**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**101. Which one of the following is regarded as the very breath of an experiment?**

(a) Independent Variable

b) Dependent Variable

(c) Controlled Variable

(d) Experimental Control

(e) None of the above

101. निम्नलिखित में से किसे एक प्रयोग का प्राण माना जाता है?

(ए) स्वतंत्र चर

बी) आश्रित चर

(सी) नियंत्रित चर

(डी) प्रायोगिक नियंत्रण

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**102. When large groups of interconnected facts are considered together in a consistent manner, we get a/an:**

(a) Scientific theory

(b) Non-scientific theory

(c) Social theory

(d) Authentic theory

(e) None of the above

102. जब परस्पर जुड़े तथ्यों के बड़े समूहों को एक सुसंगत तरीके से एक साथ माना जाता है, तो हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

(ए) वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत

(बी) गैर-वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत

(सी) सामाजिक सिद्धांत

(डी) प्रामाणिक सिद्धांत

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**103. Experimental method starts with some problems which have:**

(a) No solution for a brief time span

(b) No adequate solution

(c) An immediate solution

(d) No hypothesis

(e) None of the above

103. प्रायोगिक विधि कुछ समस्याओं से शुरू होती है जिनमें:

(ए) थोड़े समय के लिए कोई समाधान नहीं solution

(बी) कोई पर्याप्त समाधान नहीं

(सी) एक तत्काल समाधान

(डी) कोई परिकल्पना नहीं

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**104. When we assign numbers to objects, events or mental phenomena, we obtain a:**

(a) Scale

(b) Rule

(c) Test

(d) Measure

(e) None of the above

104. जब हम वस्तुओं, घटनाओं या मानसिक घटनाओं को संख्याएँ निर्दिष्ट करते हैं, तो हम प्राप्त करते हैं:

(पैमाना

(बी) नियम

(सी) टेस्ट

(डी) उपाय

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**105. Interval Scales have:**

(a) Equal appearing units

(b) No equal appearing units

(c) No statistical value

(d) No mathematical Design

(e) None of the above

105. अंतराल तराजू है:

(ए) समान दिखने वाली इकाइयां

(बी) कोई समान दिखने वाली इकाइयां नहीं

(सी) कोई सांख्यिकीय मूल्य नहीं

(डी) कोई गणितीय डिजाइन नहीं

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**106. We find a true zero in a/an:**

(a) Interval Scale

(b) Ordinal Scale

(c) Rating Scale

(d) Ratio Scale

(e) None of the above

106. हम a/an में एक वास्तविक शून्य पाते हैं:

(ए) अंतराल स्केल

(बी) सामान्य स्केल

(सी) रेटिंग स्केल

(डी) अनुपात स्केल

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**107. Method of rating or Method of successive catagories is otherwise called as:**

(a) Interval Scale

(b) Method of Introspection

(c) Method of Observation

(d) Method of graded dichotomies

(e) None of the above

107. रेटिंग की विधि या क्रमिक श्रेणियों की विधि को अन्यथा कहा जाता है:

(ए) अंतराल स्केल

(बी) आत्मनिरीक्षण की विधि

(सी) अवलोकन की विधि

(डी) वर्गीकृत द्विभाजन की विधि

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**108. The first rating scale was developed by:**

(a) Starch (1910)

(b) Diggory (1953)

(c) Ebbinghaus (1885)

(d) Galton (1883)

(e) J. B. Watson (1913)

108. पहला रेटिंग पैमाना किसके द्वारा विकसित किया गया था:

(ए) स्टार्च (1910)

(बी) डिगरी (1953)

(सी) एबिंगहॉस (1885)

(डी) गैल्टन (1883)

(ई) जेबी वाटसन (1913)

**109. The method of ranking was formerly known as the method of:**

(a) Order of Merit

(b) Order of Steps

(c) Sequential Order

(d) Constant Intervals

(e) None of the above

109. रैंकिंग की विधि को पहले किस विधि के रूप में जाना जाता था:

(ए) ऑर्डर ऑफ मेरिट

(बी) चरणों का क्रम

(सी) अनुक्रमिक आदेश

(डी) लगातार अंतराल

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**110. The method of ‘paired comparison’ was introduced by:**

(a) Watson

(b) Galton

(c) Cohn

(d) Weber

(e) Fechner

110. 'युग्मित तुलना' की विधि किसके द्वारा शुरू की गई थी:

