

UAPS601						
Question No.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Answer Key
1	What is an item bank?	A collection of questions to be used in the construction of tests	This first draft of the test is then tried out on a group of sample testtakers	The process of writing items, creating scaling and scoring items	The development process that the test undergoes as it is modified and revised	A
2	What is test tryout?	A collection of questions to be used in the construction of tests	The process of writing items, creating scaling and scoring items	This first draft of the test is then tried out on a group of sample testtakers	The development process that the test undergoes as it is modified and revised	C
3	What is item branching?	In computerized adaptive testing, the individualized presentation of test items drawn from an item bank based on the testtaker's previous responses	The reservoir or well from which items will or will not be drawn for the final version of the test; the collection of items to be further evaluated for possible selection for use in an item bank	or ability testing and other contexts in which responses are keyed correct, a statistic indicating how many testtakers responded correctly to an item; in contexts where the nature of the test is such that responses are not keyed correct	A graphic representation of the probabilistic relationship between a person's level on a trait (or ability or other characteristic being measured) and the probability for responding to an item in a predicted way	A
4	What is item format?	A statistic designed to indicate how adequately a test item discriminates between high and low scorers	In computerized adaptive testing, the individualized presentation of test items drawn from an item bank based on the testtaker's previous responses	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from existing alternative responses or to construct a response	A graphic representation of the probabilistic relationship between a person's level on a trait (or ability or other characteristic being measured) and the probability for responding to an item in a predicted way	C
5	What is item-difficulty index?	In achievement or ability testing and other contexts in which responses are keyed correct, a statistic indicating how many testtakers responded correctly to an item; in contexts where the nature of the test is such that responses are not keyed correct	A graphic representation of the probabilistic relationship between a person's level on a trait (or ability or other characteristic being measured) and the probability for responding to an item in a predicted way	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from existing alternative responses or to construct a response	A statistic designed to indicate how adequately a test item discriminates between high and low scorers	A
6	Define schema	Confidence in one's own ability to accomplish a task	The act of systematically observing and recording aspects of one's own behavior and/or events related to that behavior	An action or mental structure that, when applied to the world, leads to knowing or understanding	A discrepancy between the scoring in an anchor protocol and the scoring of another protocol	C
7	What kind of psychological evaluation typically takes place in a school setting?	psychoeducational assessment	psychoanalysis	psychological autopsy	Profiling	A
8	What is Convergent thinking	the ability to understand other people, what motivates them, how they work, and how to work cooperatively with them;	a capacity to form accurate self-perceptions, to discriminate accurately between emotions, and to be able to draw upon one's emotions as a means of understanding and an effective guide	deductive reasoning process that entails recall and consideration of facts as well as a series of logical judgments to narrow down solutions and eventually arrive at one solution	The doctrine that all living organisms are preformed at birth and that intelligence, much like other preformed "structures," cannot be improved upon by environmental intervention,	C
9	What is Divergent thinking?	a reasoning process in which thought is free to move in many different directions, making several solutions possible.	the ability to understand other people, what motivates them, how they work, and how to work cooperatively with them;	a capacity to form accurate self-perceptions, to discriminate accurately between emotions, and to be able to draw upon one's emotions as a means of understanding and an effective guide	The doctrine that all living organisms are preformed at birth and that intelligence, much like other preformed "structures," cannot be improved upon by environmental intervention,	A

9	What is Divergent thinking?	a reasoning process in which thought is free to move in many different directions, making several solutions possible.	the ability to understand other people, what motivates them, how they work, and how to work cooperatively with them;	a capacity to form accurate self-perceptions, to discriminate accurately between emotions, and to be able to draw upon one's emotions as a means of understanding and an effective guide	The doctrine that all living organisms are preformed at birth and that intelligence, much like other preformed "structures," cannot be improved upon by environmental intervention,	A
