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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No: **0242**

Subject Code: **19**

Subject: **PSYCHOLOGY**

**WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT OF POST GRADUATE TEACHERS FOR
NON-GOVT. AIDED HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA**

Time Allowed : **2 Hours**

Maximum Marks: **150**

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
- 2. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.**

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- 3. The Test Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.**
- 4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.**
- 5. All questions carry equal marks. While 1.5 marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of 0.50 mark.**
- 6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.**
- 7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.**

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

1. The process of conversion/ translation of physical energy into electrical signals by specialised receptor cells is known as _____.
 - (A) Absolute threshold
 - (B) Transduction
 - (C) Signal detection
 - (D) Perception
2. In problem-solving, what does the term “functional fixedness” refer to?
 - (A) The tendency to focus on a single aspect of a problem while neglecting other relevant information.
 - (B) The inability to see a new use for an object beyond its traditional purpose.
 - (C) The tendency to rely on intuitive judgments rather than logical reasoning.
 - (D) The difficulty in breaking down complex problems into simpler sub-problems.
3. Which route to persuasion is more likely to produce lasting change provided the data is logic driven?
 - (A) The elaborative route to persuasion
 - (B) The peripheral route to persuasion
 - (C) The implicit route to persuasion
 - (D) The central route to persuasion
4. Which of the following is correct according to current definition of Psychology?
 - (A) Systemic study of mind and society
 - (B) Systematic study of behavior
 - (C) Scientific study of behavior and mental processes in humans and animals
 - (D) Scientific study of body, mind and spirit.
5. A region in the temporal lobe that plays a role in the comprehension of speech is known as _____.
 - (A) Wernicke’s Area
 - (B) Broca’s Area
 - (C) Lymbic system
 - (D) Amygdala
6. Cognitive dissonance theory is a _____.
 - (A) value theory
 - (B) learning theory
 - (C) consistency theory
 - (D) critical theory
7. According to Freud, displacement, sublimation and projection are types of _____.
 - (A) Psycho-social stages of development
 - (B) Defence mechanism
 - (C) Psycho sexual stages of development
 - (D) Neurotic need
8. What does the “escalation of commitment” refer to in decision-making?
 - (A) The tendency to make decisions based on past experience.
 - (B) The act of seeking advice from others before making a choice.
 - (C) The persistence in investing more resources into a failing decision to justify prior investments.
 - (D) The process of quickly making commitment without careful consideration.

9. Which of the following is sometimes called the 'third force' in Psychology?
 (A) Cross-cultural perspective (B) Humanistic perspective
 (C) Psychoanalytic perspective (D) Existential perspective
10. Epinephrine and norepinephrine which help the body to handle emergencies are secreted from _____.
 (A) Adrenal glands (B) Posterior pituitary
 (C) Anterior pituitary (D) Thyroid gland
11. A psychiatrist who explains pathological behavior as a conflict between unconscious psychological forces is using the _____ model.
 (A) psychoanalytic (B) behavioural
 (C) medical (D) humanistic
12. The process of restating the sender's message in one's own words to ensure understanding is known as _____.
 (A) Reflective listening (B) Paraphrasing
 (C) Active feedback (D) Reflective talking
13. When Psychologists use diverse range of sources and perspectives that seem to best fit a particular situation, it is known as _____.
 (A) Eclectic perspective (B) Fundamental approach
 (C) Content theories (D) Cognitive perspective
14. The chemical substance present at the junction between neurons are called _____.
 (A) Synapse (B) Neurotransmitters
 (C) Neural impulses (D) Chemical fluid
15. The availability heuristic is a cognitive bias in which individuals _____.
 (A) rely on personal experiences and emotions to make decisions.
 (B) estimate the likelihood of an event based on how easily examples come to mind.
 (C) systematically analyse all available options before making a decision.
 (D) base decisions on immediate gut feelings.
16. The _____ perspective is interested in studying the effect people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group.
 (A) Behavioural (B) Biological
 (C) Bio-psychological (D) Socio-cultural
17. _____ is a genetically based fatal neuromuscular disorder characterized by the gradual onset of jerky, uncontrollable movements.
 (A) PKU (B) Huntington's Disease
 (C) Mitosis (D) Korsakoff's Syndrome
18. Which of the following acronyms can be used to remember the Big 5 Personality Traits?
 (A) ACONF (B) OCEAN
 (C) NECOB (D) OBANE

