

1. Which approach considers intelligence as an aggregate of abilities

- a. None of the above
- b. Psychometric
- c. Behavioural Setting
- d. Projective technique

Which factor influences aptitude formation?

- a. Family
- b. Intelligence
- c. Caste
- d. Age

The structure of intellect model was given by

- a. J.P. Guilford
- b. Charles Spearman
- c. Arthur Jensen
- d. Howard Gardner

SOI ✓

1950s.



Experiential intelligence refers to :

- a. Using past experience creatively
- b. Ability to deal with environment
- c. Analysis of information
- d. None of the above

What is the method of measuring intelligence quotients?

- a. $IQ = MA / CA \times 100$
- b. $IQ = MA \times CA \times 100$
- c. $IQ = MA + CA \times 100$
- d. $IQ = CA / MA \times 100$

Mental Age
Chronological Age

x 100 ✓

Two factors of intelligence were given by:

- a. Spearman
- b. Sternberg
- c. Gardner
- d. Guilford

↳ g-factor

(general intelligence)

↳ s-factor

(specific intelligence)

↳ s-factor (specific abilities)

Capacity to use previous experience imaginatively to take care of novel issues is known as:

- ✓ a. Contextual Intelligence
- b. Interpersonal Intelligence
- c. Experimental Intelligence
- d. Musical Intelligence

_____ is an extraordinary general capacity displayed in unrivalled execution in a wide assortment of regions

- a. Talent
- ✓ b. Intelligence
- c. Giftedness
- d. Creativity

✓ Riya has a very high aptitude of verbal reasoning and is very much interested in reading is more likely to succeed as a :

- a. Engineer
- ✓ b. Journalist
- c. Agriculturalist
- d. Athlete

What is the range of average IQ?

- a. 110-120
- ✓ b. 90-110
- c. 120-140
- d. 105-115

100.

Experiential intelligence refers to :

- a. None of the above
- b. Analysis of information
- ✓ c. Using past experience creatively
- d. Ability to deal with environment

✓ Triarchic theory of intelligence was given by which psychologist:

- a. J.P. Guilford
- b. Charles Spearman
- ✓ c. Sternberg
- d. Louis Thurstone

Robert . J. Sternberg . 1980s .

Analytical Intelligence
Practical Intelligence

IQ
Intelligence Quotient was given by which psychologist?

IQ
Intelligence Quotient was given by which psychologist?

- a. Jack Naglieri
- b. Theodore Simon
- c. William Stern

✓ Alfred Binet + Theodore Simon.

Practical
Creative Intelligence

2 → 1st Intelligence Test

Severe intellectually disabled people have IQ range of?

- a. 15 to 24
- ✓ b. 40 to 54
- c. 54 to 65
- d. 25 to 39

[Binet Simon Scale]

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{C.A} \times 100$$

In the event that an individual has an expertise of getting the intentions, sentiments, ways of behaving of others, he or she said to have _____

- a. Linguistic Intelligence
- ✓ b. Intrapersonal intelligence
- c. Social Intelligence
- d. Interpersonal Intelligence

✓ → Planning, Attention,

Simultaneous,
Successive.

✓ PASS model of intelligence was given by :

- ✓ a. J.P. Das, Jack Naglieri, and Kirby ✓
- b. Binet, Terman and Kirby
- c. None of the above
- d. Jack Naglieri, Binet

What is an individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others?

- a. Intelligence
- ✓ b. Interest
- c. Values
- d. Aptitude

Nia is a determined young lady, who shows responsibility, diligence and tolerance. All her way of behaving is objective coordinated. Such characteristics focus on _____ facet of integral intelligence.

