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Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

M.Sc. APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. Who was considered the father of psychology ?
(A) James. (B) Wundt.
(C) Wertheimer. (D) Freud.
2. Psychodynamic psychology focuses mainly on which of the following ?
(A) Free will and self-actualization.
(B) Experiments in controlled settings.
(C) The collective unconscious.
(D) Thoughts, impulses, and desires beyond the conscious being.
3. If a researcher is trying to establish a causal relationship between eating breakfast and work performance, the researcher should use which of the following methods of research ?
(A) Case study. (B) Correlational research.
(C) Experimental research. (D) Survey.
4. Which part of the brain is affected during a split-brain operation ?
(A) Cerebellum. (B) Corpus callosum.
(C) Cerebrum. (D) Medulla.
5. Bodily sensations such as touch, pressure, and temperature are controlled in which area of the brain ?
(A) Occipital lobe. (B) Temporal lobe.
(C) Frontal lobe. (D) Parietal lobe.

Turn over

6. An MRI involves :

- (A) Passing non-harmful radio frequencies through the brain to study brain structure.
- (B) Injecting a slightly radioactive solution into the bloodstream to measure the amount absorbed by the brain.
- (C) Mapping the brain's activity by having the patient complete cognitive tasks.
- (D) Following brain images to get an exact measurement of brain size, capacity, and abilities.

7. What is the job of the sodium pump ?

- (A) It separates positive ions and places them all inside the axon.
- (B) It is responsible for keeping the axon charged by returning and keeping sodium ions outside the axon membrane.
- (C) It generates an electrical current when the positive ions rush into the axon.
- (D) It generates an electrical current when the negative ions rush into the axon.

8. Neurons that carry information away from the spinal cord to produce responses in various muscles or organs throughout the body are called :

- (A) Afferent neurons.
- (B) Neurotransmitters.
- (C) Sensor neurons.
- (D) Efferent neurons.

9. The theory of color that best explains color afterimage is :

- (A) The volley theory.
- (B) The trichromatic theory.
- (C) The opponent-process theory.
- (D) The subtractive color theory.

10. Which of the following occupations relies heavily on kinesthetic and vestibular senses ?

- (A) Doctor.
- (B) Pilot.
- (C) Gymnast.
- (D) Artist.

11. The final step required to convert vibrations into sound sensations takes place in which part of the ear ?

- (A) Ossicles.
- (B) Outer ear.
- (C) Cochlea.
- (D) Middle ear.

12. Which of the following statements best defines the gate control theory of pain ?
- (A) Pain impulses are sent to receptor sites in vital organs.
 - (B) Non-painful nerve impulses compete with pain impulses to reach the brain, creating a neural blockage.
 - (C) Stimuli of various kinds activate free nerve endings.
 - (D) Pain is simply a psychological state, not a physiological one.
13. Which stage of sleep is characterized by delta waves (very high amplitude and very low frequency) ?
- (A) Stage 4 sleeps.
 - (B) Stage 3 sleep.
 - (C) Stage 2 sleep.
 - (D) Stage 1 sleep.
14. Which part of the brain is important in keeping the forebrain alert and producing a state of wakefulness ?
- (A) Hippocampus.
 - (B) Limbic system.
 - (C) Hindbrain.
 - (D) Reticular formation.
15. Hallucinogens are best defined as :
- (A) Psychoactive drugs that produce strange and unusual perceptual, sensory, and cognitive experiences.
 - (B) Stimulants that produce arousals both physically and psychologically.
 - (C) Designer drugs that cause three primary effects, pain reduction, euphoria, and tolerance.
 - (D) Mild depressants that decrease heart rate and blood pressure.
16. All of the following are terms related to hypnosis except :
- (A) Posthypnotic amnesia.
 - (B) Hidden observer.
 - (C) Suggestibility.
 - (D) Posthypnotic exhortation.

17. Before David became nauseated, he was able to go fishing with his family, even catching several fish. Fishing is an example of what schedule of reinforcement ?
- (A) Fixed ratio. (B) Fixed interval.
(C) Unfixed interval. (D) Variable ratio.
18. Suspending a basketball player for committing a flagrant foul is an example of :
- (A) Negative reinforcement. (B) Positive reinforcement.
(C) Punishment. (D) Primary reinforcement.
19. Which of the following best describes the basic principle behind operant conditioning ?
- (A) The consequences one receives are directly based on his or her behavior.
(B) The conditioned stimulus one responds to is called a conditioned response.
(C) Continuous reinforcement is the best way to reinforce positive behavior.
(D) To decrease undesired behaviors one must use negative punishment.
20. While taking his math placement exam, Spencer became stuck on one problem. With only five minutes left, he suddenly arrived at the answer. This is an example of :
- (A) Latent learning. (B) Insight.
(C) Learning set. (D) Abstract learning.
21. Repeated periods during sleep when a person stops breathing for 10 seconds or longer is known as :
- (A) Narcolepsy. (B) Sleep apnea.
(C) Sleep agnosia. (D) Insomnia.
22. Which of the following brain structures plays an important role in memory storage, from STM to LTM ?
- (A) Thalamus. (B) Hypothalamus.
(C) Amygdala. (D) Hippocampus.