19. A researcher interested in studying both cohort effects and age-related changes decides to use a research design that involves several overlapping age groups and follows them over time. What design is the researcher using?
- (A) Cross-sectional design. (B) Longitudinal design.
(C) Sequential design. (D) Case-control design.
20. Basic research is for gaining scientific knowledge, and applied research is for _____.
- (A) Taking evolutionary perspective (B) Answering real world problems
(C) Using scientific methods (D) Applying behaviorism
21. It is easier to complete a puzzle if there is a reference picture as a guide. This demonstrates _____.
- (A) Aerial perspective (B) Top-down processing
(C) Bottom-up Processing (D) Motion parallax
22. As infants develop and mature, primitive reflexes typically _____.
- (A) become more pronounced and persistent.
(B) disappear or become integrated into voluntary movements.
(C) transform into instinctual behaviours.
(D) transition into emotional responses.
23. People who are high in conscientiousness may _____.
- (A) fail to complete necessary or assigned tasks
(B) dislike structure and schedules
(C) enjoy having a set schedule
(D) make messes and not take care of things
24. Which of the following is not true about social behaviours?
- (A) They are influenced by wide range of social, cognitive, environmental, cultural and biological factors.
(B) Psychologists use scientific methods to study social behaviours.
(C) Social behaviour and social thought are two sides of the same coin.
(D) Biological factors do not play an important role in social behaviours.
25. Binocular cue resulting from the movement of eye muscles in order to see close objects is called _____.
- (A) Accommodation (B) Retinal disparity
(C) Convergence (D) Stereoscopic cue
26. Allport believed that traits could be organized into three levels- such as, _____.
- (A) primary, secondary, tertiary (B) cognitive, emotional, physiological
(C) id, ego, superego (D) cardinal, central, secondary
27. The term "epigenetic" in Gilbert Gottlieb's theory refers to _____.
- (A) the study of the effects of genes on behaviour.
(B) the process of genetic mutations during development.
(C) the interactions between genes and the environment that influence development.
(D) the study of gene expression during early childhood.

28. Which of the following is not a source of self-knowledge?
 (A) Environmental distinctiveness (B) Socialisation
 (C) Reflected appraisal (D) Hourglass device
29. MBTI stands for _____.
 (A) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (B) Myers Briggs Typology Indicator
 (C) Myers Briggs Type Inventory (D) Myers Briggs Temperament Indicator
30. Our tendency to perceive figures as good is known as _____.
 (A) Law of good continuation (B) Phi-Phenomenon
 (C) Law of Pragnanz (D) Law of common fate
31. Which of the following best describes the psychosocial crisis in the stage of "Integrity vs. Despair"?
 (A) The conflict between establishing autonomy and feeling shame and doubt.
 (B) The struggle to form a consistent and cohesive self-identity.
 (C) The challenge of nurturing the next generation and leaving a legacy.
 (D) The evaluation of one's life and the acceptance of its outcomes.
32. An example of self-report measure of personality is _____.
 (A) MMPI (B) Sentence completion test
 (C) Rorschach (D) TAT
33. Frederick Herzberg termed the elements, associated with the context or environment in which a person works, as _____.
 (A) hygiene factors (B) motivating factors
 (C) economic factors (D) environmental factor
34. Self-efficacy refers to _____.
 (A) The evaluation we make of others
 (B) Specific expectations about our abilities to accomplish certain tasks
 (C) Dimensions along which one thinks about oneself
 (D) Part of self-concept in relation to a social group
35. Messages emphasizing the benefits of certain health practices, such as, "regular morning walk", "smoking is injurious", are called _____.
 (A) Gain framing message (B) Loss framing message
 (C) Mandatory message (D) Political message
36. The drive reduction theory of motivation is given by _____.
 (A) Freud (B) Hull
 (C) Maslow (D) Kapson
37. Confirmation bias in reasoning refers to _____.
 (A) Seeking out evidence that supports pre-existing beliefs and ignoring contradictory evidence.
 (B) Double-checking facts to ensure accuracy.
 (C) Using logical confirmations and fallacies to persuade others.
 (D) Relying on emotions rather than evidence.

