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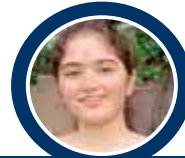
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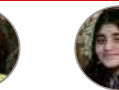
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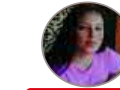
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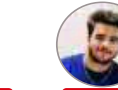
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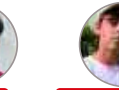
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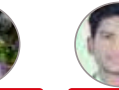
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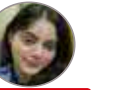
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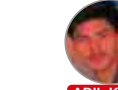
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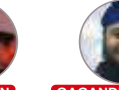
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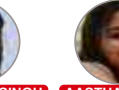
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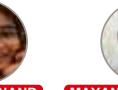
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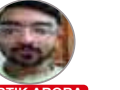
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PSYCHOLOGY CUET-2022

Q.1 According to Freud, which element of personality does not care for moral values, society or other individuals ?

- (1) Super ego
- (2) Ego
- (3) ID
- (4) Libido

Q.2 Match List - I with List – II

List - I	List - II
(A) Self-Efficacy	(I) Cattell
(B) Real Self	(II) Maslow
(C) Self-Report measure	(III) Bandura
(D) Self-Actualization	(IV) Rogers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q.3 Street Smartness' is a part of:

- (1) Multiple Intelligence
- (2) Contextual Intelligence
- (3) Experiential Intelligence
- (4) Componential Intelligence

Q.4 The important ideas proposed by Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are:

- (A) People have a tendency to maximise self concept through self actualisation.
- (B) There is a collective unconscious consisting of archetypes
- (C) Behaviour is goal directed and worthwhile people try to express capabilities, potentials and talents to the fullest possible extent.

(D) An atmosphere of unconditional positive regard must be created in order to ensure enhancement of one's self concept.
(E) Human beings display a wide range of variations in psychological attributes (and it is possible) Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q.5 The clinical psychologist assessed person B's personality using a test based on less structured stimuli. The test helped to assess his unconscious motives and feelings. Identify the test used by the psychologist.

- (1) Self report measure
- (2) Projective Technique
- (3) Behavioural Analysis
- (4) Psychometric test

Q.6 In a person defends against anxiety by adopting behaviours opposite to her/his true feelings.

- (1) Projection
- (2) Reaction formation
- (3) Rationalisation
- (4) Regression

Q.7 has been found extremely useful in career guidance, vocational exploration and occupational testing.

- (1) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- (2) Eysenck Personality Questionnaire
- (3) Sixteen Personality factor Questionnaire



(4) Sentence Completion Test

Q.8 refers to our ability to organise and monitor our own behaviour.

- (1) Self efficacy
- (2) Self esteem
- (3) Self concept
- (4) Self regulation

Q.9 A child is going through a tough time and is facing problems in school. He decides to discuss the same with the school counselor so that he can vent out his feelings. Identify the type of coping response in this.

- (1) Avoidance oriented
- (2) Emotion oriented
- (3) Task oriented
- (4) Relaxation

Q.10 Social support in the form of assistance involving material aid such as money or goods, is known as support.

- (1) Emotional
- (2) Positive
- (3) Tangible
- (4) Informational

Q.11 Radhika wants to do everything perfectly. Every time this expectation leads to disappointment and stress. Thus, the source of her psychological stress is

- (1) Frustration
- (2) Conflict
- (3) Internal Pressure
- (4) Social Pressure

Q.12 Match List - I with List – II

List-I	List-II
(A) Emotional effect	(I) Increased heart rate, constriction of blood vessels
(B) Physiological effect	(II) Mood swing, increased psychological tension
(C) Cognitive effect	(III) Disrupted sleep pattern, increased absenteeism
(D) Behavioural effect	(IV) Poor concentration, reduced short term memory capacity.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

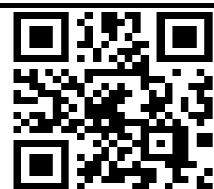
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- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Q.13 Once the date sheet was announced, the students started paying attention and preparing for the examination. They made notes, took tests and attended coaching class neglecting their diet and sleep. As the examination approached students felt draining of bodily resources and falling sick indicates stage of General Adaptations syndrome.

