

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Psychology is a _____.
(a) A natural science (b) A physical science (c) A biological science (d) A social science

2. Psychology as a 'Science of Mind', defined by _____ school of psychology.
(a) Psychoanalysts
(b) Behaviourists
(c) Functionalists
(d) Ancient Greek Philosophers

3. In the year _____ the Scientific Psychology was first accepted.
(a) 1779 (b) 1679 (c) 1879 (d) 1889

4. Who is the father of Experimental Psychology.
(a) Wilhelm Wundt (b) Sigmund Freud (c) C.G. Jung
(d) E.B. Titchener

5. Psychology can be literally defined as the _____.
(a) Science of mind
(b) Science of behaviour
(c) Science of soul
(d) Science of consciousness

6. J.B. Watson, the founder and father of behaviouristic school of psychology defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.

- (a) Soul
- (b) Consciousness
- (c) Mind
- (d) Behaviour

7. E.B. Titchener (1867-1927) defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.

- (a) Conscious Experience (b) Science of Mind
- (c) Science of Experience (d) Science of Soul

8. Who defined 'Psychology' as the scientific study of activities of organism in relation to its environment?

- (a) J.B.Watson
- (b) Sigmund Freud
- (c) Wood worth (d) William James

9. "S-R" concept was first established by _____.

- (a) J.B.Watson
- (b) Wilhelm Wundt (c) William James (d) I.P. Pavlov

10. Rejecting the concept of "S-R" connectionism, further "S-O-R" concept was developed by _____.

- (a) Woodworth
- (b) C.G. Jung

(c) E.B. Titchener (d) Sigmund Freud

11. Who defined “Psychology as the science of immediate experience with consciousness being the main subject matter”?

(a) E.B. Titchener

(b) William James

(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Wilhelm Wundt

12. Who is the founder and principal proponent of psychoanalysis _____.

(a) Sigmund Freud (b) E.B Titchener (c) C.G. Jung

(d) Alfred Adler

13. Who is the psychologist who constructed the first intelligence test?

(a) William James

(b) J. B. Watson

(c) William Mc Dougall (d) Alfred Binet

14. The occurrence of ‘O’ in ‘S-O-R’ concept is responsible in regulating the behavior of the organism and making psychological activity _____.

(a) Complex

(b) Dynamic

(c) Fixed (d) Puzzled

15. Anything which evokes a response in the Organism is called.

- (a) Stimulus (b) Thing
- (c) Situation (d) Incidence

16. The method of 'Field Observation' is always considered as _____.

- (a) Subjective (b) Complex (c) Neutral (d) Objective

17. To study Abnormal Psychology means, to study mainly the nature of _____.

- (a) Normality of mind
- (b) Unconscious level of mind (c) Subconscious level of mind (d) Abnormality of mind

18. Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of _____.

- (a) Abnormal Psychology
- (b) Educational Psychology (c) Child Psychology
- (d) Experimental Psychology

19. Sigmund Freud is regarded as the father of _____ in psychology.

- (a) Gestalt school
- (b) Behaviouristic school
- (c) Functionalistic school (d) Psychoanalytic school

20. Ebbinghaus, had done the pioneering experiments on _____.

- (a) Perception (b) Emotion (c) Memory (d) Thinking

21. Science is invariably characterised by _____.

- (a) Its methodology (b) Its theory
- (c) Its fact
- (d) Its hypothesis

22. General psychology deals with _____.

- (a) Personality
- (b) Development
- (c) Intelligent
- (d) Fundamentals of all branches of psychology

23. Industrial Psychology is _____.

- (a) Theoretical Psychology (b) Applied Psychology
- (c) Educational Psychology (d) Abnormal Psychology

24. Developmental Psychology studies _____.

- (a) Personality
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Intelligence
- (d) Various stages of development of man

25. Abnormal Psychology is concerned with _____.

- (a) Developmental stages of individual (b) Diagnosis of abnormal behaviour (c) Abnormal behaviour and its causes (d) Treatment of abnormal behaviour

26. Social Psychology deals with _____.

- (a) Behaviour of an individual at work
(b) Behaviour and experience in social situations (c) Behaviour of ethnic groups
(d) Abnormal Behaviour of people

27. Psychology is the science studying the behaviour of _____.

- (a) Mankind
(b) Living Organism (c) Animals
(d) Plants

28. Some of the most useful knowledge of human perception has borrowed from _____.

- (a) Chemistry (b) Physics (c) Sociology (d) Zoology

29. A major part of developmental psychology is devoted to the understanding of behaviour of _____.

- (a) Children
(b) Adolescents
(c) Women (d) Old people

30. Who is the founder of 'Individual Psychology'?

(a) David Hull (b) Thorndike (c) Alfred Binet (d) Alfred Adler

31. From the following pioneered psychologist who is associated with Behaviourism?

(a) B.F. Skinner (b) William James (c) Megde Arnold (d) David Hull

32. Who is recognised as the father of psychoanalysis?

(a) Sigmund Freud (b) Tolman
(c) Alfred Adler
(d) William James

33. Wolf Gang Kohler was associated with _____ school of psychology.

(a) Social Psychology
(b) Gestalt Psychology
(c) Industrial Psychology (d) Educational Psychology

34. The “Law of effect” was coined by _____.

(a) Skinner (b) Pavlov
(c) Kohler
(d) Thorndike

35. Archetype is a terminology associated with _____.

(a) Jung (b) Freud (c) Adler (d) Skinner

36. Who established the first experimental psychological laboratory?

- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) B.F. Skinner
- (c) Evan Pavlov (d) Wilhelm Wundt

37. Who is the valuable contributor in insightful learning?

- (a) Thondike (b) B.F. Skinner (c) Evan Pavlov (d) Kohler

38. The most pioneered contributor to Behavioural school of psychology is _____.

- (a) Freud (b) Allport
- (c) Watson (d) Fechner

39. Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory of experimental psychology at _____.

