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Competitive Exams: Psychology MCQs (Practice_Test 47 of 68)

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1. Suppose you are asked to determine one's potentiality for a post requiring higher intellectual abilities. Which of the following coefficients of validity would you chose to administer?
 - a. Construct validity
 - b. Convergent validity
 - c. Predictive validity
 - d. Discriminative validity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 2 and 3 only
 - b. 1 and 4 only
 - c. 3 and 4 only
 - d. 1 and 3 only
2. Consider the following statements:
 - a. Thurstone method is an 11-point scale whereas Likert method is a 5-point scale.
 - b. Items are selected on the basis of Qvalue and internal consistency in Thurstone method, on the other hand in Likert method items are selected by computing item analysis.
 - c. Likert method of test development is easier than Thurstone method.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 1,2 and 3 only
- c. 2 and 3 only

- d. 1 and 3 only
3. What is the reason for normal individuals resorting to antisocial responses when in a crowd?
- a. Facilitation effect
 - b. deindividuation effect
 - c. Bystander effect
 - d. Inhibition effect
4. What does the multi-paradigm, classification of Computer Assisted Learning (CAL) consist of?
- a. Instructional paradigm
 - b. Revelatory paradigm
 - c. conjectural paradigm
 - d. emancipatory paradigm

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a. 2 and 3 only
 - b. 1 and 3 only
 - c. 1,2, 3 and 4
 - d. 1,2 and 4 only
5. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Meaning attached to any word, object or experience is always personally experienced.
- **Reason (R)** : Every word has a variety of meanings attached to it.
 - a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
6. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Haemophilia is more common in males.
- **Reason (R)** : Haemophilia is caused by a Y-linked gene.
 - a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
7. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Data-driven bottom-up theories do not explain context effects.
- **Reason (R)** : Constructive approaches to perception are preferred, since it is assumed that higher order thinking plays an important role.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
8. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : People remember unpleasant events more than pleasant ones.
- **Reason (R)** : Anxiety-provoking memories are repressed.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
9. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Reproductive problem solving involves application of tried and true paths.
- **Reason (R)** : Productive thinking requires insight and creativity. Hence, creativity tasks cannot be handled by reproductive thinking.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
10. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Although, in general, emotion impels the individual to positive goal-oriented activity, in certain situations emotion paralyses all actions.
- **Reason (R)** : Some intense emotions in certain situations, create 'tonic immobility'
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false

- d. A is false but R is true
11. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : In many cases, persons holding negative attitudes towards the members of various groups cannot express their views directly.
- **Reason (R)** : Laws, social pressure, fear of retaliation, all serve to deter people from putting their prejudiced views into open practice.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
12. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : The relationship between self-esteem and persuasion effectiveness in attitude change is found to be curvilinear.
- **Reason (R)** : The technique of using cognitive dissonance is not the only effective means for attitude change.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true
13. Latane and Darley decided to test the hypothesis that person's perception of the number of other bystanders witnessing an emergency will affect his willingness to help. Which one of the following had been used as 'dependent variable' in this experiment?
- a. Person's perception
- b. Number of other bystanders
- c. Witnessing an emergency
- d. Willingness to help
14. When does confounding occur in an experimental research?
- a. An extraneous variable changes systematically along with hypothesized causal variable
- b. No extraneous variable changes systematically with causal variable
- c. Dependent variable does not change along with systematic change in independent variable

- d. Dependent variable changes along with systematic change in independent variable
15. Which one of the following characteristic predominantly discriminates between 'expost facto' research and 'experimental' research?
- a. Control of variables
 - b. Number of variables
 - c. Nature of sample
 - d. Use of statistical analysis techniques

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