional and mental changes is called:

- a) Puberty
- b) Maturity
- c) Adolescent**

d) Rebellion

628)Hormone responsible for secondary sex characteristic changes in females.

- a) Magnesium
- b) Iron
- c) Testosterone
- d) Estrogen**

629)Time during adolescence when the reproductive system begins to mature and physical changes occur.

- a) Menstruation
- b) Puberty**
- c) Maturation
- d) Transformation

630)According to Erikson, what is the major conflict faced during adolescence?

- a) Autonomy vs shame and doubt
- b) Intimacy and isolation
- c) Identity vs role confusion**
- d) Generativity vs stagnation

631)How does the parent-child relationship change in adolescence?

- a) They prefer spending time with their parents over their peers
- b) They prefer spending time with peers over their parents**
- c) They want the approval from their parents more than their friends
- d) They rely on their parents for everything.

632)What term was made widely known by Erik Erikson?

- a) Trust issues
- b) Identity crises**
- c) Initiative
- d) Encouragement

633)What were the three types of responses?

- a) Neutral operants, Reinforcers, and Punishers.**
- b) Neutral operants, Food, or Electric shock.
- c) Nothing, Love or Hate.
- d) Nothing, Rewards, or Punishments.

634)The use of positive reinforcement to control the behavior of individuals and groups is called _____.

- a) Behavior modification**
- b) Channing
- c) Trial-learning
- d) Omission training

635) Adolescents are faced with conflicts as 'who they are'. The concept refers to

- a) Adolescent Egocentrism
- b) Personal fable
- c) **Identity confusion**
- d) Imaginary Audience

636) Systematic and logical thinking during adolescence according to Piaget is called _____ reasoning.

- a) **Hypothetical Deductive**
- b) Hypothetico-deductive
- c) Hypothetical- Deductive

637) Cognitive development at adolescence is characterised by the use of _____ concepts.

- a) Single
- b) Factual
- c) **Abstract**
- d) No

638) Which of the following areas do adolescents commonly develop greater problems?

- a) Parent-child conflict
- b) Mood changes
- c) Risky behavior
- d) **All of above**

639) Which is the most important influencing factor during adolescence?

- a) **Peers**
- b) Parents
- c) Siblings
- d) Media

640) An adolescent's crush on a pop star is an example of a _____ attachment.

- a) Primary
- b) **Secondary**
- c) Tertiary
- d) Egocentrism

641) Most research on male dissatisfaction focused on the drive for _____ .

- a) **Masculinity**
- b) Personal space
- c) Academic excellence
- d) Weight-loss

642) Healthier diets are generally observed when adolescents have meals with _____.

- a) Friends
- b) **Family**

- c) Alone
- d) Adolescents can never have healthier diets

643) Which feature of adolescent egocentrism is about the notion of applying rules to others but not to themselves?

- a) Imaginary Audience
- b) Hypocrisy**
- c) Personal fable
- d) Pseudostupidity

644) The use of media materials in constructing identities has been termed _____ identity.

- a) Question marks
- b) Patch work**
- c) One direction
- d) Mass

645) The process in which individuals create new schemes or adjust the already existing ones.

- a) Accommodation**
- b) Conservation
- c) Adoption
- d) Abstract thinking

646) In this stage of development, people develop the ability to think abstractly and logically test arguments or hypothesis.

- a) Sensorimotor
- b) Concrete operational
- c) Preoperational
- d) Formal operational**

647) These are the building blocks of our cognition, linked mental representations of the world to help understand the world around us.

- a) Adaptation
- b) Assimilation
- c) Schemas**
- d) Accommodation

648) One of the major achievements of psychology in the twentieth century was

- a. the development and application of psychological tests**
- b. the application of tests during the First World War
- c. the development of the Deviation IQ
- d. the solution of the mind-body problem

649) Projective tests are methods of personality assessment?

- a. Behavioural
- b. Indirect**

- c. Directive
- d. Futile

650) Which of the following are affected by cultural factors ?

- a. Equal protection under the law
- b. Verbal communication and nonverbal communication**
- c. Verbal communication
- d. Nonverbal communication

651) In the 1930s, clinical psychology was synonymous with ?

- a. Vocational Testing
- b. Personality Testing**
- c. Educational Testing
- d. Mental Testing

652) Psychology is defined as the science of:

- a. Sensation and perception
- b. Experience and mental illness
- c. Culture and group dynamics
- d. Behaviour and mental processes**

653) Who is considered the "father of psychology" by his establishment of the first psychology lab?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt**
- b. William James
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Tichener

654) Modern psychology started during the last century in

- a. Germany**
- b. Britain
- c. Russia
- d. none of above

655) At which site the mind and body interact in the brain?

- a. Pineal gland**
- b. thyroid gland
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. gonads

656) The term "soma" is related to?

- a. synapse

- b. neuron
- c. axon
- d. cell body**

657) Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?

- a. The humanistic approach**
- b. The behavioural approach
- c. The psychoanalytic approach
- d. The social learning approaches

658) In Freud's theory of personality?

- a. The id operates by secondary process
- b. The superego obeys the pleasure principle
- c. The ego obeys the reality principle**
- d. The ego operates by primary process thinking

659) The James-Lange or body reaction theory of emotion says?

- a. You feel emotion then a bodily reaction
- b. Emotions and visceral reactions are simultaneous
- c. The somatic nervous system is the seat of emotion
- d. You react with your body first then you feel emotion**

660) Illnesses that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called?

- a. Somatic
- b. Hysterical
- c. Psychosomatic**
- d. Conversion disorder

661) The first two weeks of life are referred to as?

- a. Early childhood
- b. The neonatal period**
- c. The period of infancy
- d. The preoperational stage

662) Psychometric reliability refers to the degree to which a test is ...

- a. free from measurement error
- b. consistent
- c. dependable
- d. all of the above**

663) The items in a personality test correlate strongly with one another. What kind of reliability or validity does this imply?

- a. Convergent validity
- b. Content validity
- c. Internal consistency**
- d. Retest reliability

664) Consider the following statements about a hypothetical personality test. Which one is not possible based on the relationship between reliability and validity?

- a. The test is high in predictive validity and high in reliability
- b. The test is high in predictive validity and low in reliability**
- c. The test is low in predictive validity and high in reliability
- d. The test is low in predictive validity and low in reliability

665) Which of the following is not a weakness of interview methods of personality assessment?

- a. They allow interviewers to follow personal lines of questioning
- b. They are sensitive to the interpersonal dynamics between interviewer and interviewee
- c. They have advantages when it comes to assessing personality disorders**
- d. They are time-consuming

666) A test-taker who repeatedly answers 'false' on a personality inventory with true/false response options is showing which response bias?

- a. Malingering
- b. Faking bad
- c. Nay-saying**
- d. Self-deception

667) The rationale for using projective tests is that they _____

- a. allow people to use the defence mechanism of projection
- b. have superior re-test reliability
- c. are labour-intensive
- d. avoid self-report biases**

668) Which of the following do the Thematic Apperception Test not aim to assess?

- a. **Traits**
- b. Defence mechanisms
- c. Motives
- d. Object relations

669) Which of the following is not a weakness of many projective personality tests?

- a. Poor predictive validity
- b. Poor inter-rater reliability
- c. **Susceptibility to faking good bias**
- d. Susceptibility to poor incremental validity relative to inventories

670) Families are considered to be at the heart of every _____.

- a. **Muslim community**
- b. Indian community
- c. Pakistani community
- d. Christian community

671) Family life was created by Allah to keep _____.

- a. Human Strong
- b. Love in world
- c. Emotion in society
- d. **society together**

672) The traditional Muslim family is an _____.