10	What is intrapersonal intelligence?	One's ability level, personality, or other behavioral attributes prior to the onset of illness or disorder, and/or prior to an injury-producing accident,	The doctrine that all living organisms are preformed at birth and that intelligence, much like other preformed "structures," cannot be improved upon by environmental intervention,	a capacity to form accurate self-perceptions, to discriminate accurately between emotions, and to be able to draw upon one's emotions as a means of understanding and an effective guide	A theory of personality and psychological treatment originally developed by Sigmund Freud,	C
11	Type A personality can be described as	Any distinguishable, relatively enduring way in which one individual varies from another	An individual's unique constellation of psychological traits and states, including aspects of values, interests, attitudes, worldview, acculturation, sense of personal identity, sense of humor, cognitive and behavioral styles, and related characteristics	a personality characterized by competitiveness, haste, restlessness, impatience, feelings of being time-pressured, and strong needs for achievement and dominance,	A description, graph, or table representing the extent to which a person has demonstrated a particular pattern of traits and states	C
12	acculturation is when	The process by which an individual's thoughts, behaviors, values, identity, and worldview develop in relation to the general thinking, behavior, customs, and values of a particular cultural group,	An index of the magnitude to which a test incorporates the vocabulary, concepts, traditions, knowledge, and feelings associated with a particular culture,	A test or assessment process designed to minimize the influence of culture on various aspects of the evaluation procedures	In psychometrics, the ideal of a test that is devoid of the influence of any particular culture and therefore does not favor people from any culture	A
13	Personality is defined	Any distinguishable, relatively enduring way in which one individual varies from another	An individual's unique constellation of psychological traits and states, including aspects of values, interests, attitudes, worldview, acculturation, sense of personal identity, sense of humor, cognitive and behavioral styles, and related characteristics	A description, graph, or table representing the extent to which a person has demonstrated a particular pattern of traits and states	A constellation of traits and states that is similar in pattern to one identified category of personality within a taxonomy of personalities	B
14	Personality Profile can be defined as	A constellation of traits and states that is similar in pattern to one identified category of personality within a taxonomy of personalities	An individual's unique constellation of psychological traits and states, including aspects of values, interests, attitudes, worldview, acculturation, sense of personal identity, sense of humor, cognitive and behavioral styles, and related characteristics	Any distinguishable, relatively enduring way in which one individual varies from another	A description, graph, or table representing the extent to which a person has demonstrated a particular pattern of traits and states	D
15	A person's personality type is	An individual's unique constellation of psychological traits and states, including aspects of values, interests, attitudes, worldview, acculturation, sense of personal identity, sense of humor, cognitive and behavioral styles, and related characteristics	A constellation of traits and states that is similar in pattern to one identified category of personality within a taxonomy of personalities	Any distinguishable, relatively enduring way in which one individual varies from another	A description, graph, or table representing the extent to which a person has demonstrated a particular pattern of traits and states	B
16	We understand frame of reference as	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from	An item format characterized by bipolar adjectives separated by a seven-point rating scale on which	A set of co-occurring emotional and behavioral problems	In the context of item format, aspects of the focus of the item such as the time frame	D

16	We understand frame of reference as	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from existing alternative responses or to construct a response,	An item format characterized by bipolar adjectives separated by a seven-point rating scale on which respondents select one point to indicate their response	A set of co-occurring emotional and behavioral problems	In the context of item format, aspects of the focus of the item such as the time frame	D
17	Halo effect is described as	Performance that is consistently remarkable in any positively valued area	A type of rating error wherein the rater views the object of the rating with extreme favor and tends to bestow ratings inflated in a positive direction	A set of co-occurring emotional and behavioral problems	A less than accurate rating or evaluation by a rater due to that rater's general tendency to be lenient or insufficiently critical	B
18	What is test revision?	This first draft of the test is then tried out on a group of sample testtakers	The development process that the test undergoes as it is modified and revised	A collection of questions to be used in the construction of tests	The process of writing items, creating scaling and scoring items	B