(ए) वाटसन

(बी) गैल्टन

(सी) कोहनो

(डी) वेबर

(ई) फेचनर

**111. While studying colour preferences, the method of ‘paired’ comparison’ was introduced by Cohn in:**

(a) 1148 AD

(b) 1481 AD

(c) 1984 AD

(d) 1894 AD

(e) 1418 AD

111. रंग वरीयताओं का अध्ययन करते समय, कोहन द्वारा 'युग्मित' तुलना' की विधि की शुरुआत की गई थी:

(ए) 1148 ईस्वी

(बी) 1481 ईस्वी

(सी) 1984 ईस्वी

(डी) 1894 ईस्वी

(ई) 1418 ईस्वी

**112. From the following, who is the first scientist to undertake systematic and statistical investigations of individual differences?**

(a) 1. P. Pavlov

(b) C. E. Spearman

(c) J. B. Watson

(d) Francies Galton

(e) William Mc Dougall

112. निम्नलिखित में से, व्यक्तिगत मतभेदों की व्यवस्थित और सांख्यिकीय जांच करने वाला पहला वैज्ञानिक कौन है?

(ए) 1. पी। पावलोव

(बी) सी ई स्पीयरमैन

(सी) जेबी वाटसन

(डी) फ्रांसिस गैल्टन

(ई) विलियम मैक डगल

**113. The term “mental tests” was first employed by:**

(a) Spearman

(b) Binet

(c) James

(d) Cattell

(e) Mc Daugall

113. "मानसिक परीक्षण" शब्द का प्रयोग सबसे पहले किसके द्वारा किया गया था:

(ए) स्पीयरमैन

(बी) बिने

(सी) जेम्स

(डी) Cattell

(ई) मैक डगल

**114. According to P. T. Young, a comprehensive study of a social unit be that a person, a group, a social institution, a district or a community is called a:**

(a) Case study

(b) Cultural study

(c) Class study

(d) Group Study

(e) None of the above

114. पी. टी. यंग के अनुसार, एक सामाजिक इकाई का एक व्यापक अध्ययन यह हो सकता है कि एक व्यक्ति, एक समूह, एक सामाजिक संस्था, एक जिला या एक समुदाय कहलाता है

(एक मामले का अध्ययन

(बी) सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन

(सी) कक्षा अध्ययन

(डी) समूह अध्ययन

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**115. Ex-Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of:**

(a) Independent Variables

(b) Dependent Variables

(c) Both Independent and Dependent Variables

(d) Controlled Variables

(e) None of the above

115. एक्स-पोस्ट फैक्टो रिसर्च एक व्यवस्थित अनुभवजन्य जांच है जिसमें वैज्ञानिक का प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण नहीं होता है:

(ए) स्वतंत्र चर

(बी) आश्रित चर

(सी) स्वतंत्र और आश्रित चर दोनों

(डी) नियंत्रित चर

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**116. A laboratory experiment is a research study in which the variance of all the possible influential independent variables not pertinent to the immediate problem of the investigations is kept at a:**

(a) Maximum

(b) Constant level

(c) Highest Point

(d) Minimum

(e) None of the above

116. एक प्रयोगशाला प्रयोग एक शोध अध्ययन है जिसमें जांच की तत्काल समस्या से संबंधित सभी संभावित प्रभावशाली स्वतंत्र चरों का विचलन एक पर रखा जाता है:

(ए) अधिकतम

(बी) लगातार स्तर

(सी) उच्चतम बिंदु

(डी) न्यूनतम

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**117. A research study in a realistic situation in which one or more independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter under as carefully controlled conditions as the situation permit is known as:**

(a) A field experiment

(b) A situational experiment

(c) A case study

(d) Observational study

(e) None of the above

117. एक यथार्थवादी स्थिति में एक शोध अध्ययन जिसमें एक या एक से अधिक स्वतंत्र चर को प्रयोगकर्ता द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक नियंत्रित परिस्थितियों में हेरफेर किया जाता है, जैसा कि स्थिति परमिट के रूप में जाना जाता है:

(ए) एक क्षेत्र प्रयोग

(बी) एक स्थितिजन्य प्रयोग

(सी) एक केस स्टडी

(डी) अवलोकन अध्ययन

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**118. The variables in a field experiment operate more strongly than those used in:**

(a) Case study

(b) Introspective method

(c) Laboratory Experiment

(d) Observational Method

(e) None of the above

118. एक क्षेत्र प्रयोग में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले चरों की तुलना में अधिक मजबूती से कार्य करते हैं:

(एक मामले का अध्ययन

(बी) आत्मनिरीक्षण विधि

(सी) प्रयोगशाला प्रयोग

(डी) अवलोकन विधि

(ई) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

**119. The field experiments have the advantage of investigating more fruitfully the dynamics of interrelationships of:**

