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# PSYCHOLOGY OFFICIAL PAPER - 2025

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## PSYCHOLOGY – CUET 2025

1. Who proposed the hierarchical model of intelligence?  
 (a) Charles Spearman (b) Arthur Jensen  
 (c) J. P. Guilford (d) Alfred Binet
2. Which of the following is NOT a criterion of 4Ds of abnormality?  
 (a) Deviance (b) Danger  
 (c) Distress (d) Dissociation
3. When a famous film actress pledges her eyes for donation after death, it is observed that there is a surge in the number of people doing the same. What factor influences this change in people's attitude?  
 (a) Rational appeal (b) Attractiveness  
 (c) Self-esteem (d) Persuasibility
4. Identify the type of effects of stress reflected in this narration:  
 "An employee working in a particular company is highly burdened with work, which is affecting his decision-making and concentration".  
 (a) Behavioural (b) Physiological  
 (c) Cognitive (d) Emotional
5. Arrange the correct sequence of treatment plan used by a behavioural psychologist:  
 (A) A client with psychological distress comes to a psychologist  
 (B) Causative factors which predispose the client to indulge in maladaptive behaviour are identified  
 (C) The client is interviewed to analyse his/her behaviour patterns  
 (D) Maintaining factors reinforcing the maladaptive behaviours are understood  
 (E) A treatment package is chosen to eliminate the faulty behaviours and replace them with adaptive behaviour patterns  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (D), (E), (B), (C) (b) (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)  
 (c) (A), (E), (B), (D), (C) (d) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
6. Arrange the following statements in correct sequence to show how attitude change takes place as per the concept proposed by S. M. Mohsin:  
 (A) The regard and attraction of target and source towards each other becomes mutual  
 (B) The target also shows an attitude change  
 (C) The target of change identifies with the source  
 (D) The source changes attitude  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (C), (D), (A), (B) (b) (C), (A), (D), (B)  
 (c) (D), (B), (C), (A) (d) (B), (D), (A), (C)
7. Calculate the Intelligence Quotient of an individual who is 12 years old and has the mental age of a 12-year-old.  
 (a) 100 (b) 110  
 (c) 120 (d) 90
8. Who proposed Gestalt therapy?  
 (a) Albert Bandura and William James  
 (b) Frederick Perls and Laura Perls  
 (c) Victor Frankl and Rollo May  
 (d) Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the level of stress that is good for a person and is one of the assets for achieving peak performance and managing minor crises.  
 (a) Eustress (b) Distress  
 (c) Acute Stress (d) Strain
10. The explanations offered for social loafing are:  
 (A) Motivation of members decreases because they realise that their contributions will be evaluated on an individual basis.  
 (B) The performance of the group is not to be compared with other groups.  
 (C) Group members feel more responsible for the overall task being performed and therefore exert more effort.  
 (D) There is improper coordination among group members.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (C) and (D) only (b) (B) and (D) only  
 (c) (A) and (B) only (d) (A) and (C) only
11. Which of the following may result due to the blocking of needs and motives by something or someone that hinders us from achieving a desired goal?  
 (a) Conflicts  
 (b) Frustration  
 (c) Internal pressures  
 (d) Social pressures

12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a group?
- A gathering of individuals who hardly interact with each other
  - Collection of individuals having common motives
  - Collection of individuals who are interdependent
  - Collection of individuals who follow a set of rules

13. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Traits	Characteristics
(A) Cardinal traits	(I) Quite generalised dispositions
(B) Central traits	(II) Building blocks of personality
(C) Secondary traits	(III) Highly generalised dispositions
(D) Source traits	(IV) Least generalised dispositions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A)- (II), (B)- (IV), (C)- (III), (D)- (I)
- (A)- (I), (B)- (III), (C)- (II), (D)- (IV)
- (A)- (I), (B)- (II), (C)- (IV), (D)- (III)
- (A)- (III), (B)- (I), (C)- (IV), (D)- (II)

14. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Status	(I) Expected standards of behavior and beliefs
(B) Norms	(II) Mutual attraction among group members
(C) Roles	(III) Relative social position given to group members by others
(D) Cohesiveness	(IV) Socially defined expectations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A)- (I), (B)- (IV), (C)- (III), (D)- (II)
- (A)- (I), (B)- (III), (C)- (IV), (D)- (II)
- (A)- (III), (B)- (I), (C)- (IV), (D)- (II)
- (A)- (III), (B)- (IV), (C)- (I), (D)- (II)

15. Prateeksha had an irrational fear of lizards and spiders. Her fear was so intense that she would not step into a room if she saw them on the wall even at

a distance. Prateeksha's parents were concerned about her condition and wanted it to be treated. Which technique would best treat her phobia?

