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Paper:	PSYCHOLOGY
Set Name:	PSY15
Exam Date:	25 Aug 2022
Exam Shift:	2
Langauge:	English

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	1
Question ID:	**1185701**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	According to Freud, which element of personality does not care for moral values, society or other individuals ? (1) Super ego (2) Ego (3) Id (4) Libido
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	2
Question ID:	**1185702**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** **List - II** (A) Self-Efficacy (I) Cattell (B) Real Self (II) Maslow (C) Self-Report measure (III) Bandura (D) Self-Actualization (IV) Rogers Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I) (3) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

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Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	3
Question ID:	**1185703**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Street Smartness' is a part of : (1) Multiple Intelligence (2) Contextual Intelligence (3) Experiential Intelligence (4) Componential Intelligence
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	4
Question ID:	**1185704**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The important ideas proposed by Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are : (A) People have a tendency to maximise self concept through self actualisation. (B) There is a collective unconscious consisting of archetypes (C) Behaviour is goal directed and worthwhile people try to express capabilities, potentials and talents to the fullest possible extent. (D) An atmosphere of unconditional positive regard must be created in order to ensure enhancement of one's self concept. (E) Human beings display a wide range of variations in psychological attributes (and it is possible) Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B), (D) only (2) (B), (C), (E) only (3) (A), (D), (E) only (4) (A), (C), (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	5
Question ID:	**1185705**

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Question Type:	MCQ aglasem.com
Question:	The clinical psychologist assessed persm B's personality using a test based on less structured stimuli. The test helped to assess his unconscious motives and feelings. Identify the test used by the psychologist. (1) Self report measure (2) Projective Technique (3) Behavioural Analysis (4) Psychometric test
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	6
Question ID:	**1185706**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	In _____ a person defends against anxiety by adopting behaviours opposite to her/his true feelings. (1) Projection (2) Reaction formation (3) Rationalisation (4) Regression
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	7
Question ID:	**1185707**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	_____ has been found extremely useful in carreer guidance, vocational exploration and occupational testing. (1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (2) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (3) Sixteen Personality factor Questionnaire (4) Sentence Completion Test
A:	1

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B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	8
Question ID:	**1185708**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	_____ refers to our ability to organise and monitor our own behaviour. (1) Self efficacy (2) Self esteem (3) Self concept (4) Self regulation
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	9
Question ID:	**1185709**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	A child is going through a tough time and is facing problems in school. He decides to discuss the same with the school counseler so that he can vent out his feelings. Identify the type of coping response in this. (1) Avoidance oriented (2) Emotion oriented (3) Task oriented (4) Relaxation
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	10
Question ID:	**1185710**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Social support in the form of assistance involving material aid such as money or goods, is known as _____ support.

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Question:	(1) Emotional (2) Positive (3) Tangible (4) Informational
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	11
Question ID:	1185711
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Radhika wants to do everything perfectly. Everytime this expectation leads to disappointment and stress. Thus, the source of her psychological stress is _____. (1) Frustration (2) Conflict (3) Internal Pressure (4) Social Pressure
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	12
Question ID:	1185712
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** / **List - II** (A) Emotional effect — (I) Increased heart rate, constriction of blood vessels (B) Physiological effect — (II) Mood swing, increased psychological tension (C) Cognitive effect — (III) Disrupted sleep pattern, increased absenteeism (D) Behavioural effect — (IV) Poor concentration, reduced short term memory capacity. Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II) (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
A:	1

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B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	13
Question ID:	**1185713**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Once the datesheet was announced, the students started paying attention and preparing for the examination. They made notes, took tests and attended coaching class neglecting their diet and sleep. As the examination approached students felt draining of bodily resources and falling sick indicates _____ stage of General Adaptations syndrome. (1) Exhaustion stage (2) Alarm reaction stage (3) Resistance stage (4) Adjourning stage
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	14
Question ID:	**1185714**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	In which of the following disorders, children may fuss, screan, throw severe tantrums, or make suicidal gestures ? (1) Obsessive compulsive and related disorder (2) Dissociative disorder (3) Separation anxiety disorder (4) Phobia
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	15
Question ID:	**1185715**

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Question Type:	MCQ

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Question:	Dominating and bullying other without provocation is _____ type of aggression. (1) Verbal aggression (2) Proactive aggression (3) Physical aggression (4) Hostile aggression
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	16
Question ID:	**1185716**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** / **List - II** (A) Alogia — (I) Lack of motivation to do the task (B) Delusion — (II) Perception without stimuli (C) Avolition — (III) False Belief (D) Hallucination — (IV) Poverty of speech Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II) (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	17
Question ID:	**1185717**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Bulimia Nersosa is a/an _____. (1) Depressive disorder (2) Eating disorder (3) Conduct disorder (4) Anxiety disorder
A:	1

