# COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2024 (CPET-2024)

Test Booklet No. : 01096

Subject Code : 38

Hall Ticket No. :

Subject : PSYCHOLOGY

## TEST BOOKLET

*Time Allowed : **60** Minutes*

*Full Marks : **80***

### : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. The Test Booklet contains **16** pages including the cover page and **80** (Question Nos. 1 to 80) multiple choice questions.
2. DO NOT break open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
3. The candidates must check discrepancy, if any (like up-printed or torn or missing pages or missing questions) in the Test Booklet immediately after breaking the seal of the Test Booklet. If detected, the invigilator may be requested to replace the same.
4. Candidates are required to fill up and darken the **Hall Ticket No., Test Booklet Serial No.** and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in attendance sheet carefully. Wrongly filled in OMR Answer Sheet is liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four choices / answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Candidate has to select the most appropriate choice / answer to each question and darken the oval completely against the question number provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Indicate only one choice / answer from the options provided by darkening the appropriate oval in the OMR Answer Sheet. More than one response to a question shall be treated as a wrong answer.
7. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** for darkening the oval for answering.
8. All the questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks. The total marks scored by a candidate depends on the number of correct choices / answers darkened in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
9. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the Examination Hall / Room till all OMR Answer Sheets have been collected by the invigilator.
10. On completion of the entrance test, the original OMR Answer Sheet be handed over to the invigilator. Candidates are allowed to take the second copy of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the used Test Booklet for reference.
11. Candidates are not allowed to carry any personal belongings including electronic devices such as scientific calculator, cell phones, headphones, earbuds, or any other type of devices that allow communication of any kind inside the Examination Room / Hall.
12. The candidates are advised not to scribble or make any mark on the OMR Answer Sheet except marking the answers at the appropriate places and filling up the details required. Rough work, if any, may be done in the blank sheet(s) provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
13. Any malpractice / use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test / admission process and may also lead to appropriate legal action as deemed fit.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**



SEAL

aglasem.com

aglasem



aglasem.com

1. According to _____ theory of happiness, everyone has a fixed 'average' level of happiness around which our day to day and moment to moment happiness varies.

(A) Life satisfaction theory
(B) Affective theory
(C) Set point theory
(D) Expectation theory

2. _____ is a group test of intelligence.

(A) Stanford-Binet test
(B) Army Alpha
(C) WAIS
(D) Raven's Progressive matrices

3. The stereotypes associated with being a male or female in a culture is known as _____.

(A) Gender consistency
(B) Gender identity
(C) Gender disparity
(D) Sex typing

4. Repeated measures designs are also known as _____.

(A) Within-subjects research design
(B) Between-subjects research design
(C) Quasi-experimental research design
(D) Laboratory research design

5. The best place to appear your final exam in psychology is your classroom where you studied it. This is based on the principle of _____.

(A) encoding specificity
(B) serial position effects
(C) tip-of-the tongue phenomenon
(D) automatic encoding

6. The inability of the voluntary muscle to move during REM sleep is known as _____.

(A) REM behaviour disorder
(B) Sleep paralysis
(C) REM rebound
(D) Narcolepsy

7. According to _____, variables that increase aggression do so by increasing aggressive affect, aggressive cognition, or arousal.

(A) General Affective Aggression Model
(B) Frustration-aggression hypothesis
(C) Drive theories
(D) Excitation transfer theory



aglasem.com

8. The difference between placebo effect and Hawthorne effect is that _____.

(A) The Hawthorne effect refers to the idea that people change their behaviour when they find out they're being observed, and Placebo effects are the influence of an experimenter's expectation or motivation on the subject to do well.

(B) The Placebo effect is an effect that causes the patients tend to "self-cure" themselves through the use of supposedly ineffective medication, whereas Hawthorne effect states that people do not perform well if greater expectations are placed upon them.

(C) The Hawthorne effect is a change in behaviour as a response to observation and assessment, whereas Placebo effect is because of psychological effects as a consequence of expectancy of an outcome from the treatment.

(D) The Placebo effect states that someone's high expectations improves our behaviour, whereas the Hawthorne effect is caused due to the participants' false belief in the material efficacy of the intervention.

