

Code **A**

Total Printed Pages : 12
Booklet Serial No.

Roll No.

275002
ENTRANCE TEST, 2026
Assistant Professor (Psychology)

Time : 60 Minutes

Max. Marks : 50

Break Open the seal when directed to do so by the invigilator.

Instructions :

1. **The question paper carries 50 Multiple Choice Questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries four answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which one is correct. Each correct question is of one mark and there will be negative marking of 0.25 for each wrong question.**
2. ***Before answering questions, candidate should ensure that this Question Booklet contain 12 pages. No part of booklet is torn or misprint and all 50 Nos. of questions are in sequence. In that case, candidate can take new Question booklet from the centre Superintendent.***
3. Write your Roll No. in the space provided for it.
4. Writing anything, putting any dot, tick mark, mutilating, removing any part of this Question Booklet is strictly prohibited.
5. Taking the Question Booklet out of the Examination Hall is strictly prohibited during examination hours.
6. Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate will ensure that he/she has **handed-over the Response-sheet (OMR Sheet) to the invigilator** on duty.
7. **Don't use calculator** or any other calculating device to solve the questions.
8. Do the **ROUGH WORK** on the sheet provided specially for this purpose in the last of this Question Booklet.
9. **Use blue/black ball pen only to mark responses on response sheet.**
10. If candidate darkens more than one circle or cutting/overwriting/erasing (by eraser, white fluid or any other chemicals) then such answer(s) shall be treated as wrong answer and there will be negative marking.
11. Bringing of incriminating materials/electronic gadgets/devices including cell phone in the premises of the examination centre is strictly prohibited. Possessing of incriminating materials electronic gadgets/devices and any other aiding material in the examination room will be a serious offence and it will attract the cancellation of the candidature.

(For Rough Work Only)

PSYCHOLOGY

1. A test gives consistent results but fails to measure what it intends to measure. This indicates :
 - (A) High validity, low reliability
 - (B) Neither reliability nor validity
 - (C) Low reliability, high validity
 - (D) High reliability, low validity

2. Consistency between two evaluators scoring the same test reflects :
 - (A) Inter-rater reliability
 - (B) Split-half reliability
 - (C) Parallel forms reliability
 - (D) Face validity

3. If most participants score very low due to test difficulty :

(A) Ceiling effect	(B) High discrimination
(C) Floor effect	(D) Parallel validity

4. The formal beginning of psychology as an independent discipline is associated with :
 - (A) Establishment of behaviourism
 - (B) Publication of psychoanalysis
 - (C) Opening of first psychological laboratory
 - (D) Development of cognitive psychology

5. Structuralism was criticized mainly because :
- (A) Introspection was subjective and unreliable
 - (B) It ignored behaviour
 - (C) It focused on unconscious processes
 - (D) It lacked theory
6. Behaviourism rejected introspection in favor of :
- (A) Subjective experience (B) Dreams
 - (C) Observable behaviour (D) Cognition
7. Replication in research ensures :
- (A) Creativity (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Hypothesis formation (D) Reliability of findings
8. The debate between innate ideas and experience reflects :
- (A) Conditioning theory (B) Learning theory
 - (C) Nature vs. nurture issue (D) Gestalt principle
9. A structured procedure that guarantees a correct solution is :
- (A) Algorithm
 - (B) Heuristic
 - (C) Insight
 - (D) Trial and error

10. Sudden solution to a problem without step-by-step reasoning is :

- (A) Algorithm (B) Habit
(C) Trial and error (D) Insight

11. The variable that is measured in an experiment is :

- (A) Independent variable (B) Random variable
(C) Extraneous variable (D) Dependent variable

12. Internal validity refers to :

- (A) Accuracy of cause-effect relationship
(B) Generalization
(C) Sample size
(D) External factors only

13. The placebo effect occurs when :

- (A) No treatment is given
(B) Variables are controlled
(C) Experiment fails
(D) Participants improve due to belief in treatment

14. Creative thinking is most closely linked with :

- (A) Convergent thinking (B) Conditioning
(C) Divergent thinking (D) Habit formation

15. Which type of thinking is most useful in brainstorming sessions ?
- (A) Convergent thinking (B) Deductive thinking
(C) Logical reasoning (D) Divergent thinking
16. According to J. P. Guilford, creativity mainly involves :
- (A) Memory (B) Conditioning
(C) Divergent thinking (D) Intelligence only
17. When prior experience interferes with solving a new problem, it is called :
- (A) Insight (B) Divergence
(C) Mental set (D) Incubation
18. The 'tip-of-the-tongue' phenomenon reflects a problem in :
- (A) Retrieval (B) Storage
(C) Encoding (D) Perception
19. The cognitive approach mainly focuses on :
- (A) Unconscious motives
(B) Mental processes like thinking and memory
(C) Learning through reinforcement
(D) Biological instincts only

20. Correlation indicates :

- (A) cause-effect relationship
- (B) random variation
- (C) experimental control
- (D) strength and direction of relationship

21. Memory storage of facts and knowledge is :

- (A) Semantic memory
- (B) Episodic memory
- (C) Procedural memory
- (D) Sensory memory

22. Forgetting due to interference is caused by :

- (A) Lack of attention
- (B) Emotional trauma only
- (C) Brain injury
- (D) Competing memories