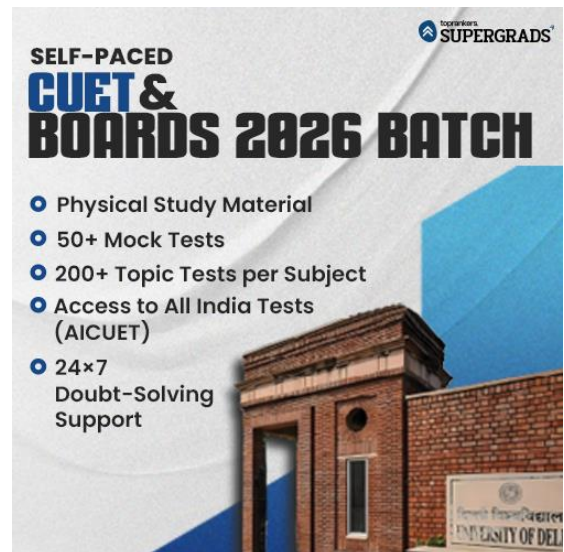
- Negative reinforcement
- Token economy
- Systematic desensitisation
- Aversive conditioning

16. Fear of entering unfamiliar situations is known as:
- Social phobia
  - Agoraphobia
  - Claustrophobia
  - Specific phobia

17. Which of these characteristics are correct about gifted children?
- Advanced logical thinking, questioning and problem-solving behavior
  - Low level of intrinsic motivation and self-esteem
  - Preference for solitary academic activities
  - Independent and non-conformist thinking
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- (A), (C) and (D) only
  - (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (A), (B), (C) and (D)
  - (B), (C) and (D) only

18. Who suggested that groups pass through five developmental sequences?
- Tuckman
  - Tajfel
  - Janis
  - Asch

19. Which of the following is NOT a part of the ethical standards in psychotherapy?
- Informed consent
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity of the professional-client relationship
  - Assurance of successful outcome of therapy



20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of people who may be present at a place/situation by chance.  
(a) Crowd (b) Team  
(c) Group (d) Audience

21. Which of the following are examples of media-related influences?  
(A) Audio-visual media  
(B) Reference groups  
(C) Internet  
(D) Personal experiences  
(E) Textbooks

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B), (C) and (D) only (b) (A), (C) and (E) only  
(c) (C), (D) and (E) only (d) (A), (B) and (C) only

22. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Specifies the behaviors considered intelligent in a particular culture	(I) Metacomponents
(B) Specifies the cognitive processes that underline all intelligent behavior	(II) Contextual subtheory
(C) Encode, combine and compare information	(III) Componential subtheory
(D) Control, monitor and evaluate cognitive processing	(IV) Knowledge acquisition components

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) (A)- (I), (B)- (II), (C)- (III), (D)- (IV)  
(b) (A)- (II), (B)- (III), (C)- (IV), (D)- (I)  
(c) (A)- (I), (B)- (II), (C)- (IV), (D)- (III)  
(d) (A)- (III), (B)- (IV), (C)- (I), (D)- (II)

23. The phenomenon in which the majority group places the blame on a minority outgroup for its own social, economic or political problems is called:

- (a) Kernel of truth  
(b) Scapegoating  
(c) Social cognition  
(d) Self-fulfilling prophecy

24. In psychoanalytic therapy, when the client shows feelings of hostility, anger and resentment toward his/her therapist during the therapeutic process, it is known as:

- (a) Transference neurosis  
(b) Resistance  
(c) Positive transference  
(d) Negative transference

25. Rohit aged 7, sulks and cries when he is not allowed to play cricket with his friends. Choose the techniques/therapy which is most suitable for bringing a change in his undesirable behaviour.

- (A) Token economy  
(B) Differential reinforcement  
(C) Electro-convulsive therapy  
(D) Systematic desensitisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (B) and (C) only (b) (A) and (B) only  
(c) (B) and (D) only (d) (A) and (D) only

26. Who is known as the father of modern stress research?

- (a) David Lazarus (b) Hans Selye  
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Carl Rogers

27. Arrange in correct sequence the various steps in the PASS Model of Intelligence:


- (A) A test has been announced by your teacher on a certain syllabus.  
(B) You are able to take the test.  
(C) You prepare a time schedule, arrange a doubt clearing class and organize group studies.  
(D) You start scanning through the chapters, searching for your notes and making flow charts and timelines.


Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (D), (C), (B)  
(b) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(c) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
(d) (C), (B), (D), (A)

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28. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(A) Performance Test	(I) ASVAB
(B) Non-Verbal Test	(II) Draw-A-Man Test
(C) Verbal Test	(III) Raven's Progressive Matrices
(D) Aptitude Test	(IV) Stanford-Binet Test

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)- (IV), (B)- (I), (C)- (II), (D)- (III)  
 (b) (A)- (IV), (B)- (III), (C)- (II), (D)- (I)  
 (c) (A)- (III), (B)- (III), (C)- (IV), (D)- (I)  
 (d) (A)- (III), (B)- (IV), (C)- (I), (D)- (II)

29. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Type of test	Characteristics
(A) Verbal	(I) Requires the administrator to be sensitive to the feelings and moods of the subject
(B) Non-verbal	(II) Can be administered on literates only
(C) Performance	(III) Uses pictures and illustrations
(D) Individual	(IV) Manipulation of objects and other materials is required to perform a task

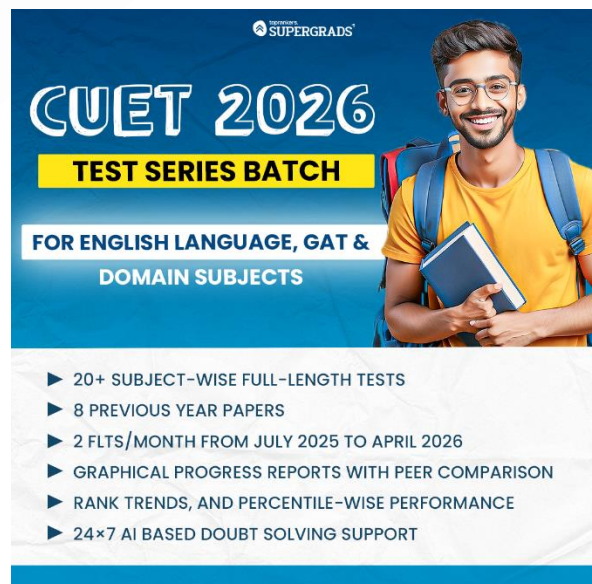
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)- (II), (B)- (III), (C)- (IV), (D)- (I)  
 (b) (A)- (I), (B)- (II), (C)- (III), (D)- (IV)  
 (c) (A)- (I), (B)- (III), (C)- (IV), (D)- (II)  
 (d) (A)- (III), (B)- (IV), (C)- (I), (D)- (II)

30. Adil's parents are successful doctors. On many occasions, Adil had observed them being appreciated and felicitated by prestigious organizations. Due to the recognition of his parents, Adil has developed a liking for this field and has started preparing for medical entrances. What process of attitude formation is most evident here?  
 (a) Learning attitudes by association

- (b) Learning attitudes by being rewarded or punished  
 (c) Learning attitudes through modelling  
 (d) Learning attitudes through cultural norms

31. Identify the state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion, in which a person experiences anxiety, hopelessness and helplessness.  
 (a) Burnout (b) Eustress  
 (c) Strain (d) Frustration
32. The Thematic Apperception Test was developed by:  
 (a) Rosenzweig (b) Morgan and Murray  
 (c) Binet and Simon (d) Hermann Rorschach
33. Shradha has been desperately trying to get a job but she has not been successful in any job interview. Now, she is depressed and has developed the persistent negative thought that 'nobody likes her'. She believes that she must get an executive job in an MNC to be loved by others. Which therapy would you suggest to her?  
 (a) Behaviour therapy  
 (b) Psychoanalytic therapy  
 (c) Gestalt therapy  
 (d) Rational emotive therapy
34. An individual's underlying potential for acquiring skills is called:  
 (a) Aptitude (b) Interest  
 (c) Personality (d) Values



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35. Identify the strategy of handling prejudice in this scenario:  
"Different communities celebrate festivals together in one place and exchange food and gift items."  
(a) Highlighting individual identity rather than group identity  
(b) Increasing intergroup contact  
(c) Education and information dissemination  
(d) Discouraging tendency towards self-fulfilling prophecy
36. The process of 'Groupthink' was discovered by:  
(a) H. Tajfel (b) M. Sherif  
(c) S. Asch (d) I. Janis
37. The following statements are about the Rorschach inkblot test. Arrange them in the sequence as it is administered.  
(A) The subjects are asked what they see in the cards.  
(B) Fine judgment about the subject's responses are made in a meaningful context.  
(C) The subjects are asked that on what basis they gave their responses.  
(D) The subjects are shown the cards.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (B), (C), (D), (A) (b) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(c) (D), (A), (C), (B) (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)
38. Identify the statements that are correct about the influence of heredity on intelligence:  
(A) The intelligence of identical twins reared together correlates almost 0.90.  
(B) The intelligence of brothers and sisters reared together correlates about 0.65.  
(C) The intelligence of identical twins reared in different environments correlates about 0.72.  
(D) The intelligence of siblings reared apart correlates about 0.25.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (C) and (D) only (b) (B), (C) and (D) only  
(c) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (d) (B) and (C) only
39. Self-esteem is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) confidence the person has in himself/herself  
(b) value judgement of a person about their own self  
(c) ability to regulate one's own behaviour  
(d) belief in one's own ability
40. Identify the statements that best describe the projective techniques.  
(A) The stimuli are fully structured and well-defined  
(B) The person being assessed is aware of the purpose of the assessment  
(C) The stimuli are relatively or fully unstructured  
(D) Scoring and interpretation are lengthy and sometimes subjective  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A) and (C) only (b) (A) and (D) only  
(c) (C) and (D) only (d) (B) and (C) only
41. According to Friedman and Rosenman's theory, which personality type does Heena's father fit in?  
(a) Type A (b) Type B  
(c) Type C (d) Type D
42. Identify Heena's personality type described in the passage:  
(a) Endomorphic (b) Mesomorphic  
(c) Ectomorphic (d) Melancholic
43. Under the 'Type approach', which theorist gave the concept of extravert and introvert?  
(a) Hippocrates (b) Charak  
(c) Sheldon (d) Jung
44. Use the Type approach to identify what personality type Ritika would fall in:  
(a) Endomorphic (b) Ectomorphic  
(c) Mesomorphic (d) Melancholic
45. Which personality type best describes Ritika and Heena's mother?  
(a) Ectomorphic (b) Mesomorphic  
(c) Paranoid (d) Endomorphic
46. Identify the formal thought disorder which is evident in Ravi.  
(a) Derailment  
(b) Perseveration  
(c) Loosening of associations  
(d) Neologism
47. What was Ravi experiencing when he reported that people were deliberately victimizing and threatening him?  
(a) Delusion of persecution  
(b) Delusion of grandeur  
(c) Hallucination  
(d) Alogia