9. The state of reduced effort and motivation when working collectively in comparison to when working individually is called _____.

(A) Cohesiveness

(B) Social facilitation

(C) Social loafing

(D) Conflict

10. Avolition, a symptom of schizophrenia, refers to _____.

(A) Lack of interest in social interactions

(B) Lack of motivation to initiate and persist in goal-directed activities

(C) Inability to experience pleasure

(D) Disorganized speech

11. Random sampling refers to _____.

(A) the content of the measure that appears to cover all samples of the construct.

(B) the decision of which members of the sample will be in the experimental group and which in the control group.

(C) the optimal method for ensuring that a particular group of people studied is representative of the larger population to which results are intended to apply.

(D) the decision to test experimental and control groups under identical circumstances.



aglasem.com

12. _____ is an arrest in personal development caused by unresolved difficulties at a given stage.

(A) Fixation
(B) Stress
(C) Repression
(D) Depression

13. Which of the following statement is true about counterbalancing ?

(A) The procedure where research is conducted without any attempt at experimental manipulation.
(B) In this procedure, half the participants are tested first in one condition and the other half first in the other condition.
(C) In this procedure, the appropriate test to be used for research is verified first with the help of counter-check.
(D) The procedure of balancing the cultural bias of an intelligence test.

14. _____ is a technique that involves changing the level of support for learning.

(A) Teaching
(B) Assessing
(C) Scaffolding
(D) Mentoring

15. When Neetu failed in a Mathematics test, she said that "she knew it" as "she was never been good at Mathematics and she never will be". Which of the following best characterizes Neetu's attribution for her failure ?

(A) External stable controllable
(B) External unstable uncontrollable
(C) Internal stable controllable
(D) Internal stable uncontrollable

16. Which of the following theory suggests that employee motivation at work is driven largely by their sense of fairness ?

(A) Expectancy theory
(B) Need theory
(C) Reinforcement theory
(D) Equity theory

17. Which of the following statement about reinforcement is NOT correct ?

(A) Responses that are reinforced each time they occur are more easily and quickly learned.
(B) A response that is reinforced after some, but not all, correct responses will be more resistant to extinction than a response that receives continuous reinforcement.
(C) In fixed interval schedule of reinforcement, a reinforcer is received after a certain, fixed interval of time has passed.
(D) When it is the number of responses that is important, the schedule is called an interval schedule.



aglasem.com

18. _____ was the first neuroimaging technique to be applied to the study abnormal behaviour.

(A) Single photon emission computed tomography

(B) Computerized tomography

(C) Magnetic resonance spectroscopy

(D) Magnetic resonance imaging

19. When can one use an analysis of variance to do the same thing as a t test ?

(A) When there are only two groups.

(B) When there is only one group.

(C) When there are only correlated samples.

(D) When the sample is large.

20. Which of the following is NOT a phase in Graham Wallas' model of the creative process ?

(A) Preparation

(B) Incubation

(C) Illumination

(D) Execution

21. What is meant by Kurtosis ?

(A) It refers to a bell-shaped frequency distribution that is symmetrical and unimodal.

(B) It refers to how many scores pile up at the high end of a distribution.

(C) It refers to how many scores pile up at the low end of a distribution.

(D) It refers to how much the shape of a distribution differs from a normal curve.

22. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of deep ecology ?

(A) It emphasizes the dominance of humans over nature.

(B) It promotes the exploitation of natural resources for economic gain.

(C) It recognizes and promotes the inherent worth of all living beings.

(D) It focuses on technological solutions to environmental problems.

23. The _____ is the average of the squared deviation of each score from the mean.

(A) Standard deviation

(B) Range

(C) Z score

(D) Variance



aglasem.com

24. What is the primary goal of motivational interviewing in drug abuse counselling ?

(A) Confronting clients about their substance abuse behaviours

(B) Imposing solutions and goals on clients

(C) Enhancing the client's motivation to change

(D) Encouraging clients to continue their substance abuse behaviours

25. _____ score is the raw score minus the mean, divided by the standard deviation.