- a. Nuclear family
- b. Single parent family
- c. **extended family**
- d. none of them

673) Most Muslims believe that _____ mean greater stability, continuity, love and support for each other.

- a. Nuclear family
- b. Single parent family
- c. **extended family**
- d. none of them

674) Muslims believe that men and _____ complement each other.

- a. Child
- b. Father
- c. Mother
- d. **women**

675) Many Muslims believe that family life is the _____ of human society

a. Foundation

- b. Hurdle
- c. Weakness
- d. Problem

676) Many Muslims believe that family life _____ providing a secure, healthy and nurturing environment for parents and growing children.

- a. Play negative role
- b. Play neutral role
- c. Play vital role**
- d. None

677) Muslims treat the elderly with _____ -

- a. Empathy
- b. Hatred
- c. Dignity**
- d. All above

678) Muslim parents have a responsibility to care for their children _____

- a. Carelessly
- b. Freely
- c. Physically and emotionally.**
- d. none

679) The mother is at the heart of the Muslim family and is responsible for teaching children about _____ in the home.

- a. Halal
- b. Haram
- c. A and b**
- d. None

680) Man and woman agree together to lead married life and this agreement is called _____

- a. Marriage contract
- b. Human contract
- c. Nikah**
- d. All above

681) In nikah two parties accept the responsibilities and obligations and thus live together as _____.

- a. Father son
- b. Mother son
- c. Friends
- d. Husband and wife.**

682)Nikah is not possible without mutual consent of both the parties in the presence of _____

- a. One witnesses
- b. at least two witnesses**
- c. no witnesses
- d. at least ten witnesses

683)Men have been forbidden to marry _____ against their will

- a. Father
- b. Mother
- c. Children
- d. women**

684)Nikah should be performed in a _____

- a. Secret manner
- b. Hidden way
- c. Declared manner**
- d. All

685)The Quran has _____any ceremony for nikah.

- a. Suggested
- b. Not suggested**
- c. All
- d. None

686)Forbidden Women for Nikah

- a. Yours mothers
- b. Your daughters
- c. Your sisters
- d. All above**

687)It is a misunderstanding that Islam has permitted _____

- a. Polygamy**
- b. Monogamy
- c. All
- d. None

688)Mahr (dower) is that amount which is paid by the _____at the time of *nikah*.

- a. Father to daughter
- b. Mother to son
- c. husband to his wife**
- d. all

689)mahr has to be fixed as per the _____to pay it.

- a. father's capacity

- b. mother 's capacity
- c. sister's capacity
- d. husband's capacity**

690)Mahr is the property of the _____

- a. Mother
- b. Sister
- c. woman (wife)**
- d. all

691)the woman demands for divorce and if court feels it necessary, she has to forego a part of the _____

- a. gold
- b. dresses
- c. mahr**
- d. none

692)Giving material goods as jahez (dowry) is merely a _____

- a. Obligatory
- b. Necessity
- c. custom**
- d. all

693)The Quran has used the term talaq for _____

- a. husband and wife both**
- b. husband
- c. wife
- d. none

694)how many types of talaq in Islam

- a. 2
- b. 3**
- c. 4
- d. 6

695)Talaq E-Raj'i is _____

- a. Revocable divorce**
- b. Irrevocable divorce
- c. All
- d. None

696) According to your text, a family consists of _____.

- a. parents and children

- b. people who have lived in a relationship with one another in a common living space**
- c. blood relatives
- d. people who are married or united by kinship

697)Talaq E-Mughazallah is _____

- a. Revocable divorce
- b. Irrevocable divorce**
- c. All
- d. None

667.In the ----- century, psychology was understood as the ‘Science of Mind’:

- A. 17th
- B. 18th**
- C. 19th
- D. 16th

668.The word ‘-----’is also quite ambiguous as there was confusion regarding the nature and functions of mind:

- A. Soul
- B. Behavior
- C. Mind**
- D. Brain----- defined psychology as the “Science of the Inner World”:

- A. James Sully (1884)**
- B. Wilhelm Wundt (1892)
- C. William James (1892)
- D. William McDugall (1905)

669.. How many levels of consciousness:

- A. 3**
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 2

670.----- that studies the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, thinking, etc. by using scientific methods:

- A. Experimental Psychology**
- B. Environmental Psychology
- C. Social Psychology
- D. Cognitive Psychology

671.-----studies thinking, memory, language, development, perception, imagery and other mental processes in order to peep into the higher human mental functions:

- A. Experimental Psychology
- B. Environmental Psychology
- C. Social Psychology
- D. Cognitive Psychology**

672.----- focuses on the relationships between people and their physical and social surroundings:

- A. Experimental Psychology
- B. Environmental Psychology**

C. Social Psychology

D. Cognitive Psychology

673.-----involved in studies of the disturbed children and advising parents about helping such children:

A. Clinical psychologist

B. Counseling psychologist

C. Developmental psychologist

D. Educational psychologist

674.How many scientific methods used for research in psychology:

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

675.-----gives in-depth information about the individual:

A. Introspection method

B. Observation method

C. Experimental method

D. Questionnaire method

676.-----systematically planned, recorded and is subjected to check and control its validity and reliability:

A. Introspection method

B. Observation method

C. Experimental method

D. Questionnaire method

677.-----which takes place in natural setting:

A. Controlled observation

B. Uncontrolled observation

C. Structured observations

D. Unstructured observations

678.----- based on careful observation or formal psychological testing:

A. Introspection method

B. Observation method

C. Experimental method

D. Case Study Method

679.Scientific study requires ----- main things:

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 2

680.How many steps involved in construction a good comprehensive questionnaire:?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 2

681.How many types of interviews are?

A. 2

- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

682. How many conditions are applying in experimental studies?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

683. An ----- variable is a variable that the experimenter selects:

- A. Independent
- B. Dependent
- C. Demographic
- D. Psychometric

684. Sensation is input about the ----- world obtained by our sensory receptors:

- A. Psychological
- B. Physical**
- C. Physiological
- D. Experimental

685. There are ----- gestalt principles of perception:

- A. 7
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 9

686. ----- states that people instinctively perceive objects as either being in the foreground or the background:

- A. **Figure-ground**
- B. Similarity
- C. Proximity
- D. Common region

687. ----- states that things that are close together appear to be more related than things that are spaced farther apart:

- A. Figure-ground
- B. Similarity
- C. Proximity**
- D. Common region

688. ----- is so powerful that it overrides similarity of color, shape, and other factors that might differentiate a group of objects:

- A. Figure-ground
- B. Similarity
- C. Proximity**
- D. Common region

689. Human emotion involves physiological arousal, expressive behaviors, and conscious experience:

- A. McDougal
- B. Woodworth
- C. David G. Myers**

D. Crow and Crow

690. Motivation is the state of the individual which disposes him to certain behavior for seeking goal:

A. McDougal

B. Woodworth

C. David G. Myers

D. Crow and Crow

691. Emotion is a moved or stirred-up state of the organism:

A. McDougal

B. Woodworth

C. David G. Myers

D. Crow and Crow

692. -----defined learning as the process of acquisition of knowledge, habits and attitudes:

A. McDougal

B. Woodworth

C. David G. Myers

D. Crow and Crow

693. How many Physical signs that can indicate the fight-or-flight response has kicked:

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

694. How many characteristics of emotions:

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

695. How many functioning of Emotions in Life:

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

696. Emotions are called the raw-material of character:

A. Behaviour

B. Personality

C. Character

D. Human

697. According to Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences, researchers identified ----- different categories of emotion:

A. 27

B. 31

C. 28

D. 33

698. During the ----- psychologist Paul Eckman identified six basic emotions that he suggested were universally experienced in all human cultures:

A. 1960s

B. 1970s

C. 1980s

D. 1990s

699. Psychologist Robert Plutchik put -----a "wheel of emotions" that worked something like the color wheel:

A. Third

B. Forth

C. Fifth

D. Sixth

700. Fear is the emotional response to an -----threat:

A. Instant

B. Direct

C. Fast

D. Immediate

701. Anger has been linked to coronary heart diseases and diabetes:

A. Stress

B. Anger

C. Anxiety

D. Tension

702. -----is another type of emotion that can trigger the fight or flight response:

A. Disgust

B. Fear

C. Surprise

D. Sadness

703. ----- allows information from the outside world to reach our senses in the forms of chemical and physical stimuli:

A. Encoding

B. Storage

C. Reveal

D. Decoding

704. The ability to learn, store, and retrieve associations between actions or things) also declines dramatically is called:

A. Episodic Memory

B. Associative Memory

C. Short Term Memory

D. Long Term Memory

705. Two other types of sensory memory have been extensively studied: echoic memory and -----memory:

A. Episodic

B. Haptic

C. Visual

D. Audio

706. Semantic memory is the type of -----:

A. Episodic memory

B. Short term memory

C. Explicit memory

D. Cognitive memory

707.Storage is the ----- memory stage or process in which we maintain information over periods of time:

- A. First
- B. Second**
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

708.Short-term memory is also known as ----- memory:

- A. Working**
- B. Episodic
- C. Relaxation
- D. Autonomy

709.Sensory memory is not involved in higher ----- functions like short- and long-term memory; it is not consciously controlled:

- A. Emotional
- B. Physical
- C. Cognitive**
- D. Psychological

710.It holds only a few items (research shows a range of 7 +/- 2 items) and only lasts for about ----- seconds:

- A. 30
- B. 20
- C. 10
- D. 25**

711.Items can be moved from short-term memory to long-term memory via processes like -----:

- A. Experience
- B. Rehearsal**
- C. Experimental
- D. Motivation

712.Explicit memory requires ----- recall; it consists of information that is consciously stored or retrieved:

- A. Sensible
- B. Unconscious
- C. Conscious**
- D. Aware

713.-----memory allows individuals to retain impressions of sensory information after the original stimulus has ceased:

- A. Sensory memory**
- B. Long term memory
- C. Short term memory
- D. Episodic memory

714.How many key principles of classical conditioning theory?

- A. 3
- B. 4**

C. 5

D. 6

715. How many steps involved in Observational Learning?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

716. ----- is a process whereby a relatively simple system is changed into a more complicated one:

A. Growth

B. Development

C. **Differentiation**

D. Life

717. Life is a phenomenon based on the strictly regulated alternation of selective and nonselective transcription of DNA and RNA:

A. **Life**

B. Cell

C. Development

D. Differentiation

718. If the woman has had sexual intercourse within one or two days of the egg's maturation, one of the up to ----- million sperm deposited by the man's ejaculation:

A. **500**

B. 400

C. 300

D. 600

719. ----- occurs about halfway through the woman's menstrual cycle and is aided by the release of a complex combination of hormones:

A. Conception

B. **Ovulation**

C. Commencement

D. Origin

720. One of the ----- of sperm enters the egg's coating, the egg immediately responds by both blocking out all other challengers and at the same time:

A. Trillion

B. Billion

C. **Million**

D. Hundred

ANSWER: C

721. Within ----- hours of conception, half of the 23 chromosomes from the egg and half of the 23 chromosomes from the sperm fuse together:

A. Thirty-six

B. **Several**

C. Forty-four

D. Thirty-nine

722. The zygote attaches to the wall of the uterus; it is known as the -----:

A. **Embryo**

- B. Ovulation
- C. Conception
- D. Zygote

723. The embryonic phase, which will last for the next ----- weeks, the major internal and external organs are formed:

- A. Seven
- B. Eight
- C. **Six**
- D. Nine

724. ----- is an organ that allows the exchange of nutrients between the embryo and the mother, while at the same time filtering out harmful material:

- A. **Placenta**
- B. Amniotic sac
- C. Fetus
- D. Embryo

725. ----- links the embryo directly to the placenta and transfers all material to the fetus:

- A. Placenta
- B. Amniotic sac
- C. **Umbilical cord**
- D. Embryo

726. About -----% of pregnancies result in a miscarriage, often without the mother ever being aware it has occurred:

- A. **45**
- B. 44
- C. 43
- D. 46

727. The amniotic sac and the placenta are designed to protect the -----, substances that can harm the fetus, known as teratogens, may nevertheless cause problems:

- A. Zygote
- B. Conception
- C. Fetus
- D. **Embryo**

728. FAS is also called -----:

- A. Fatal Alzheimer state
- B. Fetus Alcohol syndrome
- C. Fetus Alzheimer state
- D. **Fetal alcohol syndrome**

729. Each year in Canada, it is estimated that ----- babies in every 1,000 are born with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder:

- A. Eight
- B. Seven
- C. **Nine**
- D. Six

730. Maternal drug abuse is also of major concern and is considered one of the greatest risk factors facing unborn children:

- A. Newborn
- B. **Unborn**
- C. Preborn
- D. Post born

731. Increase pregnant women daily intake of folic acid (one of the B vitamins) to at least 400 micrograms:

- A. 500
- B. 300
- C. 200
- D. **400**

732. 400 micrograms of folic acid daily reduce the risk for neural tube defects by -----%:

- A. 80
- B. **70**
- C. 90
- D. 60

733. ----- Acid has been added to foods like cereals, breads, pasta, and other grain-based foods:

- A. Amino
- B. **Folic**
- C. Citric
- D. All of them

734. Folate is not absorbed as well as ----- acid:

- A. Citric
- B. **Folic**
- C. Amino
- D. None of them

735. ----- are considered to be a growth supporting substance:

- A. Muscles
- B. **Hormones**
- C. Bones
- D. Skin

736. There are nine different amino acids which are necessary for growth and absence of any one will give rise to stunted growth:

- A. Eight
- B. Seven
- C. Six
- D. **Nine**

737. Nutrition is crucial for the ----- and mental growth of a child:

- A. Cognitive
- B. Social
- C. **Physical**
- D. Emotional

738. ----- is an important part of a child's life considering how much time he spends there every day:

- A. Home
- B. **School**

- C. Play ground
- D. All of them

739. Ninety percent of fetuses that survive the danger of miscarriage are born normal:

- A. **Ninety**
- B. Ninety-five
- C. Ninety-one
- D. Ninety-seven

740. Everyday pregnant woman needs to consume extra -----kcal energy:

- A. 200
- B. **300**
- C. 400
- D. 100

ANSWER: B

741. Everyday pregnant woman needs to consume extra -----g fat:

- A. 14-20
- B. 14-30
- C. 15-20
- D. **15-30**

742. Shorter sleep duration is a risk factor in your pregnant patients and can lead to -----glycemia and obesity:

- A. **Impaired**
- B. Reduced
- C. Decreased
- D. Weekend

743. Anxiety or ----during pregnancy can affect birth outcomes, causing babies to be born earlier and possibly smaller for their gestational age:

- A. Obesity
- B. **Stress**
- C. Depression
- D. Trauma

744. During pregnancy, there is increased daily vitamin requirement i.e. extra ----mg thiamin:

- A. 0.1
- B. **0.2**
- C. 0.3
- D. 0.4

745. Infant begins to balance while standing alone during -----:

- A. 5 to 6 months
- B. 6 to 9 months
- C. **9 to 12 months**
- D. All of them

746. Crawling may begin during -----:

- A. 5 to 6 months
- B. **6 to 9 months**
- C. 9 to 12 months
- D. All of them

747. During 5 to 6 months infant able to sit alone, without support, for only moments at first, and then for up to -----seconds or more:

