

Psychology (TNTET - Model Question)

1. The word "Psychology" is derived from
a) Latin word b) Greek word c) German word d) English word
2. Who established the first psychology laboratory?
a) E.B. Titchner b) Pillsbury c) J.B. Watson d) Wilhelm Wundt
3. Who is the father of behaviourist school of Psychology?
a) Munn b) Watson c) Woodworth d) Howieson
4. The word 'adolescence' is derived from
a) Greek word b) Latin word c) Arabic word d) German word
5. 'Schemas' denotes
a) Cognitive abilities related to tasks b) Creative abilities related to tasks
c) Physical abilities related to tasks d) Innate abilities related to tasks
6. Wrong perception is also called as,
a) Configuration b) sensation c) Hallucination d) Mental image
7. Seeing a rope as a snake is,
a) Hallucination b) Illusion c) Mental image d) Perception
8. The sense of movement is called,
a) Olfactory Sense b) Cutaneous Sense c) Gustatory Sense d) Kinesthetic Sense
9. If the person concentrates on two words simultaneously is called
a) Dual attention b) Division of attention c) Span of attention
d) Split attention
10. Kohlberg's stages of moral development are
a) 4 b) 10 c) 8 d) 6
11. Kohler's learning theory is,
a) Trial and error learning b) Classical Condition
c) Insightful learning d) Instrumental Conditioning
12. The learning which explains skinner's experiment is,
a) Stimulus-response learning b) Insightful learning
c) Response-Stimulus learning d) Trial & error learning
13. Trial and error learning theory was propounded by
a) Pavlov b) Thurstone c) Torrence d) Thorndike

14. Thorndike's basic laws of learning are,
a)Three b)Two c)Four d)Five
15. Gestalt means
a)Insight b)System c)Part d)Whole
16. Tachistoscope is used to measure
a)Span of memory b)Span of attention
c)Distraction of attention d)Division of attention
17. Old learning helps to new learning is called,
a)Transfer of learning b)Transfer of concept
c)Transfer of knowledge d)Transfer of new learning
18. Mirror drawing experiment is meant for
a)Positive transfer b)Negative transfer c)Bilateral transfer d)Zero transfer
19. Two factor theory of intelligence was formulated by,
a)Thorndike b)Guilford c)Thurstone d)Spearman
20. Minnesota test of creative thinking was developed by,
a)Baqwer Medi b)Guilford c)Torrance d)Stoddard
21. The IQ of very superior person is,
a)140 & above b)120-129 c)130-139 d)110-119
22. The IQ of the gifted child is,
a)Above 100 b)Above 120 c)Above 110 d)Above 130
23. Turston's scale is used to measure
a)Intelligence b)Attitude c)Personality d)Aptitude
24. Intelligent Quotient was developed by,
a)Torrance b)Osbum c)Tylon d)Stern
25. Maslow's need hierarchy theory was modified by,
a)Piaget b)Bruner c)Root d)Burt
26. Creativity is related to,
a)Intellectual thinking b)Convergent thinking
c)Divergent thinking d)Imaginative thinking
27. MMPI is associated with
a)Intelligence b)Personality c)Aptitude d)Attitude

28. 'Libido' means,
a)Life
29. Theory of psycho analysis was developed by,
a)Sheldon b)Freud c)Jung d)Adler
30. The supporter of type theory of personality is,
a)Thurstone b)Shelton c)Thorndike d)Terman
31. The developmental theory of personality was formulated by,
a)Jean Piaget b)David Mc Clelland c)Sigmund Freud d)David Ausubel
32. Ink-Blot test was developed by,
a)Alfred Adler b)Murray,Morgan c)Gardher Murphy d)Hermann Rorschach
33. How many cards are used in the Ink-Blot test
a)20 b)10 c)30 d)35
34. Thematic Apperception test was developed by
a)Binnet b)Guthire c)Freud d)Murray
35. How many cards are used in TAT
a)10 b)20 c)19 d)30
36. In one experiment, Kohler put the chimpanzee inside a cage, it was
a)Albert b)Sultan c)Peter d)Spencer
37. Ivan Pavlov was a
a)German Psychologist b)Russian Psychologist
c)American Psychologist d)None of the above
38. In 1957 Leon Festinger published his theory of
a)Balance b)Cognitive dissonance c)Learning d)Attitude
39. Principles of motor learning help in achieving excellence in the field of
a)Sports b)Education c)Painting d)Imprinting
40. Analysis of avoidance learning suggest that many phobias are acquired through _____ conditioning
a)Classical b)Operant c)Intermittent d)Reinforcement