- (1) Exhaustion stage
- (2) Alarm reaction stage
- (3) Resistance stage
- (4) Adjourning stage

Q.14 In which of the following disorders, children may fuss, scream, throw severe tantrums, or make suicidal gestures?

- (1) Obsessive compulsive and related disorder
- (2) Dissociative disorder
- (3) Separation anxiety disorder
- (4) Phobia



Q.15 Dominating and bullying other without provocation is type of aggression.

- (1) Verbal aggression
- (2) Proactive aggression
- (3) Physical aggression
- (4) Hostile aggression

Q.16 Match List - I with List - II

List-I	List-II
(A) Alogia	(I) Lack of motivation to do the task
(B) Delusion	(I) Perception without stimuli
(C) Avolition	(III) False Belief
(C) Avolition	(IV) Poverty of speech

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q.17 Bulimia Nervosa is a/an

- (1) Depressive disorder
- (2) Eating disorder
- (3) Conduct disorder
- (4) Anxiety disorder

Q.18 Manjeet is inattentive, hyperactive and mostly impulsive. He is most likely to be diagnosed with

- (1) Specific Learning Disorder
- (2) Intellectual Deficiency
- (3) Autism Spectrum disorder
- (4) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Q.19 Match List - I with List - II

List-I	List-II
(A) Positive symptoms of schizophrenia	(I) Pathological deficits
(B) Negative symptoms of schizophrenia	(II) Odd grimaces and gestures
(C) Inappropriate affect	(III) Bizarre additions
(D) Psychomotor symptoms of schizophrenia	(IV) Emotion that are unsuited to the situation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q.20 Rajini uses yoga and meditation to focus her attention. This is a form of therapy.

- (1) Electro convulsive
- (2) Humanistic existential
- (3) Cognitive
- (4) Alternative

Q.21 The chief benefit of humanistic therapy is which is the process of gaining increasing understanding of oneself and one's aspirations, emotions and motives.

- (1) Emotional insight
- (2) Instituting adaptive behaviours
- (3) Cognitive restructuring
- (4) Personal Growth

Q.22 Which of the following is not an ethical standard in Psychotherapy?

- (1) Informed consent needs to be taken
- (2) Help to be provided by mindfulness based meditation
- (3) Confidentiality of the client should be maintained



(4) Respect for human rights and dignity

Q.23 When using the cognitive behaviour therapy, we follow some methods given below. Which one of the following is not used in this therapy?

- (A) Addressing the childhood traumas on the client
- (B) Addressing the biological aspects through relaxation
- (C) Addressing the psychological aspects through behaviour therapy
- (D) Addressing the social aspects through environmental changes.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (D)
- (2) (A) (B), (C) (D)
- (3) (B), (C) (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (D)

Q.24 An alcoholic is given a mild electric shock and asked to smell the alcohol.

Repeatedly pairing the smell of alcohol with the pair of the shock leads to giving up of alcohol by the person. Identify the behavioural technique being used here.

- (1) Negative reinforcement
- (2) Token economy
- (3) Aversive conditioning
- (4) Modeling

Q.25 Out of the following statements, identify the statement that holds true for Albert Ellist Rational Emotive therapy.

- (A) The client is taught to recognise the bodily process and the emotions that are blocked out from awareness thus increasing self awareness and self acceptance
- (B) Unwanted behaviour can be reduced and wanted behaviour can be increased

simultaneously through differential reinforcement

(C) The first step in RET is the (ABC) antecedent belief consequence analysis.