19	What is test construction?	The development process that the test undergoes as it is modified and revised	This first draft of the test is then tried out on a group of sample testtakers	A collection of questions to be used in the construction of tests	The process of writing items, creating scaling and scoring items	D
20	What is item characteristic curve (ICC)?	In achievement or ability testing and other contexts in which responses are keyed correct, a statistic indicating how many testtakers responded correctly to an item; in contexts where the nature of the test is such that responses are not keyed correct	A graphic representation of the probabilistic relationship between a person's level on a trait (or ability or other characteristic being measured) and the probability for responding to an item in a predicted way	In computerized adaptive testing, the individualized presentation of test items drawn from an item bank based on the testtaker's previous responses	The reservoir or well from which items will or will not be drawn for the final version of the test; the collection of items to be further evaluated for possible selection for use in an item bank	B
21	What is item pool?	In achievement or ability testing and other contexts in which responses are keyed correct, a statistic indicating how many testtakers responded correctly to an item; in contexts where the nature of the test is such that responses are not keyed correct	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from existing alternative responses or to construct a response	A graphic representation of the probabilistic relationship between a person's level on a trait (or ability or other characteristic being measured) and the probability for responding to an item in a predicted way	The reservoir or well from which items will or will not be drawn for the final version of the test; the collection of items to be further evaluated for possible selection for use in an item bank	D
22	What is item-discrimination index?	A reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of individual test items, including whether the items require testtakers to select a response from existing alternative responses or to construct a response	A statistic designed to indicate how adequately a test item discriminates between high and low scorers	In computerized adaptive testing, the individualized presentation of test items drawn from an item bank based on the testtaker's previous responses	The reservoir or well from which items will or will not be drawn for the final version of the test; the collection of items to be further evaluated for possible selection for use in an item bank	B
23	In general, intelligence includes the abilities to	reason logically, plan effectively, infer perceptively, acquire and apply knowledge, reason logically	correctly maintain body temperature, maintain good blood circulation	Efficiently maintain balance and mood	reason logically, plan effectively, infer perceptively, acquire and apply knowledge, reason logically	D
24	According to Spearman, what is s factor?	the portion of the variance that all intelligence tests have in common in the two-factor theory of intelligence	the portions of the variance being accounted for either by specific components in the two-factor theory of intelligence	Error component's of the two-factor theory of intelligence	All factor of the two-factor theory of intelligence	B
25	A hierarchical model of the structure of mental abilities, with a g factor that contributes to verbal, perceptual, and image rotation abilities in addition to eight more specialized abilities is called as	Hierarchical model	CHC model	PASS model	Verbal, Perceptual, and Image Rotation (VPR) model	D

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26	What is interpersonal intelligence?	The doctrine that all living organisms are preformed at birth and that intelligence, much like other preformed "structures," cannot be improved upon by environmental intervention,	the ability to understand other people, what motivates them, how they work, and how to work cooperatively with them;	a capacity to form accurate self-perceptions, to discriminate accurately between emotions, and to be able to draw upon one's emotions as a means of understanding and an effective guide	One's ability level, personality, or other behavioral attributes prior to the onset of illness or disorder, and/ or prior to an injury-producing accident,	B
27	Information-processing model developed by Luria; PASS stands for planning, attention, simultaneous, and successive	Verbal, Perceptual, and Image Rotation (VPR) model	Multiple-factor intelligence models	hierarchical model:	PASS model	D
28	Type B personality	less than accurate rating or evaluation by a rater due to that rater's general tendency to be lenient or insufficiently critical	Any distinguishable, relatively enduring way in which one individual varies from another	An individual's unique constellation of psychological traits and states, including aspects of values, interests, attitudes, worldview, acculturation, sense of personal identity, sense of humor, cognitive and behavioral styles, and related characteristics A type of item	a personality characterized by traits such as "mellow" and "laid-back"	D