23. The ability to maintain exact detailed visual memories over a significant period of time is called :
- (A) Flashbulb memory. (B) Semantic memory.
(C) Eidetic memory. (D) Echoic memory.
24. Which of the following is not an example of effortful encoding ?
- (A) Maintenance rehearsal. (B) Repetition.
(C) Meaningful associations. (D) Chunking.
25. After his car accident, Paul cannot make any new memories. In fact, to remember his daily activities Paul must write everything down. This is known as :
- (A) Retrograde amnesia. (B) Anterograde amnesia.
(C) Proactive interference. (D) Retroactive interference.
26. Based on Herman Ebbinghaus's forgetting curve research using nonsense syllables, unfamiliar information is :
- (A) Forgotten within the first eight hours.
(B) Forgotten within the first hour.
(C) Forgotten within the first day.
(D) Forgotten within the first two days.
27. Which of the following psychologists added a performance scale in an attempt to measure nonverbal skills and rule out other cultural or educational biases ?
- (A) Wechsler. (B) Binet.
(C) Gardner. (D) Sternberg.
28. Robert Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence was divided into three categories. Which three categories are correct ?
- (A) Practical, intrapersonal, creative.
(B) Experimental, analytical, problem solving.
(C) Experimental, problem solving, practical.
(D) Practical, Creative and Analytical.

29. The WAIS and the WISC are credited for :
- (A) Creating early intervention programs for the mentally ill.
 - (B) Creating intelligence tests specific to different age groups.
 - (C) Creating one standardized test equal for all cultures and races.
 - (D) Creating a new understanding of the term mental age.
30. A normal distribution is one in which :
- (A) The majority of scores are high.
 - (B) The majority of scores are low.
 - (C) All scores fall in the middle range.
 - (D) The majority of scores fall in the middle range
31. There is evidence to support the idea that there is an inborn tendency to absorb language. Which of the following psychologists would agree with this statement ?
- (A) Chomsky.
 - (B) Whorf.
 - (C) Skinner.
 - (D) Saffron.
32. Suppose you consider elderly people to be infirm and mentally slow. Every time you see elderly people in need of care or assistance, you take it as evidence of your belief, while ignoring the many cases of healthy, active elderly people. This is an example of :
- (A) Representative heuristic.
 - (B) Availability heuristic.
 - (C) Prototype.
 - (D) Confirmation bias.
33. When solving an anagram one must try every possible combination of letters until the hidden word appears. This is an example of :
- (A) A heuristic.
 - (B) A concept.
 - (C) A sub goal.
 - (D) An algorithm.

34. If the ventromedial hypothalamus of a rat is destroyed :
- (A) The rat will starve to death.
 - (B) The rat will only eat when it feels hungry.
 - (C) The rat will begin to feel full.
 - (D) The rat will become obese.
35. Which of the following statements is the core concept of Maslow's hierarchy of needs ?
- (A) Individuals who fail to reach self-actualization feel a sense of failure.
 - (B) Level 1 is the need for safety and security.
 - (C) Men are more concerned with safety needs and women are more concerned with esteem needs.
 - (D) Physiological needs must be met before an individual can attain self actualization.
36. What was the name of the theory on emotion that originated from the work of Charles Darwin ?
- (A) Facial feedback theory.
 - (B) Cannon-Bard theory.
 - (C) Cognitive-appraisal theory.
 - (D) Affective-primacy theory.
37. Which of the following statements supports the results of the Ekman-Friesen experiment ?
- (A) Between five and seven months of age, infants show fear.
 - (B) It is difficult to communicate with people of different cultures.
 - (C) People show disgust for many different reasons.
 - (D) Babies smile due to modeling behavior.
38. Which of the following theories of emotion supports the importance of an individual's personal assessment of a situation ?
- (A) The cognitive-appraisal theory.
 - (B) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (C) The facial feedback theory.
 - (D) The James-Lange theory.