(a) Small groups of Variables

(b) Large groups of Variables

(c) Both small and large groups of Variables

(d) Independent Variables

(e) Dependent Variables

119. क्षेत्र प्रयोगों में अंतर्संबंधों की गतिशीलता की अधिक उपयोगी जांच करने का लाभ है:

(ए) चर के छोटे समूह

(बी) चर के बड़े समूह

(सी) चर के छोटे और बड़े दोनों समूह

(डी) स्वतंत्र चर

(ई) आश्रित चर

**120. Which type of research is approached through the methods of personal interviews, mailed questionnaires and personal discus­sions besides indirect oral investigation?**

(a) Case Study

(b) Field Study

(c) Survey Research

(d) Observation

(e) Experimentation

120. अप्रत्यक्ष मौखिक जांच के अलावा व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार, डाक प्रश्नावली और व्यक्तिगत चर्चा के तरीकों के माध्यम से किस प्रकार का शोध किया जाता है?

(एक मामले का अध्ययन

(बी) फील्ड स्टडी

(सी) सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधान

(डी) अवलोकन

(ई) प्रयोग

**121. Which type of research is a product of developmental programming that has been adopted on a very large scale in the recent years more practically particularly after Second World War when most of the Third World Countries emerged on the deve­lopment scene?**

(a) Case Study

(b) Survey Research

(c) Experimentation

(d) Evaluation Research

(e) None of the above

**122. A research through launching of a direct action with the objective of obtaining workable solutions to the given problems is known as:**

(a) Action Research

(b) Survey Research

(c) Evaluation Research

(d) Experimentation

(e) None of the above

**123. A proposition which can be put to determine its validity is called:**

(a) Variable

(b) Error

(c) Hypothesis

(d) Problem

(e) None of the above

**124. The least noticeable value of a stimulus is called:**

(a) Stimulus Threshold

(b) Response Threshold

(c) Hypothesis

(d) Problem

(e) None of the above

**125. Which method is regarded as the most preferred method of psychology?**

(a) Observation

(b) Introspection

(c) Case Study

(d) Experimental Method

(e) Action Research

**126. “I bet this will happen if I do this” design of experimentation otherwise known as:**

(a) Exploratory Experimentation

(b) Case Study

(c) Hypothesis Testing

(d) Survey Research

(e) None of the above

**127. To ensure that the influence of all relevant variables is the same for all the subjects and does not change during the experimental period is the main objective of:**

(a) Experimental Error

(b) Experimental Control

(c) Experimental Variables

(d) Hypothesis Testing

(e) None of the above

**128. Field Study method is the method of:**

(a) Laboratory Observation

(b) Situational Observation

(c) Naturalistic Observation

(d) Occasional Observation

(e) None of the above

**129. In studying the public opinion:**

(a) Field Study method is applied

(b) Action Research is applied

(c) Survey Research is applied

(d) Scaling method is applied

(e) None of the above

**130. Which scale represents the lowest level of measurement and imparts the least information?**

(a) Nominal Scale

(b) Ordinal Scale

(c) Interval Scale

(d) Ratio Scale

(e) None of the above

**131. Which Scale has an absolute zero at the point of origin?**

(a) Ordinal Scale

(b) Interval Scale

(c) Nominal Scale

(d) Ratio Scale

(e) None of the above

**132. The method of selecting a portion of the universe with a view to drawing conclusion about the universe ‘in toto’ is known as:**

(a) Scaling

(b) Leveling

(c) Randomizing

(d) Sampling

(e) None of the above

**133. How many samples out of 100 samples drawn from a given population, the researcher wants, should represent the true population estimates is known as:**

(a) The confidence level

(b) The sampling level

(c) The situational level

(d) The experimental level

(e) None of the above

**134. The most common method of sampling in marketing researches and election polls is:**

(a) Random Sampling

(b) Stratified Random Sampling

(c) Quota Sampling

(d) Proportionate Stratified Sampling

(e) Cluster Sampling

**135. Itemized rating scales are otherwise known as:**

(a) Numerical Scales

(b) Rank Order Scales

(c) Graphic rating Scales

(d) Comparative Scales

(e) None of the above

**136. The men of medicine of the ancient as well as the modern tribal groups are masters in the techniques of:**

(a) Suggestion and Hypnosis

(b) Experimentation

(c) Introspection

(d) Field Study

(e) None of the above

**137. In India, the first psychological laboratory was started in the year 1916 in Calcutta University and the second in 1923 in Mysore University. Both these laboratories are the result of the endeavour of:**

(a) Prof. K. Kautilya

(b) Prof. B. Sinha

(c) Prof. B. N. Seal

(d) Prof. R. N. Rath

(e) None of the above

**138. In Observation Method, there is a tendency to read one’s own thought and feeling into other’s mind. This may be otherwise called:**

(a) Projection

(b) Sublimation

(c) Identification

(d) Rationalization

(e) None of the above

**139. In the field of sensation, psychologists can easily gather valuable information’s by the help of:**

(a) Survey Method

(b) Introspection Method

(c) Experimentation

(d) Clinical Method

(e) None of the above

**140. When a person is becoming angry, if he starts observing and studying his state of mind simultaneously, he will not be able to show his anger. The moment he starts observing his own anger, it may subside. This problem can be partially solved by observing the experience after it is over. This is popularly known as:**

(a) Retrospection

(b) Introjection

(c) Projection

(d) Identification

(e) None of the above

**141. There are some people in the world who can move objects which are away from them without using any form of physical force. In psychology, this phenomenon is called:**

(a) Psychoanalysis

(b) Telepathy

(c) Precognition

(d) Psychokinesis

(e) Leviation

**142. The story of the Bible affirms that St. Peter walked on the surface of water. Among the Indian mystics, Padmapada, a disciple of Adi Sankar is reported to have walked across water, his steps being supported by lotus flowers. In psychology, this form of mysterious behaviour is popularly known as:**

(a) Leviation

(b) Telepathy

(c) Psychokinesis

(d) Precognition

(e) None of the above.

**143. Some people are able to know and predict events long before others can. This process is popularly known as:**

(a) Telepathy

(b) Precognition

(c) Leviation

(d) Psychokinesis

(e) None of the above

**144. Some people in this world who are able to understand the thought processes of other individuals who are far away and perhaps even influence them without any form of contact. In psychology, this phenomenon is popularly known as:**

(a) Telepathy

(b) Precognition

(c) Leviation

(d) Psychokinesis

(e) None of the above

**145. A recent development of “Applied Social Psychology” which is concerned with the application of psychology in solving the problems of particular communities of people like village community, the urban community and the socially backward com­munity etc. is popularly known as:**

(a) Community Psychology

(b) Group Psychology

(c) Educational Psychology

(d) Criminal Psychology

(e) None of the above

**146. Non-naturalistic observations on children may be contrived in a:**

(a) Society

(b) Group

(c) Laboratory

(d) School

(e) None of the above

**147. Projective test is a:**

(a) Non-naturalistic Observation

(b) Naturalistic Observation

(c) Self Observation

(d) Internal Observation

(e) None of the above

**148. The qualitative changes occurring in behavioural characteristics of the child leading towards maturity is otherwise known as:**

(a) Development

(b) Growth

(c) Maturation

(d) Learning

(e) Intelligence

**149. The earlier concepts of “Child Deve­lopment” started with the:**

(a) Birth of the Child

(b) Death of the Child

(c) Conception

(d) Phallic Stage

(e) Second year of the Child

**150. The concept which refers to the consistency of scores obtained by the same persons when re-examined with the same test on different occasions is known as:**

(a) Validity

(b) Reliability

(c) Standard Error

(d) Error Variance

(e) None of the above

**151. Experimental Analysis enables us to discern lawful relationships between antecedents and consequents involved in:**

(a) Behaviour

(b) Experience

(c) Habit

(d) Attitude

(e) None of the above

**152. When large groups of interconnected facts are considered together in a consistent manner, we get a:**

(a) Scientific Theory

(b) Critical Problem

(c) Combined Result

(d) Confirmed Fact

(e) None of the above

**153. Suppose you have a glass of milk and with a measuring glass you continue to add half a c.c. of plain tea at every step, till your friend reports a change in judgement in the colour of the milk. The quantity of tea added, has just crossed what is just termed as:**

(a) Illusion

(b) Absolute Threshold

(c) Colour Blindness

(d) Just Noticeable Difference

(e) None of the above

**154. Suppose one Experimenter (E) in psy­chology firmly believes that Brahmin children are inherently superior to the Harijan children. Naturally he would never think of home environment as an explanation. This is a very obvious example of:**

(a) Experimenter’s Bias

(b) Subject’s Bias

(c) Stimulus Error

(d) Response Error

(e) None of the above

**155. Which one of the following approaches tries to analyze human behaviour in terms of stimulus-response units acquired through the process of learning, mainly through instrumental conditioning?**