29	What is forced-choice format	A general reference to the form, plan, structure, arrangement, or layout of test items as well as to related considerations	A typically systematic, "on-the-record" assessment leading to a diagnosis, opinion, or recommendation for intervention,	sometimes used in personality tests wherein each of two or more choices has been predetermined to be equal in social desirability,	the process of identifying the dependent and independent variables with respect to a presenting problem,	C
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30	what kind of memory systems does the the adaptive control of thought model propose?	working memory, declarative memory, procedural memory	Semantic memory and episodic memory	short term and long term memory	feature level, acoustic level and semantic level	A
31	What is the lexical decision task ?	participants see a series of words strings and are asked to remember them all for a recall task	participants see a series of letter strings and are asked to decide, as quickly as possible, if the letter strings form real words.	Participants are given a lists of words which consist of profession, vegetables and fruits. Later they are asked to recall the names of blue colour objects	participants are given 15 word list in which the experimenter tries to verify Miller Magic Number theory	B
32	What is semantic memory ?	memory for faces	memory for music	memory of facts	autobiographical memory	C
33	What is procedural memory	holds information concernig smells	holds information regarding pictures and symbols	holds information regarding numbers	holds information concerning action and sequences of actions	D
34	What is a lexicon?	A mental store thought to hold a cognitive processor's knowledge of words, including their spelling, pronunciation, definition, part of speech, and so on	A task in which an experimental subject is presented with letter strings and asked to judge, as quickly as possible, if the strings form words	The idea that some words have different meanings; for example, bank can refer to the side of a river or to a financial institution	Underlying knowledge that allows a cognitive processor to engage in a particular cognitive activity involving language, independent of behavior expressing that knowledge	A
35	What is Typicality effect?	A method of showing when compound logical expressions are true and when they are false by considering every possible assignment of truth values to propositions.	The phenomenon in which experimental subjects are faster to respond to typical instances of a concept	The phenomenon that recall is easier when the pharmacological state of the person at recall matches his or her pharmacological state during encoding.	The improvement in retention of information learned at the beginning of a task	B

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36	We define schema as	Frameworks for organizing and representing knowledge that contain roles, variables, and fixed parts	A theory of attention that claims unattended information is never perceived	An organized framework for representing knowledge that typically includes characters, plots, and settings, and incorporates both general knowledge about the world and information about particular events	A schema for routine events	C
37	What do we call a model of semantic memory organized in terms of nodes and links, which stores properties at the highest relevant node to conserve cognitive economy	feature comparison model of semantic memory	process dissociation framework	adaptive control of thought (ACT) model of memor	hierarchical semantic network model of semantic memory	D
38	The kind of memory that is consciously recalled or recollected is called	Explicit memory	Implicit memory	implicit encoding	expert system	A
39	An inability to remember the original source of a memory is	proactive interference	source-monitoring errors	syllogistic reasoning	state-dependent memory	B
41	We understand spatial cognition as	Large spaces that people walk through, explore, or travel to and through.	The area immediately around a person's body, in which the person can easily perceive and act on objects.	how people represent and navigate in and through space is called as	The excitation of one node in a semantic network by the excitation of another node to which it is connected; the excitation is said to flow across the connections.	C
42	Name the type of visual imagery task in which subjects are asked to form an image of a stimulus and then to imagine how it would look as it rotates around a horizontal or vertical axis	mental set	localization of function	method of loci	mental rotation	C
43	What is imaginal scanning?	A task in which a participant is asked to form a mental image and to scan over it from one point to another.	The phenomenon of not perceiving a stimulus that might be literally right in front of you, unless you are paying attention to it.	A task in which an experimental subject is presented with letter strings and asked to judge, as quickly as possible, if the strings form words	A property of a cognitive process whereby it functions without drawing on information from other cognitive processes	A