Turn over

39. According to the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion, which part of the brain is vital in terms of physiological responses to emotion ?
- (A) The cerebellum. (B) The temporal lobe.
(C) The frontal lobe. (D) The limbic system.
40. Which example best illustrates the adaptation level theory ?
- (A) Michelle takes her mother's inheritance for granted.
(B) Regina has so much to do with so little free time to do it in.
(C) Natasha hired another assistant to help lessen her workload.
(D) Catherin lost her brand-new wallet and bought a more expensive one.
41. Jean Piaget defined egocentrism as :
- (A) The belief that young adults don't listen to their parents.
(B) The idea that preschool children cannot see things from another's point of view.
(C) The understanding that young children cannot learn outside of a structured classroom.
(D) The idea that young children are selfish and grow out of it over time.
42. According to Jean Piaget, at what stages of development are children able to grasp the concepts of object permanence and conservation, respectively ?
- (A) Formal operational ; preoperational.
(B) Concrete operational ; formal operational.
(C) Concrete operational; sensorimotor.
(D) Sensorimotor; concrete operational.
43. ————— is a statistical analysis that combines the results of multiple scientific studies.
- (A) Meta analysis. (B) Correlation.
(C) Content analysis. (D) In-depth exploration.

44. Which three psychologists focused their work on adolescent development ?
- (A) Freud, Kohlberg, Gilligan. (B) Gilligan, Erikson, Havighurst.
(C) Havighurst, Elkind, Marcia. (D) Marcia, Levinson, Elkind.
45. Which of the following psychologists formulated a stage theory addressing our encounters with grief ?
- (A) Sigmund Freud. (B) Erik Erikson.
(C) Elisabeth Kubler-Ross. (D) Carol Gilligan.
46. Raymond Cattell claimed that 35 basic traits could describe all differences among personalities. He called these traits.
- (A) External. (B) Internal.
(C) Social. (D) Source.
47. According to Alfred Adler, fictional finalism is best defined as :
- (A) The belief that people live by many ideals that have no relation to reality.
(B) The desire people have to do good for their community.
(C) An individual's need to be in complete control over his or her life.
(D) The desire for power that all human beings innately struggle with.
48. Stress appraisal stimulates which part of the brain ?
- (A) Thalamus. (B) Hypothalamus.
(C) Amygdala. (D) Cerebrum.
49. What are the three stages of the general adaptation syndrome (GAS) ?
- (A) Alarm, fight, relaxation. (B) Alarm, control, exhaustion.
(C) Resistance, alarm, homeostasis. (D) Alarm, resistance, exhaustion.

50. A somatoform disorder can best be defined as :

- (A) Disorder in which hallucinations occur often.
- (B) Disorder in which an individual experiences extreme anxiety.
- (C) Disorder in which symptoms are completely made up by the individual.
- (D) Disorder in which symptoms are produced by psychological factors.

51. Which of the following disorders is not an anxiety disorder ?

- (A) Phobias.
- (B) Panic disorder.
- (C) Hypochondriasis.
- (D) Obsessive-compulsive disorder.

52. Feny was sitting in the bus when she suddenly felt overwhelmed. Her heart started racing, her legs began to feel weak, and her body trembled. She thought she was losing her mind. Frank's symptoms indicate she has :

- (A) Bipolar disorder.
- (B) Panic disorder.
- (C) Schizophrenia.
- (D) Obsessive-compulsive disorder.

53. Which of the following disorders has psychological stressors translating into physical symptoms ?

- (A) Anxiety.
- (B) Adjustment.
- (C) Affective.
- (D) Somatoform.

54. Gender-identity disorders involve :

- (A) The use of unconventional sexual tendencies.
- (B) The desire to dress like individuals of the opposite sex.
- (C) Homosexual tendencies.
- (D) The rejection of one's biological gender.

55. Which of the following symptoms best illustrates schizoid personality disorder ?
- (A) Disregard for the rights of others, feeling little to no remorse for bad behavior.
 - (B) Submissive behavior, excessive need to be taken care of.
 - (C) Acute discomfort in close relationships, distorted thinking, and eccentric behavior.
 - (D) Intense desire to be orderly, having total control over others.
56. Autism is considered to be a :
- (A) Developmental disorder.
 - (B) Mood disorder.
 - (C) Learning disability.
 - (D) Personality disorder.
57. Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by :
- (A) An unstable self-image.
 - (B) Feelings of inadequacy.
 - (C) Social isolation.
 - (D) Inflated sense of self.
58. Albert Ellis devised a therapy that can be very confrontational. The client must face the irrationality of his or her belief system. What is the name of this form of therapy ?
- (A) Cognitive-behavioral therapy.
 - (B) Gestalt therapy.
 - (C) Rational emotive therapy.
 - (D) Insight therapy.
59. The process by which a client expresses strong emotion toward the therapist is known as :
- (A) Transference.
 - (B) Free association.
 - (C) Dynamic therapy.
 - (D) Resistance.
60. Which of the following psychologists believed that some people tend to have a pessimistic explanatory style, characterized by the tendency to blame bad events on themselves ?
- (A) Aaron Beck.
 - (B) Martin Seligman.
 - (C) Karen Horney.
 - (D) Sigmund Freud.
61. When we perform well on a task we typically attribute our success to our internal characteristics. This is known as :
- (A) Fundamental attribution error.
 - (B) Self-serving bias.
 - (C) Self schema.
 - (D) External attribution error.