- A. 20
- B. **30**
- C. 40
- D. 50

748. The newborn infant can see within a range of 8 to 12 inches:

- A. 7 to 12
- B. 8 to 12
- C. 10 to 12
- D. 11 to 12

749. Color vision develops between -----months:

- A. 5 to 6
- B. 6 to 9
- C. 9 to 12
- D. **4 to 6**

750. By -----months, can track moving objects up to 180 degrees, and prefers faces:

- A. **2**
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

751. How many newborn behavior is based on states of consciousness:

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. **6**

752. By age -----months, most infants will have one 5-hour period of uninterrupted sleep per day:

- A. 3
- B. **4**
- C. 5
- D. 6

753. Infants may learn to crawl or scoot as early as -----months:

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. **6**
- D. 7

754. The Neonatal period is considered the postnatal development categorized from birth to - ----month:

- A. **1**
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

755. It is thought that in NSW ----- births/year = 86-172 babies potentially born with significant permanent hearing loss:

- A. 85000

- B. **86000**
- C. 87000
- D. 88000

756. The newborn neuromuscular system can be initially assessed by -----quick tests:

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. **6**

757. Very Low Birth Weight neonates are between -----grams:

- A. 400-1000
- B. 400-1500
- C. 401-1000
- D. **401-1500**

758. The presence and strength of a reflex is an important sign of -----system development and function:

- A. Digestive
- B. Physical
- C. Physiological
- D. **Nervous**

759. The term "cyberspace" first appeared in the visual arts in the late -----:

- A. 1940s
- B. 1950s
- C. **1960s**
- D. 1970s

760. The term "cyberspace" first appeared in fiction in the -----in the work of cyberpunk science:

- A. **1980s**
- B. 1981s
- C. 1982s
- D. 1983s

761. William Gibson -----in his 1982 short story "Burning Chrome" and later in his 1984 novel Neuromancer:

- A. **1st**
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th

762. The Journal has been at the forefront of social networking and virtual reality for over ---years:

- A. **20**
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50

763. How many types of Threats in Cyberspace:

- A. 3
- B. 4

- C. 5
- D. 6

764. How many categories of cybercrime:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

765. The estimated rate of prevalence for mood disorder mostly, among medical students of ----- is 26.84%:

- A. America
- B. England
- C. India
- D. **Pakistan**

766. ----- is the sixth most populated country in the world and currently has an estimated 150,000–200,000 patients with dementia:

- A. America
- B. England
- C. India
- D. **Pakistan**

767. ----- was first described by Doctor Emil in the 19th century:

- A. Dementia
- B. **Schizophrenia**
- C. Depression
- D. Anxiety

768. Prevalence estimates of ----- in Pakistan from as high as 66% in women from rural areas to 10% in men from urban areas:

- A. Dementia
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. **Depression**
- D. Anxiety

769. Thomas Kitwood was born in 1937 in Boston and was a pioneer in the field of ----- care:

- A. **Dementia**
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Depression
- D. Anxiety

770. Anxiety disorder is the most common disorder among -----:

- A. Childhood
- B. **Adolescents**
- C. Adulthood
- D. Old age

771. The level of positive duality (for girls only) and conflict were significantly associated with happiness:

- A. **Happiness**
- B. Smile
- C. Love

D. Attraction

772.-----express their anger by sulking:

- A. Childhood
- B. **Adolescents**
- C. Adulthood
- D. Old age

773.Friendship variables explained -----% of the variance in happiness:

- A. **10**
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 14

774.The ----- majority examine growth and change in people:

- A. Huge
- B. Maximum
- C. Most
- D. **Vast**

775.Child developmentalists check the -----in children's and adolescents' lives:

- A. Solidity
- B. Strength
- C. **Stability**
- D. Steadiness

776.The predetermined unfolding of genetic information is -----:

- A. Nature
- B. **Maturation**
- C. Trait
- D. Development

777.Current emphasis in life span development:

- A. **Sensitive period**
- B. Critical period
- C. Continue Change
- D. Discontinue change

778.Gradual development in which achievements at one level build on those of previous levels:

- A. Sensitive period
- B. Critical period
- C. **Continue Change**
- D. Discontinue change

779.The degree to which a developing behavior or physical structure is modifiable:

- A. **Plasticity**
- B. Maturation
- C. Particular period
- D. Development

780.Baby biography is that which were popular in the late ----- s in Germany:

- A. 1600s
- B. **1700s**

- C. 1800s
- D. 1900s

781. Another important issue involves the understanding of critical and ----- periods:

- A. **Sensitive period**
- B. Particular period
- C. Continue Change
- D. Discontinue change

782. Major social events have similar influences on members of a particular ----- a group of people born at around the same time in the same place:

- A. **Cohort**
- B. Stability
- C. Plasticity
- D. Maturation

783. How many key issues and questions in the field of child development:

- A. **4**
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 5

784. Child developmentalists are likely to make important contributions to -----century society:

- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 20
- D. **21**

785. Age-graded influences are biological and ----- influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group:

- A. Psychological
- B. **Environmental**
- C. Physiological
- D. Ecological

786. Non-normative life events also influence -----:

- A. Growth
- B. **Development**
- C. Nature
- D. Nurture

787. Non-normative life events are ----- atypical events that occur in a particular person's life at a time when such events do not happen to most people:

- A. Important
- B. General
- C. **Specific**
- D. Broader

788. During the ----- centuries, philosophers took the lead in thinking about the nature of childhood:

- A. 15th and 16th
- B. **16th and 17th**
- C. 17th and 18th

- D. 18th and 19th
789. Stanley Hall wrote the first book that targeted ----- as a distinct period of development:
- A. Childhood
 - B. Children
 - C. **Adolescence**
 - D. Preschooler
790. Toddlers how many words uses in the age of two years:
- A. 50-100
 - B. 50-150
 - C. **50-200**
 - D. 50-250
791. Attachment as the affectional bond or tie that an infant forms with the mother by:
- A. Harlow
 - B. **John Bowlby**
 - C. Mary Ainsworth
 - D. Sigmund Freud
792. Resistant is the type of attachment suggested by:
- A. Harlow
 - B. John Bowlby
 - C. **Mary Ainsworth**
 - D. Sigmund Freud
793. ----- is the most common type of attachment also considered the healthiest:
- A. **Secure**
 - B. Resistant
 - C. Avoidant
 - D. Distress
794. In the Strange Situation children with disorganized attachment behaved -----:
- A. **Oddly**
 - B. Silly
 - C. Active
 - D. Overconfident
795. The "personality" comes from the Latin word 'persona', meaning -----:
- A. **Mask**
 - B. Cover
 - C. Identity
 - D. Character
796. The child encounters adjustment problems and is said to be 'poorly adjusted' or -----:
- A. Undeveloped
 - B. Insecure
 - C. Special
 - D. **Immature**
797. In which age children established self-concept with reference to social behavior:
- A. **2-4 years**
 - B. 3-5 years
 - C. 4-6 years

D. 5-7 years

798. In which age children can cooperate with other children, share when asked and separate from parents with little anxiety:

A. 3 years

B. **4 years**

C. 5 years

D. 6 years

799. Sitting involves both coordination and muscle strength, and -----% of babies achieve this milestone between 5 and 9 months old:

A. 60

B. 70

C. 80

D. **90**

800. In which age a baby is not holding up his head, he is showing a delay:

A. 2 months

B. 3 months

C. **4 months**

D. 5 months

801. In -----Preschool-age children 3–5 years old also make steady progress:

A. **Cognitive development**

B. Emotional development

C. Physical development

D. Social development

802. When children come to understand that people have thoughts, feelings, and beliefs that are different from their own. This is known as -----:

A. Egocentric theory

B. Behavioral theory

C. Cognitive theory

D. **Theory-of-mind**

803. -----skills continue to expand in middle and late childhood:

A. Social

B. Communication

C. **Cognitive**

D. Perceptual

804. Cognitive development is the -----domain of child development:

A. **Basic**

B. Important

C. Simple

D. Comprehensive

805. IQ scoring is based on the concept of -----:

A. **Mental age**

B. Intelligence level

C. Mental capability

D. All of them

806. -----See objects that are 8 to 12 inches away from their face:

A. Infants

B. Newborns

C. 1 months

D. 2 months

807. In ----- recognizes familiar people at a distance:

A. 1 month

B. 2 month

C. 3 month

D. 4 month

808. ----- is characterized by innate reflexes which are used to interact with the environment:

A. Birth to one-month

B. One to four-months

C. Five to eight months

D. Eight to twelve months

809. In which stage children have not developed the ability to acknowledge that others may have different experiences:

A. Pre-operational

B. Concrete operational

C. Sensorimotor

D. Formal operational

810. In which stage children have the ability to perform abstract thought is also applied to future goals and aspirations:

A. Pre-operational

B. Concrete operational

C. Sensorimotor

D. Formal operational

811. Which era of life influences on human behavior:

A. Childhood till 6 years

B. Life after first job

C. Adolescents

D. Adulthood

812. In ----- when the man insulted by the boss can directly affect the children and wife at home:

A. Rationalization

B. Defense mechanism

C. Scape goat

D. Coping

813. Confrontation also used in ----- therapy:

A. Cognitive therapy

B. Strategic family therapy

C. Existential therapy

D. Experimental

814. Client centered approach is the ----- phase of existential therapy:

A. 1st 1940

B. 2nd 1950

C. 3rd 1960

D. 4th 1970

815. What is low trait of conventional people:

A. Dependable

B. Innovative

C. Feminine

D. Ordinary

816. What makes the client fully functional:

A. Client-centered therapy

B. Client-satisfaction therapy

C. Saleh incentive

D. All of them

817. Albert Ellis and Aron Beck contributed in -----therapy:

A. Cognitive behavioral therapy

B. REBT

C. Rational Emotive Therapy

D. None of them

ANSWER: A

818. Which therapy reduces self-defeating in clients:

A. Existential therapy

B. Irrational emotive therapy

C. Rational emotive therapy

D. Cognitive therapy

819. Sal va dor was the first person to create -----:

A. Criticism

B. Strategic approach

C. Standard approach

D. Client counseling

820. In which stage of life is fantasy stage:

A. 3-7 years

B. 6-11 years

C. 12-18 years

D. 21-28 years

821. Achievement during occupation and stability depends on relation between human personality and -----:

A. Human capabilities

B. Qualification

C. Occupational surroundings

D. Working strategy

822. What factor affects the human life style:

A. Means of transport

B. Dressing

C. Occupation

D. All of the above

- 823.-----is the developmental phase ranges from birth to age two:
- A. **Infancy phase**
 - B. Fantasy phase
 - C. Rational phase
 - D. Childhood phase
824. Who has contributed with Aron Beck and E. Berne in approach to solve client problem:
- A. Albert Einstein
 - B. Joa Watson
 - C. **Albert Ellis**
 - D. A.L. Erikson
825. The name of client centered approach changed in -----:
- A. 1940
 - B. **1950**
 - C. 1960
 - D. 1970
826. In which phase three conditions in counselling considered i.e. congruence or genuineness, empathy and acceptance (unconditional positive regard):
- A. 1st 1940
 - B. **2nd 1950**
 - C. 3rd 1960
 - D. 4th 1970
827. Transfer of feeling from one person to other thing is called -----:
- A. **Displacement**
 - B. Coping
 - C. Projection
 - D. Rationalization
828. Which theory focuses on foolish sexuality in advancement of neurosis:
- A. Controlling theory
 - B. Leading theory
 - C. **Counseling theory**
 - D. Cognitive theory
829. What stop the human to becoming a person:
- A. **Irrational thinking**
 - B. Rational thinking
 - C. Logical thinking
 - D. Irrational norms
830. A woman is unable to recall that that she was not raped:
- A. **Repression**
 - B. Displacement
 - C. Regression
 - D. Repulsion
831. Which theory based on emotional disturbance in childhood:
- A. Cognitive behavioral therapy
 - B. **REBT**

C. Rational Emotive Therapy

D. None of them

832. Who formulated the ABC principle of emotional disturbance which emphasizes cognitive control of emotional states:

A. Albert Einstein

B. Joa Watson

C. Albert Ellis

D. A.L. Erikson

833. Who was the first structural theory proposed by:

A. Albert Einstein

B. Joa Watson

C. Albert Ellis

D. Ann Roe

ANSWER: D

834. How many ideas are common in developmental theories:

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

835. How many categories of test used in guidance:

A. 5

B. 4

C. 6

D. 3 Positive and negative ----- in the physical, emotional, intellectual, and functional dimensions change over time:

A. Self-concept

B. Self-identity

C. Self-assessment

D. Self-esteem

836. Self-concept affects the ability to function and greatly influences -----status:

A. Social

B. Mental

C. Health

D. Well-being

837. It is the judgment of personal performance compared with the self-ideal:

A. Self-concept

B. Self-identity

C. Self-assessment

D. Self-esteem

838. It is an arrangement according to a systematic division into categories or groups:

A. Classification

B. Prediction

C. Selectio

D. Evaluation

839. How many factors involve in reciprocal choice:

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 2

840. A ----- is a graphic drawing using certain symbols and marks to indicate the pattern of social acceptance and rejection among members of a social group:

- A. **Sociogram**
- B. Sociometer
- C. Socio graphic
- D. Sociometric

841. It is that type of observation in which the observer becomes the part of the group which he wants to observe:

- A. Recording of Observation
- B. **Participant Observation**
- C. Natural Observation
- D. Good Observation

842. Recording of observation can be done in either of the ----- methods:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

843. How many steps involved in case study:

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

844. How many characteristics of a good case study:

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

845. Which is not most positive and efficient way to reduce hyperactivity and inattention from ADD:

- A. Exercise can relieve stress
- B. Boost your mood
- C. Calm your mind
- D. **More eating**

846. Which is the common physical feature of Down syndrome include:

- A. Almond-shaped eyes that slant up
- B. A short neck
- C. Small ears
- D. **All of them**

847. The definition of special needs pertaining to a child includes a wide variety of conditions including physical ailments, learning disabilities and ----- illness:

- A. Mentally
- B. Mortal
- C. Terminal**
- D. Fatal

848. -----% of American Children under age 18 are Special Needs Children:

- A. 19.5
- B. 18.5**
- C. 17.5
- D. 16.5

849. Multiple sclerosis is a sub type of Disability:

- A. Physical**
- B. Developmental
- C. Behavioral
- D. Emotional

850. -----teachers are now learning how to allow these students to experience the same opportunities available for gifted students:

- A. Savvy**
- B. Intelligent
- C. Knowledge
- D. Practical based

851. Intellectual disability is thought to affect about ----- of the population:

- A. 1%**
- B. 2%
- C. 3%
- D. 4%

852. -----% have mild intellectual disability:

- A. 88
- B. 89
- C. 85**
- D. 86

853. A person is considered intellectually disabled if he or she has an IQ of less than -----:

- A. 70 to 75**
- B. 80 to 85
- C. 90 to 95
- D. 60 to 65

854. -----things factor into the diagnosis of intellectual disability:

- A. Two
- B. Three**
- C. Four
- D. Five

855. The mentally retarded can be gainfully placed in the work in three situations i.e. self-employment, ----- employment and open employment:

A. Sheltered

B. Protected

C. Cushy

D. Comfortable

856. Attitude of over protection, rejection should be changed so that the child can be helped to learn proper and reasonable training:

A. Attitude

B. Behavior

C. Action

D. Reaction

857. A person with more than one of the four handicaps like physical, hearing, visual and mental, is classified under -----handicap:

A. Multiple

B. Manifold

C. Several

D. Compound

858. The deficits in adaptive behaviour may be reflected in the three areas:

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. One

859. Epilepsy has no identifiable cause in about -----the people with the condition:

A. Half

B. Full

C. Quarter

D. Partial

860. Head trauma as a result of a car accident or other traumatic injury can cause-----:

A. Mental Retardation

B. Epilepsy

C. Intellectual disability

D. Adaptive disorder

861. -----can sometimes be associated with developmental disorders, such as autism and neurofibromatosis:

A. Epilepsy

B. Migraine

C. Head Trauma

D. Head injury

862. Dementia can increase the risk of epilepsy in -----:

A. Teenagers

B. Adolescents

C. Older adults

D. Childhood

863. High fevers in ----- can sometimes be associated with seizures:

A. Childhood

B. Preschooler

C. Teenagers

D. Adolescents

864.Characteristic features of dyslexia are difficulties in phonological awareness -----and verbal processing speed:

A. **Verbal memory**

B. Non-verbal memory

C. Oral memory

D. Vocal memory

865.Muscular dystrophies is a condition, which means it gets worse over time:

A. Advanced

B. **Progressive**

C. Liberal

D. Reformist

866.Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a potentially disabling disease of the brain and -----:

A. Head

B. **Spinal cord**

C. Muscles

D. Nervous system

867.Sensory processing disorder (SPD) was likened by its founder (A. Jean Ayres) to a “neurological traffic jam:

A. Multiple

B. **Sensory**

C. Adaptive

D. Communication

868.-----testing to check a child’s reasoning skills, reactions to different situations, and thinking. It does not test general knowledge:

A. Psychological

B. **Psychometric**

C. Psychographic

D. Physiological

869.In which disorder Child’s speech is difficult to understand at age 4 or older:

A. **Speech sound disorder**

B. Speech disorder

C. Voice disorder

D. Resonance Disorders

870.A -----disorder is when the quality of the voice changes as it travels through the different-shaped spaces of the throat, nose, and mouth:

A. Speech sound disorder

B. Speech disorder

C. Voice disorder

D. **Resonance Disorders**

871.Stuttering is the most common type of -----disorder:

A. **Fluency**

B. Hypernasality

C. Denasality

D. Hyponasality

872. In "Floor-Time" Method how much time required:

- A. 10min
- B. 15min
- C. **20min**
- D. 25min

873. How many types of sensory disorder:

- A. 2
- B. **3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

874. Children with ----- may not know they have a "disorder":

- A. **SPD**
- B. ADHD
- C. OT
- D. OTSI

ANSWER: A

875. The most effective treatment for ----- is occupational therapy:

- a) **SPD**
- b) ADHD
- c) OT
- d) OTSI

876. ----- percent of people with SPD or ADHD will actually have both conditions:

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) **40**
- d) 50

877. Occupational therapy may not fully control ----- symptoms:

- a) SPD
- b) **ADHD**
- c) OT
- d) OTSI

878. Dr. Jean Ayres, the ----- pioneer:

- a) **SPD**
- b) ADHD
- c) OT
- d) OTSI

879. Fun is the child's word for sensory integration:

- a) Communicative
- b) **Sensory**
- c) Sensitive
- d) Cognitive

880. ----- can be implemented at any age:

- a) SPD
- b) ADHD
- c) OT
- d) **OTSI**

881.How many sensory-based motor disorder:

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

882.How many Sensory Modulation Disorder:

- a) 2
- b) 3**
- c) 4
- d) 5

883.-----study of twins found that hypersensitivity to light and sound may have a strong genetic component:

- a) 2005
- b) 2006**
- c) 2007
- d) 2008

884.Approximately ----- million Americans are blind or visually impaired:

- a) 10.4
- b) 11.4**
- c) 12.4
- d) 15.4

885.Septo-Optic Dysplasia is a disorder of early brain development occurs in ----in10,000 newborns:

- a) 1**
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

886.12,000 babies in the -----are born each year with a hearing loss:

- a) UK
- b) US**
- c) Pak
- d) China

887.How many ways to define “autism”:

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4**
- d) 5

888.-----in 150 children diagnosed with autism includes the entire spectrum:

- a) 1**
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

889.How many different subtypes of Pervasive Developmental Disorders (PDD):

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4

d) 5

890. Child regresses from age 2-10 (debated) in terms of language skills, social behavior, and all developmental motor skills:

a) 2-10

b) 3-10

c) 4-10

d) 5-10

891. Educational programs began to appear in the -----s:

a) 1930

b) 1940

c) 1950

d) 1920

892. Rehabilitation counselors held about 119,700 jobs in -----:

a) 2016

b) 2017

c) 2018

d) 2019

893. About -----community and vocational rehabilitation services:

a) 20%

b) 30%

c) 40%

d) 50%

894. Bureau of Labor Statistics has projected that the field will grow by ----- by the year 2022:

A. 20%

B. 30%

C. 40%

D. 50%

895. Leadership is the process of influencing and supporting others to work enthusiastically towards achieving objectives:

A. Stogdill

B. Tannenbaum

C. Terry

D. Key and Case

896. How many major factors involve in leadership:

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

897. -----does not mean adopting others emotions as one's own, nor it is attempting to please everyone:

A. Empathy

B. Sympathy

C. Attention

D. Attraction

898. Social skills are the -----of an individual to deal with society effectively in accordance with the situations:

- A. Facility
- B. Talent
- C. Gift
- D. **Ability**

899.-----is not just giving advice or making a judgement, but helping the client to see clearly the root of problems and identify the potential solutions to the issues:

- a) **Guidance**
- b) Counseling
- c) Advice
- d) Advise

900.-----results in self-development and helps a person to plan his present and future wisely:

- a) **Guidance**
- b) Counseling
- c) Advice
- d) Advise

901.-----aims at discussing and understanding the problem, advising and empowering him to take a decision concerning his/her career or life goals in one-to-one sessions:

- a) Guidance
- b) **Counseling**
- c) Advice
- d) Advise

902.The ability to learn, store, and retrieve associations between actions or things) also declines dramatically is called:

- a) Episodic Memory
- b) **Associative Memory**
- c) Short Term Memory
- d) Long Term Memory

903.Two other types of sensory memory have been extensively studied: echoic memory and - -----memory:

- a) Episodic
- b) **Haptic**
- c) Visual
- d) Audio

904.Semantic memory is the type of-----:

- a) Episodic memory
- b) Short term memory
- c) **Explicit memory**
- d) Cognitive memory

905.Storage is the ----- memory stage or process in which we maintain information over periods of time:

- a) First
- b) **Second**
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

906.Sensory memory is not involved in higher ----- functions like short- and long-term memory; it is not consciously controlled:

- a) Emotional
- b) Physical
- c) **Cognitive**
- d) Psychological

907. It holds only a few items (research shows a range of 7 +/- 2 items) and only lasts for about ----- seconds:

- a) 30
- b) **20**
- c) 10
- d) 25

908. -----motivation can be long-lasting and self-sustaining:

- a) Extrinsic
- b) **Intrinsic**
- c) Positive
- d) Negative

909. How many -----different approaches for dealing with individual differences among students:

- a) 2
- b) **3**
- c) 4
- d) 5

910. How many major approaches to grouping in individual differences:

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) **4**
- d) 5

911. Classical Conditions was presented by:

- a) Plato
- b) **Pavlov**
- c) B. F. Skinner
- d) None of them

912. Cognitive Development deal with the Development of -----:

- a) Emotions
- b) Body Parts
- c) **Brain Development**
- d) None of them

913. The study of learning is most closely associated with which school of psychology:

- a) Psychoanalytic
- b) Humanist
- c) Social
- d) **Behaviorist**

914. If we reinforce the desired response every time it occurs we are using:

- a) **Continuous reinforcement**
- b) Incremental reinforcement
- c) Intermittent reinforcement
- d) Contingent reinforcement

915.Observational learning is also known as:

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) Operant conditioning
- c) **Modelling**
- d) Manipulation

916.According to the behaviorist school, -----plays no role in learning:

- a) Experience
- b) Nurture
- c) **Nature**
- d) Punishment

917.Giving a student extra homework after they misbehave in class is an example of:

- a) **Positive punishment**
- b) Negative punishment
- c) Positive reinforcement
- d) Negative reinforcement

918.In classical conditioning, US stands for:

- a) Unintentional stimulus
- b) **Unconditioned stimulus**
- c) Unconnected stimulus
- d) None of the above

919.In classical conditioning, UR and CR are:

- a) Opposite behaviour
- b) **The same behavior**
- c) The result of extinction
- d) The same stimulus

920.How many stages of group development:

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) **5**
- d) 6

921.-----is an orientation period when members get to know one another and share expectations about the group:

- a) **Forming**
- b) Storming
- c) Norming
- d) Performing

922.This stage is characterized by the recognition of individual differences and shared expectations:

- a) Forming
- b) Storming
- c) **Norming**
- d) Performing

923.It occurs when the group has matured and attains a feeling of cohesiveness:

- a) Forming
- b) Storming

- c) Norming
- d) Performing**

ANSWER: D

924. In this stage the group is likely to see the highest level of disagreement and conflict:

- a) Forming
- b) Storming**
- c) Norming
- d) Performing

925. The -----stage should not be rushed because trust and openness must be developed:

- a) Forming**
- b) Storming
- c) Norming
- d) Performing

926. At this stage the group members will begin to develop a feeling of group cohesion and identity:

- a) Forming
- b) Storming
- c) Norming**
- d) Performing

927. The most common framework for examining the "how" of group formation was developed by Bruce Tuckman in the -----:

- a) 1960s**
- b) 1970s
- c) 1980s
- d) 1990s

928. -----theory offers an alternative explanation for group development:

- a) Classic
- b) Social identity
- c) Social exchange**
- d) Operant

929. -----theory developed by George Homans, suggests that groups develop based on activities, interactions, and sentiments:

- a) Classic**
- b) Social identity
- c) Social exchange
- d) Operant

930. Which hormone provoke greater trust, empathy, and morality in humans:

- a. Oxytocin**
- b. Endorphins

B. Dopamine

C. Serotonin

931. Which thing is a big contributor to happiness in life:

- a) Positive emotions
- b) Gratitude**
- c) Satisfaction
- d) Eudaimonia

932.How many exercises are generally practiced in Positive psychotherapy:

- a) 10
- b) 12**
- c) 14
- d) 08

933.Positive psychology focuses too much on the -----:

- a) Groups
- b) Individual**
- c) Interpersonal
- d) Community

934.The narrow attention of positive psychology on the -----:

- a) Experience
- b) Individual
- c) Interpersonal
- d) Community**

935.Which character is connected to learned helplessness phenomena by Seligman:

- a) Depression**
- b) Anxiety
- c) Negative emotions
- d) Laziness

936.Seligman given much attention was paid to:

- A. Happiness
- B. Negative emotions
- C. Satisfaction
- D. Mental illness**

937.For the giver spending -----on other people results in greater happiness:

- a) Time
- b) Feelings
- c) Emotions
- d) Money**

938.In positive psychology small, simple actions can have a big impact on our -----:

- a) Mood
- b) Personality
- c) Attitude
- d) Happiness**

939.Which experiencing actually increases our chances of success:

- a) Attitude
- b) Style
- c) Personality
- d) Positive emotions**

940.How many things in common nearly all good days:

- a) Two
- b) Three**
- c) Four
- d) Five

941. Which era of life influences on human behavior:
- a) **Childhood till 6 years**
 - b) Life after first job
 - c) Adolescents
 - d) Adulthood
942. Individuals develop their self-efficacy beliefs by interpreting information from four main sources of influence:
- a) Albert Bandura 1967
 - b) Albert Bandura 1697
 - c) **Albert Bandura 1977**
 - d) Albert Einstein 1977
943. Which source of self-efficacy is through the vicarious experiences provided by social models:
- a) Third
 - b) One
 - c) **Second**
 - d) Fourth
944. Self-efficacy is influenced by:
- a) Encouragement
 - b) **Discouragement**
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None
945. Health related behaviors include:
- a) A. Smoking
 - b) Eating
 - c) pain control
 - d) **all of these**
946. is often equated with SWB in the literature, media, and more:
- a) Sadness
 - b) **Happiness**
 - c) Blessing
 - d) Guilt
947. A hedonic orientation concerned with positive affective experiences:
- a) The engaged life
 - b) The meaningful life
 - c) **The pleasant life**
 - d) None
948. PANAS stand for:
- a) **Positive and Negative affect scale**
 - b) Positive and Negative affective scale
 - c) Positive and Negative Assist scale
 - d) None of these
949. Instant satisfaction is a passing often sensory experience of life aspects:
- a) **Instant satisfaction**
 - b) Domain satisfaction
 - c) All of these

- d) None
950. Positive mental rehearsal (imagery) is one of the most appropriate methods advocated by sport psychology consultants to:
- a) **raise self-efficacy beliefs**
 - b) lower self-confidence beliefs
 - c) lower self-efficacy beliefs
 - d) maintain the score in a competition
951. According to Bandura (1977), perceived self-efficacy refers to:
- a) One's judgement of self-worth
 - b) Beliefs in one's capabilities to organise and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments
 - c) **Belief in another's capabilities to organise and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments**
 - d) Belief in one's capabilities to win
952. Bandura (2006) outlined that self-efficacy varies in:
- a) Organisation, expectation and outcome
 - b) Organisation, expectation and execution
 - c) Orientation, organisation and strength
 - d) **Level, generality and strength**
953. Bandura (1997) defined collective efficacy as:
- a) **A group's shared belief in its conjoint capabilities to organise and execute the course of action required to produce given levels of attainments**
 - b) A group's belief in its capabilities to beat others
 - c) A group's ability to be successful
 - d) A group's belief in the ability of the team's most successful player
954. Social psychologists study persuasion primarily through:
- a) **Experiments**
 - b) Surveys
 - c) Case studies
 - d) Participant observation
955. University students report that they learn most from their contact with:
- a) Books
 - b) Professors
 - c) Newspapers and magazines
 - d) **Friends and fellow students**
956. The part of my behavioral facilitation system that determines how I react to a good class grade, a raise at work, or my confidence is called:
- a) **Positive affectivity**
 - b) Social affectivity
 - c) Emotions
 - d) Over-reaction
957. Which of the following is NOT one of Ryff's fundamental elements of psychological well-being:?
- a) Life purpose
 - b) **Social growth**

