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Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

1. Who is considered one of the pioneers of classical conditioning ?
(A) Skinner. (B) Watson.
(C) Pavlov. (D) Bandura.
2. Which of the following theories supports the idea that perception is driven by incoming sensory data ?
(A) Top-down processing. (B) Feature integration theory.
(C) Bottom-up processing. (D) Connectionist approach.
3. Which model proposed that attention works as a filter and only selected information is processed ?
(A) Treisman's Attenuation Model.
(B) Kahneman's Capacity Model.
(C) Broadbent's Filter Model.
(D) Wicken's Resource Model.
4. Which philosopher is associated with rationalism ?
(A) John Locke. (B) David Hume.
(C) Rene Descartes. (D) B.F. Skinner.
5. What term is used to describe a decrease in response after repeated exposure to a stimulus ?
(A) Disinhibition. (B) Sensitization.
(C) Extinction. (D) Habituation.
6. The concept of "learned helplessness" is associated with :
(A) Pavlov. (B) Seligman.
(C) Skinner. (D) Watson.

Turn over

7. In Rescorla's model, learning depends on :
- (A) The number of reinforcements.
 - (B) The strength of the unconditioned stimulus.
 - (C) The predictability between CS and US.
 - (D) Response strength.
8. The Recognition by Components (RBC) theory is primarily related to :
- (A) Selective attention.
 - (B) Object recognition.
 - (C) Working memory.
 - (D) Classical conditioning.
9. The Premack Principle states :
- (A) A weaker behaviour can reinforce a stronger one.
 - (B) High probability behaviour can reinforce low probability behaviour.
 - (C) Conditioning is only reflexive.
 - (D) Learning occurs only through punishment.
10. Which theorist proposed insight learning through observing chimpanzees solving problems ?
- (A) Tolman.
 - (B) Bandura.
 - (C) Kohler.
 - (D) Thorndike.
11. Which of the following is a feature of a good research problem ?
- (A) Broad and vague.
 - (B) Too complex to solve.
 - (C) Empirically testable.
 - (D) Not supported by literature.
12. Which research type focuses on understanding human experiences through observation ?
- (A) Quantitative.
 - (B) Survey.
 - (C) Qualitative.
 - (D) Experimental.
13. What is the key feature of a quasi-experimental design ?
- (A) Random assignment.
 - (B) No independent variable.
 - (C) No control over extraneous variables.
 - (D) No random assignment.

14. What is the main purpose of a control group in experiments ?
- (A) Increase the sample size. (B) Apply all experimental conditions.
(C) Provide a comparison. (D) Collect qualitative data.
15. Which term refers to errors made in rejecting or accepting hypotheses incorrectly ?
- (A) Sampling error. (B) Type I and Type II errors.
(C) Experimental error. (D) Measurement error.
16. Which of the following is not a method of controlling extraneous variables ?
- (A) Randomization. (B) Matching.
(C) Manipulation. (D) Elimination.
17. The APA format is used for :
- (A) Typing manuscripts only.
(B) Writing references and formatting research reports.
(C) Programming software.
(D) Conducting field experiments.
18. A psychological scale that measures anxiety with equal intervals between items :
- (A) Nominal scale. (B) Ordinal scale.
(C) Interval scale. (D) Ratio scale.
19. In Expost facto research, the researcher :
- (A) Manipulates variables. (B) Controls all conditions.
(C) Observes existing differences. (D) Conducts laboratory tests.
20. A single-subject design is most appropriate when :
- (A) Studying group behaviour. (B) Testing multiple variables.
(C) Investigating rare conditions. (D) Analyzing qualitative interviews.
21. Which personality test is designed to identify clinical syndromes and mental disorders ?
- (A) 16 PF. (B) NEO-PI-R.
(C) MMPI-2. (D) MBTI.

22. Which method is most commonly used to assess unconscious processes in personality ?
- (A) Surveys. (B) Behavioural checklists.
(C) Projective tests. (D) Personality inventories.
23. Jung's concept of individuation refers to :
- (A) Suppression of unconscious desires.
(B) Integration of conscious and unconscious aspects of personality.
(C) Following societal norms.
(D) Achieving peak performance.
24. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is based on the theories of :
- (A) Sigmund Freud. (B) Carl Jung.
(C) Carl Rogers. (D) Abraham Maslow.
25. Which theory emphasizes personal meaning and choice in personality development ?
- (A) Humanistic. (B) Behavioural.
(C) Trait. (D) Biological.
26. Transpersonal psychology focuses on :
- (A) Dream interpretation.
(B) Genetic causes of behaviour.
(C) Spiritual and transcendent aspects of personality.
(D) Political influences on identity.
27. The concept of "deautomatisation," referring to the reversal of habitual mental processes to achieve higher awareness or altered states of consciousness, was introduced by :
- (A) Carl Jung. (B) Deikman.
(C) Maslow. (D) Skinner.
28. Which Eastern philosophy is closely associated with mindfulness and present awareness ?
- (A) Zen Buddhism. (B) Psychoanalysis.
(C) Sufism. (D) Operant Conditioning.