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B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	18
Question ID:	**1185718**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Manjeet is inattentive, hyperactive and mostly impulsive. He is most likely to be diagnosed with _____. (1) Specific Learning Disorder (2) Intellectual Deficiency (3) Autism Spectrum disorder (4) Attention deficit hyper activity disorder
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	19
Question ID:	**1185719**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** (A) Positive symptoms of schizophrenia (B) Negative symptoms of schizophrenia (C) Inappropriate affect (D) Psychomotor symptoms of schizophrenia **List - II** (I) Pathological deficits (II) Odd grimaces and gestures (III) Bizarre additions (IV) Emotion that are unsuited to the situation Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II) (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

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Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	20
Question ID:	**1185720**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Rajini uses yoga and meditation to focus her attention. This is a form of therapy. (1) Electro convulsive (2) Humanistic existential (3) Cognitive (4) Alternative
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	21
Question ID:	**1185721**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The chief benefit of humanistic therapy is _____ which is the process of gaining increasing understanding of oneself and one's aspirations, emotions and motives. (1) Emotional insight (2) Instituting adaptive behaviours (3) Cognitive restructuring (4) Personal Growth
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	22
Question ID:	**1185722**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is not an ethical standard in Psychotherapy ? (1) Informed consent needs to be taken (2) Help to be provided by mindfulness based meditation (3) Confidentiality of the client should be maintained (4) Respect for human rights and dignity
A:	1
B:	2

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C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	23
Question ID:	**1185723**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	When using the cognitive behaviour therapy, we follow some methods given below. Which one of the following is not used in this therapy ? (A) Addressing the childhood travmas on the client (B) Addressing the biological aspects through relaxation (C) Addressing the psychological aspects through behaviour therapy (D) Addressing the social aspects through environmental changes. Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (C), (D) (2) (A), (B), (C), (D) (3) (B), (C), (D) (4) (A), (B), (D)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	24
Question ID:	**1185724**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	An alcoholic is given a mild electric shock and asked to smell the alcohol. Repeatedly pairing the smell of alcohol with the pair of the shock leads to giving up of alcohol by the person. Identify the behavioural technique being used here. (1) Negative reinforcement (2) Token economy (3) Aversive conditiong (4) Modeling
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY

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Item No:	25
Question ID:	1185725
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Out of the following statements, identify the statement that holds true for Albert Ellist Rational Emotive therapy. (A) The client is taught to recognise the bodily process and the emotions that are bloclud out from awareness thus increasing self awareness and self acceptance (B) Unwanted behaviour can be reduced and wanted behaviour can be increased simultaneously through differential reinforcement (C) The first step in RET is the (ABC) antecedent belief consequence analysis. (D) In the process of RET, the irrational beliefs are refuted by the therapist through a process of non-directive questioning. Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (C) and (D) only (2) (A) and (B) only (3) (B) and (D) only (4) (C) and (B) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	26
Question ID:	1185726
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Sherif's summer camp experiment was conducted in 4 phases. Arrange in correct sequence the phases given below : (A) Intergroup competition (B) Friendship formation (C) Intergroup cooperation (D) Ingroup formation Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (C), (A), (B), (D) (2) (B), (D), (A), (C) (3) (A), (B), (C), (D) (4) (D), (A), (B), (C)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

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Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	27
Question ID:	**1185727**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	_____ refers to togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members. (1) Group think (2) Status (3) Cohesiveness (4) Roles
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	28
Question ID:	**1185728**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Manish gives something free to Rajat saying that it is for promotion of the product. Soon afterwards he asks Rajat to buy a product sold by his company. This technique of compliance is known as _____. (1) Foot in the door technique (2) The deadline technique (3) The door in the face technique (4) No refusal technique
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	29
Question ID:	**1185729**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** **List - II** (A) Secondary group (I) 'We' feeling, supposed to be similar are viewed

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Question:	favourably (B) In-group (II) Pre existing formation, boundaries are less permeable (C) Primary group (III) Functions are explicitly stated, based on specific rates (D) Formal group (IV) Joins by choice, easy to leave Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV) (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	30
Question ID:	**1185730**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which one of the following is not associated with the stages of group formation ? (1) Forming (2) Alarming (3) Storming (4) Performing
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	31
Question ID:	**1185731**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	To understand interpersonal physical distance as given by Edward Hall, align the following from the least to the maximum distance. (A) Personal distance (B) Public distance (C) Social distance (D) Intimate distance Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (B), (C), (A), (D) (2) (C), (B), (A), (D) (3) (A), (C), (D), (B)

