

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

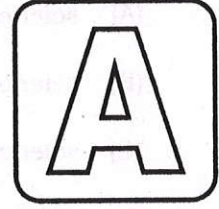
Test Booklet No. :

00149

TEST BOOKLET
Paper—III

(EDUCATION WITH PSYCHOLOGY)

Series



Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 100

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions :

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Series are to be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer-Sheet with Black/Blue ballpoint pen.
2. Answer-Sheet without marking Series as mentioned above in the space provided for in the Answer-Sheet shall not be evaluated.
3. All questions carry equal marks.

The Answer-Sheet should be submitted to the Invigilator.

Directions for giving the answers : Directions for answering questions have already been issued to the respective candidates in the 'Instructions for marking in the OMR Answer-Sheet' along with the Admit Card and Specimen Copy of the OMR Answer-Sheet.

Example :

Suppose the following question is asked :

The capital of Bangladesh is

- (A) Chennai
- (B) London
- (C) Dhaka
- (D) Dhubri

You will have four alternatives in the Answer-Sheet for your response corresponding to each question of the Test Booklet as below :



In the above illustration, if your chosen response is alternative (C), i.e., Dhaka, then the same should be marked on the Answer-Sheet by blackening the relevant circle with a Black/Blue ballpoint pen only as below :

**The example shown above is the only correct method of answering.**

4. Use of eraser, blade, chemical whitener fluid to rectify any response is prohibited.
5. Please ensure that the Test Booklet has the required number of pages (16) and 100 questions immediately after opening the Booklet. In case of any discrepancy, please report the same to the Invigilator.
6. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after the commencement of the examination.
7. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer-Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
8. No Mobile Phone, Electronic Communication Device, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Electronic Communication Device, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
9. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected papers permitted by the Commission.
10. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
11. This Test Booklet can be carried with you after answering the questions in the prescribed Answer-Sheet.
12. Noncompliance with any of the above instructions will render a candidate liable to penalty as may be deemed fit.
13. No rough work is to be done on the OMR Answer-Sheet. You can do the rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet.

N.B. : There will be negative marking @ 0.25 per 1 (one) mark against each wrong answer.

/13-A

[No. of Questions : 100]

SEAL

1. Psychology can be literally defined as the
 - (A) science of mind
 - (B) science of behaviour
 - (C) science of soul
 - (D) science of consciousness
2. Educational psychology is concerned with the study of
 - (A) philosophy of education
 - (B) education and learning
 - (C) human learning
 - (D) teaching methods
3. Find the odd one out.
 - (A) Observation
 - (B) Standardized tests
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) Introspection
4. Cognitive development deals with the development of
 - (A) emotions
 - (B) body parts
 - (C) brain
 - (D) None of the above
5. Introspection as a method stands rejected by
 - (A) functional school
 - (B) behaviourists
 - (C) psychoanalysts
 - (D) Gestalt
6. Emotional experiences are
 - (A) subjective
 - (B) objective
 - (C) impersonal
 - (D) not known
7. The word 'emotion' has been derived from
 - (A) Greek word
 - (B) Latin word
 - (C) Spanish word
 - (D) English word
8. Where was the first experimental psychological laboratory set up?
 - (A) Berlin
 - (B) Boston
 - (C) Frankfurt
 - (D) Leipzig

9. Which of the following methods has made educational psychology as a science?
- (A) Observation method
 - (B) Clinical method
 - (C) Experimental method
 - (D) Introspection method
10. _____ is known as the Father of Behaviourism.
- (A) J. B. Watson
 - (B) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (C) William James
 - (D) Ivan Pavlov
11. In which method of teaching, 'didactic apparatus' is used?
- (A) Observation
 - (B) Montessori
 - (C) Projective
 - (D) Experimental
12. The psychologist whose name in favour of giving sense training to children was
- (A) Pestalozzi
 - (B) Woodworth
 - (C) Montessori
 - (D) Froebel
13. Which one is **not** the characteristic of childhood period?
- (A) The child begins to make clear distinctions between himself and outer world
 - (B) The capacity for logical thinking increases at this stage
 - (C) Children take interest in group games
 - (D) The child is not able to differentiate between different feelings
14. According to Mc Dougall, the number of instincts is
- (A) 18
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 14
 - (D) 13
15. "Emotion is moved or stirred-up state of individual." Who said this?
- (A) Whitefield
 - (B) Woodworth
 - (C) Mc Dougall
 - (D) Michael