44	What is a representativeness heuristic?	A rule of thumb, or shortcut method, used in thinking, reasoning, and/or decision making	A belief that outcomes will always reflect characteristics of the process that generated them—for example, an expectation that the outcome of a series of coin flips will always look random	The idea that reasoning proceeds through the application of rules or heuristics, either general or domain specific.	A belief that one's culture and one's everyday surroundings and tasks set both boundaries and possibilities for the cognitive tasks that are practiced and therefore strengthened in the normal course of daily living	B
45	People's underlying and implicit beliefs about a task or event is called as	template	sunk cost effect	tacit knowledge	serial search	C
46	When an experimenter gives subtle cues to the participant thus causing a change in the participant's response, we call it	mediating variable	dependent variable	independent variable	experimenter expectancy effects	D
47	Proponents of propositional theory:	reject the idea that images serve as a distinct mental code for representing information	accept the idea that images serve as a distinct mental code for representing information	accept that pictures and images are disrupted, and disruptable, in different way	believe there is a single code, neither visual nor verbal but propositional in nature	A
48	In thinking and problem solving, GPS stands for	Global Positioning System	General Problem Solver	Global Product Strategy	Gray Platelet Syndrome	B
49	Unconscious processing happens when	The process(es) by which a cognitive processor comes to develop linguistic competence and performance	A model of attention in which all perceptual messages, whether attended or not, are processed for some meaning.	The mind works on a specific problem while otherwise being occupied	The retention of information even when it is not required of, or even intended by, the processor.	C

49	Unconscious processing happens when	The process(es) by which a cognitive processor comes to develop linguistic competence and performance	A model of attention in which all perceptual messages, whether attended or not, are processed for some meaning.	The mind works on a specific problem while otherwise being occupied	The retention of information even when it is not required of, or even intended by, the processor. incubation Unconsci	C
50	_____ is the idea that problem solving is isomorphic to a search through a mental graph, with nodes corresponding to every possible state of affairs of a problem and connections corresponding to legal moves	process dissociation framework	probability	problem solving	problem space hypothesis	D
51	One is said to use reasoning by analogy, when	they solve a problem that employs an analogy between the current problem and another problem that has already been solved.	they use cognitive process(es) to in transform given information, called premises, into conclusions.	they show improvement in retention of information learned at the beginning of a task.	problem solving is isomorphic to a search through a mental graph, with nodes corresponding to every possible state of affairs of a problem and connections corresponding to legal moves	A
52	Backtracking occurs when	One solves a problem that employs an analogy between the current problem and another problem that has already been solved.	A problem-solving technique that involves keeping track of where in the solving process assumptions are made, so they may later be changed.	a strategy is used in which one estimates the frequency or probability of an event by the ease with which mental operations, such as retrieval of examples or construction of examples, can be carried out. it does not have	One draws an inductive inferences that specify a fourth (D) term that projects a relationship found between the first two (A and B) terms onto the third (C) term of the analogy, in problems of the form A is to B and C is to D	B
53	A problem is called Ill-defined when	it has only the final goals stated explicitly	it only has the process of and objective of the final goal stated explicitly	the goals, starting information, and/or legal steps stated explicitly	it does not have substantial theoretical backing	C
54	A problem solving strategy in which the solver compares the goal to the current state, then chooses a step to reduce maximally the difference between them is called as	generate-and-test technique	rehearsal	mental se	means-ends analysis	D
55	A person suffering from functional fixedness	has difficulty seeing alternate uses for common objects.	is unable to see moving objects clearly	cannot distinguish between objects that are heavy and light by sight	are suffering from neurological damage to the pre-frontal cortex	A
56	Thinking can be defined as	Cognitive process(es) used in transforming given information, called premises, into conclusion	A cognitive process used to transform or manipulate information that may be either focused (that is, solving problems with clear goals) or unfocused	The cognitive process(es) used in transforming starting information into a goal state, using specified means of solution	Cognitive processes that implicitly acquire knowledge of a complex structure during the memorization of examples.	B
57	A type of thinking that involves careful examination of assumptions and evidence and that is purposeful and deliberate is called	creativity	confirmation bias	critical thinking	concept	C