- (a) Greenwich (b) Zurich
- (c) Leipzig
- (d) Munich

40. From the following psychologist, who rejected introspection as a method of psychology _____.

- (a) B.F. Skinner
- (b) Fulton
- (c) Cattell
- (d) J.B.Watson

41. In which method of study of psychology, independent and dependent variable are important elements.

- (a) Introspection Method
- (b) Experimental Method
- (c) Observational Method (d) Case History Method

42. In _____ method of study in psychology, passive study and analysis of human behaviour is usually done.

- (a) Introspection Method
- (b) Experimental Method
- (c) Observational Method (d) Genetic Method

43. In the simplest experimental method, 'E' manipulates _____.

- (a) One Variable (b) Two Variables (c) Three Variables (d) Four Variables

44. What it is called, when more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation.

- (a) Situational Crisis
- (b) Interaction
- (c) Multisituational Effect (d) Variable Crisis

45. Who has been considered as the father of psychoanalysis method of study _____?

- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) E.B Titchener (c) C.G. Jung
- (d) Alfred Adler

46. Who has been credited as the first developer of first intelligence test and made important contributions to our understanding of the thought process?

- (a) William James
- (b) Alfred Binet
- (c) William McDougall (d) J.B. Watson

47. The concepts like “Introspection” and “Conscious Experience” are associated with _____.

- (a) Functionalism (b) Behaviourism
- (c) Structuralism
- (d) Gestalt Psychology

48. A Provisional theory to explain observed facts is known as _____.

- (a) Construct (b) Theory
- (c) Hypothesis (d) Event

49. _____ is the least noticeable value of stimulus.

- (a) Stimulus Threshold (b) Response Threshold (c) Hypothesis
- (d) Problem

50. Which one of the following approaches tries to analyze human behaviour in terms of stimulus- response units acquired through the process of learning, mainly through instrumental conditioning.

- (a) Cognitive Approach

(b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
(c) Stimulus-Response Behaviouristic Approach (d)
Existential Approach

~True or False~

51. As psychology is a science, psychologist use empirical methods in their studies and most frequently rely on sensory experience.

52. The movement of the flies are studied in Ergonomics.

53. Psychologist concerned with human behaviour only.

54. Behaviourist perceive nature as the significant factor.

55. William James propounded behaviourism.

56. Kohler is associated with behaviourism.

57. Skinner is famous for principles of reinforcement.

58. Chimpanzees were the subject of Pavlov's Conditioning.

59. Purposive theory of learning was proposed by Tolman.

60. Thorndike and Law of Effect are associated each other.

Guidelines to Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) Type Questions

- (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 'R' is true

61. A. Political psychology is not a part of military psychology.

R. Political psychology does not deal with war.

62. A. The psychologists working in public sector are not very successful

R. Public sector is more bureaucratic.

63 .A. Skinner is a behaviouristic.

R. Classical condition is his contribution?

64. A. The consulting psychologists are more successful.

R. They help people to help themselves.

65 .A. J. B Watson is consider as the father of behaviouristic approach.

R. J. B. Watson established the behaviourstic School.

Answer the following questions-

66- Define the term 'psychology'.

67- Explain the term 'psychology'.

68- What are the two kinds of behaviours? Explain with the help of examples.

69- Discuss the status of psychology as a discipline.

70- What is hypothetico-deductive model?

71- What is a 'theory'?

72- Explain briefly how psychology is viewed as a social science.

73- Define the term 'psychoneuroimmunology'.

74- Write short notes on the following:

(i) Structuralism

(ii) Functionalism

(iii) Gestalt psychology

(iv) Behaviourism

(v) Cognitive psychology

75- Briefly explain the terms:

(i) Psychoanalysis

(ii) Humanistic psychology

(iii) Constructivism

76- Briefly explain the following branches of psychology:

- (i) Social psychology
- (ii) Cross-cultural and cultural psychology
- (iii) Environmental psychology
- (iv) Health psychology
- (v) Educational psychology
- (vi) Sports psychology

77- Differentiate between the two:

- (i) Psychiatrist and clinical psychologist
- (ii) Clinical psychologist and counselor

78- Which of the following is NOT a subfield of psychology?

- a) Developmental psychology
- b) Clinical psychology
- c) Psychoanalysis
- d) Forensic psychology

79- The process of observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to manipulate or control the situation is known as:

- a) Case study
- b) Experimentation
- c) Naturalistic observation
- d) Survey research

80- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good scientific theory?

- a) Falsifiability
- b) Parsimony
- c) Subjectivity
- d) Testability

81. Once the problem is identified the researcher proceeds by developing a tentative answer of the problem and it is called as

_____.

- a) observation
- b) prediction
- c) hypothesis
- d) none of the above

82. _____ of the test refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on two different occasions.

- a) Reliability
- b) Validity
- c) Objectivity
- d) None of the above

83. Two or more persons trying to study an event independently in depth should reach to the same conclusion is called as

_____.

- a) objectivity
- b) prediction
- c) hypothesis
- d) none of the above

84. The data related to height, weight, heart rate, fatigue level, Skin resistance, EEG falls in the category of _____

- a) Demographic Information
- b) Physical Information
- c) Physiological Data
- d) Psychological Information

85. The questions in the schedule are written clearly in a particular sequence is a _____ type of interview.

- a) personal
- b) structured
- c) unstructured
- d) none of the above