- c) Positive relatedness
 - d) Self-acceptance
958. According to the "Self Determination Theory" of Ryan and Deci (2000), life satisfaction derives from the fulfillment of three fundamental psychological needs. These are autonomy, relatedness, and:
- a) Success
 - b) Love
 - c) Excellence
 - d) Competence**
959. In general happy people do NOT:
- a) Express gratitude, forgiveness, and kindness
 - b) Get regular exercise, sexual activity, and good sleep
 - c) Have higher incomes or higher intellect than most**
 - d) Savor joy and practice optimism and self-actualization
960. How many independent variables can you have in an experiment:
- a) 3
 - b) 2
 - c) 1**
 - d) As many as you want
961. How many dependent variable can you have in an experiment:
- a) 3
 - b) 2
 - c) 1
 - d) As many as you want**
962. In a study about headaches, doctors gave patients Alieve, Tylenol, Advil, and Excedrin, to see which medication would relieve the headache pain the fastest. The doctors timed how long it took the medication to work. What is the Dependent Variable:
- a) Types of pain relievers
 - b) Headache
 - c) Amount of medication
 - d) Amount of time until pain was relieved**
963. The most basic distinction between types of data is that some data are quantitative while other data are qualitative. Quantitative data general consists of:
- a) Numbers**
 - b) Equation
 - c) Open-ended responses
 - d) Any data can be considered quantitative
964. Qualitative data generally can include:
- a) Any sort of data that can be summarized with numbers
 - b) Text, pictures, videos, sound recordings**
 - c) Survey and questionnaire data
 - d) Equations
965. The most fundamental difference between qualitative data and quantitative data is that:
- a) The research questions that can be addressed using each of the types of data
 - b) The topics about which the data are being collected
 - c) The respondents providing the data

- d) **The type of judgment that is used to make meaning of the data, and how the data are manipulated**
966. In research, data are generally being collected that are meant to describe, measure, or otherwise characterize a construct. A construct is most correctly described as:
- a) Whether the right kind of data are collected for the research question to be answered
 - b) **The theoretical idea or concept that is being described or analyzed in the process of research**
 - c) The term "construct" has no set meaning in research
 - d) The process by which the data will be analyzed
967. Cross cultural studies are an example of:
- a) **Comparative design**
 - b) Case study design
 - c) Experimental design
 - d) Longitudinal design
968. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:
- a) **High in replicability but low in internal validity**
 - b) High in internal validity but low in reliability
 - c) High in ecological validity but low in external validity
 - d) None of them
969. In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- a) **The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed**
 - b) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other
 - c) A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research
 - d) An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined
970. Which of the following is an advantage of naturalistic observation:
- a) it allows you to immerse yourself in people's daily activities
 - b) **it allows you to record unspoiled behavior**
 - c) it helps you verify your observations with interviews
 - d) it helps you establish a rapport with the people you are studying
971. Which of the following is a type of self-report:
- a) naturalistic observation
 - b) participant observation
 - c) experiment
 - d) **survey**
972. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same except for the:
- a) Dependent variable
 - b) **Independent variable**
 - c) Extraneous variables
 - d) Replication variables
973. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called:
- a) **Null Hypothesis**
 - b) Statistical Hypothesis
 - c) Simple Hypothesis
 - d) Composite Hypothesis

974. A statement whose validity is tested on the basis of a sample is called:
- a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Statistical Hypothesis**
 - c) Simple Hypothesis
 - d) Composite Hypothesis
975. A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called:
- a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Statistical Hypothesis
 - c) Simple Hypothesis**
 - d) Composite Hypothesis
976. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted:
- a) Null Hypothesis
 - b) Positive Hypothesis
 - c) Negative Hypothesis
 - d) Alternative Hypothesis**
977. Dr. Maki questioned a group of 9th graders about their career aspirations. This is an example of a(n):
- a) experiment
 - b) survey**
 - c) case study
 - d) manipulation
978. Research shows that the older a person is, the larger their vocabulary. This is an example of a:
- a) positive correlation**
 - b) negative correlation
 - c) causal correlation
 - d) partial correlation
979. A study of the feeding behaviour of a group of wild monkeys in India would be an example of:
- a) a survey
 - b) naturalistic observation**
 - c) a correlation
 - d) an experiment
980. A researcher asks 250 students (from a school with 1000 pupils) to complete a survey about the cafeteria. The 250 students are a:
- a) population
 - b) case study
 - c) sample**
 - d) variable
981. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called:
- a) Statistic
 - b) Hypothesis**
 - c) Level of Significance
 - d) Test-Statistic
982. Two variables are said to be positively correlated when with _____ in the value of one variable, the value of other variable also _____:

- a) Fall, Rises
 - b) Fall, falls**
 - c) No change, Rises
 - d) Rise, fall
- 983.If with the fall in the value of one variable the value of another variable rises in the same proportion then it is said to be:
- a) None
 - b) Both
 - c) Negatively correlated**
 - d) Positively correlated
- 984.When the correlation is only studied between two variables it is called:
- a) Simple correlation**
 - b) Positive correlation
 - c) Multiple correlation
 - d) Negative correlation
- 985.A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study:
- a) Rating Scale
 - b) Interview
 - c) Questionnaire**
 - d) Schedule
- 986.Research problem is selected from the standpoint of:
- a) Social relevance**
 - b) Financial support
 - c) Researcher's interest
 - d) Availability of relevant literature
- 987.The process not needed in experimental research is:
- a) Controlling
 - b) Observation**
 - c) Reference collection
 - d) Manipulation and replication
- 988.The introductory section of a research report should aim to:
- a) Identify the specific focus of the study
 - b) Provide a rationale for the dissertation, or article
 - c) Grab the reader's attention
 - d) All of the them**
- 989.Before submitting your dissertation, you should ensure that:
- a) Your writing is free of sexist, racist and disablist language
 - b) Other people have read your final draft
 - c) You have proofread it thoroughly
 - d) All of the them**
- 990.There are ----- types of family based on residence:
- a) 5
 - b) 2
 - c) 4

- d) **3**
991. How many types of family based on authority:
- a) 5
 - b) **2**
 - c) 4
 - d) 3
992. In ----- unique family system known as KIBBUTZ is found:
- a) China
 - b) Denmark
 - c) **Israel**
 - d) Africa
993. Family is a group defined by sexual relationship, sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children:
- a) Skinner
 - b) Steffen
 - c) **Maclver**
 - d) Einstein
994. The ----- family is made up of adults among whom there is a sexual relationship. It refers to a family system of spouses and their dependent children:
- a) Polygynous
 - b) Patrilineal
 - c) Matrilineal
 - d) **Conjugal**
995. How many factors bring a changes in the family:
- a) 5
 - b) 6
 - c) **7**
 - d) 8
996. A family made up of one wife and more than one husband, and the children, either born or adopted with each one of them:
- a) Monogamous Family
 - b) Procreation of Family
 - c) Polygynous Family
 - d) **Polyandrous Family**
997. Family is the no longer unit of the production in the most of the -----:
- a) Communities
 - b) **Societies**
 - c) Countries
 - d) Areas
998. Id works on _____
- a) Reality principle
 - b) Moral principle
 - c) **Pleasure**
 - d) All of these
999. Freud presented theory which was named
- a) **REBT**

- b) Adlerian
- c) **Psychoanalysis**
- d) None of these

1000.Limitation in psychoanalytic

- a) **Time Consuming**
- b) Not easily communicating
- c) Both
- d) None of these