23. A researcher finds that stress and performance are related but cannot say stress causes performance change. This is :

- (A) correlational study
- (B) experimental study
- (C) case study
- (D) quasi-experiment

24. A confounding variable is dangerous because it :
- (A) increases validity
 - (B) reduces sampling error
 - (C) improves reliability
 - (D) creates alternative explanations
25. Which is *not* a characteristic of a good psychological test ?
- (A) Reliability
 - (B) Subjectivity
 - (C) Standardization
 - (D) Validity
26. If a test consistently measures the wrong construct, it is :
- (A) Both valid and reliable
 - (B) Valid but unreliable
 - (C) Reliable but invalid
 - (D) Neither valid nor reliable
27. Which sampling method provides the best generalizability ?
- (A) Snowball sampling
 - (B) Convenience sampling
 - (C) Purposive sampling
 - (D) Random sampling
28. Which learning theory best explains learning through imitation ?
- (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Social learning theory
 - (C) Operant conditioning
 - (D) Insight learning

29. Which cognitive bias involves reliance on first information received ?
- (A) Availability heuristic
 - (B) Confirmation bias
 - (C) Anchoring bias
 - (D) Representativeness heuristic
30. Sigmund Freud emphasized that human behaviour is primarily driven by :
- (A) Conscious reasoning
 - (B) Unconscious motives and conflicts
 - (C) Environmental reinforcement
 - (D) Cognitive schemas
31. Adler's concept of inferiority complex suggests :
- (A) Learned helplessness
 - (B) Biological determinism
 - (C) Striving for superiority due to feelings of inadequacy
 - (D) Cognitive dissonance only
32. Max Wertheimer is known for research on :
- (A) Psychoanalysis
 - (B) Classical conditioning
 - (C) Reinforcement schedules
 - (D) Phi phenomenon

33. Insight learning in Gestalt psychology was demonstrated by :
- (A) Köhler
 - (B) Watson
 - (C) Thorndike
 - (D) Skinner
34. W. Köhler concluded that learning in Chimpanzees occurs via :
- (A) Trial and error only
 - (B) Reinforcement chaining
 - (C) Conditioning reflexes
 - (D) Insight and sudden restructuring
35. A key difference between Freud and Adler is :
- (A) Adler emphasized social interest over sexual motivation
 - (B) Freud emphasized social factors more
 - (C) Adler emphasized unconscious sexual drives
 - (D) Both rejected personality development
36. Collective unconscious refers to :
- (A) Learned cultural behaviour
 - (B) Personal memories only
 - (C) Shared inherited psychological structures
 - (D) Conscious thought patterns

37. Archetypes in Jung's theory are :
- (A) Learned habits
 - (B) Reflex actions
 - (C) Cognitive distortions
 - (D) Universal symbolic patterns
38. Horney's concept of 'basic anxiety' refers to :
- (A) Feeling of insecurity in childhood relationships
 - (B) Cognitive imbalance
 - (C) Fear of punishment
 - (D) Genetic fear response
39. Erich Fromm emphasized personality is shaped by :
- (A) Instincts only
 - (B) Reflex conditioning
 - (C) Social and cultural forces
 - (D) Genetic programming
40. Which Neo-Freudian emphasized social interest as a key personality factor ?
- (A) Sullivan
 - (B) Fromm
 - (C) Jung
 - (D) Adler

41. Neo-Freudian theories are best classified as :
- (A) Social-psychological extensions of psychoanalysis
 - (B) Purely biological
 - (C) Behavioural theories
 - (D) Cognitive theories
42. Structuralism assumes that consciousness can be best understood by :
- (A) Observing reinforcement
 - (B) Studying whole behaviour patterns
 - (C) Breaking it into basic elements
 - (D) Studying social context
43. Which of the following was *not* a focus of structuralism ?
- (A) Sensations
 - (B) Social behaviour
 - (C) Mental images
 - (D) Emotions

44. Edward Titchener is best known for :
- (A) Cognitive theory
 - (B) Behaviourism
 - (C) Gestalt psychology
 - (D) Systematizing structuralism in America
45. Which is the correct sequence of structuralist analysis ?
- (A) Behaviour → Function → Outcome
 - (B) Input → Output → Feedback
 - (C) Stimulus → Response → Reinforcement
 - (D) Consciousness → Elements → Structure
46. Which statement best describes introspection ?
- (A) Experimental manipulation
 - (B) Observation of others
 - (C) Measurement of behaviour
 - (D) Self-report of conscious experience
47. Deception in psychological research is ethically acceptable only when :
- (A) It is necessary and followed by debriefing
 - (B) It eliminates bias completely
 - (C) It avoids consent
 - (D) It increases sample size

48. Which research design most likely raises ethical concerns ?

(A) High-stress experimental manipulation

(B) Natural observation

(C) Survey research

(D) Archival study

49. Correlation coefficient indicates :

(A) Experimental manipulation

(B) Cause-effect

(C) Direction and strength of relationship

(D) Measurement error

50. A quasi-experiment differs from true experiment because it lacks :

(A) Measurement

(B) Hypothesis

(C) Dependent variable

(D) Random assignment

(For Rough Work Only)

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