



▶ Examrace 463K

Competitive Exams: Psychology MCQs (Practice-Test 25 of 68)

1. According to Rotter, which one of the following equations determines the strength of the behaviour potential?

- a. Behaviour potential = situation + reinforcement value
- b. Behaviour potential = expectancy + reinforcement value
- c. Behaviour potential = expectancy + situation + reinforcement value
- d. Behaviour potential = situation + expectancy

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Assessment Techniques)

- a. Cerebral symmetry
- b. The Myer's Briggs type indicator
- c. The Minnesota multi-phasic personality inventory
- d. The role construct repertory

List-II (Approach)

- a. The cognitive approach
- b. The trait approach
- c. The biological approach
- d. The psycho-analytical approach

A B C D

a. 3 4 2 1

b. 2 1 3 4

c. 3 1 2 4

d. 2 4 3 1

3. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched? Personality Assessment Technique: Type of Technique
- MMPI—Structured-undisguised
 - TAT—Unstructured-disguised
 - Stress interview—Structurednomothetic
 - Open interview—Unstructuredidiographic
4. Stress is described as
- Non-specific response to a threatening stimuli characterized by increased arousal
 - Stimulus that affects a person in an injurious way
 - Maladjustment that is easily treated
 - Physiological illness that is actually uncommon but always quite serious
5. Which one of the following terms describes the adjustive reactions of a subordinate best who takes on the vocabulary, mannerisms, or even pomposity of his/her boss?
- Identification
 - Compensation
 - Delusion
 - Projection
6. Which one of the following statements is NOT applicable to meditation as a process?
- It helps in achieving altered state of consciousness
 - It trains the mind to attain tranquility
 - It helps in day-dreaming
 - It directs the mind out of egoconsciousness
7. An individual's attitude is optimistic and he hopes that time would solve the problem and reduce the stress in future. This is termed as
- Impersistive style
 - Intro persistive style
 - Intra persistive style
 - Inter persistive style

8. The tendency to steal small insignificant objects from a departmental store developed in an adolescent from a well-todo home background is called
- a. Megalomania
 - b. Hypomania
 - c. Kleptomania
 - d. Hyper mania
9. Which one of the following best characterizes the resistance stage in a stress reaction?
- a. A dramatic increase in metabolism
 - b. Moderate and sustained physiological arousal and changed behavioural responses
 - c. Alarm occurring again followed by giving up
 - d. Maladjusted behaviour and/or serious physical health problems
10. The framework used to catogorise and interpret information relating to social stimuli is termed as
- a. Stereotype
 - b. Instinct
 - c. Schemas
 - d. Attribution
11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Measure)

List-II (Psychologist)

- a. Equal appearing
- b. Summated rating
- c. Semantic differential
- d. Sociometry

- a. Guttman
- b. Osgood
- c. Moreno
- d. Thurstone

A B C D

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

12. Accurate assessment of the attitude provides the cue about the ways in which it

- a. Is related to bias
- b. Is related to social behaviour
- c. Influences prejudice
- d. Helps in the formation and change of opinion

13. Consider the following statements regarding prejudice:

- a. It is a positive evaluation.
- b. It is a negative evaluation.
- c. It is a negative towards members of a particular group.
- d. It is related to the qualities of a particular individual.
- e. It is due to the group to which the individual belongs.

Which of these statements are correct?

- a. 1, 2 and 4
- b. 1, 3 and 5
- c. 1, 4 and 5
- d. 2, 3 and 5

14. Most of the classic works on stereotyping were

- a. Not restricted to ethnic groups, but always negative

- b. Restricted to ethnic group, but always negative
- c. Restricted to ethnic groups, but not always negative
- d. Neither restricted to ethnic groups, nor always negative

15. A psychological state produced when a person does something that is inconsistent with one of his/her belief or attitudes is

- a. Distinction
- b. Discrimination
- c. Consonance
- d. Dissonance