- a. Entrepreneurial competence
- b. Emotional competence
- ✓ c. Social competence
- d. Cognitive capacity

Howard Gardner's Theory of intelligence is known as:

- a. Triarchic Theory

b. Theory of Primary Mental Abilities

c. Theory of Multiple Intelligence

d. Two-factor Theory

Skills in forming visual images and patterns fall under ____

a. Musical Ability

b. Linguistic Ability

c. Kinesthetic Ability

d. Spatial Ability

Personal decision making and focusing on self are components of ____

a. Public Communication

b. None

c. Interpersonal Communication

d. Intrapersonal communication

Sheela is a counsellor. What skills should she possess?

a. Empathy

b. Positive regard

c. Both b and c

d. Sympathy

____ is composed of all those messages that people exchange besides words.

a. None

b. Facial Expression

c. Both a and b

d. Body language

____ is characterised as capability, office or finesse that is gained or created through preparing and experience.

a. Skill

b. None

c. Intelligence

d. Talent

____ is a helping relationship which includes someone seeking help and someone willing trained to give help.

a. Psychotherapy

b. None

c. Counselling

d. Guidance

___ communication involves a leader or a speaker or audience.

a. None

b. Intrapersonal

c. Interpersonal

d. Public

Meena and Reena have a communicative relationship. This is an example of:

a. None

b. Intrapersonal

c. Verbal

d. interpersonal

Riya is a counsellor and she has the ability to reflect on what client says and feels using different words is known as

a. Paraphrasing

b. Listening

c. Decoding

d. Communication

Body language means

a. Face to face interaction

b. None

c. Feelings are expressed

d. Non-verbal acts in any talk

Nisha gave an interview in company where the boss asked questions where she had to explain about past work experience or the questions where she cant answer in yes or no. Identify the type of question

a. Both a and b

b. None

c. Close ended

d. Open ended

Ability to solve problems, engage in critical thinking and organized thinking. Identify the general skill

a. Cognitive

Ability to solve problems, engage in critical thinking and organized thinking. Identify the general skill

- a. Cognitive
- b. Interpersonal
- c. Affective
- d. None

_____ Observation is one of the primary ways of learning about the way people behave in a given setting.

- a. Naturalistic
- b. Participant
- c. None
- d. Ethical

Which skills are part of empathy?

- a. Communication
- b. Psychological testing
- c. Counselling
- d. Interviewing

Feelings and ideas are expressed in _____

- a. Both b and c
- b. Communication
- c. Interview
- d. Paraphrasing

An observer took a part time job in a shopping mall showroom to become an insider in order to observe behavior of customers. This is an example of:

- a. Participant observation
- b. None
- c. Non-participant observation
- d. Naturalistic observation

First step in the process of listening _____

- a. Assignment of meaning
- b. Reception of stimulus
- c. Paraphrasing of sentences
- d. Attention to stimulus

Shreya is a very kind lady. She always put herself into another person's shoes whenever she is understanding something about that person. This is an example of ____

- a. Sympathy
- b. Empathy
- c. Apathy
- d. None

Requires to pay attention, watch and listen carefully. They use senses to see, hear, smell, taste and touch.

- a. General skills
- b. Both a and b
- c. Observation skills
- d. None

Kirti has the ability to interact with others. Identify the skills.

- a. Communication skills
- b. Psychological testing Skills
- c. Counselling skills
- d. Interviewing skills

Psychometric approach considers intelligence as an aggregate of abilities and focuses on measuring cognitive abilities through standardized tests. It involves the use of various tests to assess different aspects of intelligence, such as verbal comprehension, working memory, and problem-solving skills. This approach aims to quantify and provide a numerical representation of an individual's cognitive abilities, treating intelligence as a multifaceted construct that can be measured and compared across individuals. The most well-known example of a psychometric intelligence test is the IQ (intelligence quotient) test, which is designed to assess general intelligence based on a standardized scale.

Which factor influences aptitude formation?

- a. Family
- b. Intelligence
- c. Caste
- d. Age

a. Family

Family plays a significant role in influencing aptitude formation. The environment, upbringing, and educational opportunities provided by the family contribute to the development of aptitudes in individuals. Factors such as parental support, encouragement, access to educational resources, and exposure to diverse experiences within the family can shape a person's aptitudes.

For example, a supportive family that values education and provides a stimulating learning environment

may positively influence the development of cognitive aptitudes. On the other hand, a family that lacks resources or places less emphasis on education may have a different impact on aptitude formation.

While intelligence (option b) also contributes to aptitude, family (option a) specifically encompasses the environmental and nurturing aspects that shape an individual's cognitive abilities and skills. Caste (option c) and age (option d) are not direct influences on the formation of aptitudes.

