

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	<p>William James wrote Principles of Psychology and founded</p> <p>A1 : structuralism</p> <p>A2 : functionalism</p> <p>A3 : behaviorism</p> <p>A4 : humanism</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	<p>Eclectic psychologists are known for</p> <p>A1 : studying the brain and nervous system.</p> <p>A2 : prescribing drugs to treat emotional disorders.</p> <p>A3 : drawing on a variety of theoretical views.</p> <p>A4 : stressing the role of the unconscious.</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	<p>The part of cerebral cortex that controls higher mental ability and movement</p> <p>A1 : Frontal Lobe</p> <p>A2 : Parietal Lobe</p> <p>A3 : Occipital Lobe</p> <p>A4 : Temporal Lobe</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	<p>A thick band of fibres joining the hemispheres together</p> <p>A1 : Axon of neurons</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 : Corpus callosum</p> <p>A3 : Cerebellum</p> <p>A4 : Temporal Lobe</p>		
Objective Question				
5	5	<p>Protects the axon and assists with speedy transmission of nerve impulses</p> <p>A1 : Axon of neurons</p> <p>A2 : Cell body of neurons</p> <p>A3 : Hallucinogens</p> <p>A4 : Myelin Sheath of neurons</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	<p>These tests are designed to measure academic progress—what students have learned. They are designed to predict academic success. These tests are most commonly standardized.</p> <p>A1 : Portfolio Assessments</p> <p>A2 : Achievement and Aptitude Tests</p> <p>A3 : Curriculum based Measurements</p> <p>A4 : Performance assessments</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	<p>The covert activities can be studied through _____ observation.</p> <p>A1 : Objective</p> <p>A2 : Subjective</p> <p>A3 : Naturalistic</p> <p>A4 : Experimental</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
8	8	<p>A sleep disorder characterized by temporary cessations of breathing during sleep and repeated momentary awakenings.</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Night terrors :</p> <p>A2 Hallucinogens :</p> <p>A3 Sleep apnea :</p> <p>A4 Narcolepsy :</p>		
Objective Question				
9	9	<p>The diminishing effect with regular use of the same dose of a drug, requiring the user to take larger and larger doses before experiencing the drug's effect.</p> <p>A1 Narcolepsy :</p> <p>A2 Withdrawal :</p> <p>A3 Tolerance :</p> <p>A4 Stimulants :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
10	10	<p>What is an Ego defence mechanism?</p> <p>A1 Part of the Ego state that prevents rational thinking. :</p> <p>A2 Part of the unconscious that attempts to control unacceptable Id influences. :</p> <p>A3 Part of the Ego state designed to reduce barriers. :</p> <p>A4 Part of the Ego state that aids development. :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
11	11	<p>Hawthorne Study provides a strong historical base for _____</p> <p>A1 Health Psychology :</p> <p>A2 Social Psychology :</p> <p>A3 Industrial Psychology :</p> <p>A4 Clinical Psychology :</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
12	12	<p>The two factor theory of motivation was proposed by _____</p> <p>A1 : McLlend</p> <p>A2 : James-Lange</p> <p>A3 : Herzberg</p> <p>A4 : Maslow</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
13	13	<p>The full form for SPSS is _____</p> <p>A1 : Short Package for Statistical Studies</p> <p>A2 : Sustained Product for Statistical Studies</p> <p>A3 : Statistical Package for Social Science</p> <p>A4 : Social Processing through Statistical Science</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
14	14	<p>Which of the following is based upon the principle of sociometry?</p> <p>A1 : Saturation sampling</p> <p>A2 : Snowball sampling</p> <p>A3 : Dense sampling</p> <p>A4 : Quota Sampling</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
15	15	<p>In speed test, the difficulty level of the items is ____.</p> <p>A1 : Varies from low to high</p> <p>A2 : Uniform</p> <p>A3 : Varies from high to low</p> <p>A4 : Low to High then to Low</p>	4.0	1.00

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Objective Question				
16	16	Curve of forgetting was developed by_____	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Watson		
		A2 : Piaget		
		A3 : Freud		
		A4 : Ebbinghaus		
Objective Question				
17	17	World Mental Health Day is observed on	4.0	1.00
		A1 : September 10		
		A2 : October 10		
		A3 : November 10		
		A4 : December 10		
Objective Question				
18	18	Mirror drawing apparatus is used to measure _____ learning	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Social		
		A2 : Maze		
		A3 : Sensory-motor		
		A4 : Serial		
Objective Question				
19	19	Who among the following is not a learning theorist?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Maslow		