58	Introspection is	The mental depiction, storage, and organization of information.	A hypothesized process of forgetting in which material is thought to be buried or otherwise displaced by other information but still exists somewhere in a memory store	Postulated by some psychologists to represent the sum total of a person's cognitive abilities and resources	A methodological technique in which trained observers are asked to reflect on, and report on, their conscious experience while performing cognitive tasks	D
59	A hypothesized special-purpose rule used in reasoning to draw conclusions is called	inference rule	heuristic	pragmatics	production rules	A
60	What is a theory of expert decision making that holds that decision makers choose options based on analogy of a given situation with previously encountered situations called?	Multiattribute Utility Theory (MAUT)	recognition primed decision making	sunk cost effect	overconfidence	B

62	Deductive reasoning is defined as	An experimental paradigm involving presentation of two tasks for a person to work on simultaneously.	A property of some logical arguments such that it is impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion(s) to be false.	Drawing conclusions from only the given premises.	The way the encoding of information varies as a function of context.	C
63	inductive strength is understood as	The retention of information even when it is not required of, or even intended by, the processor.	A hypothesized process of forgetting in which material is thought to be buried or otherwise displaced by other information but still exists somewhere in a memory store.	Stable patterns of performance that differ qualitatively and/or quantitatively across individuals.	A property of some logical arguments such that it is improbable (but not impossible) for the premises to be true and the conclusion false	D
64	What is everyday reasoning?	Mundane reasoning that differs from formal reasoning in its use of implicit premises, multiple solutions, personal relevance, and possible emotional involvement	Drawing conclusions from only the given premises.	Reasoning about problems without knowing facts	Reasoning about problems with explicit premises, finite solutions, and well-defined operation	A
65	How do you define confirmation bias?	Drawing conclusions from only the given premises.	A tendency to seek only information consistent with one's hypothesis.	Thinking which has explicit premises, finite solutions, and well-defined operations.	A type of thinking that involves careful examination of assumptions and evidence and that is purposeful and deliberate	B
66	What is syllogistic reasoning?	Mundane reasoning that differs from formal reasoning in its use of implicit premises, multiple solutions, personal relevance, and possible emotional involvement	A property of some logical arguments such that it is improbable (but not impossible) for the premises to be true and the conclusion false	Reasoning with problems concerning relationships among categories; for example, "All A are B; Some B are C; therefore, Some A are C."	One draws an inductive inferences that specify a fourth (D) term that projects a relationship found between the first two (A and B) terms onto the third (C) term of the analogy, in problems of the form A is to B and C is to D	C
67	All of Phases of decision making are	Set or revise goals,Gather information and Make plans	Set or revise goals,Gather information, Make plans, Structure the decision.	Set or revise goals, Make plans and Make a final selection	Set or revise goals,Gather information, Make plans, Structure the decision and Make the final decision	D
68	Define decision structuring	The process(es) by which an individual establishes the criteria and options for consideration	Drawing conclusions from only the given premises.	Models that depict the processes people actually use in making decisions or solving problems.	A hypothesized process of forgetting in which material is thought to erode, break apart, or otherwise disintegrate or fade	A
69	A problem solving technique called working backward occurs when	backtracking	A person identifies the final goal and the steps, in reverse order, that are necessary to reach the goal.	One draws an inductive inferences that specify a fourth (D) term that projects a relationship found between the first two (A and B) terms onto the third (C) term of the analogy, in problems of the form A is to B and C is to D	participants see a series of words strings and are asked to remember them all for a recall task	B
70	A normative model of decision making that provides a means of integrating different dimensions and goals of a complex decision.	means-ends analysis	decision structuring	Multiatribute Utility Theory (MAUT)	sunk cost effect	C
71	What are the various models in Utility Models of Decision Making?	Neural Network models, Prescriptive model and Descriptive models	Normative models, Perceptual model and Direct Perception Model	Normative models, Perceptual model and Descriptive models	Normative models, Prescriptive model and Descriptive models	D
72	What is hindsight bias?	A tendency to exaggerate the certainty of what could have been anticipated ahead of time.	A tendency to seek only information consistent with one's hypothesis.	Decision-making bias caused by a propensity to evaluate outcomes as positive or negative changes from their current state.	A bias in decision making in which already "spent" costs unduly influence decisions on whether to continue	A