16. Retroactive inhibition is one of the causes of
- (A) learning
 - (B) memory
 - (C) forgetting
 - (D) attention
17. Tachistoscope' is the instrument used to measure
- (A) fever
 - (B) memory
 - (C) forgetting
 - (D) visual apprehension
18. The famous book on psychology, *A Mind That Found Itself* was written by
- (A) Sweetzer
 - (B) Clifford Beers
 - (C) Freud
 - (D) Skinner
19. The manifestation of infantile behaviour in adolescents and youth is known as
- (A) repression
 - (B) regression
 - (C) projection
 - (D) sublimation
20. Which one is the subjective factor of attention?
- (A) Novelty
 - (B) Moving object
 - (C) Interest
 - (D) Change
21. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe encourage a congruent self-concept?
- (A) Unconditional love
 - (B) Appropriate role models
 - (C) Immediate-need gratification
 - (D) Conditional love
22. The MMPI is used to measure
- (A) leadership potential
 - (B) the big five traits
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) personality and psychological disorder
23. Projective test is taken to reveal information about
- (A) career aptitude
 - (B) parenting style
 - (C) unconscious processes
 - (D) None of the above

24. Sheldon proposed the traits that would best describe a football player would be

- (A) ectomorph
- (B) endomorph
- (C) mesomorph
- (D) None of the above

25. The link between the nervous system and the endocrine system is due to the presence of

- (A) corpus callosum
- (B) reticular formation
- (C) cerebellum
- (D) hypothalamus

26. If a child is afraid of school, he becomes

- (A) punctual
- (B) regular
- (C) obedient
- (D) truant

27. _____ means that development proceeds in the body from the direction of longitudinal axis (head to foot).

- (A) Cephalocaudal
- (B) Proximodistal law
- (C) Ontogenetic function
- (D) Phylogenetic function

28. The process through which learning in one situation influences the learning of other situation is called

- (A) memorization
- (B) transfer of learning
- (C) development
- (D) developmental task

29. Find the odd one out.

- (A) Attention
- (B) Retention
- (C) Recall
- (D) Recognition

30. A person can reproduce correctly what he has previously learned by

- (A) recall
- (B) reintegration
- (C) recognition
- (D) relearning

31. The name given to a behaviour so often repeated as to be automatic is

- (A) aptitude
- (B) interest
- (C) habit
- (D) intelligence

32. ____ is the ability to adjust satisfactorily to the various strains of the environment we meet in life and mental hygiene is the means we take to assure this adjustment.
- (A) Mental health
 - (B) Trial and error
 - (C) Analogy
 - (D) Functional fixedness
33. ____ and learning go hand-in-hand in development.
- (A) Intelligence
 - (B) Maturation
 - (C) Memory
 - (D) Thinking
34. The carrying over the characteristics of the parents by the offsprings through genes in the chromosomes is termed as
- (A) heredity
 - (B) development
 - (C) evolution
 - (D) involution
35. Bond psychology is another name of
- (A) connectionism theory
 - (B) relationship between maturation and learning
 - (C) learning by insight theory
 - (D) associative shifting
36. Performance test is a/an
- (A) activity test
 - (B) personality test
 - (C) intelligence test
 - (D) attention test
37. The laws of learning is associated with which theory of learning?
- (A) Gestalt theory
 - (B) Classical conditioning
 - (C) Connectionism
 - (D) Operant conditioning
38. Which one is considered the objective condition of attention?
- (A) Instinct
 - (B) Emotion
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) Intensity
39. Which one is **not** the characteristic of creative individual?
- (A) The creative individual has creativity
 - (B) The creative individual has independent thinking
 - (C) The creative individuals do not take risk
 - (D) The creative individuals are optimistic

40. "Educational psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning." Who made this statement?
- (A) Stephen
 - (B) Anderson
 - (C) Skinner
 - (D) Crow and Crow
41. The beginning of educational psychology may be considered from the year
- (A) 1800
 - (B) 1880
 - (C) 1901
 - (D) 1926
42. Afferent nerves are called nerves of
- (A) entertainment
 - (B) knowledge
 - (C) movement
 - (D) pleasure
43. The visible part of external ear is known as
- (A) cochlea
 - (B) eardrum
 - (C) pinna
 - (D) semicircular canal
44. 'Kinesthetic' sensation is caused by
- (A) skin
 - (B) muscles
 - (C) bones
 - (D) tongue
45. False perception in absence of stimuli is known as
- (A) observation
 - (B) hallucination
 - (C) sensation
 - (D) conception
46. Homosexuality is the characteristic of which stage?
- (A) Infancy
 - (B) Childhood
 - (C) Adolescence
 - (D) Adulthood
47. "Adolescence is a period of great stress and strain, storm and strife." Who said this?
- (A) Freud
 - (B) Rousseau
 - (C) Stanley Hall
 - (D) Margaret