29. Which theory forms the basis of the NEO Personality Inventory ?
- (A) Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory.
 - (B) Eysenck's Trait Theory.
 - (C) Five-Factor Model of Personality.
 - (D) Humanistic Theory.
30. According to Erikson, the key task in adolescence is resolving the conflict between :
- (A) Trust *vs.* Mistrust.
 - (B) Autonomy *vs.* Shame.
 - (C) Identity *vs.* Role Confusion.
 - (D) Intimacy *vs.* Isolation.
31. Which brain structure is central to emotional processing ?
- (A) Cerebellum.
 - (B) Hippocampus.
 - (C) Limbic system.
 - (D) Basal ganglia.
32. The 'fight or flight' response is primarily regulated by which system ?
- (A) Central Nervous System.
 - (B) Parasympathetic System.
 - (C) Somatic Nervous System.
 - (D) Sympathetic Nervous System.
33. Which brain region is involved in hunger regulation ?
- (A) Thalamus.
 - (B) Hypothalamus.
 - (C) Corpus callosum.
 - (D) Amygdala.
34. Which hormone is linked to sexual behaviour and reproduction ?
- (A) Melatonin.
 - (B) Oxytocin.
 - (C) Thyroxine.
 - (D) Insulin.
35. Sleep disorders are mainly associated with malfunctioning in the :
- (A) Brainstem.
 - (B) Medulla.
 - (C) Visual cortex.
 - (D) Cerebellum.
36. Which structure plays a key role in forming new memories ?
- (A) Pons.
 - (B) Amygdala.
 - (C) Hippocampus.
 - (D) Cerebellum.

37. Which theory explains how memory is strengthened at the synaptic level ?
- (A) Hebbian Theory. (B) Two-Factor Theory.
(C) Opponent-Process Theory. (D) Gate-Control Theory.
38. Which method is used to study hemispheric specialization ?
- (A) EEG. (B) Split-brain experiments.
(C) PET scans. (D) Classical conditioning.
39. Which of the following best defines "consolidation" in memory ?
- (A) Storage of emotional responses.
(B) Conversion of short-term to long-term memory.
(C) Recalling learned information.
(D) Erasing unwanted memories.
40. Which part of the brain is primarily involved in speech production ?
- (A) Broca's area. (B) Wernicke's area.
(C) Amygdala. (D) Occipital lobe.
41. Which approach assumes mental disorders can be understood in terms of measurable traits along a continuum ?
- (A) Hierarchical. (B) Categorical.
(C) Dimensional. (D) Taxonomic.
42. Which is considered a psychosocial causal factor in mental disorders ?
- (A) Neurotransmitter imbalance. (B) Genetic mutation.
(C) Traumatic childhood experience. (D) Brain injury.
43. Which disorder includes physical symptoms without a clear medical cause ?
- (A) Bipolar disorder. (B) Hypochondriasis.
(C) Schizophrenia. (D) Panic disorder.
44. Which disorder is characterized by the presence of two or more distinct identities ?
- (A) Bipolar disorder. (B) Dissociative identity disorder.
(C) Paranoid schizophrenia. (D) Cyclothymia.

45. Which substance is most associated with dependence and withdrawal symptoms including tremors and seizures ?
- (A) Nicotine. (B) Marijuana.
(C) Alcohol. (D) Caffeine.
46. Hallucinations caused by brain injury or toxins are often referred to as :
- (A) Delirium tremens. (B) Organic hallucinosis.
(C) Functional psychosis. (D) Non-organic delusion.
47. Acute confusion, fluctuating consciousness, and disorientation point to :
- (A) Delirium. (B) Mania.
(C) Amnesia. (D) Schizophrenia
48. ADHD is primarily characterized by :
- (A) Ritualistic behaviours.
(B) Hyperactivity, inattention, impulsivity.
(C) Delusions and hallucinations.
(D) Slow intellectual development.
49. A disorder in which children repeatedly defy authority is called :
- (A) Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD).
(B) ADHD.
(C) Autism.
(D) Selective Mutism.
50. One of the primary goals of child mental health planning is to :
- (A) Increase hospitalization rates.
(B) Use only pharmacotherapy.
(C) Promote early identification and intervention.
(D) Delay diagnosis until adulthood.

51. Which of the following is a goal of counselling ?
- (A) Persuading clients to follow advice
 - (B) Making decisions for clients
 - (C) Facilitating personal growth.
 - (D) Giving solutions quickly.
52. Which of the following distinguishes psychotherapy from counselling ?
- (A) Less formal.
 - (B) Deals with day-to-day issues.
 - (C) Focuses only on education.
 - (D) Focuses on severe mental disorders.
53. Existential therapy was influenced by :
- (A) Carl Rogers.
 - (B) Rollo May.
 - (C) John Watson.
 - (D) B.F. Skinner.
54. Which counselling approach is based on choice theory ?
- (A) Reality Therapy.
 - (B) Rational-Emotive Therapy.
 - (C) Behavioural Therapy.
 - (D) Gestalt Therapy.
55. Which method is commonly used in group counselling ?
- (A) Interpretation of dreams.
 - (B) Socratic questioning.
 - (C) Role playing.
 - (D) Free association.
56. Which concept in counselling emphasizes "being fully present" and "non-judgmental awareness" ?
- (A) Transference.
 - (B) Mindfulness.
 - (C) Catharsis.
 - (D) Projection.
57. Transactional Analysis focuses on :
- (A) Behaviourism.
 - (B) Unconscious motives.
 - (C) Ego states: Parent, Adult, and Child.
 - (D) Dream interpretation.

58. Which counselling skill involves reflecting both content and feelings to show deep understanding ?
- (A) Active listening. (B) Advanced empathy.
(C) Confrontation. (D) Silence.
59. Which method is commonly used in group counselling ?
- (A) Interpretation of dreams. (B) Socratic questioning.
(C) Role playing. (D) Free association.
60. Evaluation of counselling aims at :
- (A) Charging clients.
(B) Diagnosing disorders.
(C) Assessing counselling outcomes.
(D) Reducing sessions.
61. In the PDP model, memory is seen as :
- (A) Sequential and staged.
(B) Parallel and distributed.
(C) Stored in one unit.
(D) Organized in a hierarchy.
62. The phonological loop deals with :
- (A) Visual imagery .
(B) Rehearsal of verbal information.
(C) Tactile memory.
(D) Abstract reasoning.
63. Interference theory suggests forgetting occurs due to :
- (A) Lack of attention. (B) Emotional repression.
(C) Learning new material. (D) Brain injury.
64. In syllogistic reasoning, an error often made is :
- (A) False analogy. (B) Ignoring conclusion.
(C) Belief bias. (D) Confirmation bias.

65. Artificial intelligence in cognitive psychology aims to :
- (A) Replace human emotion.
 - (B) Create robotic behaviour.
 - (C) Simulate human cognitive processes.
 - (D) Model biological instincts.
66. Conscious experience is best assessed by :
- (A) Subjective reports and neural imaging.
 - (B) Projective tests.
 - (C) Interviews.
 - (D) Behavioural coding only.
67. In the Working Memory Model, the component that integrates information across domains is :
- (A) Visuo-spatial sketchpad.
 - (B) Phonological loop.
 - (C) Central executive.
 - (D) Episodic buffer.
68. Decay theory of forgetting emphasizes that :
- (A) New learning replaces old.
 - (B) Memory fades over time.
 - (C) Information is repressed.
 - (D) Retrieval is blocked by emotion.
69. Functional fixedness is an obstacle in :
- (A) Language comprehension.
 - (B) Reasoning.
 - (C) Decision-making.
 - (D) Problem-solving.
70. A systematic trial-and-error strategy is called :
- (A) Heuristic.
 - (B) Means-end.
 - (C) Insight.
 - (D) Algorithm.

71. The Theory of Planned Behaviour was developed by :
- (A) Albert Bandura. (B) Ajzen and Fishbein.
(C) Fritz Heider. (D) Daniel Kahneman.
72. The principle that people change their behaviour to reduce discomfort caused by conflicting beliefs and actions is central to :
- (A) Attribution Theory.
(B) Field Theory.
(C) Cognitive Dissonance Theory.
(D) Social Learning Theory.
73. The concept of Theory X and Theory Y about managerial assumptions was proposed by :
- (A) Chris Argyris. (B) Elton Mayo.
(C) Douglas McGregor. (D) Kurt Lewin.
74. The Goal-Setting Theory which emphasizes the importance of specific and challenging goals was developed by :
- (A) Victor Vroom. (B) Edwin Locke.
(C) B.F. Skinner. (D) Henry Mintzberg.
75. Which of the following methods involves removing or destroying brain tissue to study its function ?
- (A) Stimulation. (B) Introspection.
(C) Ablation. (D) Neuroimaging.
76. Alexia refers to :
- (A) Inability to write. (B) Inability to recognize faces.
(C) Inability to read. (D) Inability to perform calculations.
77. Which of the following methods is a non-invasive radiological imaging technique used in neuropsychological assessments ?
- (A) Lumbar puncture. (B) EEG.
(C) MRI. (D) Biopsy.

78. A key biochemical factor implicated in depression is :
- (A) GABA excess.
 - (B) Dopamine overactivity.
 - (C) Serotonin deficiency.
 - (D) Acetylcholine blockage.
79. Who is considered a pioneer in the development of modern clinical psychology ?
- (A) Sigmund Freud.
 - (B) Carl Rogers.
 - (C) Lightner Witmer.
 - (D) John Watson.
80. Biochemical factors contributing to mental disorders include :
- (A) Unconscious repression.
 - (B) Distorted cognition.
 - (C) Neurotransmitter imbalances.
 - (D) Cultural beliefs.