(a) Cognitive Approach

(b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach

(c) Stimulus-Response-Behaviouristic Approach

(d) Existential Approach

(e) Organismic, Wholistic and Self App­roach

**156. The approach which has its roots in Gestalt Psychology is popularly known as:**

(a) Wholistic Approach

(b) Stimulus-Response-Behaviouristic Approach

(c) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach

(d) Cognitive Approach

(e) None of the above

**157. Which approach emphasises the role of instinctual processes and their modification in the course of interaction with the society?**

(a) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic App­roach

(b) Cognitive Approach

(c) Wholistic Approach

(d) Stimulus-Response-Behaviouristic Approach

(e) None of the above

**158. Which approach placed emphasis on human existence—the need to establish a sense of personal identity and to build meaningful links with the world?**

(a) Cognitive Approach

(b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach

(c) Wholistic Approach

(d) Existential Approach

(e) None of the above

**159. Existentialism tries to reach modern man, offer him help in terms of clarifying his values, work out a meaningful and purposive existence. Psychologists who shaped this approach were:**

(a) Rollo May, R. D. Laing and Erick Fromm

(b) G. W. Allport, R. B. Catell and H. J. Eysenk

(c) Erickson and Sullivan

(c) Piaget, Bruner and Witkin

(e) None of the above

**160. The system which still survives very nearly in its rigid forms is:**

(a) Cognitive Approach

(b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach

(c) Wholistic Approach

(d) Existential Approach

(e) None of the above

**161. Which approach tells us that under normal conditions the Organism is not a passive recipient of stimuli but an active, seeking and striving entity trying to master the environment and also master itself?**

(a) Organismic, Wholistic and Self App­roaches

(b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach

(c) Cognitive Approach

(d) Existential Approach

(e) None of the Above

**162. Psychologists are sometimes interested to study consciousness even though they have no method of observing it directly except by using:**

(a) ‘Inference’ as the only tool

(b) ‘Experimentation’ as the only tool

(c) ‘Observation’ technique

(d) ‘Introspection’ technique

(e) None of the above

**163. The term “unconscious motivation” describes the key idea of:**

(a) Structuralism

(b) Functionalism

(c) Psychoanalysis

(d) Behaviourism

(e) None of the above

**164. The psychologists who are especially concerned with increasing the efficiency of learning in school by applying their psychological knowledge about learning and motivation to the curriculum are popularly known as :**

(a) Experimental Psychologists

(b) Clinical Psychologists

(c) Physiological Psychologists

(d) Educational Psychologists

(e) Social Psychologists

**165. In some developed countries like U.S A. and U.K. many psychologists are engaged for diagnosing learning difficulties and trying to remedy them. These psychologists are popularly called:**

(a) School Psychologists

(b) Social Psychologists

(c) Experimental Psychologists

(d) Industrial Psychologists

(e) Organisational Psychologists

**166. Today, private and public organizations also apply psychology to problems of manage­ment and employee training, to supervision of personnel, to improving communication within the organization, to counselling em­ployees and to alleviating industrial strife. The applied psychologists who do this work are sometimes called:**

(a) Personnel Psychologists

(b) Organizational Psychologists

(c) Experimental Psychologists

(d) Social Psychologists

(e) None of the above

**167. A person who uses the particular psychotherapeutic techniques which origi­nated with Sigmund Freud and his followers is called:**

(a) A psychoanalyst

(b) A psychiatrist

(c) A child psychologist

(d) A clinical psychologist

(e) None of the above

**168. Finding the causes of behaviour from a number of observations is called:**

(a) Inductive reasoning

(b) Observational technique

(c) Deductive reasoning

(d) Introspection

(e) None of the above

**169. The clinical method is ordinarily used only when people come to psychologists with:**

(a) Social problems

(b) Personal Problems

(c) Organizational problems

(d) Internal problems

(e) None of the above

**170. The technique of regulating various variables in an experiment is called:**

(a) Independent Variable

(b) Dependent variable

(c) Experimental control

(d) Controlled variable

(e) None of the above

**171. Psychologists with the Biological pers­pective try to relate behaviour to functions of:**

(a) Body

(b) Mind

(c) Soul

(d) Unconscious

(e) Subconscious

**172. A little girl Leny pushed Bapula, her brother, off his tricycle. She learned to behave this way because the behaviour paid off in the past, in other words, she learned to act aggressively in certain situations because she was rewarded for such behaviour in the past. With which perspective, a psychologist can study this type of problem?**