48. In the passage, Ravi's behaviour can be classified under which disorder?  
 (a) Schizophrenia  
 (b) Bipolar disorder  
 (c) Obsessive-compulsive disorder  
 (d) Multiple personality
49. When Ravi kicked and hurt street dogs and laughed when they were wounded and bled, which 'D' of the '4 Ds' of abnormal behavior was he largely exhibiting?  
 (a) Deviance (b) Dysfunctional  
 (c) Danger (d) Distress
50. Which type of hallucination was Ravi experiencing?  
 (a) Tactile (b) Somatic  
 (c) Gustatory (d) Auditory

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--- &amp; many more...

## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **(b)** Arthur Jensen  
Arthur Jensen proposed a hierarchical model of intelligence that distinguished between Level I (associative learning and memory) and Level II (abstract reasoning and problem-solving) abilities. His model suggested that intelligence operates at multiple levels, forming a hierarchy. In contrast, Charles Spearman proposed the two-factor theory with the 'g' factor, J. P. Guilford proposed the Structure of Intellect model, and Alfred Binet developed the first intelligence test but did not propose a hierarchical model. Hence, option (b) is correct.
2. **(d)** Dissociation  
The 4 Ds of abnormality are commonly used to determine whether a behavior is considered abnormal. They include:  
Deviance: Behavior that deviates from societal norms.  
Distress: The individual experiences significant emotional or psychological suffering.  
Dysfunction: The behavior interferes with daily functioning.  
Danger: The behavior poses a risk to the individual or others.
3. **(b)** Attractiveness  
In attitude change and persuasion, attractiveness of the source plays a crucial role. Celebrities or well-known figures often have a strong influence on public opinion and behavior due to their physical appeal, popularity, and social status. When a famous film actress, who is considered attractive and admired, pledges her eyes, people are more likely to be influenced by her attractiveness and status, leading to a behavioral shift.  
This is explained by the peripheral route to persuasion under the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM), where attractiveness of the communicator can override the need for detailed logical reasoning. Hence, option (b) is correct.
4. **(c)** Cognitive  
Cognitive effects of stress involve disturbances in mental processes such as decision-making, concentration, memory, and problem-solving abilities. In this case, the employee's decision-making and concentration are impaired due to stress, which clearly points to cognitive effects.  
Behavioural effects include changes like aggression, withdrawal, or changes in eating/sleeping patterns. Physiological effects involve bodily responses such as headaches, increased heart rate, or hormonal changes.  
Emotional effects include anxiety, irritability, or depression.
5. **(b)** (A), (C), (B), (D), (E)  
A behavioural psychologist follows a systematic treatment plan focused on observable behaviour:  
(A) The process begins when a client with psychological distress approaches the psychologist.  
(C) Next, a behavioural analysis is conducted through interviews to understand the specific behaviour patterns.  
(B) Then, the underlying causative or predisposing factors for maladaptive behaviours are identified.  
(D) After that, the psychologist analyses the maintaining factors that reinforce the maladaptive behaviour.  
(E) Finally, a treatment package is designed to remove these behaviours and promote adaptive behaviour.  
This sequence reflects the core behavioural model of assessment and intervention.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
6. **(b)** (C), (A), (D), (B)  
As per S. M. Mohsin's theory of attitude change, the process involves interpersonal attraction and identification between the source and the target of influence:  
(C) The target identifies with the source, meaning they see the source as someone they respect or relate to.  
(A) This leads to a mutual regard and attraction between the source and the target.  
(D) Then, the source models an attitude change, becoming an agent of influence.  
(B) Finally, the target also adopts the changed attitude due to this dynamic relationship.  
Thus, the correct sequential process of attitude change as per Mohsin is:  
(C) → (A) → (D) → (B)  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
7. **(a)** 100  
Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is calculated using the formula:  
$$IQ = \frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}} \times 100$$
  