(A) Z (B) X

(C) Least square (D) Chi square

26. Naveen exhibits a pervasive pattern of detachment from social relationships and a restricted range of emotional expression. These symptoms are indicative of which personality disorder ?

(A) Schizoid personality disorder

(B) Histrionic personality disorder

(C) Narcissistic personality disorder

(D) Avoidant personality disorder

27. About _____ percentage of scores on a normal curve are above the mean.

(A) 34 (B) 64

(C) 50 (D) 14

28. The memory that is not conscious but is implied to exist because they affect our conscious behaviour is called _____.

(A) declarative memory (B) semantic memory

(C) non-declarative memory (D) episodic memory

29. What is meant by $p < .01$ ?

(A) We have enough evidence that the obtained result is likely to be due to chance.

(B) We reject the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis with 99% certainty.

(C) We reject the alternative hypothesis in favour of the null hypothesis with 99% certainty.

(D) We do not have sufficient evidence to say that the alternative hypothesis is true.



aglasem.com

30. Which of the following techniques involves gradually exposing individuals to feared stimuli in a controlled manner ?

(A) Flooding
(B) Reality Therapy
(C) Dialectical Behaviour Therapy
(D) Systematic Desensitization

31. The test of a directional hypothesis is called a _____-tailed test.

(A) Two
(B) One
(C) Independent
(D) Correlated

32. Which of the following best describes Piaget's concept of 'decentering' in the concrete operational stage ?

(A) The ability to understand multiple aspects of a situation
(B) The ability to think abstractly and hypothetically
(C) The tendency to view the world solely from one's own perspective
(D) The ability to focus on shape only despite changes in quantity.

33. Which of the following is not true about the standard error ?

(A) It is the standard deviation of the distribution of means.
(B) The amount that the means of samples are in error as estimates of the population mean.
(C) It results from hypothesis testing with larger mean scores.
(D) It tells us about how much means of samples differ from the population mean.

34. The most common altered state people experience is _____.

(A) Sleep
(B) Day dreaming
(C) Hypnotism
(D) Delirium

35. _____ is a school of psychology that focused on how our mental and behavioural processes function to enable us to adapt, survive, and flourish.

(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Behaviourism
(D) Psychoanalysis

36. The debate over the relative contributions of experience and inheritance to the development of psychological traits and behaviours is known as _____.

(A) Socio-cultural approach
(B) Biopsychosocial approach
(C) Mind-body problem
(D) Nature-nurture issue



aglasem.com

37. Which of the following technique is commonly used in cognitive behaviour therapy ?

(A) Free association
(B) Dream analysis
(C) Exposure therapy
(D) Hypnosis

38. Which brain region undergoes significant development during adolescence and is associated with executive functions such as decision-making and impulse control ?

(A) Amygdala
(B) Hippocampus
(C) Prefrontal cortex
(D) Cerebellum

39. _____ refers to the use of a descriptive research approach to obtain an in-depth analysis of a person, group, or phenomenon.

(A) Case study
(B) Survey
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Experiment

40. Erikson's concept of 'generativity' refers to _____.

(A) The ability to form intimate relationships
(B) The desire to create and nurture things that will outlast oneself
(C) The need for acceptance and belonging
(D) The pursuit of personal achievements and recognition

41. Which of the following is not true about correlation coefficient ?

(A) It might indicate the possibility of a negative relationship.
(B) It helps us figure how closely two things vary together.
(C) It indicates how well one variable predicts the other.
(D) It implies a cause-effect relationship between two measures.

42. How we encode, process, store, and retrieve information is the focus of _____ perspective ?

(A) cognitive
(B) behavioural
(C) humanistic
(D) cultural

43. The term "gender dysphoria" refers to _____.

(A) Discomfort or distress due to a discrepancy between a person's gender identity and their sex assigned at birth
(B) The process of adopting a gender role that differs from societal expectations
(C) The belief that gender roles should be flexible and inclusive
(D) A developmental stage in which children explore different gender identities



aglasem.com

44. Who among the following coined the term looking-glass self ?

(A) Carl Rogers
(B) John Bowlby
(C) James Marcia
(D) Charles Horton Cooley

45. Conditioning is the process of learning a/an _____.

(A) Choice
(B) Insight
(C) Association
(D) Purpose

46. Which of the following is true about telegraphic speech ?

(A) It occurs when babies enter the babbling stage.
(B) It refers only to receptive language.
(C) It occurs when most children have entered the two-word stage.
(D) It refers only to sign language.

47. Carl Jung popularized the idea of _____.

(A) inferiority complex
(B) collective unconscious
(C) superiority complex
(D) penis envy

48. Teratogens are best described as :

(A) Genetic predispositions that affect development
(B) Nutritional supplements necessary for development
(C) Social factors that influence personality development
(D) Environmental agents that can cause harm during prenatal development

49. Which counselling technique involves exploring past experiences and relationships to gain insight into current difficulties ?

(A) Reality Testing
(B) Encouraging Statements
(C) Free Association
(D) Role Playing

50. What is the difference between a heuristic and an algorithm in problem-solving ?

(A) Heuristics always lead to the correct solution, while algorithms may not.
(B) Algorithms are rule-based and systematic, while heuristics are shortcuts based on experience.
(C) Heuristics involve step-by-step procedures, while algorithms are more intuitive.
(D) Algorithms are faster and more efficient than heuristics.



aglasem.com

51. The attachment theory, which focuses on the importance of early relationships in development, was primarily developed by _____.

(A) Sigmund Freud
(B) Albert Bandura
(C) Jean Piaget
(D) John Bowlby

52. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is _____.

(A) a test that provides ambiguous stimuli designed to trigger projection of one's inner dynamics.
(B) a test that provides respondents with "stems" to complete the sentences in ways that are meaningful to them.
(C) a test in which people express their inner feelings and interests through the stories they make up about ambiguous scenes.
(D) a test in which people respond to a list of words with the first word, image or idea that occurs to them.

53. Which of the following is true about unconditional positive regard ?

(A) The undying motivation to fulfill one's fullest potential.
(B) An attitude of total acceptance toward another person.
(C) Satisfying the unfulfilled desires in ways that will bring positive change.
(D) See things from another person's perspective.

54. Hawthorne studies are well known for which of the following reason ?

(A) Autogenic training for all employees of organizations
(B) Prevention of violence in the workplace
(C) Provision for free gourmet food and both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities in the offices.
(D) View the workplace as a social system rather than as just a production line

55. According to John Berry, which one of the following is not a type of acculturation strategy ?

(A) Integration
(B) Separation
(C) Accommodation
(D) Marginalization

56. By mistake Ila left the grocery list at home but she could remember the items that were at the beginning and at the end of the list. This is because of _____.

(A) serial position effect
(B) flashbulb memory
(C) encoding specificity
(D) working memory



aglasem.com

57. What is the difference between aptitude test and interest test ?

(A) Interest test to screen applicants and classify them for training according to ability level whereas Aptitude test screens applicants for scholastic work.

(B) Aptitude tests are group based intelligence tests whereas Interest tests are individually administered intelligence tests.

(C) Aptitude test measures a person's ability to profit from further training or experience in an occupation or skill, whereas the Interest test assesses a person's preferences for activities and topics.

(D) Interest tests assess multiple forms of intelligence whereas Aptitude tests are career or vocational inventories.

58. The change in the thickness of the lens as the eye focuses on objects that are far away or close is called _____.

(A) Transduction
(B) Visual pathway
(C) Visual accommodation
(D) Transmission

59. What is the primary difference between convergent and divergent thinking ?

(A) Convergent thinking is used for creative tasks, while divergent thinking is used for analytical tasks.

(B) Divergent thinking leads to one correct answer, while convergent thinking leads to multiple solutions.

(C) Convergent thinking focuses on narrowing down options to find a single correct answer, while divergent thinking involves generating many possible solutions.

(D) Divergent thinking is systematic and logical, whereas convergent thinking is random and illogical.

60. Ravi usually helps people who are in need. While driving to his college he found an automobile accident where a crowd had gathered. He did not stop there to help the accident victim. This is because of _____.