Turn over

62. According to the theory of cognitive dissonance, attitudes are changed because :
- (A) We are rewarded by society when our beliefs coincide with the majority.
 - (B) Logical arguments compel us to alter our attitudes.
 - (C) Emotionally persuasive arguments motivate us to change our thought process.
 - (D) A state of tension motivates us to change our cognitive inconsistencies by making our beliefs more consistent.
63. A person who agrees to a small request initially is more likely to comply with a larger demand later. This describes which phenomenon ?
- (A) Door-in-face effect.
 - (B) Foot-in-door effect.
 - (C) Low-ball technique.
 - (D) High-ball technique.
64. In a situation in which an individual is having a seizure on the street, helping could be inhibited by which of the following concepts ?
- (A) Group think.
 - (B) Social comparison theory.
 - (C) Risky shift.
 - (D) Diffusion of responsibility.
65. The tendency to attribute our own behavior to situational causes and the behavior of others to personal causes is an example of :
- (A) Self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - (B) Actor-observer bias.
 - (C) Dispositional attribution
 - (D) Attribution theory.
66. Psychologists in the area of _____ focus on man machine interaction, physical fatigue and strain and workplace design.
- (A) Training in development.
 - (B) Industrial psychology.
 - (C) Developmental Psychology.
 - (D) Ergonomics.
67. Research that proceeds in a cyclical, interactive or back and forth pattern and is often used in qualitative research is :
- (A) Counterbalancing.
 - (B) Integrity.
 - (C) Non linear research path.
 - (D) Linear research path.

68. According to Herzberg's two factor theory, which of the following is a Hygiene factor ?
- (A) Skill variety.
 - (B) Status.
 - (C) Opportunity for decision making.
 - (D) Autonomy.
69. In developmental psychology, the term nature mention to ———— part that control development.
- (A) Physical.
 - (B) Environmental.
 - (C) Biological.
 - (D) All of these.
70. The "Peakedness" or flatness of a frequency distribution is called :
- (A) Kurtosis.
 - (B) Probability
 - (C) Variability.
 - (D) Skewness.
71. In DSM V Mental retardation is known as :
- (A) Specific Learning Disorder.
 - (B) Mental Disability.
 - (C) Intellectual disability.
 - (D) Learning Disability.
72. The method of statistics that describes the degree of relation between two variables is called a :
- (A) Correlation co-efficient.
 - (B) Parameter.
 - (C) "t" value.
 - (D) "z" value.
73. Which one is the simplest but most useful measure of central tendency ?
- (A) Median.
 - (B) Arithmetic Mean.
 - (C) Mode.
 - (D) None of these.
74. What is called the pre-birth stage of a child ?
- (A) From 0 to 2 years.
 - (B) From 3 to 7 years.
 - (C) From conception to birth.
 - (D) From 3 to 12 years.

75. All belong to bipolar and related disorder except.
- (A) Alternating episodes of mania.
 - (B) Excess energy and excitement.
 - (C) Anticipation of future danger.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B).
76. A hypothesis is a :
- (A) Tentative statement whose validity is still to be tested.
 - (B) Supposition which is based on the past experiences.
 - (C) Statement of fact.
 - (D) All of the above.
77. Type-1 Error occurs when :
- (A) The null hypothesis is rejected even when it is true.
 - (B) The null hypothesis is accepted even when it is false.
 - (C) The null hypothesis as well as Alternative hypothesis, both are rejected.
 - (D) None of the above.
78. A counselling psychologist is presented with a student who complains of being unable to study. Which tool of assessment would probably be of greatest assistance in terms of better :
- (A) The Rorschach.
 - (B) Self-monitoring.
 - (C) The MMPI.
 - (D) Role play.
79. ————— is recognised as father of "Human relations".
- (A) William Gilbreth.
 - (B) Hendry Fayol.
 - (C) F.W.Taylor.
 - (D) Elton Mayo.
80. A manager's role changes from a leader's position to a partner's position in which of these types of organisations ?
- (A) Autocratic.
 - (B) Collegial.
 - (C) Supportive.
 - (D) Custodial.

81. Co-efficient of correlation ranges from :
- (A) - 1 to + 1. (B) 0 to + 1.
(C) - 1 to 0. (D) 1 to 2.
82. John, a second-year psychology student, is using the hypothesis-testing approach and an alpha level of .05 to examine a difference between two means. He discovers that this difference is associated with a t -value of 3.46. If the critical t -value with $\alpha = .05$ is 2.056 what should he conclude ?
- (A) That the difference between the means is statistically significant.
(B) That the alpha level is too high.
(C) That the alpha level is not high enough.
(D) That no conclusion can be made about the nature of the underlying populations.
83. An experimenter conducts an experiment using a control group containing 8 subjects and an experimental group containing 8 subjects. How many degrees of freedom are there in this experimental design ?
- (A) 7. (B) 8.
(C) 14. (D) 15.
84. Imagine a coin-tossing experiment in which a coin is tossed 10 times and the researcher records the number of heads obtained. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) The binomial distribution helps provide a statistical model for this coin-tossing experiment.
(B) The binomial distribution gives the probability that the coin is biased.
(C) Very rare events are always random.
(D) The information term of the statistic used in this experiment will be a measure of chance, or random error.

85. Why is it unsound to rely on self-reported illness when investigating possible causal links between personality and illness ?
- (A) People have poor memories of periods of illness, even recent ones.
 - (B) Some people always think that they are ill, even when doctors could tell them that they are perfectly alright.
 - (C) Some illnesses are much more serious than others, but it is impossible to know on the basis of self reports, how serious an illness actually is.
 - (D) People with certain personalities are much more likely than others to interpret minor symptoms as indicative of illness.
86. In H. J. Eysenck's twentieth-century theory of personality, how did he reinterpret the classical phlegmatic temperament ?
- (A) Stable extravert.
 - (B) Stable introvert.
 - (C) Unstable extravert,
 - (D) Unstable introvert,
87. Who proposed the biopsychosocial model ?
- (A) Freud.
 - (B) Sontag.
 - (C) Engel.
 - (D) None of these.
88. The study of the qualities of one person has been called the
- (A) Idiographic approach.
 - (B) General approach.
 - (C) Nomothetic approach.
 - (D) Monologues approach.
89. The theory of Gestalt emphasized :
- (A) Our tendency to see patterns.
 - (B) The atoms of thought.
 - (C) Environmental stimuli.
 - (D) A flow of consciousness.
90. The child's increasing skill at using his muscles is because of :
- (A) An opportunity to exercise.
 - (B) Pushing by parents.
 - (C) Learning.
 - (D) Maturation.

91. Which one option is not commonly diagnosed in criminals ?
- (A) Depersonalisation Disorder.
 - (B) Narcissistic Personality Disorder.
 - (C) Schizophrenia.
 - (D) Anti-Social Personality Disorder.
92. Which one option is not a compulsive behaviour with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder ?
- (A) Tapping.
 - (B) Hoarding.
 - (C) Washing.
 - (D) Checking.
93. _____ is the process in which detecting, translating and transmitting from external environment to brain :
- (A) Adaptation.
 - (B) Selective attention.
 - (C) Sensation.
 - (D) Perception.
94. In which of the following design it is not necessary to have two different individuals or groups of subjects for experiments ?
- (A) The control test or single group design.
 - (B) Multiple group design.
 - (C) Control group design.
 - (D) Design involving relation.
95. Educational psychology is concerned with the study of _____ ?
- (A) Philosophy of education.
 - (B) Educational learning.
 - (C) Human learning.
 - (D) Teaching methods
96. _____ literally means 'a portrait of a people'.
- (A) Ethnography.
 - (B) History.
 - (C) Case study.
 - (D) Anthropology.

97. _____ is a statistical analysis that combines the results of multiple scientific studies.
- (A) Meta analysis. (B) Correlation.
(C) Content analysis. (D) In-depth exploration.
98. Directly observable characteristics are called :
- (A) Phenotypes. (B) Chromosomes.
(C) Epigenesis. (D) Genotypes.
99. Who proposed the configural and algebraic models of social cognition ?
- (A) Solomon Asch. (B) Kurt Lewin.
(C) Immanuel Kant. (D) (A) and (B).
100. The study that focuses on the link between the brain, mind and immune system is called :
- (A) Psychoneuroimmunology. (B) Psycho immunology.
(C) Psycho neurology. (D) Immunoneurology.