		A2 : Skinner		
		A3 : Tolman		

		A4 Kohler :		
Objective Question				
20	20	Social learning was advocated by _____ A1 Thorndike : A2 Bandura : A3 Skinner : A4 Kohler :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
21	21	Why did researchers stop relying on introspection? A1 Studying cognition was not important : A2 Results from introspection were not reproducible : A3 Research subjects behave differently in private than they do in public : A4 Introspection data were difficult to analyze :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
22	22	Social and cognitive psychologists use computers for. A1 Measuring cognition : A2 Simulating cognition : A3 Describing cognition : A4 All of these :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
23	23	In comparison to the sociologist, the social psychologist A1 is more likely to study the social causes of behavior : A2 is more likely to study individuals than groups :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 gives less attention to our internal functioning :</p> <p>A4 relies more heavily on correlational research :</p>		
Objective Question				
24	24	<p>Which participants are less likely to be persuaded?</p> <p>A1 Outcome-involved and value-involved participants :</p> <p>A2 Value-involved and impression-involved participants :</p> <p>A3 Impression-involved and outcome-involved participants :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	<p>One person is drowning in the pond. A group of individuals gathers around the person, take out their cell phones, and record the incident. They do not help him or call for help. The behavior of the group is an example of which of the following terms?</p> <p>A1 bystander :</p> <p>A2 group polarization :</p> <p>A3 social facilitation :</p> <p>A4 social inhibition :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	<p>Theories of attribution are based on:</p> <p>A1 discrimination :</p> <p>A2 causal inference :</p> <p>A3 heuristics :</p> <p>A4 mental fictions :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	<p>Does a person's self-concept typically change, or does it mostly stay the same?</p> <p>A1 The self-concept remains constant for most people most of the time :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 The self-concept is usually malleable, depending on a person's current situation and depending on what other people are nearby</p> <p>A3 It depends on the person: some people have only one self-concept, and other people have multiple different self-concepts</p> <p>A4 None of these</p>		
Objective Question				
28	28	<p>Elevated cortisol levels indicate:</p> <p>A1 Increased stress</p> <p>A2 Increased self-esteem</p> <p>A3 Increased attachment to close other</p> <p>A4 reduced heart rate</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	<p>A necessary condition for a stereotyping to occur is:</p> <p>A1 negative image of group</p> <p>A2 discrimination</p> <p>A3 social categorization</p> <p>A4 external attribution</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	<p>Imagine a person holds a very strong, emotional antipathy towards members of a different social group. This person really hates these outgroup members. This is best classified as an example of which of the following?</p> <p>A1 Discrimination</p> <p>A2 Prejudice</p> <p>A3 Stereotyping</p> <p>A4 All of these</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	<p>Instrumental aggression often involves:</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 impulsive action :</p> <p>A2 threats to self esteem :</p> <p>A3 spontaneous anger due to insult :</p> <p>A4 systematic thinking :</p>		
Objective Question				
32	32	<p>The idea of catharsis is:</p> <p>A1 a frustration eventually triggers aggression :</p> <p>A2 expressing of emotion causes it to build up even more :</p> <p>A3 expressing of emotion to release build up aggression :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	<p>The way to resolve inner conflict is:</p> <p>A1 cooperation :</p> <p>A2 altering perceptions and situational cues :</p> <p>A3 creating super-ordinate goals :</p> <p>A4 all of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	<p>Which aspect of attention is not controlled voluntarily?</p> <p>A1 Top-down sensitivity control :</p> <p>A2 Bottom-up filtering for salient stimuli :</p> <p>A3 Competitive selection :</p> <p>A4 Working memory :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

35	35	<p>Which of the following is the best example of early selective attention?</p> <p>A1 : Stimuli that are presented subliminally cannot be recalled by active memory</p> <p>A2 : People do not unconsciously encode stimuli they find aversive</p> <p>A3 : People obligatorily detect and encode faces, even if they do not recognize them</p> <p>A4 : Voluntary control can affect working memory</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

36	36	<p>Miss McLain is an elementary school teacher who gives her students group projects as part of their math curriculum. What might she do to minimize the effects of social loafing?</p> <p>A1 : Give students the option to present their project in front of the class for extra credit</p> <p>A2 : Grade the group as a whole on the project instead of giving each group member a grade</p> <p>A3 : Grade both the group as a whole and each individual group member on the project</p> <p>A4 : Assign the children to groups randomly instead of letting them choose their own</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

37	37	<p>Suppose Suzie persuades her roommate to make her a cup of tea, then gets her roommate to cook for a week. What is this strategy called?</p> <p>A1 : low ball technique</p> <p>A2 : foot in the door technique</p> <p>A3 : social loafing</p> <p>A4 : social facilitation</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

38	38	<p>If people work hard to reach a goal, they are likely to justify their hard work by valuing the goal highly. What is this tendency called?</p> <p>A1 : justification of effort</p> <p>A2 : cognitive dissonance</p> <p>A3 : risky shift</p>	4.0	1.00
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		A4 diffusion of responsibility :		
Objective Question				
39	39	<p>“The initial request must be large enough that it is sure to be refused but compensated with another request”</p> <p>A1 Door-in-the-face technique :</p> <p>A2 Foot-in-the-door technique :</p> <p>A3 low-ball technique :</p> <p>A4 social confirmation :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
40	40	<p>Helping because you hear that your whole neighbourhood helps is an example of:</p> <p>A1 normative pressure to help :</p> <p>A2 kin selection :</p> <p>A3 empathy :</p> <p>A4 competitive altruism :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
41	41	<p>Among the following, who is associated with psycholinguistics?</p> <p>A1 Noam Chomsky :</p> <p>A2 Ishikawa :</p> <p>A3 Ouchi :</p> <p>A4 IrwinYalom :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
42	42	<p>In Transactional Analysis, which among the following is NOT a way of time structuring</p> <p>A1 Withdrawal :</p> <p>A2 Ritual :</p> <p>A3 Game</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A4 Rackets :		
Objective Question				
43	43	Among the following who is associated with Phenomenology? A1 Martin Heidegger : A2 Eric Berne : A3 Bertrand Russel : A4 Karl Popper :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	Shame Attacking exercise is used in _____ therapy A1 REBT : A2 CBT : A3 Systematic Desensitisation : A4 Aversion Therapy :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	Who among the following is a central figure in Family Therapy? A1 Virginia Satir : A2 Karen Horney : A3 Viktor Frankl : A4 Richard Bandler :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	Multimodal Therapy was proposed by _____ A1 Lazarus : A2 Seligman :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 William Glasser :</p> <p>A4 Bowen :</p>		
Objective Question				
47	47	<p>Among the following which is not an Experiential Training activity?</p> <p>A1 Sensitivity training :</p> <p>A2 Role play :</p> <p>A3 Audio visual learning :</p> <p>A4 Internship :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	<p>The famous book 'In and out of the Garbage Pail' was authored by</p> <p>A1 Maslow :</p> <p>A2 Frederick S Perls :</p> <p>A3 Rollo May :</p> <p>A4 Otto Rank :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	<p>Psycho dynamic therapists believe that maladaptive behaviour stems from</p> <p>A1 Disturbed thought patterns :</p> <p>A2 Inappropriate learning patterns :</p> <p>A3 A failure to live up one's full potential :</p> <p>A4 Emotional trauma experienced in childhood :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	<p>The process of excluding from the consciousness the ideas and feelings which cause guilt and shame is known as:</p> <p>A1 Projection :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Repression :</p> <p>A3 Reaction formation :</p> <p>A4 Regression :</p>		
Objective Question				
51	51	<p>Which law of learning states that things most often repeated are best retained?</p> <p>A1 Law of readiness :</p> <p>A2 Law of exercise :</p> <p>A3 Law of effect :</p> <p>A4 Law of recency :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	<p>Social Exchange theory was given by _____</p> <p>A1 Viktor Frankl :</p> <p>A2 Bandura :</p> <p>A3 Adam Smith :</p> <p>A4 George Homan :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	<p>The famous book 'Authentic Happiness' was authored by</p> <p>A1 Martin Seligman :</p> <p>A2 Rollo May :</p> <p>A3 Viktor Frankl :</p> <p>A4 Robin Sharma :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	<p>Among the following which is NOT a core condition for counsellors as put forth by Rogers</p> <p>A1 Congruence</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A2 : Emotionality A3 : Unconditional Positive Regard A4 : Empathy		