38. In _____ stage, a child continues his/her development but the sexual urges are relatively quiet.
- (A) Oral (B) Anal
(C) Phallic (D) Latency
39. Which of the following about gender identity is incorrect?
- (A) By the age of 2 years, children are aware of their own gender and can tell us whether they are a boy or a girl.
(B) Transsexuals are persons whose psychological gender identity differs from their biological sex.
(C) Socialisation influences learning about gender and acquire sex appropriate behaviour.
(D) The highly masculine individual views himself or herself as combining strong masculine as well as strong feminine attributes.
40. In Jung's theory, the unconscious masculine side of women is termed as _____.
- (A) Archetypes (B) Anima
(C) Animus (D) Introvert
41. The most effective approach to health habit modification is by combining multiple behavior change techniques. This is known as _____.
- (A) Cognitive restructuring
(B) Broad spectrum cognitive- behavior therapy
(C) Behavior therapy
(D) Assertive training
42. Who among the following proposed a three-stage theory of moral development in females?
- (A) Carol Gilligan. (B) James Marcia.
(C) Lawrence Kohlberg. (D) Karen Horney.
43. Which of the following is incorrect about attitude change?
- (A) To avoid changing attitudes, people sometimes derogate the source
(B) Very high levels of fear may reduce the likelihood of attitude change
(C) Attitude change tends to increase with more discrepancy of the communication from the target's initial attitude, but up to a certain point.
(D) Message repetition is not important for maintenance of attitude change
44. Seemita noticed that whenever she holds a towel, her pet dog would excitedly run towards the bathroom since the dog enjoys bathing a lot. She reasoned that because she often comes to bathroom with a towel to give the dog a bath, the towel had become a/an _____.
- (A) Unconditioned stimulus. (B) Conditioned stimulus.
(C) Unconditioned response. (D) Conditioned response

45. A doctor refers her client suffering from cancer to a support group and provides the details about community resources for counselling. She is conducting activities in the level of _____.
- (A) Primary prevention (B) Secondary prevention
(C) Tertiary prevention (D) Focused prevention
46. The idea that arousal is labelled as aggression, and that the associated arousal may lead the perceiver to carry over their arousal and react aggressively in another situation is outlined by the _____.
- (A) Cognitive neo-associationalist model. (B) Frustration-aggression hypothesis.
(C) Social learning theory. (D) Excitation-transfer model
47. _____ is often referred to as the love hormone.
- (A) Cortisol (B) Insulin
(C) Oxytocin (D) Thyroid
48. Which area of the brain is involved in the recognition of emotional facial expressions?
- (A) Hypothalamus (B) Hippocampus
(C) Amygdala (D) Thalamus
49. According to Baltes's dual process model of intellectual functioning in late adulthood, mechanics of intelligence refers to _____.
- (A) The decreasing ability to have specialized expertise in an area.
(B) The acquired knowledge over the years.
(C) The biological and information processing approach that underlies thinking, problem-solving, etc. which declines with age.
(D) The ability to have functional productivity which increases with age.
50. What is meant by 'instinctive drift' in studies by Keller and Marian Breland?
- (A) The animals studied could not learn any new skills.
(B) The animals would learn skills through reinforcement but eventually revert back to their genetically controlled patterns of behavior.
(C) The animals would learn skills through reinforcement and they remained that way for their entire lifetime.
(D) The animals could only learn skills similar to those found in the wild.
51. Damage to _____ interferes with the ability to transfer information from working memory to a more permanent kind of storage.
- (A) Hippocampus (B) Frontal lobe
(C) Temporal lobe (D) Thalamus