Given:  
Mental Age = 12 years  
Chronological Age = 12 years  
$$IQ = \frac{12}{12} \times 100$$
  
An IQ of 100 represents average intelligence.  
Hence, option (a) is correct.
8. **(b)** Frederick Perls and Laura Perls  
Gestalt therapy was developed by Frederick (Fritz) Perls and his wife Laura Perls in the 1940s and 1950s. This therapeutic approach emphasizes awareness, here-and-now experience, and the holistic integration of mind, body, and emotions. It focuses on helping individuals understand their present thoughts and feelings rather than delving into the unconscious.  
Albert Bandura is known for social learning theory, and William James is a pioneer in functionalist psychology.  
Victor Frankl developed logotherapy, and Rollo May was an existential psychologist.

Carl Rogers founded client-centered therapy, and Abraham Maslow is known for the hierarchy of needs.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

9. (a) Eustress  
Eustress refers to positive stress that motivates individuals, enhances performance, and helps in tackling challenges effectively. It is considered beneficial as it keeps a person energized and focused, especially during minor crises or high-performance situations (e.g., exams, sports, deadlines).  
In contrast:  
Distress is negative stress, causing anxiety, reduced performance, or health issues.  
Acute stress is short-term stress that may be positive or negative, depending on the situation.  
Strain refers to the physical or psychological effects of stress, not the stress itself.
10. (b) (B) and (D) only  
Social loafing refers to the tendency of individuals to put in less effort when working in a group compared to when working alone. This happens due to:  
Lack of intergroup comparison: If group performance is not compared with other groups (Statement B), members may not feel the pressure to excel.  
Lack of coordination: When there is improper coordination among group members (Statement D), individual efforts can be lost or duplicated, leading to reduced motivation.  
In contrast:  
Statement A is incorrect because social loafing increases when individual evaluation is absent, not present.  
Statement C describes a situation opposite to social loafing, where responsibility increases effort—more in line with social facilitation.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
11. (b) Frustration  
Frustration occurs when an individual's needs, desires, or motives are blocked by an obstacle or interference, preventing the achievement of a desired goal. This obstacle could be external (e.g., a person or situation) or internal (e.g., limitations or fears). It leads to emotional tension and can trigger stress or maladaptive behavior.  
Conflict refers to a situation where a person faces two or more competing goals or demands.  
Internal pressures are stress responses that arise from within, like guilt or anxiety.  
Social pressures involve expectations or demands from society or peers.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
12. (a) A gathering of individuals who hardly interact with each other  
A group is defined as a collection of individuals who:  
Interact with one another,  
Are interdependent,  
Have common goals or motives, and

Often follow shared norms or rules.

Option (a) describes a mere aggregation or crowd, not a true group, because interaction is minimal or absent.

In contrast, options (b), (c), and (d) reflect essential characteristics of a group.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

13. (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
Cardinal traits are highly generalised dispositions that dominate an individual's personality (e.g., Gandhi's non-violence). → (III)  
Central traits are quite generalised and represent core aspects of personality, though not dominant. → (I)  
Secondary traits are least generalised and only appear in specific situations. → (IV)  
Source traits are the underlying building blocks of personality, as proposed by Raymond Cattell. → (II)  
Hence, the correct match is:  
(A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
Option (d) is correct.
14. (c) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
Status refers to the relative social position of a group member as perceived by others → (III)  
Norms are the expected standards of behavior and beliefs within a group → (I)  
Roles are the socially defined expectations associated with a particular status or position → (IV)  
Cohesiveness is the mutual attraction among group members, promoting unity → (II)  
Thus, the correct match is:  
(A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)  
Option (c) is correct.
15. (c) Systematic desensitisation  
Systematic desensitisation is a behavioural therapy technique used to treat phobias and irrational fears. It involves three main steps:  
Relaxation training (e.g., deep breathing or muscle relaxation),  
Construction of an anxiety hierarchy (ranking fear-inducing situations from least to most anxiety-provoking),  
Gradual exposure to the feared object or situation while maintaining relaxation.  
This helps the individual replace fear responses with calmness through a process called counterconditioning.  
Negative reinforcement strengthens behaviour by removing an unpleasant stimulus but doesn't treat phobias.  
Token economy is used to increase desirable behaviour through rewards, mainly in institutional settings.  
Aversive conditioning pairs an unwanted behaviour with an unpleasant stimulus, used more for addictions, not phobias.  
Hence, option (c) is correct.
16. (b) Agoraphobia  
Agoraphobia is the fear of being in places or situations where escape might be difficult or help

might not be available, especially in unfamiliar or open spaces. People with agoraphobia often avoid unfamiliar environments, crowded areas, or traveling alone due to intense anxiety or panic. Social phobia (now termed social anxiety disorder) is the fear of social situations where one may be judged.

Claustrophobia is the fear of confined or enclosed spaces.