(a) Biological Perspective

(b) Behavioural Perspective

(c) Cognitive Perspective

(d) Social Perspective

(e) Developmental Perspective

**173. The perspective which is concerned with characteristic changes that occur in people as they mature is known as:**

(a) Developmental Perspective

(b) Biological Perspective

(c) Humanistic Perspective

(d) Psychoanalytic Perspective

(e) Cognitive Perspective

**174. A person’s sense of self is emphasized by:**

(a) Psychoanalytic Perspective

(b) Biological Perspective

(c) Developmental Perspective

(d) Cognitive Perspective

(e) Humanistic Perspective

**175. A key psychodynamic idea is that when unconscious impulses are unacceptable or when they make us anxious; to reduce anxiety, we use:**

(a) Defense Mechanisms

(b) Super ego

(c) Instincts

(d) Dreams

(e) Frustration

**176. The distinction between a clinical psycho­logist and a psychiatrist is that:**

(a) A clinical psychologist normally holds a Ph.D. or M.A. degree or Psy. D. (Doctor in Psychology) and a psychiatrist holds an MD degree

(b) A clinical psychologist holds a Ph.D. degree in Psychology and a psychiatrist holds both Psy. D. degree and Ph.D. degree

(c) A clinical psychologist holds a special degree in Psychology and a psychitrist holds a Ph.D. degree in Psychology

(d) A clinical psychologist has a special training in psychotherapy and a psychitrist holds M.A. degree in Psychology

(e) A clinical psychologist holds an M.A. degree in Psychology and a psychiatrist holds Ph.D. degree in Psychology

**177. The Subject “Psychology” was formally recognised in Germany in the year:**

(a) 1789

(b) 1668

(c) 1879

(d) 1897

(e) 1968

**178. To study Abnormal Psychology means, to study mainly the nature of:**

(a) Conscious Mind

(b) Unconscious Mind

(c) Subconscious Mind

(d) Normal Mind

(e) Abnormal Mind

**179. Sigmund Freud is regarded as the father of:**

(a) Psychoanalysis

(b) Behaviourism

(c) Functionalism

(d) Gestalt Psychology

(e) Stnicturalism

**180. The unit of Sociology is the ‘Group’, whereas the unit of Psychology is the:**

(a) Stimulus

(b) Individual

(c) Animal

(d) Institution

(e) None of the above

**181. The branch of psychology which (teals with the study of animal behaviour is known as:**

(a) Social Psychology

(b) Abnormal Psychology

(c) Differential Psychology

(d) Comparative Psychology

(e) None of the alxrve

**182. The father of ‘Experimental Psychology’ is:**

(a) Wilhelm Wundt

(b) Sigmund Freud

(c) C.G. Jung

(d) E. B. Titchener

(e) William James

**183. For the first time, the word ‘Psychology’ was used by:**

(a) Rudolf Goeckle

(b) Sigmund Freud

(c) William James

(d) E. B. Titchener

(e) C.G. Jung

**184. The literal meaning of ‘Psychology’ is:**

(a) Science of Behaviour

(b) Science of Soul

(c) Science of Consciousness

(d) Science of Mind

(e) Science of Temperament

**185. Rudolf Goekle used the word ‘Psychology’ for the first time in:**

(a) 1590 AD

(b) 1950 AD

(c) 1095 AD

(d) 1509 AD

(e) 1905 AD

**186. Psychology as the ‘Science of Mind’ was defined by:**

(a) Psychoanalysis

(b) Behaviourists

(c) Functionalists

(d) Ancient Greek Philosophers

(e) None of the above

**187. Scientific Psychology came into existence during:**

(a) 19th Century

(b) 20th Century

(c) 18th Century

(d) 17th Century

(e) 15th Century

**188. E. B. Titchener (1867-1927) defined ‘Psy­chology’ as the science of:**

(a) Soul

(b) Mind

(c) Experience

(d) Conscious Experience

(e) Behaviour

**189. J. B. Watson defined ‘Psychology’ as the science:**

(a) Soul

(b) Behaviour

(c) Mind

(d) Consciousness

(e) Experience

**190. Psychology was defined as the “Science of Behaviour” by:**

(a) Functionalists

(b) Structuralists

(c) Gestalt Psychologists

(d) Behaviourists

(e) None of the above

**191. Who defined ‘Psychology’ as the scientific study of activities of the organism in relation to its environment?**

(a) J. B. Watson

(b) Sigmund Freud

(c) C. G. Jung

(d) William James

(e) Woodworth

**192. Any systematically organised body of verified knowledge about a certain class of facts and events is known as:**

(a) Science

(b) Experiment

(c) Hypothesis

(d) Fact

(e) Theory

**193. Psychology is:**

(a) A social Science

(b) A Natural Science

(c) A Biological Science

(d) Both Natural and Social Science

(e) None of the above

**194. Behaviouristic School was established by:**

(a) William James

(b) W. Kohler

(c) J.B. Watson

(d) K. Koffka

(e) I. P. Pavlov

**195. The most effective method of studying psychology is:**

(a) Experimental Method

(b) Observation Method

(c) Introspection Method

(d) Survey Method

(e) Clinical Method

**196. Anything which evokes a response in the Organism is called:**

(a) Stimulus

(b) Thing

(c) Situation

(d) Incidence

(e) None of the above

**197. A systematic study of facts according to a reliable and correct method of study is called a:**

(a) Biological Study

(b) Social Technique

(c) Scientific Study

(d) Methodology

(e) None of the above

**198. That, which cannot be observed by another person, is called:**

(a) Experience

(b) Activity

(c) Action

(d) Exercise

(e) Event

**199. The first psychological laboratory was established in Leipzig by Wilhelm Wundt in the year:**

(a) 1789

(b) 1879

(c) 1899

(d) 1798

(e) 1897

**200. “S-R” concept was first established by:**

(a) J. B. Watson

(b) Wilhelm Wundt

(c) William James

(d) C. G. Jung

(e) 1. P. Pavlov

**201. Who defined psychology as the science of immediate experience with consciousness being the main subject matter?**

(a) E. B. Titchener

(b) Wilhelm Wundt

(c) Sigmund Freud

(d) William James

(e) Only (a) and (b)

**202. Rejecting the concept of “S-R” connectionism, “S-O-R” concept was developed by:**

(a) Sigmund Freud

(b) C. G. Jung

(c) E D. Titchener

(d) Woodworth

(e) J.B. Watson

**203. Woodworth’s approach to define Psy­chology is:**

(a) Constant

(b) Fluctuating

(c) Dynamic

(d) Complex

(e) Simple

**204. The occurrence of ‘O’ in “S-O-R” concept is responsible in regulating the behaviour of the Organism and making psychological activity:**

(a) Complex

(b) Fixed

(c) Dynamic

(d) Puzzled

(e) Complex to certain extent

**205. Who defined Psychology as the Science of Consciousness to be studied by introspection for the purpose of answering three basic questions, ‘What’, “How” and “Why”?**

(a) E. B. Titchener

(b) J. B. Watson

(c) William James

(d) Wilhelm Wundt

(e) C.G. Jung

**206. After E. B. Titchener’s definition, which relationship, to serve the very purpose of Psychology, was lost?**

(a) “S-R”

(b) “S-O-R”

(c) Cause-Effect

(d) “S-P-R”

(e) None of the above

**207. The study of the interaction of heredity and environment is made by:**

(a) Physiological Psychologists

(b) Child Psychologists

(c) Comparative Psychologists

(d) Educational Psychologists

(e) Industrial Psychologists

**208. In recent years, physiological psychology is getting attached to the developing science of:**

(a) Psychology

(b) Sociology

(c) Anthropology

(d) Physiology

(e) Neurophysiology

**209. Introspective Method is otherwise known as:**

(a) Self Observation Technique

(b) Subjective Observation

(c) Objective Observation

(d) Experimentation

(e) Only (a) and (b)

**210. Field Observation is always:**

(a) Subjective

(b) Objective

(c) Neutral

(d) Complex

(e) Very Simple

**211. The simplest experimental method is that in which the “E” manipulates:**

(a) One Variable

(b) Two Variables

(c) Three Variables

(d) Four Variables

(e) Five Variables

**212. Regulating the “Relevant Variable” is called:**

(a) Hypothesis

(b) Constant Error

(c) Experimental Control

(d) Antihypothesis

(e) None of the above

**213. When more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation, it is called:**

(a) Situational Crisis

(b) Interaction

(c) Multisituational Effect

(d) Variable Crisis

(e) None of the above

**214. It does not possible or even desirable to rule out the differential effects of all relevant variables by means of experimental control. In such instances psychologists employ controlled conditions by mathematical methods. This is called:**

(a) Statistical Control

(b) Mathematical Control

(c) Psychological Control

(d) Physiological Control

(e) Experimental Control

**215. Gestalt School was founded by:**

(a) Max Wertheimer (1880-1943)

(b) Wolfgang Kohler (1887-1937)

(c) Kurt Koffka (1886-1941)

(d) Kurt Lewin (1890-1947)

(e) None of the above

**216. The Behavioristic School was established by J. B. Watson in the year:**

(a) 1914

(b) 1915

(c) 1913

(d) 1916

(e) 1910

**217. The theory of evolution was propounded by:**

(a) William James (1842-1910)