Objective Question				
55	55	The term Self-actualization was first coined by _____ A1 : Rogers A2 : Maslow A3 : Goldstein A4 : Frankl	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	The major criticism of non-falsifiability of the concepts in Psychoanalysis was put forth by A1 : Edmund Husserl A2 : Irvin Yalom A3 : Eysenck A4 : Karl Popper	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	According to Bandura' theory, among the following which is a fundamental attribute of human agency? A1 : Self-reflectiveness A2 : Self-efficacy A3 : Self-concept A4 : Self-actualization	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	Fixed role therapy was introduced by _____	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 George Kelley :</p> <p>A2 Julian Rotter :</p> <p>A3 Dollard and Miller :</p> <p>A4 FritzPerls :</p>		
Objective Question				
59	59	<p>The statistical technique used in deriving 16 principal components is _____</p> <p>A1 Regression :</p> <p>A2 Correlation :</p> <p>A3 Factor analysis :</p> <p>A4 Discriminant analysis :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	<p>Condition of worth is conceptually analogous to overuse of</p> <p>A1 Transference :</p> <p>A2 Counter-transference :</p> <p>A3 Ego :</p> <p>A4 Super-ego :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	<p>_____ was the first scientist to attempt to measure the speed of conduction of nerves.</p> <p>A1 Flourens :</p> <p>A2 Hitzig :</p> <p>A3 Galton :</p> <p>A4 Helmholtz :</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
62	62	_____ is an organelle that is responsible for extracting energy from nutrients	4.0	1.00
		A1 : nucleus		
		A2 : mitochondria		
		A3 : cytoplasm		
		A4 : chromosome		
Objective Question				
63	63	_____ is a neurotransmitter found in the brain, spinal cord and parts of the peripheral nervous system, responsible for muscular contraction	4.0	1.00
		A1 : acetylcholine		
		A2 : serotonin		
		A3 : dopamine		
		A4 : GABA		
Objective Question				
64	64	_____ is a darkly stained region of tegmentum that contains neurons that communicate with the caudate nucleus and putamen in the basal ganglia	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Periaqueductal gray matter		
		A2 : substantia nigra		
		A3 : red nucleus		
		A4 : reticular formation		
Objective Question				
65	65	The cranial nerve that controls the jaw muscles is _____	4.0	1.00
		A1 : facial		
		A2 : trigeminal		
		A3 : glossopharyngeal		

		A4 trochlear :		
Objective Question				
66	66	_____ neurotransmitter is also known as 5-HT, plays a role in the regulation of mood, control of eating, sleep and arousal A1 Acetylcholine : A2 dopamine : A3 serotonin : A4 norepinephrine :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
67	67	_____ is a neuron located in the retina that receives visual information from bipolar cells and its axons give rise to the optic nerve. A1 Ganglion cell : A2 amacrine cell : A3 horizontal cell : A4 nerve cell :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
68	68	_____ consists of irregular and mostly low-amplitude waves of 13-30 Hz A1 alpha activity : A2 beta activity : A3 theta activity : A4 delta activity :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
69	69	_____ is the synchronization of the menstrual/ estrous cycles of a group of females. A1 lee-boot effect : A2 whitten effect :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 vandenbergh effect :</p> <p>A4 bruce effect :</p>		
Objective Question				
70	70	<p>_____ is a condition in which the patient undergoes a series of seizures without regaining consciousness resulting in hippocampal damage</p> <p>A1 tonic phase :</p> <p>A2 clonic phase :</p> <p>A3 aura :</p> <p>A4 status epilepticus :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>The “Peter Principle” states that, in a hierarchy every employee:</p> <p>A1 Tends to rise to the natural level of competence :</p> <p>A2 Tends to rise to the natural level of incompetence :</p> <p>A3 Tends to challenge the views of their senior managers :</p> <p>A4 Tends to seek promotion :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>Which approach to the study organizational behavior emphasizes the formal structure, hierarchy of management, the technical requirements and the assumption of rational behavior?</p> <p>A1 The systems Approach :</p> <p>A2 The Contingency Theory :</p> <p>A3 The Classical Approach :</p> <p>A4 The Human Relations Approach :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>The psychologist who influenced the creation of the Myers-Briggs Personality Type Indicator by Isabel Briggs-Myers and Katherine Briggs was:</p> <p>A1 Carl Jung :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Sigmund Freud :</p> <p>A3 George Kelly :</p> <p>A4 Kenny Rogers :</p>		