Specific phobia is a general term for irrational fears related to specific objects or situations (e.g., heights, animals).

Hence, option (b) is correct.

17. (a) (A), (C) and (D) only

Gifted children typically demonstrate:

(A) Advanced abilities in logical thinking, questioning, and problem-solving, showing intellectual curiosity.

(C) A preference for solitary academic activities, as they may prefer working alone on complex tasks that match their intellectual level.

(D) Independent and non-conformist thinking, often challenging conventional ideas and thinking creatively.

However,

(B) is incorrect. Gifted children generally have a high level of intrinsic motivation and healthy self-esteem, especially in academic contexts, unless hindered by environmental or emotional issues.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

18. (a) Tuckman

Bruce Tuckman proposed the well-known model of group development which consists of five stages:

Forming – group members come together and get to know each other.

Storming – conflicts arise as individuals assert their ideas.

Norming – group establishes norms and cohesion.

Performing – group begins effective and cooperative work.

Adjourning – group disbands after achieving its goals (this stage was added later).

Tajfel is known for social identity theory.

Janis is associated with the concept of groupthink.

Asch is known for his conformity experiments.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

19. (d) Assurance of successful outcome of therapy

Ethical standards in psychotherapy include principles such as:

Informed consent – the client must voluntarily agree to therapy after understanding its nature and implications.

Confidentiality – all personal information shared by the client must be kept private.

Integrity of the professional-client relationship – therapists must maintain boundaries and act in the client's best interest.

However, therapists cannot ethically guarantee or assure a successful outcome, as therapy outcomes

depend on various factors including client participation, nature of the issue, and therapeutic fit. Promising success is unrealistic and unethical.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

20. (a) Crowd

A crowd is a collection of individuals gathered in the same place by chance, often without any structured interaction, shared goals, or defined relationships. They are typically temporary and loosely organized, such as people at a market or bystanders at an accident scene.

A team is an organized group with specific roles and common objectives.

A group involves regular interaction and interdependence among members.

An audience is a more organized gathering, often with a shared focus like watching a performance.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

21. (b) (A), (C) and (E) only

Media-related influences refer to the ways in which various forms of mass communication affect our thoughts, attitudes, and behaviours. These include:

(A) Audio-visual media such as television, films, and videos.

(C) Internet, which encompasses websites, social media, and digital platforms.

(E) Textbooks, as they are print media and a source of structured information.

(B) Reference groups are social influences, not media-related.

(D) Personal experiences are individual factors, not derived from media.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

22. (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

This question is based on Robert Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence, which includes three subtheories and different cognitive components:

(A) Specifies behaviors considered intelligent in a particular culture → (II) Contextual subtheory: This explains how intelligence is defined and expressed in different cultural contexts.

(B) Specifies the cognitive processes that underlie all intelligent behavior → (III) Componential subtheory: This subtheory addresses the internal mechanisms of intelligence.

(C) Encode, combine, and compare information → (IV) Knowledge acquisition components: These are processes involved in learning and integrating new information.

(D) Control, monitor, and evaluate cognitive processing → (I) Metacomponents: These are higher-order executive functions for planning and regulating cognitive tasks.

Hence, the correct match is:

(A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Option (b) is correct.

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23. (b) Scapegoating  
Scapegoating is a psychological and social phenomenon where a majority group unfairly blames a minority outgroup for its own problems, such as unemployment, inflation, or political unrest. This blame serves as a defense mechanism to divert frustration and avoid responsibility. Kernel of truth refers to the idea that stereotypes may contain a small element of truth. Social cognition is the study of how people process, store, and apply information about others. Self-fulfilling prophecy is when expectations about a person cause them to behave in ways that confirm those expectations.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
24. (d) Negative transference  
In psychoanalytic therapy, transference refers to the process by which a client projects feelings associated with significant people from their past onto the therapist. When these projected feelings are hostile, angry, or resentful, it is termed negative transference. In contrast, positive transference involves affectionate or admiring feelings toward the therapist. Resistance refers to the client's unconscious defense mechanisms that hinder the progress of therapy. Transference neurosis is an intense form of transference that reactivates childhood conflicts, but it is broader and includes both positive and negative transference.  
Hence, option (d) is correct.
25. (b) (A) and (B) only  
Rohit's behaviour (sulking and crying) is undesirable but typical of a child's emotional response, and can be effectively modified using behavioural techniques:  
(A) Token economy: This is a reinforcement-based method where desirable behaviour (e.g., managing emotions appropriately) is rewarded with tokens that can be exchanged for privileges.  
(B) Differential reinforcement: This involves reinforcing positive alternative behaviours while withholding reinforcement for the undesirable ones (e.g., praising Rohit when he expresses disappointment calmly instead of crying).  
(C) Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) is used only for severe mental disorders in adults and is not appropriate for childhood behavioural issues.  
(D) Systematic desensitisation is used for phobias and anxiety, not for modifying emotional tantrums or sulking.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
26. (b) Hans Selye  
Hans Selye is widely regarded as the father of modern stress research. He was the first to systematically study and define stress in biological terms. He introduced the concept of the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS), which outlines the body's three-stage response to stress:  
Alarm reaction,  
Resistance,  
Exhaustion.  
David Lazarus focused on the cognitive appraisal of stress.  
Sigmund Freud is the founder of psychoanalysis.  
Carl Rogers is known for client-centered therapy.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
27. (a) (A), (D), (C), (B)  
The PASS Model of Intelligence (Planning, Attention-Arousal, Simultaneous, and Successive processing) by J.P. Das, Jack A. Naglieri, and Kirby outlines four key cognitive processes involved in problem solving. The steps in the context of the question align as follows:  
(A) reflects Attention-Arousal, where the student becomes alert due to the announcement of a test.  
(D) corresponds to Successive and Simultaneous processing, where the student begins organizing content and understanding information.  
(C) involves Planning, where the student organizes study methods and resources strategically.  
(B) is the final step—execution, or the ability to perform and take the test, reflecting the use of all prior processes.  
Hence, the correct sequence is (A), (D), (C), (B).  
Option (a) is correct.
28. (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
(A) Performance Test → (II) Draw-A-Man Test: This is a performance-based test that requires drawing, not verbal responses.  
(B) Non-Verbal Test → (III) Raven's Progressive Matrices: It is a non-verbal intelligence test using abstract reasoning without language.  
(C) Verbal Test → (IV) Stanford-Binet Test: This includes verbal reasoning components like vocabulary, comprehension, etc.  
(D) Aptitude Test → (I) ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery): A standard aptitude test used for career and military placement.  
Hence, the correct match is:  
(A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
Option (c) is correct.
29. (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
(A) Verbal → (II): Verbal tests rely on language-based questions and therefore can only be administered to literates.  
(B) Non-verbal → (III): Non-verbal tests use pictures and illustrations and do not require language proficiency.  
(C) Performance → (IV): Performance tests require manipulation of physical objects, such as assembling blocks or completing puzzles.  
(D) Individual → (I): Individual tests require the examiner to interact closely with the test-taker and be sensitive to their emotions and mood.  
Hence, the correct match is:  
(A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)  
Option (a) is correct.
30. (c) Learning attitudes through modelling

Modelling, also known as observational learning, involves forming attitudes by watching and imitating role models, especially those who are admired or respected. In this case, Adil observes his parents' success and recognition, leading him to admire the medical profession and develop a positive attitude toward it.

(a) Learning by association involves pairing a neutral stimulus with a positive or negative one.

(b) Learning by reward or punishment involves direct reinforcement of behaviour.

(d) Cultural norms shape attitudes through social expectations, but that is not the primary influence here.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

31. (a) Burnout

Burnout is a state of chronic physical, emotional, and psychological exhaustion that results from prolonged stress, especially in high-pressure or caregiving professions. It is marked by feelings of anxiety, hopelessness, helplessness, detachment, and reduced performance.

Eustress is positive, motivating stress.

Strain refers to the effects of stress but is not a defined psychological state like burnout.

Frustration is a response to blocked goals, not prolonged exhaustion.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

32. (b) Morgan and Murray

The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective psychological test developed by Henry A. Murray and Christiana D. Morgan. It presents ambiguous pictures to individuals, who are then asked to create stories about the scenes. The test is designed to uncover the underlying motives, concerns, and personality traits of the individual. Rosenzweig developed the Picture-Frustration Study.

Binet and Simon created the first intelligence test.

Hermann Rorschach developed the Rorschach Inkblot Test.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

33. (d) Rational emotive therapy

Rational Emotive Therapy (RET), developed by Albert Ellis, is a form of cognitive-behavioural therapy that focuses on identifying and challenging irrational beliefs and negative thought patterns. Shradha's belief that she must get a specific type of job to be loved is an example of an irrational and self-defeating thought.

RET helps individuals:

Recognize their irrational beliefs,

Dispute and replace them with rational alternatives, Reduce emotional distress and develop healthier thinking.

Behaviour therapy focuses on modifying specific behaviours, not deep-seated beliefs.

Psychoanalytic therapy explores unconscious conflicts from childhood.

Gestalt therapy emphasizes present-moment awareness and personal responsibility, but not specifically irrational thoughts.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

34. (a) Aptitude

Aptitude refers to an individual's natural ability or potential to learn or acquire new skills in a particular area. It indicates what a person is capable of doing, given the right training or environment.

Interest reflects what a person likes or prefers to do. Personality is the combination of emotional, attitudinal, and behavioural traits of an individual.

Values are core beliefs or standards that guide behaviour and decisions.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

35. (b) Increasing intergroup contact

The scenario describes a situation where people from different communities come together, celebrate, and share positive experiences. This reflects the strategy of increasing intergroup contact, which is known to reduce prejudice by promoting mutual understanding, cooperation, and personal interaction.

Option (a) refers to emphasizing personal over group identity.

Option (c) involves spreading factual knowledge to counter stereotypes.

Option (d) is about correcting expectations that cause behaviour to confirm stereotypes.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

36. (d) I. Janis

Irving Janis (I. Janis) introduced the concept of Groupthink, which refers to a psychological phenomenon where the desire for harmony and conformity within a group leads to poor decision-making. In such cases, members may suppress dissenting opinions, ignore alternatives, and prioritize consensus over critical analysis.

H. Tajfel is known for social identity theory.

M. Sherif is known for the Robbers Cave experiment on group conflict.

S. Asch is famous for his conformity experiments.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

37. (c) (D), (A), (C), (B)

The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a projective personality test that is administered in a structured sequence:

(D) The subjects are shown the cards – One card at a time (10 inkblot cards in total).

(A) The subjects are asked what they see in the cards – This is the free association phase, where spontaneous responses are recorded.

(C) The subjects are asked on what basis they gave their responses – This is the inquiry phase, which helps understand what aspects of the inkblot influenced their answers.

(B) Fine judgment about the subject's responses are made in a meaningful context – This is the interpretation phase, where the psychologist

- evaluates the responses based on various psychological criteria.  
Hence, option (c) is correct.
38. **(c)** (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
All four statements are consistent with empirical findings from behavioral genetics research on the heritability of intelligence:  
(A) Identical (monozygotic) twins reared together show very high correlation ( $\sim 0.85-0.90$ ) in IQ scores, indicating a strong genetic component.  
(B) Siblings reared together, even if not genetically identical, show a moderate correlation ( $\sim 0.60-0.65$ ) due to both shared genes and environment.  
(C) Identical twins reared apart still show a high correlation ( $\sim 0.70-0.75$ ), supporting the influence of heredity despite different environments.  
(D) Siblings reared apart show a low correlation ( $\sim 0.25$ ), highlighting the diminished shared environmental influence and partial genetic overlap.  
Hence, option (c) is correct.
39. **(b)** value judgement of a person about their own self  
Self-esteem refers to the overall subjective evaluation or value judgement an individual makes about themselves. It reflects how much a person likes, accepts, or approves of themselves and is central to mental well-being.  
(a) refers more to self-confidence, not self-esteem.  
(c) describes self-regulation or self-control.  
(d) defines self-efficacy, which is belief in one's ability to succeed in specific tasks.  
Hence, option (b) is correct.
40. **(c)** (C) and (D) only  
Projective techniques are psychological assessment methods that use ambiguous or unstructured stimuli (like inkblots or vague pictures) to elicit responses that reflect an individual's unconscious thoughts, feelings, and desires.  
(C) is correct because projective tests use relatively or fully unstructured stimuli, such as in the Rorschach Inkblot Test or Thematic Apperception Test (TAT).  
(D) is also correct as scoring and interpretation of these tests are often complex, lengthy, and sometimes subjective, requiring skilled professionals.  
(A) is incorrect because structured stimuli are typical of objective tests, not projective ones.  
(B) is incorrect because the person being assessed is usually not aware of the purpose, which helps reveal unconscious material.
- Hence, option (c) is correct.
41. **(a)** Type A  
Type A individuals are competitive, time-urgent, and high-achieving, just like Heena's father who is a workaholic and always short of time.
42. **(c)** Ectomorphic  
Heena is described as thin, fragile, brainy, and introverted, which matches Sheldon's ectomorphic type, characterized by slim build and intellectual or introverted tendencies.
43. **(d)** Jung  
Carl Jung proposed the introversion-extraversion dichotomy as part of his Type theory of personality.
44. **(c)** Mesomorphic  
Explanation: Ritika is described as muscular, athletic, energetic, and courageous, fitting Sheldon's mesomorphic type, which includes strong build and assertive personality.
45. **(d)** Endomorphic  
Their mother is described as soft, round, humorous, and sociable, fitting Sheldon's endomorphic type, characterized by round physique and sociable, relaxed temperament.
46. **(d)** Neologism  
Ravi's use of new and strange words suggests neologism, a symptom of thought disorder where an individual invents new words or phrases that have meaning only to them.
47. **(a)** Delusion of persecution  
Ravi believed that people were spying on him and had implanted a chip in his brain, which is characteristic of delusions of persecution, a false belief of being targeted or harmed.
48. **(a)** Schizophrenia  
Ravi exhibits hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech (neologisms), and inappropriate emotional responses, all of which are hallmark symptoms of schizophrenia.
49. **(c)** Danger  
Ravi's violent and harmful behavior towards animals indicates that he is a danger to others, which is one of the 4 Ds (Deviance, Distress, Dysfunction, Danger) used to identify abnormal behavior.
50. **(d)** Auditory  
Ravi heard voices in his head, which is a classic example of an auditory hallucination, the most common type in schizophrenia.

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