52. Pragati is a social worker who advocates for the rights of marginalized communities. She often challenges the existing laws and societal norms to bring about positive change. Which level of moral development, as described by Kohlberg, does Pragati's behavior align with?
- (A) Pre-conventional level. (B) Conventional level.
(C) Post-conventional level. (D) Unconventional level.
53. Which of the following are three primary functions of Human Resource Development?
- (A) Training and Development, Career Development and Organisation Development
(B) Human Resource Management, Strategic Management, Financial Management
(C) Human Capital Management, Accounts and Audit Management, Total Quality Management
(D) Human Resource Planning, Job design, and Health, safety and security
54. Damage to the _____ hemisphere could cause an inability to recognize and interpret emotions.
- (A) Left (B) Right
(C) Middle (D) Hypothetical
55. Seema meets a girl named Kaberi at the ticket counter of a movie theater. She reminds herself that the girl has the same name as the river Kaveri. This type of transferring of information from STM to long term memory is an example of _____.
- (A) Maintenance rehearsal (B) Imagery
(C) Selective attention (D) Elaborative rehearsal
56. In counselling, 'self-disclosure' refers to _____.
- (A) The counsellor's personal sharing of information with the client.
(B) The client's obligation to disclose all personal secrets to the counsellor.
(C) The counsellor's avoidance of sharing any personal information.
(D) The client's request to learn more about the counsellor's life.
57. 'I am afraid because I am shaking' is what _____ would argue about cause of emotion.
- (A) Schachter -Singer theory (B) James -Lange theory
(C) Cannon -Bard theory (D) Common sense
58. Which of the following is not true about coping with stress?
- (A) Coping with a stressful event is a dynamic process.
(B) Problem solving efforts and emotion focussed coping can occur simultaneously.
(C) The more flexible one is in the use of one's coping strategies, the more unsuccessful one is in coping with stress.
(D) Appraisals people make of situations are central to subsequent coping.
59. What is meant by job enrichment?
- (A) Assigning workers additional same level activities, thus increasing the number of activities they perform.
(B) Rapid product and technological change
(C) Redesigning jobs in a way that increases the opportunities for the worker to experience feelings of responsibility, achievement, growth, and recognition.
(D) Systematically moving workers from one job to another to enhance work team performance.

60. It is often suggested to start with a good introduction and winding up with a catchy conclusion while delivering a speech in public for a lasting effect on the audience. What aspect of memory best explains this?
- (A) Elaborative rehearsal theory
 - (B) Parallel distributed processing model of memory
 - (C) Chunking
 - (D) Serial position effect
61. The nature of online counselling involves _____.
- (A) Providing counselling services through text messages and phone calls only.
 - (B) Exclusively using video calls for counselling sessions.
 - (C) Utilizing technology to deliver counselling services via various communication platforms.
 - (D) Avoiding any technology use to maintain client privacy.
62. The frustration-aggression hypothesis suggests that if aggression cannot be directly targeted at the cause of the frustration, it may be redirected at _____.
- (A) Friends and family
 - (B) Vulnerable targets
 - (C) The situational context
 - (D) People similar to the target
63. Priyanka studied portions from Anthropology and then Sociology for her final exams. While writing Sociology answers she got confused with the theories of Anthropology. This is because of _____.
- (A) Encoding failure
 - (B) Serial position effect
 - (C) Retrograde interference
 - (D) Proactive interference
64. Enmeshment in a family refers to _____.
- (A) A healthy level of emotional closeness and support among family members.
 - (B) A lack of emotional boundaries, leading to blurred identities and excessive involvement.
 - (C) An individual's decision to distance themselves from their family.
 - (D) A healthy level of independence and autonomy among family members.
65. Which of the following is correct about succession planning?
- (A) The process of ensuring a suitable supply of human resources for current and future senior or key jobs.
 - (B) The process of deciding what positions the firm will have to fill, and how to fill them
 - (C) The study of a firm's past employment needs over a period of years to predict future needs.
 - (D) A forecasting technique for determining future staff needs by using ratios between a causal factor and the number of employees needed.
66. The term "boundary" in Structural Family Therapy refers to:
- (A) The therapist's decision to exclude specific family members from therapy.
 - (B) The physical barriers separating family members during therapy sessions.
 - (C) The rules and guidelines that define relationships and interactions within the family.
 - (D) The family's insistence on maintaining privacy during therapy.