(D) In the process of RET, the irrational beliefs are refuted by the therapist through a process of non-directive questioning.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q.26 Sherif's summer camp experiment

was conducted in 4 phases. Arrange in correct sequence the phases given below :

- (A) Intergroup competition
- (B) Friendship formation
- (C) Intergroup cooperation
- (D) Ingroup formation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- 1) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (2) (B), (D), (A), (C)
- (3) (A), (B), (C) (D)
- (4) (D), (A), (B), (C)

Q.27 refers to togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members.

- (1) Group think
- (2) Status
- (3) Cohesiveness
- (4) Roles

Q.28 Manish gives something free to Rajat saying that it is for promotion of the product. Soon afterwards he asks Rajat to buy a product sold by his company. This technique of compliance is known as



- (1) Foot in the door technique
- (2) The deadline technique
- (3) The door in the face technique
- (4) No refusal technique

Q.29 Match List - I with List - II

List-I	List-II
(A) Secondary group	(I) "We" feeling, supposed to be similar are viewed
(B) In-group	(II) Pre existing formation, boundaries are less permeable
(C) Primary group	(III) Functions are explicitly stated, based on specific rates
(D) Formal group	(IV) Joins by choice, easy to leave

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Q.30 Which one of the following is not associated with the stages of group formation ?

- (1) Forming
- (2) Alarming
- (3) Storming
- (4) Performing

Q.31 To understand interpersonal physical distance as given by Edward Hall, align the following from the least to the maximum distance.

- (A) Personal distance
- (B) Public distance
- (C) Social distance
- (D) Intimate distance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (C) (A) (D)
- (2) (C), (B) (A), (D)
- (3) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (4) (D), (C), (A), (B)

Q.32 The experience of crowding has the following features:

- (A) Increase in privacy
 - (B) Feeling of loss of control over social interactions
 - (C) Feeling of discomfort
 - (D) Negative view of the space around the person
 - (E) Increase in motivation
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q.33 Match List - I with List - II

List-I	List-II
(A) Body language	(I) Repeat or summarise in one's own words
(B) Paraphrase	(II) Behavioural expressions are consistent with what one values
(C) Reception	(III) Non verbal actions
(D) Authenticity	(IV) The initial step in the listening process

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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



Q.34 J.P. Guilford classified the structure-of-intellect model into

.....

- (1) Cognition, Memory and Perception
- (2) Operations, Memory and Perception
- (3) Operations, Contents and Products
- (4) Operations, Contents and Memory

Q.35 According to the PASS model, allows us to think of possible courses of action, implement them to reach the target, and evaluate their effectiveness.

- (1) Planning, Question: M &
- (2) Arousal
- (3) Simultaneous processing
- (4) Successive processing

Q.36 Persons high on intelligence have finer sensibilities regarding their identity, human existence and meaning of life.

- (1) Interpersonal
- (2) Intrapersonal
- (3) Spatial
- (4) Linguistic

Q.37 Atul is able to monitor his own and others emotions, discriminate amongst them and he uses this information to guide his thinking and actions. He exhibits

.....

- (1) High Intelligence Quotient
- (2) High Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient
- (3) High Emotional Intelligence
- (4) High Emotional Intelligence but low Intelligence Quotient

Q.38 involves employing systematic, organized and objective procedures to record behavioural

phenomena occurring naturally in real time.

- (1) Psychological test Question:
- (2) Self Report
- (3) Observation
- (4) Case study

Q.39 The IQ range for individuals with moderate intellectual deficiency is:

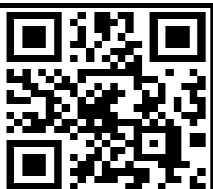
- (1) 55 to 70
- (2) 35 To 50
- (3) 90 to 110
- (4) 20 to 35

Q.40 The instinctual life force that energises the id is called :

- (1) Ego
- (2) Libido
- (3) Superego
- (4) Defence mechanisms

Q.41 Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability /fate and hard-work/ task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal



factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Characteristics)	List-II (Causal factors)
(A) Task characteristics	(I)Internal-stable
(B) Hard work	(II) External-stable
(C) Fate	(III)Unstable-Int ernal
(D) Ability	(IV)Unstable-Ex ternal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q.42 Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability /fate and hard-work/ task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has

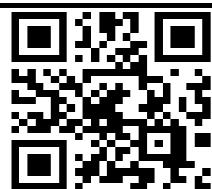
been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

As per Weiner, if person A gives greater weightage to internal factors, then which one of the following will hold true for A ?