Objective Question				
74	74	<p>The process by which the perception of a person is formulated on the basis of a single favourable or unfavourable trait or impression, where other relevant characteristics of that person are dismissed is called:</p> <p>A1 The angel effect :</p> <p>A2 The halo effect :</p> <p>A3 The hard to reach effect :</p> <p>A4 The anchoring :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	<p>Alderfer and McClelland are two examples of _____ theories of motivation.</p> <p>A1 process :</p> <p>A2 content :</p> <p>A3 expectancy :</p> <p>A4 equity :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	<p>Groups which are formed as the consequence of organizational structure and work division are known as:</p> <p>A1 Informal groups :</p> <p>A2 target groups :</p> <p>A3 formal groups :</p> <p>A4 operational groups :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	<p>The situation leadership theory of _____ and _____ is based on follower's readiness to perform.</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 : Hersey and Blanchard</p> <p>A2 : Tannenbaum and Schmidt</p> <p>A3 : Abbot and Costello</p> <p>A4 : Vroom and Yetton</p>		
Objective Question				
78	78	<p>Which of the following, according to Pfeffer, is a way in which an individual or group may acquire power in an organization.</p> <p>A1 : reward power</p> <p>A2 : being irreplaceable</p> <p>A3 : legitimate power</p> <p>A4 : expert power</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	<p>What is the purpose of a balanced scorecard?</p> <p>A1 : To relate business performance to customer satisfaction</p> <p>A2 : To measure contribution of people to business growth</p> <p>A3 : To combine a range of qualitative and quantitative indicators of performance</p> <p>A4 : To relate business performance to financial measures</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	<p>Schein suggested three levels of culture in order from shallowest to deepest. In this order, they are:</p> <p>A1 : Artefacts, values, assumptions</p> <p>A2 : History, artefacts, beliefs</p> <p>A3 : History, values, activities</p> <p>A4 : Assumptions, artefacts, values</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
81	81	<p>Ameen, a 70 years old retired teacher, feels that his life has not been of any real value or significance. According to Erikson, Ameen has failed to achieve a sense of :</p> <p>A1 : Autonomy</p> <p>A2 : independence</p> <p>A3 : basic trust</p> <p>A4 : integrity</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
82	82	<p>The child begins to represent the world with words and images which reflect symbolic thinking:</p> <p>A1 : sensorimotor stage</p> <p>A2 : preoperational stage</p> <p>A3 : concrete operational stage</p> <p>A4 : formal operational stage</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
83	83	<p>What is development?</p> <p>A1 : the process by which an organism (human or animal) grows and changes through its lifespan</p> <p>A2 : the first five years of life</p> <p>A3 : the process of growth from infancy through to adolescence</p> <p>A4 : All of these</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
84	84	<p>What is a cross-sectional design?</p> <p>A1 : a research design in which the investigator follows certain individuals over a given time period, measuring change</p> <p>A2 : a research design in which an investigator might look at several age groups simultaneously</p> <p>A3 : a study of language development over time</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 a random sample of different age group :		
Objective Question				
85	85	<p>What are key disadvantages of longitudinal research?</p> <p>A1 : the possibility of subject attrition</p> <p>A2 : any long-term longitudinal study runs the risk of becoming dated in its conception and conclusion</p> <p>A3 : it is very time-consuming</p> <p>A4 : All of these</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
86	86	<p>Dizygotic twins:</p> <p>A1 : are genetically identical</p> <p>A2 : come from a single fertilized egg cell</p> <p>A3 : may be of the same or different sex</p> <p>A4 : are not really twins but only appear to be so</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
87	87	<p>Down's syndrome children:</p> <p>A1 : have unusually gifted drawing abilities</p> <p>A2 : are more frequent in younger mothers</p> <p>A3 : are usually sociable and friendly</p> <p>A4 : tend to be hyperactive</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
88	88	<p>Evolutionary psychology argues that:</p> <p>A1 : our present-day psychology can be explained by our evolutionary history</p> <p>A2 : our psychological mechanisms are adapted to urban living</p> <p>A3 the human brain has a generalized, non-modular capacity</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A4 : All of these		
Objective Question				
89	89	<p>Authoritative parents:</p> <p>A1 : have strict ideas about discipline and behaviour that are not open to discussion</p> <p>A2 : have relaxed ideas about behaviour and discipline</p> <p>A3 : tend to have popular, prosocial children</p> <p>A4 : have children with lower achievement at school</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
90	90	<p>Gender schemas:</p> <p>A1 are cognitive structures that organize gender knowledge into a set of expectations about what it is important to : observe, and what it is appropriate to imitate</p> <p>A2 : help children to form evaluations of and make assumptions about peers, based on their sex</p> <p>A3 : are formed around a basic in-group/out-group division</p> <p>A4 : All of these</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	<p>Prosocial behavior is best defined as:</p> <p>A1 : any helpful action</p> <p>A2 : a voluntary intentional action involving self-sacrifice that produces a beneficial outcome for the recipient</p> <p>A3 : a voluntary, intentional action producing a beneficial outcome for the recipient regardless of cost to the donor</p> <p>A4 : a way of voluntarily helping friends rather than acquaintances</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	<p>Syntax is:</p> <p>A1 : the form in which words are combined to make grammatical sentences</p> <p>A2 : knowledge that the child has about the social context of language</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 : the study of phonemes</p> <p>A4 : the meanings encoded in language</p>		
Objective Question				
93	93	<p>Pragmatic is:</p> <p>A1 : the form in which words are combined to make grammatical sentences</p> <p>A2 : knowledge that the child has about the social context of language</p> <p>A3 : the study of phonemes</p> <p>A4 : the meanings encoded in language</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
94	94	<p>Telegraphic speech is:</p> <p>A1 : shared interactions between baby and caregiver</p> <p>A2 : pre-linguistic speech</p> <p>A3 : speech with highly condensed meanings</p> <p>A4 : a form of patois</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
95	95	<p>Piget divide the sensori-motor period period into several sub-stages. Which of the following is not a sub-stage of the sensori-motor period:</p> <p>A1 : primary circular reactions</p> <p>A2 : reflex activity</p> <p>A3 : coordination of reactions</p> <p>A4 : intuitive</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
96	96	<p>A young child already uses the word 'dog'. Then she sees a fox for the first time. She calls the fox a 'dog'. According to Piaget this would be an example of:</p> <p>A1 : adaption</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 : assimilation</p> <p>A3 : conservation</p> <p>A4 : co-ordination</p>		
Objective Question				
97	97	<p>If a young infant is reaching for an attractive toy and the toy is covered by a cloth they often lose interest and do not attempt to search for the toy. According to Piaget this was because young infants do not have the concept of:</p> <p>A1 : adaption</p> <p>A2 : assimilation</p> <p>A3 : conservation</p> <p>A4 : object permanence</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>A child is shown a model of three mountains. Another person is looking at the model from a different position. The child is asked to work out the other person's view of the model, but is unable to do this correctly. According to Piaget this is an example of children's:</p> <p>A1 : animism</p> <p>A2 : conservation</p> <p>A3 : egocentrism</p> <p>A4 : perspective taking</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>Which one of the following is an example of metacognition?</p> <p>A1 : remembering what items you bought in a shop yesterday</p> <p>A2 : remembering what items you needed to buy when you actually go shopping</p> <p>A3 : forgetting what items you needed to buy when you actually go shopping</p> <p>A4 : knowing you will forget some of the items you need to buy if you don't write a shopping</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question

100	100	<p>How is the concept of 'scaffolding' applied to learning and instruction</p> <p>A1 : it uses a metaphor derived from building.</p> <p>A2 appropriate interventions from adults and more expert peers can guide the learner to achieve a higher level of : understanding</p> <p>A3 young children enjoy playing with bricks and this kind of activity can help them to reach a higher level of : understanding</p> <p>A4 : scaffolding is a metaphor for structured learning</p>	4.0	1.00
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