(A) pro-social behaviour
(B) altruism
(C) prejudice
(D) bystander effect

61. The first two weeks of prenatal development after conception is known as _____.

(A) Embryonic stage
(B) Germinal stage
(C) Fetal stage
(D) Neonatal stage



aglasem.com

62. Negative reinforcement refers to which of the following ?

(A) Following a response with the removal or escape from something unpleasant, increases the likelihood of that response being repeated

(B) The creation of a new response to a stimulus that did not normally produce that response.

(C) A response that is reinforced after some, but not all, correct responses will be more resistant to extinction.

(D) A stimulus that, when following a response, causes that response to be less likely to happen again.

63. One's ability to withstand adversity and bounce back and grow despite life's downturns is called _____.

(A) wellbeing (B) strength

(C) hope (D) resilience

64. _____ is located at the top of the spinal column and at the bottom of the brain which controls heart beat and breathing.

(A) Pons (B) Cerebellum

(C) Medulla (D) Limbic system

65. Hunters wear camouflage so that they can blend in with their surroundings is based on _____ principle of perception.

(A) Depth perception (B) Expectancy

(C) Shape constancy (D) Figure ground relationship

66. People having _____ are afraid of being evaluated negatively, thus, avoid social situations.

(A) social phobia (B) specific phobia

(C) panic disorder (D) agoraphobia

67. _____ insulates and protects the neuron and speed up the neural impulse.

(A) Glial cells (B) Axon

(C) Dendrite (D) Myelin sheath

68. The study of unspoken rules for the use of interpersonal space is called _____.

(A) Kinesics (B) Psycho-ecology

(C) Proxemics (D) Territoriality



aglasem.com

69. Which of the following is an example of the representativeness heuristic ?

(A) Believing that a sequence of coin tosses will be more likely to be heads after several tails in a row

(B) Overestimating the frequency of shark attacks after watching a movie about them

(C) Deciding to take an umbrella because it is cloudy outside

(D) Choosing a job candidate because they resemble a successful employee

70. Melatonin is secreted by _____ gland.

(A) Thyroid (B) Pineal

(C) Pancreas (D) Gonads

71. The tendency for textured surfaces to appear to become smaller and finer as distance from the viewer increases is known as _____.

(A) Texture gradient (B) Relative Size

(C) Aerial perspective (D) Relative size

72. While watching a film Diya suddenly started feeling really strange. Her vision was dim, she was cold and started to sweat, her heart was racing. She felt as if she was dying. She shows the symptoms of _____.

(A) acrophobia (B) panic attack

(C) agoraphobia (D) social phobia

73. The Biopsychosocial approach states that health and wellness are impacted by _____.

(A) biological factors.

(B) social factors

(C) psychological factors

(D) combination of biological, psychological and social factors.

74. Experience of activity that is intrinsically rewarding is referred to as _____.

(A) oscillation (B) autotelic experience

(C) self-actualisation (D) modelling



aglasem.com

75. What is the goal of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ?

(A) To evaluate the psychological effects of environmental changes on human behaviour

(B) To identify, predict, and assess the potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment

(C) To analyse the economic costs associated with environmental degradation

(D) To measure the biodiversity of an ecosystem

76. Which of the following Psychologists has proposed a theory of hope ?

(A) Charles Snyder (B) Abraham Maslow

(C) Fred Luthans (D) Albert Bandura

77. A manager threatens to reprimand, demote and fire the employees. This refers to _____ power.

(A) referent (B) coercive

(C) expert (D) reward

78. A child demonstrates improved coordination in their arms and legs before they can accurately use their hands and feet for complex tasks. This sequence of development is an example of _____.

(A) Cephalocaudal development (B) Hierarchical integration

(C) Differentiation (D) Proximodistal development

79. The unpredictable, large- scale event that creates a tremendous need to adapt and adjust as well as overwhelming feelings of threat is called _____.

(A) stress (B) catastrophe

(C) eustress (D) distress

80. A _____ is an informal group that attempts to influence people outside the group by pooling the resources and power of its members.

(A) coalition (B) subunit

(C) organisation (D) team



aglasem.com

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL

aglasem



aglasem.com