- (1) The task characteristic
- (2) A's intelligence
- (3) A's luck
- (4) Pleasant weather conditions

Q.43 Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability /fate and hard-work/ task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research



suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do.

People generally attribute failure to :

- (1) Personality
- (2) Disposition
- (3) External factors
- (4) Internal factors

Q.44 Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability /fate and hard-work/ task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Fundamental attribution error is known as a tendency to give greater weightage to:

- (1) external factors than internal factors
- (2) stable factors than unstable factors
- (3) internal factors then external factors
- (4) unstable factors than stable factors

Q.45 Read the passage given below to answer.

In our day-to day life, we assign certain causes or reasons to a person's behaviour. This process is called attribution. Broadly, causes of a person are attributed to internal and external factors. Internal factors are related to situation. With reference to success and failure, Weiner has classified causes into internal/external and stable/unstable factors. In general, people attribute success to internal factors such as their ability and hard work. However, failure is attributed to external factors such as task difficulty and bad luck. Ability /fate and hard-work/ task-difficulty are considered as stable and unstable factors respectively. Stable factors refer to those causes that do not change with time. It has been observed that people have a tendency to give greater weightage to internal factors than external one. This phenomenon is called the fundamental attribution error. This tendency is stronger in some cultures than in others. Research suggests that Indians tend to make more external attributions than Americans do. Weiner is famous for his work on :

- (1) Attraction
- (2) Aptitude
- (3) Attribution
- (4) Affection

Q.46 Read the passage given below to answer.

A person's thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years



ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self-care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

‘A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it isolates social norms’. This statement refers to the concept of in Abnormal Psychology.

- (1) Deviance
- (2) Distress
- (3) Dysfunction
- (4) Danger

Q.47 Read the passage given below to answer.

A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a

person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self-care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

Norms of societies grow from its history, values, institutions, habits, skills, technology, art etc. These are together referred as its

- (1) Community
- (2) Social norms
- (3) Culture
- (4) Rules

Q.48 Read the passage given below to answer.

A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self-care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear



about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

‘It is believed that psychological disorders are something to be ashamed of’. This is because of a attached to mental illness.

- (1) Deviance
- (2) Danger
- (3) Distress
- (4) Stigma

Q.49 Read the passage given below to answer.

A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self-care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

‘A person is considered to be abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day to day living’. This explains abnormality due to

- (1) Deviance
- (2) Distress

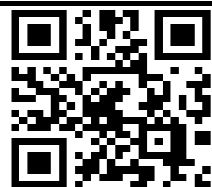
- (3) Dysfunction
- (4) Danger

Q.50 Read the passage given below to answer.

A person’s thinking or behaviour is classified as abnormal if it violates social norms. Norms are expected behaviour in a group. Every culture has certain standards for accepting behaviour as per socially acceptable norms. For example - child marriage was a norm about hundred years ago. Those who did not marry their girl child like everyone else were considered to be breaking the norm. The most obvious problem with defining abnormality using social norms is that there is no universal agreement over social norms. Another definition of abnormality states that a person is considered abnormal if he/she is unable to perform the behaviours necessary for day-to-day living eg. self-care, holding a job, managing everyday tasks. We must understand that mental health issues are prevalent in all cultures as there is ignorance and fear about psychological disorders. It is believed that these

The best criterion for determining the normality of behaviour is that it :

- (1) follows the norms of a society
- (2) fosters overall wellbeing
- (3) is not distressing
- (4) is not dangerous



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