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	(4) (D), (A), (C), (B) aglasem.com
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	32
Question ID:	**1185732**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The experience of crowding has the following features : (A) Increase in privacy (B) Feeling of loss of control over social interactions (C) Feeling of discomfort (D) Negative view of the space around the person (E) Increase in motivation Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B), (D) only (2) (B), (C), (D) only (3) (C), (D), (E) only (4) (A), (C), (E) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	33
Question ID:	**1185733**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** **List - II** (A) Body language (I) Repeat or summarise in one's own words (B) Paraphrase (II) Behavioural expressions are consistent with what one values (C) Reception (III) Non verbal actions (D) Authenticity (IV) The initial step in the listening process Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

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

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	34
Question ID:	**1185734**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	J.P. Guilford classified the structure-of-intellect model into _____. (1) Cognition, Memory and Perception (2) Operations, Memory and Perception (3) Operations, Contents and Products (4) Operations, Contents and Memory
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	35
Question ID:	**1185735**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	According to the PASS model, _____ allows us to think of possible courses of action, implement them to reach the target, and evaluate their effectiveness. (1) Planning (2) Arousal (3) Simultaneous processing (4) Successive processing
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	36
Question ID:	**1185736**
Question Type:	MCQ

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Question:	Persons high on _____ intelligence have finer sensibilities regarding their identity, human existence and meaning of life. (1) Interpersonal (2) Intrapersonal (3) Spatial (4) Linguistic
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	37
Question ID:	**1185737**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Atul is able to monitor his own and others emotions, discriminate amongst them and he uses this information to guide his thinking and actions. He exhibits _____. (1) High Intelligence Quotient (2) High Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient (3) High Emotional Intelligence (4) High Emotional Intelligence but low Intelligence Quotient
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	38
Question ID:	**1185738**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	_____ involves employing systematic, organized and objective procedures to record behavioural phenomena occurring naturally in real time. (1) Psychological test (2) Self Report (3) Observation (4) Case study
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

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Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	39
Question ID:	**1185739**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The IQ range for individuals with moderate intellectual deficiency is : (1) 55 to 70 (2) 35 to 50 (3) 90 to 110 (4) 20 to 35
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	40
Question ID:	**1185740**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The instinctual life force that energises the id is called : (1) Ego (2) Libido (3) Superego (4) Defence mechanisms
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	41
Question ID:	**1185741**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Read the passage given below to answer. In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been

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Question:	observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Match **List - I** with **List - II.** **List - I (Characteristics)** / **List - II (Causal factors)** (A) Task characteristics — (I) Internal-stable (B) Hard work — (II) External-stable (C) Fate — (III) Unstable-Internal (D) Ability — (IV) Unstable-External Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II) (4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	42
Question ID:	**1185742**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. As per Weiner, if person A gives greater weightage to internal factors, then which one of the following will hold true for A ? (1) The task characteristic (2) A's intelligence (3) A's luck (4) Pleasant weather conditions

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A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	43
Question ID:	**1185743**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. People generally attribute failure to : (1) Personality (2) Disposition (3) External factors (4) Internal factors
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	44
Question ID:	**1185744**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Read the passage given below to answer. In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck.

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Question:	Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Fundamental attribution error is known as a tendency to give greater weightage to : (1) external factors than internal factors (2) stable factors than unstable factors (3) internal factors then external factors (4) unstable factors than stable factors
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	45
Question ID:	**1185745**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability/fate and hard-work/task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Weiner is famous for his work on : (1) Attraction (2) Aptitude (3) Attribution (4) Affection
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	46

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Question ID:	1185746
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these 'A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it isolates social norms'. This statement refers to the concept of _____ in Abnormal Psychology. (1) Deviance (2) Distress (3) Dysfunction (4) Danger
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	47
Question ID:	1185747
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these Norms of societies grow from its history, values, institutions, habits, skills, technology, art etc. These are together referred as its _____. (1) Community

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	(2) Social norms (3) Culture (4) Rules
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	48
Question ID:	**1185748**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these 'It is believed that psychological disorders are something to be ashamed of'. This is because of a _____ attached to mental illness. (1) Deviance (2) Danger (3) Distress (4) Stigma
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	49
Question ID:	**1185749**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Read the passage given below to answer. A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting

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Question:	behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these 'A person is considered to be abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day to day living'. This explains abnormality due to _____. (1) Deviance (2) Distress (3) Dysfunction (4) Danger
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	PSYCHOLOGY
Item No:	50
Question ID:	**1185750**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Read the passage given below to answer.** A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these The best criterion for determining the normality of behaviour is that it : (1) follows the norms of a society (2) fosters overall wellbeing (3) is not distressing (4) is not dangerous
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3

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D:	4

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