67. Henry Gustav Molaison, widely known as HM, was unable to form new declarative memories. He suffered from _____ amnesia.
- (A) Retroactive (B) Psychogenic
(C) Retrograde (D) Anterograde
68. In family counselling, the term “genogram” refers to:
- (A) A diagram that represents the family’s lineage and history.
(B) A psychological test used to assess individual family members.
(C) A specific therapeutic technique that requires family members to confront each other.
(D) A written contract outlining the roles and responsibilities of each family member.
69. Work samples refer to _____.
- (A) actual job tasks that are used in testing applicants’ performance.
(B) a simulation for management candidates.
(C) video-based testing.
(D) verifying factual information provided by applicants.
70. Taking a test in the same classroom as the one in which we learnt material being tested improves our performance. This is explained as
- (A) Recognition (B) Encoding specificity
(C) Recall (D) Recency effect
71. A counsellor has been working with a client for several sessions and notices that the client seems to be attracted to the counsellor. What is the best way for the counsellor to address this issue ethically?
- (A) Accept the client’s feelings and explore them as a natural part of the counselling process.
(B) Acknowledge the attraction but keep it as a private matter without discussing it further.
(C) Immediately terminate the counselling relationship to avoid any potential conflicts.
(D) Discuss the client’s feelings openly and explore the underlying dynamics in a therapeutic manner.
72. What is Human Resource Information System (HRIS)?
- (A) The matter of privacy of HR Information
(B) Computerized inventory of information that can be accessed to determine employees’ background, experience, and skills
(C) Factors impacting the supply of outside candidates
(D) Using a benchmarks-oriented approach to analysing and measuring the effectiveness of recruiting efforts such as employee referrals.
73. The tendency of people to falsely believe that they would have accurately predicted an outcome without having been told about it in advance is called _____.
- (A) Hind sight bias (B) Automatic encoding
(C) Recognition (D) Non declarative memory

74. According to Marcia's theory, which identity status involves an individual actively exploring different choices and alternatives but has not yet made a commitment?
 (A) Identity foreclosure. (B) Identity diffusion.
 (C) Identity achievement. (D) Identity moratorium.
75. _____ occurs when strong Conditioned Stimulus (CS) is paired with new neutral stimulus and the new previously neutral stimulus becomes a second CS.
 (A) Extinction (B) Spontaneous recovery
 (C) Higher order conditioning (D) Operant conditioning
76. Installing airbags which inflate automatically on impact is a way to control possible injury from automobile accident is an example of _____.
 (A) Social skill training (B) Contingency contracting
 (C) Social engineering (D) Stimulus control intervention
77. The mental grouping of similar objects, events, or ideas based on shared characteristics is referred to as _____.
 (A) Perception. (B) Images.
 (C) Concepts. (D) Propositions.
78. Efforts by social psychology researchers to withhold or conceal information about the purpose of the study from participants is known as _____.
 (A) Hypothesis (B) Deception
 (C) Survey method (D) Debriefing
79. Memory for a particular event is called _____.
 (A) A Semantic Memory (B) Sensory Memory
 (C) Episodic Memory (D) Procedural Memory
80. What does the APA Ethics Code of "Beneficence and Nonmaleficence" principle emphasize?
 (A) Respecting individuals' rights to privacy and confidentiality.
 (B) Providing beneficial treatment and avoiding harm to individuals.
 (C) Ensuring fairness and equal treatment for all clients.
 (D) Maintaining professional competence and integrity.
81. Which of the following is not true about punishment?
 (A) Punishment, when following a response, makes that response less likely to happen again.
 (B) Punishment involves experiencing of an unpleasant stimulus.
 (C) Negative punishment involves the removal of some pleasurable stimulus, such as taking away a child's toy for misbehavior.
 (D) Punishment of any kind normally has a permanent effect on behavior.
82. The first step of conducting a health promotion program is by _____.
 (A) Conducting health risk surveys
 (B) Providing counselling for lifestyle and behaviour change
 (C) Facilitating environmental control programs
 (D) Utilizing a variety of media