(b) Kurt Lewin (1890-1947)

(c) Sir Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

(d) John Deway (1859-1952)

(e) None of the above

**218. The central theme of “Structural Psycho­logy” was borrowed from:**

(a) Physics and Biology

(b) Biology and Chemistry

(c) Sociology and Neurology

(d) Physics and Chemistry

(e) None of the above

**219. The founder and principal exponent of psychoanalysis is:**

(a) Sigmund Freud

(b) E. B. Titchener

(c) C.G. Jung

(d) Alfred Adler

(e) None of the above

**220. Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of:**

(a) Experimental Psychology

(b) Educational Psychology

(c) Child Psychology

(d) Abnormal Psychology

(e) Comparative Psychology

**221. Who has constructed the first intelligence test as a psychologist and made important contributions to our understanding of the thought process?**

(a) William James

(b) Alfred Binet

(c) William Mc Dougall

(d) J.B. Watson

(e) None of the above

**222. In 1913, C. G. Jung has established his own school which was popularly known as:**

(a) Psychoanalysis

(b) Individual Psychology

(c) Analytical Psychology

(d) Child Psychology

(e) None of the above

**223. The concepts like “Introspection” and “Con­scious Experience” are associated with:**

(a) Functionalism

(b) Behaviourism

(c) Structuralism

(d) Gestalt Psychology

(e) Psychoanalysis

**224. Which Law deals with the least noticeable differences in different stimuli?**

(a) Gestalt Law

(b) Weber-Fechner Law

(c) Watson’s Law

(d) James Law

(e) Binet Law

**225. A provisional theory to explain observed facts is known as:**

(a) Construct

(b) Theory

(c) Hypothesis

(d) Event

(e) Fact

**226. Wilhelm Wundt setup the first psychological laboratory in 1879 at the University of:**

(a) L.N.M.U.

(b) Toronto

(c) Queens

(d) Leipzig

(e) None of the above

**227. A German Psychologist, H. Ebbinghaus, had done pioneering experiments on:**

(a) Perception

(b) Memory

(c) Learning

(d) Thinking

(e) Emotion

**228. An experiment has been aptly described as a:**

(a) Question put to self

(b) Question put to

(c) Question put to psychologists

(d) Question put to nature stimuli

(e) None of the above

**229. An experiment is set up to confirm or refute some:**

(a) Hypotheses

(b) Questions

(c) Enquiry

(d) Events

(e) None of the above

**230. Psychology has come into existence as a separate discipline a little over:**

(a) A hundred years ago

(b) Two hundred years ago

(c) Three hundred years ago

(d) Four hundred years ago

(e) None of the above

**Answers**

101. (d) 102. (a) 103. (b) 104. (a) 105. (a) 106. (d) 107. (d) 108. (d) 109. (a) 110. (c) 111. (d) 112. (d) 113. (d) 114. (a) 115. (a) 116. (d) 117. (a) 118. (c) 119. (a) 120. (c)  121. (d) 122. (a) 123. (c) 124. (a) 125. (d) 126. (c) 127. (b) 128. (c) 129. (a) 130. (a) 131. (d) 132. (d) 133. (a) 134. (c) 135. (a) 136. (a) 137. (c) 138. (a) 139. (b) 140. (a) 141. (d) 142. (a) 143. (b) 144. (a) 145. (a) 146. (c) 147. (a) 148. (a) 149. (a) 150. (b) 151. (a) 152. (a) 153. (b) 154. (a) 155. (c) 156. (d) 157. (a) 158. (d) 159. (a) 160. (b) 161. (a) 162. (a) 163. (c) 164. (d) 165. (a) 166. (a) 167. (a) 168. (a) 169. (b) 170. (c) 171. (a) 172. (b) 173. (a) 174. (e) 175. (a) 176. (a) 177. (c) 178. (b) 179. (a) 180. (b) 181. (d) 182. (a) 183. (a) 184. (b) 185. (a) 186. (d) 187. (a) 188. (d) 189. (b) 190. (d) 191. (e) 192. (a) 193. (a) 194. (c) 195. (a) 196. (a) 197. (c) 198. (a) 199. (b) 200. (a) 201. (e) 202. (d) 203. (c) 204. (c) 205. (a) 206. (c) 207. (b) 208. (e) 209. (e) 210. (b) 211. (a) 212. (c) 213. (b) 214. (a) 215. (a) 216. (c) 217. (c) 218. (d) 219. (a) 220. (d) 221. (b) 222. (c) 223. (c) 224. (b) 225. (c) 226. (d) 227. (b) 228. (c) 229. (a) 230. (a)