48. Who first formulated the hierarchy of needs?
- (A) Klausmeier
 - (B) Maslow
 - (C) Mc Dougall
 - (D) Guilford
49. Reflex action is controlled by which part of the body?
- (A) Brain
 - (B) Spinal cord
 - (C) Heart
 - (D) Lungs
50. Logical memory depends upon which activity?
- (A) Sensation
 - (B) Understanding
 - (C) Reasoning
 - (D) Habit
51. Programmed learning is an example of application of
- (A) insightful learning theory
 - (B) connectionism theory
 - (C) conditioning theory
 - (D) learning by discovery theory
52. Analytical psychology is the work of
- (A) Carl Jung
 - (B) Alfred Adler
 - (C) Freud
 - (D) Skinner
53. Cognitive psychology studies man's
- (A) thinking
 - (B) memory
 - (C) language development
 - (D) All of the above
54. Needs, drives or motives
- (A) are directly observed
 - (B) cannot be directly observed
 - (C) are always dormant
 - (D) are same
55. Kabir really enjoys riding motorcycle. It gives him great personal satisfaction. His desire to ride motorcycle connects to which of the following?
- (A) Extrinsic motivation
 - (B) Drive
 - (C) Intrinsic motivation
 - (D) Need

56. Neha takes morning classes even though she never has time for breakfast. Her stomach grumbles and feels empty to the point where she feels the need to eat. This is an example of
- (A) motivation
(B) drive
(C) need
(D) extrinsic motivation
57. Heterosexuality is a characteristic of
- (A) infancy
(B) childhood
(C) adolescence
(D) None of the above
58. Many early childhood educators reward their students with stickers when the child behaves appropriately. This is an example of
- (A) drive
(B) need
(C) extrinsic incentive
(D) intrinsic incentive
59. Attention which needs no effort or will to sustain is called
- (A) non-volitional attention
(B) volitional attention
(C) habit
(D) ideational attention
60. "Interest is latent attention and attention is interest in action." This statement deals with
- (A) objective determinants of attention
(B) span of attention
(C) subjective determinants of attention
(D) shifting of attention
61. Mother's love for her child is an example of
- (A) volitional attention
(B) non-volitional attention
(C) implicit attention
(D) explicit attention
62. Imprinting implies
- (A) connection or attachment to the first perceived object within the critical period
(B) learning new sets of behaviour
(C) change in behaviour through experience
(D) any connection between stimulus and response
63. In group factor theory of intelligence, 'inductive reasoning factor' is the ability to
- (A) make use of generalized results
(B) perceive object accurately
(C) draw inferences on the basis of specific instances
(D) solve problems with efforts

64. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence provides description of intelligence as
- (A) a set of individuals' multiple abilities related to multiple domains
 - (B) group of mental ability with one primary factor
 - (C) combination of numerous separate factors
 - (D) one factor universal to all activities
65. Mental age was introduced by
- (A) Abraham Maslow
 - (B) Stern
 - (C) Alfred Binet
 - (D) David Wechsler
66. One emotion can give birth to
- (A) a number of similar emotions
 - (B) reasoning capacity
 - (C) problem-solving ability
 - (D) improved skills of adjustment
67. The Greek word 'mnemonic' implies
- (A) aid to attention
 - (B) aid to interest
 - (C) aid to memory
 - (D) aid to motivation
68. Dancers and athletes demonstrate
- (A) interpersonal intelligence
 - (B) bodily kinesthetic intelligence
 - (C) musical intelligence
 - (D) linguistic intelligence
69. Dorothy and Rima have similar general intelligence. Both of them learn music but Dorothy progressed more than Rima after the training is over. This can be attributed to
- (A) creativity
 - (B) aptitude
 - (C) logical thinking
 - (D) reasoning capacity
70. Personality type 'Kapha' as per ancient Indians is
- (A) big-boned and overweight
 - (B) average build
 - (C) slightly build
 - (D) suffering from stiff joints
71. Which one of the following is **not** the performance test of intelligence?
- (A) Bhatias' battery test
 - (B) Koh's block design test
 - (C) Inkblot test
 - (D) Cattell's culture fair test

72. Which one of the following adjustment mechanisms is associated with the concept of 'blaming others' for his or her own fault?
- (A) Aggression
 - (B) Compensation
 - (C) Projection
 - (D) Sublimation
73. Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence contains which of the following abilities or factors?
- (A) Language and mathematical
 - (B) Crystallized and fluid
 - (C) General and specific
 - (D) General, fluid and narrow
74. Habit memory is dependent upon
- (A) mere mental mechanism
 - (B) mere motor mechanism
 - (C) mere perceptual mechanism
 - (D) mere experiential mechanism
75. 'Cornea' is a part of which sense organ?
- (A) Eye
 - (B) Ear
 - (C) Nose
 - (D) Skin
76. The secretion of hormone is done by
- (A) duct gland
 - (B) ductless gland
 - (C) sweat gland
 - (D) mammary gland
77. Find the duct gland from the following.
- (A) Pineal gland
 - (B) Pituitary gland
 - (C) Thyroid gland
 - (D) Mammary gland
78. Which of the following is controlled by the thyroid gland?
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Emotion
 - (C) Metabolism
 - (D) None of the above
79. The word 'personality' is derived from the Latin word 'persona' which means
- (A) personal
 - (B) mask
 - (C) self
 - (D) habits

80. Psychologists classify sensation into
- (A) four types
 - (B) one type
 - (C) five types
 - (D) three types
81. Which part of the brain transmits signals 'alert' to the higher centres in response to incoming messages?
- (A) Reticular formation
 - (B) Hippocampus
 - (C) Amygdala
 - (D) Limbic system
82. Which one of the following is an example of the negative attitude towards people?
- (A) Stereotype
 - (B) Prototype
 - (C) Prejudice
 - (D) Discrimination
83. From the following options, which does **not** contribute in memory?
- (A) Some rest after learning
 - (B) Gender
 - (C) Goal behind learning
 - (D) None of the above
84. Different people give reaction to the same situation in different manner. In psychology, it is called
- (A) nativism
 - (B) individual differences
 - (C) multiple determinants
 - (D) None of the above
85. Which of the following is another term for reinforcement?
- (A) Reward
 - (B) Condition
 - (C) Response
 - (D) None of the above
86. The term used to refer the first two weeks of life is
- (A) period of infancy
 - (B) neonatal stage
 - (C) early childhood
 - (D) preoperational stage
87. The range of IQ in the people with moderate mental retardness is
- (A) 35 to 54
 - (B) 10 to 19
 - (C) 20 to 34
 - (D) 55 to 70

88. Handling feelings appropriately, ability to soothe oneself and ability to shake off rampant anxiety are the characteristics of which of the components of emotional intelligence as proposed by Goleman?

- (A) Knowing one's emotions
- (B) Managing emotions
- (C) Motivating itself
- (D) Handling relationships

89. Read each of the following statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R), and indicate your answer using code given below :

Assertion (A) :

Forgetting of everyday events in young people is not an indication of a poor memory.

Reason (R) :

Ineffective encoding due to failure to attend an event while it is happening results in failure to remember.

Code :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are 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

90. A mother who bears an unwanted child may react to her feelings of guilt for not wanting the child by becoming extremely solicitous and overprotective to convince both the child and herself that she is a good mother. This is an example of which of the following adjustment mechanisms?

- (A) Sour grapes
- (B) Repression
- (C) Reaction formation
- (D) Projection

91. Which of the following defence mechanisms according to Freud is a sign of maturity?

- (A) Repression
- (B) Displacement
- (C) Sublimation
- (D) Regression

92. The concept of mental hygiene relates to

- (A) cleaning rituals for mental well-being
- (B) maintaining psychological well-being and preventing mental illness
- (C) study of mental disorder
- (D) treatment methods for mental health conditions

93. A key principle of mental hygiene is
- (A) avoiding self-reflection
 - (B) resisting change
 - (C) accepting imperfection and practicing self-compassion
 - (D) seeking perfection in all aspects of life
94. Self-care in maintaining mental health is important, because
- (A) it is irrelevant to mental well-being
 - (B) it promotes self-indulgence
 - (C) it fosters resilience and prevents burnout
 - (D) it leads to self-criticism
95. Sublimation is the best method for modification of
- (A) behaviour
 - (B) personality
 - (C) instinct
 - (D) motive
96. In the normal distribution curve of intelligence test scores, the mean IQ score is set at
- (A) 90
 - (B) 110
 - (C) 100
 - (D) what most people score
97. Mention the name of the psychologist whose name is associated with type theory of personality.
- (A) Rogers
 - (B) Allport
 - (C) Jung
 - (D) Cattell
98. Learning disabled children differ from mentally retarded children in that
- (A) they have usually average intelligence
 - (B) they are able to learn in most areas
 - (C) they have learning difficulty in one area
 - (D) All of the above
99. Which one is **not** the correct statement?
- (A) The emotion of love and affection develops from infancy.
 - (B) Fear is an important positive emotion.
 - (C) Emotions have profound effects on the life of an individual.
 - (D) Emotions give strength and endurance to body.
100. Which is known as the organized form of perception?
- (A) Sensation
 - (B) Imagination
 - (C) Conception
 - (D) Perception

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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SEAL

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16

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