83. An employee who constantly feels overwhelmed at work, experiences physical symptoms like headaches and digestive issues, and has difficulty concentrating might benefit from counselling for _____.
- (A) Job satisfaction. (B) Time management skills.
(C) Work-life balance. (D) Occupational stress.
84. Strategic human resource management is not a process of _____.
- (A) linking the human resource function with the strategic objectives of the organization to improve performance.
(B) designing to help companies better meet the needs of their employees while promoting company goals.
(C) people management based on the belief that human resources are uniquely important to sustain business success.
(D) Formulating the vision and mission of an organisation according to the Fortune 500 company list
85. _____ contains somato-sensory cortex.
- (A) Parietal lobe (B) Frontal lobe
(C) Temporal lobe (D) Occipital lobe
86. What role does the concept of “triangles” play in the Bowen Family Systems Theory?
- (A) It refers to the practice of involving extended family members in therapy sessions.
(B) It highlights the importance of having at least three children in a family.
(C) It describes how conflicts can be resolved by forming alliances with others.
(D) It explains how three-person relationships are the basic building blocks of relationships.
87. Which of the following statements is not true about HR Metrics?
- (A) Key data points that help organizations track their human capital and measure how effective their human resources initiatives are.
(B) An important metric for recruitment is the time taken for hiring.
(C) They help quantify the cost and impact of management programs and Human Resource processes
(D) Employee absenteeism is a HR metric for demographics of the workforce.
88. We perceive a door as the same rectangular door and it does not matter from which angle we view it. This phenomenon is called _____.
- (A) Figure-ground relationship (B) Perceptual constancy
(C) Binocular cues (D) Linear perspective
89. The ethical principle of “informed consent” requires the counsellor to:
- (A) Make decisions on behalf of the client without their knowledge.
(B) Ensure the client is fully aware of the counselling process, risks, and potential benefits.
(C) Guarantee confidentiality by not disclosing any information to the client.
(D) Avoid disclosing any information to the client about the counselling process.

90. Which of the following is correct according to cognitive learning theory?
- (A) Learning requires cognition, or the influence of an organism's thought processes.
 - (B) Learning is possible only when an individual acts in the environment.
 - (C) The difference between learning and maturation is a myth.
 - (D) The internal processes surrounding information and memory are not important in learning.
91. Which of the following effectors is mainly responsible for instrumental (motor) response?
- (A) Smooth muscles
 - (B) Cardiac muscles
 - (C) Skeletal muscles
 - (D) Adrenal muscles
92. According to Elkind's theory, what is the term used to describe the belief that one's thoughts and feelings are unique and invulnerable?
- (A) Egocentrism.
 - (B) Personal fable.
 - (C) Imaginary audience.
 - (D) Identity crisis.
93. Which of the following is not a training and development activity?
- (A) Coaching and counselling
 - (B) Employee orientation
 - (C) Management training and development
 - (D) Staffing
94. The inputs from sensory receptors are structured by _____.
- (A) Selective principles
 - (B) Gestalt principles
 - (C) Analytical principles
 - (D) Learning principles
95. Which of the following is correct about self-perception theory of attitude?
- (A) People infer their attitudes from their own behaviour and perception of external situations rather than from their internal state
 - (B) People infer their attitudes from their own internal state rather than from their behaviour and perception of external situations
 - (C) People infer their attitude from other people's behaviour
 - (D) People infer their attitude from other people's internal state

96. In Schaie's theory, which stage is characterised by individual's focusing to achieve long range goals and practical life problems associated with family, career or community?
- (A) Acquisitive stage. (B) Achieving stage.
(C) Responsible stage. (D) Executive stage.
97. Distributing "Suicide prevention" pamphlets and exhibiting a poster on it at a health fair is an example of _____.
- (A) Information dissemination
(B) Health risk appraisal and wellness assessment
(C) Lifestyle and behavior change
(D) Environmental control program
98. Which ethical principle requires counsellors to protect clients' private information and refrain from disclosing it without consent?
- (A) Informed consent. (B) Fidelity.
(C) Confidentiality. (D) Beneficence.
99. A one session group experience lasting for minimum of 24 hours which breaks down defensive barriers that individuals may otherwise use is known as?
- (A) Group marathons. (B) Encounter groups.
(C) Self- help groups. (D) T- Groups.
100. The affective component of attitude consists of _____.
- (A) A person's emotions and feelings
(B) A person's tendency to act
(C) A person's belief and knowledge
(D) A person's superstitions and illogical beliefs

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK