I N D E X

CUET (PG) PSYCHOLOGY		
TOPIC NO.	**PARTICULARS**	**PAGE NO.**
1	Introduction to Psychology	**1**
2	History of Psychology	**5**
3	Schools of Psychology	**8**
4	Biological bases of Behavior	**11**
5	Learning, Memory	**20**
6	Sensation and Perception	**30**
7	Emotion and Motivation	**37**
8	Intelligence	**44**
9	Personality	**50**
10	Psychological Testing	**55**
11	Life-span Development	**62**
12	Abnormal and Clinical Psychology	**70**
13	Statistics for Psychology	**80**
MOCK TESTS		
1	Mock Test	**89**
2	Mock Test	**104**
3	Mock Test	**119**
4	Mock Test	**133**
5	Mock Test	**148**

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN CUET-PG PSYCOLOGY (2022 to 2025)					
TOPIC		**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
1	Introduction to Psychology	3	2	3	4
2	History of Psychology	2	2	-	3
3	Schools of Psychology	4	1	2	-
4	Biological bases of Behavior	12	8	7	8
5	Learning, Memory	9	7	14	7
6	Sensation and Perception	3	6	10	5
7	Emotion and Motivation	3	5	3	8
8	Intelligence	3	5	6	6
9	Personality	4	2	7	5
10	Psychological Testing	6	5	5	4
11	Life-span Development	7	5	7	7
12	Abnormal and Clinical Psychology	8	14	4	9
13	Statistics for Psychology	10	8	6	6

Chapter 1

Introduction to Psychology

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS

[2022]

1. Who coined the term 'Psychophysics"?

(1) Gustav Fechner (2) Ernst Weber
(3) Hermann Von Helmholtz (4) Edward Titchener

[2022]

2. Who among the following are Indian Psychologists?

(A) Girindra Sekhar Bose
(B) S.M. Mohsin
(C) C.M. Bhatia
(D) D.D. Kosambi
(E) Yogendra Singh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (E) only (2) (B), (C) and (E) only
(3) (B), (C) and (D) only (4) (A), (B) and (C) only

[2022]

3. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: As per the law of Parsimony, people prefer complex explanations of a phenomena than simple explanations

Statement II: The law of parsimony involves the consideration of a variety of explanations.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

[2023]

4. Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
A. Placebo effect	I. We can draw clear causal conclusion from an experiment
B. High external validity	II. The results of a study generalize to other settings and populations
C. Double-blind procedure	III. Participant improves because of the expectation of receiving a treatment, not because of the treatment itself
D. High internal validity	IV. Neither researchers nor participants know the condition to which each participant is assigned

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(3) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-VI (4) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

[2023]

5. Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
A. Genetic Epistemology	I. Bandura
B. Human Factor Engineering	II. Piaget
C. Individual Differences	III. Galton
D. Observational Learning	IV. Broadbent

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(3) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

[2024]

6. As a science, which of the following does psychology use as its primary source of information:

(1) common sense
(2) systematically collected data
(3) informal observation of the world around us
(4) laypersons opinions

[2024]

7. Psychological research on everyday human concerns reveals that:

(1) such topics are too complex to study
(2) subjects will not volunteer for research on many topics
(3) common sense beliefs are not always true
(4) methods used in other sciences are not relevant to the study of human behavior

[2024]

8. Imagine you are conducting an experiment to test the effects of video gaming on learning and attention. You select four groups A, B, C and D with the following Video Gaming Hours.

Which of the following group(s) serves as a Control Group in the Experiment?

(A) Group A -No Video Gaming
(B) Group B- Video Game for 1 hour
(C) Group C-Video Game for 3 hours
(D) Group D - Video Game for 6 hours

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B) and (D) only (2) (C) only
(3) (A), (B), (C) and (D) (4) (A) only.

[2025]

9. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Types of Psychological Tests)	LIST-II (Characteristics)
A. Intelligence tests	I. Measures the traits, qualities, or behaviours that determine a person's individuality
B. Aptitude tests	II. Measures a person's degree of learning, success or accomplishment in a subject or task
C. Personality tests	III. Measures an individual's ability in relatively global areas
D. Achievement tests	IV. Measures the capability for a relatively specific task or type of skill

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
(2) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
(3) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
(4) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

[2025]

10. The goals of psychology are to uncover the mysteries of human and animal behaviours through their:

(A) Description
(B) Explanation
(C) Prediction
(D) Control

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B and D only (2) A, B and C only
(3) A, B, C and D (4) B, C and D only

[2025]

11. In the definition of psychology, the mental process means:

(1) Facial expression
(2) Outward or overt actions and reactions
(3) Internal, covert process
(4) Only human behavior

[2025]

12. _____ involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it.

(1) Description (2) Prediction
(3) Control (4) Analyzing

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(3)
11	**12**								
(3)	(1)								

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (1):

Gustav Fechner, coined the term "Psychophysics" to describe the study of the relationship between physical stimuli and the sensations they produce, laying the foundation for experimental psychology.

Ernst Weber: Developed the "Weber-Fechner law," ,Hermann Von Helmholtz: Contributed to sensory perception theories , Edward Titchener: Focused on structuralism.

2. Correct Answer is (4):

Girindra Sekhar Bose: A significant figure in Indian psychoanalysis.

S.M. Mohsin: A well-known Indian psychologist who contributed to the field.

C.M. Bhatia: Known for developing the Bhatia Battery of Performance Tests, which is significant in psychological assessment.

The other individuals listed, D.D. Kosambi and Yogendra Singh, are not primarily known for their work in psychology. Kosambi was a mathematician, statistician, and historian, while Yogendra Singh was a sociologist.

3. Correct Answer is (2):

Statement I is false because the law of parsimony, or Occam's Razor, suggests that the simpler explanation is preferred over more complex ones. It doesn't state that people prefer complex explanations.

Statement II is also false because while it is important to consider multiple explanations, the law of parsimony does not specifically involve considering a variety of explanations. It focuses on choosing the simplest one that adequately explains the phenomenon, not considering many explanations.

4. Correct Answer is (4):

A. Placebo effect: The Placebo effect occurs when participants improve because they expect to receive treatment, not because of the actual treatment.

B. High external validity: High external validity means that the results of a study can be generalized to other settings and populations.

C. Double-blind procedure: In a Double-blind procedure, neither the researchers nor the participants know the condition to which each participant is assigned, helping to reduce bias.

D. High internal validity: High internal validity allows us to draw clear causal conclusions from an experiment, as it ensures the results are due to the manipulated variables.

5. Correct Answer is (3):

A. Genetic Epistemology: Genetic Epistemology is a theory developed by Piaget, focusing on the development of knowledge in children.

B. Human Factor Engineering: Human Factor Engineering is associated with Broadbent, known for his work on cognitive psychology and human-computer interaction.

- Individual Differences: The study of Individual Differences is closely associated with Galton, who focused on the role of genetics and measurement of human differences.
- Observational Learning: Observational Learning is a concept introduced by Bandura, emphasizing learning through observing others.

6. Correct Answer is (2): Psychology, as a science, relies primarily on systematically collected data through empirical methods like experiments, observations, and surveys. This ensures objectivity, reliability, and validity, distinguishing psychology from pseudoscience or mere speculation.

Common sense: Based on intuition, not tested or reliable.

Informal observation: Subjective and lacks scientific control.

Laypersons opinions: Non-expert views; often biased or inaccurate.

7. Correct Answer is (3):

Psychological research shows that many beliefs people hold as "common sense" are often incorrect or oversimplified. Psychology tests these beliefs scientifically, revealing the complexity and nuance of human behavior that common sense may overlook.

Too complex to study: Human concerns can be studied systematically.

Subjects won't volunteer: Many do participate when approached ethically.

Other sciences' methods not relevant: Scientific methods apply to psychology too.

8. Correct Answer is (4):

The control group in an experiment is the group that does not receive the experimental treatment, serving as a baseline for comparison. In this case, Group A does not engage in video gaming, making it the control group against which the effects on other groups are measured.

(B) Receives 1 hour gaming—experimental condition.

(C) Receives 3 hours gaming—experimental group.

(D) Receives 6 hours gaming—experimental group.

9. Correct Answer is (4):

- Intelligence tests assess general cognitive abilities (global abilities).
- Aptitude tests measure specific skills or potential for success.
- Personality tests evaluate individual traits and behaviors.
- Achievement tests measure learned knowledge or accomplishment, matching with II

10. Correct Answer is (3):

The primary goals of psychology are to understand and explain human and animal behaviors, and the means by which this is achieved include Description, Explanation, Prediction, and Control. Description involves detailing behaviors, explanation looks at causes, prediction anticipates future behaviors, and control applies findings to manage behaviors.

11. Correct Answer is (3):

In the definition of psychology, mental processes refer to internal, covert processes such as thinking, memory, problem-solving, and perception. These are the unseen cognitive functions that influence behavior. Outward behavior is often the result of these internal mental processes.

12. Correct Answer is (1):

Description involves observing and noting everything about a behavior in its natural setting, without interpreting or manipulating the behavior. This step is fundamental in psychology for gathering data and understanding a phenomenon before any predictions, control, or analysis can occur.

Chapter 2

History of Psychology

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS]

[2022]

1. **Name the philosopher who believed that some knowledge was inborn in humans**
   (A) John Locke
   (B) Plato
   (C Reneé Descartes
   (D) Franz Josef Gall
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (B) and (C) only
   (3) (C) only (4) (C) and (D) only

[2022]

2. **Who among the following did research to determine the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected**
   (1) Fechner (2) Weber
   (3) Wundt (4) Helmholtz

[2023]

3. **Who used "objective introspection" to study human processes?**
   (1) William James (2) Charles Darwin
   (3) Wilhelm Wundt (4) Alfred Adler

[2023]

4. **The mean of any distribution of scores converted to Z score is always.**
   (1) 1 (2) 2
   (3) 3 (4) 0

[2025]

5. **John B. Watson is a _____.**
   (1) Structuralist (2) Functionalist
   (3) Behaviourist (4) Psychoanalyst

[2025]

6. **_____ felt that the soul could exist separately from the body.**
   (1) Plato (2) De Anima
   (3) Rene Descartes (4) Gustav Fechner

[2025]

7. **The science of behavior that focuses on observable behavior only is called:**
   (1) Behaviorism (2) Psychoanalysis
   (3) Gestalt Psychology (4) Functionalism

Answer Key						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(1)

EXPLANATIONS

1. **Correct Answer is (2):**
   Plato: Believed in the theory of innate knowledge, asserting that some knowledge is inborn and discovered through reason.
   René Descartes: Also believed in innate ideas, particularly that certain concepts and knowledge are inherent in the human mind from birth.
   John Locke: Argued that the mind at birth is a "tabula rasa" (blank slate) and that all knowledge is acquired through experience.
   Franz Josef Gall: Known for phrenology, but did not specifically argue for innate knowledge.

2. **Correct Answer is (2):** Weber conducted research on the smallest difference between two weights that could be detected, known as Weber's Law. This law states that the just noticeable difference (JND) between two stimuli is proportional to the magnitude of the stimuli.
   Fechner built upon Weber's work and developed the concept of psychophysics.
   Wundt is known for establishing experimental psychology but did not focus on the detection of differences between weights.
   Helmholtz made significant contributions to the study of sensory perception.

3. **Correct Answer is (3):** Wilhelm Wundt is credited with using "objective introspection" to study human processes. This method involved individuals carefully analyzing and reporting their own conscious

experiences in response to stimuli, in an attempt to understand the structure of the mind.

William James: Known for functionalism, focusing on the purpose of behavior and consciousness rather than introspection.

Charles Darwin: Developed the theory of evolution, which influenced psychology but didn't focus on introspection.

Alfred Adler: Known for individual psychology, emphasizing the importance of social factors, not introspection.

4. **Correct Answer is (4):**

When scores are converted to Z-scores, the mean of the distribution always becomes 0. This is because Z-scores represent the number of standard deviations a score is from the mean, and the mean itself is always 0 in a Z-score distribution.

5. **Correct Answer is (3):**

John B. Watson is known as a behaviorist. He is one of the founders of behaviorism, a school of psychology that emphasizes observable behavior over internal mental states. Watson argued that psychology should focus on the study of observable behaviors and their relationship to the environment, rejecting introspection and unobservable phenomena.

6. **Correct Answer is (1):**

Plato believed that the soul could exist separately from the body. He proposed that the soul is immortal and exists before and after the body, often referred to as dualism in his philosophy. Plato's view is expressed in his dialogues, particularly in works like the Phaedo, where he argues for the soul's independence from the physical body.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):**

Behaviorism is a school of thought in psychology that emphasizes studying observable actions and how they are influenced by environmental stimuli, rather than internal mental processes.