The structure of intellect model was given by

- a.J.P. Guilford
- b.Charles Spearman
- c.Arthur Jensen
- d.Howard Gardner

a. J.P. Guilford

J.P. Guilford proposed the Structure of Intellect (SOI) model, which was a significant contribution to the field of psychology. Guilford introduced this model in the 1950s and expanded on it over the years. The SOI model is known for its comprehensive approach to understanding human intelligence by breaking it down into various components.

Guilford's model includes three major dimensions: Operations (types of mental processes), Contents (kinds of information), and Products (forms of expression). Within these dimensions, he identified numerous specific intellectual abilities, leading to a complex and multifaceted representation of intelligence.

Guilford's work laid the groundwork for exploring the diversity of cognitive abilities and challenged the traditional, unitary views of intelligence. Unlike other prominent theorists like Charles Spearman (option b) who proposed the concept of general intelligence (g), Guilford's model highlighted the specificity and variety of cognitive skills, influencing subsequent research and theories in the field.

Experiential intelligence refers to :

- a.Using past experience creatively
- b.Ability to deal with environment
- c.Analysis of information
- d.None of the above

a. Using past experience creatively

Experiential intelligence involves the ability to use past experiences creatively in new and adaptive ways. It goes beyond merely relying on learned information and encompasses the capacity to apply and recombine knowledge gained from previous experiences to solve novel problems or navigate unfamiliar situations. This type of intelligence emphasizes practical, hands-on learning and the skill of drawing upon one's own history to approach challenges innovatively. It aligns with the idea that intelligence is not solely about analytical thinking but also about the ability to effectively apply lessons from one's experiences in diverse and imaginative ways.

What is the method of measuring intelligence quotients?

- a. $IQ = MA / CA \times 100$
- b. $IQ = MA \times CA \times 100$
- c. $IQ = MA + CA \times 100$
- d. $IQ = CA / MA \times 100$

The correct method of measuring intelligence quotients (IQ) is:

- a. $IQ = MA / CA \times 100$

Here:

- IQ stands for Intelligence Quotient.
- MA represents Mental Age, which is the level of cognitive functioning typically associated with a certain chronological age.
- CA stands for Chronological Age, which is the actual age of an individual.

The formula divides Mental Age by Chronological Age and then multiplies the result by 100 to obtain the IQ score. This calculation allows for the comparison of an individual's cognitive abilities to those of peers in the same age group. The concept of IQ is commonly used in psychometrics, and standardized IQ tests, such as the Wechsler Intelligence Scales, employ similar formulas to determine an individual's intelligence quotient.

Two factors of intelligence were given by:

- a. Spearman
- b. Sternberg
- c. Gardner
- d. Guilford

- a. Spearman

The two-factor theory of intelligence, also known as the g-factor (general intelligence) and s-factor (specific abilities), was proposed by Charles Spearman. According to Spearman, g-factor represents a person's general cognitive ability or overall intelligence, while s-factors refer to specific abilities or skills that are unique to particular tasks.

Spearman's theory suggests that while individuals may have specific talents or skills in certain areas (s-factors), there is also an underlying general intelligence (g-factor) that influences performance across various cognitive tasks. This concept has been influential in the field of psychometrics and intelligence testing, contributing to the development of standardized IQ tests that aim to measure both general and specific cognitive abilities in individuals.

Capacity to use previous experience imaginatively to take care of novel issues is known as:

- a. Contextual Intelligence

- b. Interpersonal Intelligence
- c. Experimental Intelligence
- d. Musical Intelligence

a. Contextual Intelligence

The capacity to use previous experience imaginatively to solve novel problems is known as Contextual Intelligence. This form of intelligence involves the ability to apply knowledge and skills gained from one context to another, adapting and creatively using past experiences in new and different situations. It goes beyond rote application of learned information and emphasizes the skill of effectively navigating diverse and dynamic environments by drawing on one's experiential insights in innovative ways.

Contextual Intelligence is particularly valuable in situations where there is a need for flexible thinking, adaptability, and the ability to transfer skills and knowledge across varied contexts. It involves a deep understanding of the nuances of different situations and the ability to apply relevant experiences in a creative and contextually appropriate manner.

_____ is an extraordinary general capacity displayed in unrivalled execution in a wide assortment of regions

- a. Talent
- b. Intelligence
- c. Giftedness
- d. Creativity

b. Intelligence

Intelligence is an extraordinary general capacity displayed in unrivaled performance in a wide variety of areas. It encompasses the ability to learn, reason, problem-solve, and adapt to different situations effectively. Intelligence is often considered as a comprehensive cognitive capability that extends across various domains and tasks.

Unlike specific talents (option a) that may be more domain-specific, intelligence is a broader, more generalizable mental ability that can be applied across a range of activities. Giftedness (option c) can sometimes refer to individuals who demonstrate exceptional intelligence or talent in specific areas. Creativity (option d), while related, is a distinct cognitive ability that involves generating novel and valuable ideas or solutions.

In summary, intelligence is the overarching cognitive capacity that contributes to high-level performance across diverse domains.

Riya has a very high aptitude of verbal reasoning and is very much interested in reading is more likely to succeed as a :

- a. Engineer
- b. Journalist
- c. Agriculturalist
- d. Athlete

b. Journalist

Riya, with a high aptitude for verbal reasoning and a keen interest in reading, is more likely to succeed as a Journalist. Verbal reasoning involves the ability to understand and analyze information presented in words, and a strong interest in reading suggests a passion for language and communication.

Journalism heavily relies on effective communication skills, both written and verbal. Journalists need to comprehend information, synthesize it, and present it in a clear and engaging manner. Riya's combination of a high aptitude for verbal reasoning and a keen interest in reading aligns well with the skills required in the field of journalism.

While other professions like engineering (option a), agriculture (option c), or athletics (option d) may require different skill sets, the emphasis on verbal reasoning and a passion for reading makes journalism a more suitable and likely successful career path for Riya.

What is the range of average IQ?

- a.110-120
- b.90-110
- c.120-140
- d.105-115

b. 90-110

The range of average IQ typically falls between 90 and 110. IQ scores are standardized to have a mean (average) of 100, with a standard deviation of 15. This means that the majority of the population, around 68%, scores within one standard deviation of the mean, which corresponds to the range of 85-115.

So, an IQ score between 90 and 110 is considered within the average range, indicating a level of cognitive functioning that is typical for the general population. IQ scores below 90 may suggest below-average cognitive abilities, while scores above 110 may indicate above-average or gifted intelligence. It's important to note that IQ tests are just one measure of cognitive abilities and may not capture the full range of an individual's skills and talents.

Experiential intelligence refers to :

- a.None of the above
- b.Analysis of information
- c.Using past experience creatively
- d.Ability to deal with environment

c. Using past experience creatively

Experiential intelligence refers to the ability to use past experiences creatively in new and adaptive ways. This involves drawing upon one's accumulated knowledge and skills gained from previous

experiences to solve problems or navigate novel situations in innovative ways. It emphasizes practical application and the creative use of past learning to address current challenges, showcasing a more dynamic and flexible approach to problem-solving.

Triarchic theory of intelligence was given by which psychologist:

- a.J.P. Guilford
- b.Charles Spearman
- c.Sternberg
- d.Louis Thurstone

c. Sternberg

The Triarchic Theory of Intelligence was proposed by Robert J. Sternberg. This theory, introduced in the 1980s, suggests that intelligence is better understood through three interacting aspects or subtheories: analytical intelligence, practical intelligence, and creative intelligence.

1. ***Analytical Intelligence:*** Involves the ability to analyze, evaluate, and compare information. It is similar to traditional notions of problem-solving and academic intelligence.
2. ***Practical Intelligence:*** Pertains to the ability to adapt to and shape the environment. This involves applying one's knowledge and skills to real-world situations effectively.
3. ***Creative Intelligence:*** Encompasses the ability to think outside the box, generate novel ideas, and solve problems in unique ways.

Sternberg's Triarchic Theory highlights the multifaceted nature of intelligence, acknowledging that individuals may excel in different areas based on their unique combinations of these three intelligences.

Intelligence Quotient was given by which psychologist?

- a.Jack Naglieri
- b.Theodore Simon
- c.William Stern
- d.Alfred Binet

d. Alfred Binet

The concept of the Intelligence Quotient (IQ) was not directly given by a single psychologist but originated from the work of Alfred Binet. Binet, along with his collaborator Theodore Simon, developed the first intelligence test known as the Binet-Simon Scale in the early 20th century. The purpose of this test was to identify and assess cognitive abilities in children.

The IQ was later introduced by William Stern, a German psychologist, who proposed the formula:

This formula was used to quantify a person's intellectual abilities by comparing their mental age (the level of cognitive functioning typically associated with a certain chronological age) to their chronological age (actual age). The IQ score was standardized to have a mean of 100, allowing for a relative

comparison of an individual's cognitive abilities compared to others of the same age.

$$\text{IQ} = \frac{\text{mental age}}{\text{chronological age}} \times 100$$

Severe intellectually disabled people have IQ range of?

- a. 15 to 24
- b. 40 to 54
- c. 54 to 65
- d. 25 to 39

b. 40 to 54

Severe intellectual disability is typically associated with an IQ range of 40 to 54. It's important to note that IQ scores alone may not provide a complete understanding of an individual's overall abilities or challenges, and other factors are considered in diagnosing intellectual disabilities, such as adaptive functioning and the impact on daily life.

In the event that an individual has an expertise of getting the intentions, sentiments, ways of behaving of others, he or she said to have _____

- a. Linguistic Intelligence
- b. Intrapersonal intelligence
- c. Social Intelligence
- d. Interpersonal Intelligence

d. Interpersonal Intelligence

If an individual has the skill of understanding the intentions, feelings, and behaviors of others, they are said to have Interpersonal Intelligence. This type of intelligence, proposed by Howard Gardner as part of his Multiple Intelligences theory, involves the ability to relate effectively to others, understand their emotions, motivations, and behaviors, and navigate social situations successfully.

PASS model of intelligence was given by :

- a. J.P. Das, Jack Naglieri, and Kirby
- b. Binet, Terman and Kirby
- c. None of the above
- d. Jack Naglieri, Binet

a. J.P. Das, Jack Naglieri, and Kirby

The PASS model of intelligence was developed by J.P. Das, Jack Naglieri, and Kirby. PASS stands for Planning, Attention, Simultaneous, and Successive, representing the four cognitive processes that the model identifies. This model provides a framework for understanding and assessing cognitive abilities

beyond traditional measures of intelligence. The PASS model has been influential in the field of cognitive assessment, particularly in understanding how individuals process information and solve problems in different ways.

What is an individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others?

- a. Intelligence
- b. Interest
- c. Values
- d. Aptitude

b. Interest

An individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others is referred to as Interest. Interests reflect personal inclinations, attractions, and enjoyment of certain activities, subjects, or areas of focus. Unlike intelligence (which relates to cognitive abilities), values (which pertain to principles and beliefs), or aptitude (which is inherent potential for certain skills), interests are more about personal preferences and the enjoyment derived from engaging in specific activities or subjects. Assessing interests can be valuable in educational and career settings to align individuals with areas that match their passions and preferences.

Nia is a determined young lady, who shows responsibility, diligence and tolerance. All her way of behaving is objective coordinated. Such characteristics focus on _____ facet of integral intelligence.

- a. Entrepreneurial competence
- b. Emotional competence
- c. Social competence
- d. Cognitive capacity

c. Social competence

The characteristics mentioned, such as determination, responsibility, diligence, and tolerance, focus on the social competence facet of integral intelligence. Social competence involves the ability to interact effectively with others, demonstrating qualities such as responsibility, cooperation, and a positive attitude in social situations. Nia's behavior, described as objective-coordinated, suggests a level of social intelligence and competence in navigating interpersonal relationships and situations.

Howard Gardner's Theory of intelligence is known as:

- a. Triarchic Theory
- b. Theory of Primary Mental Abilities
- c. Theory of Multiple Intelligence
- d. Two-factor Theory

c. Theory of Multiple Intelligence

Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence is known as the Theory of Multiple Intelligences. This theory,

introduced in the early 1980s, proposes that intelligence is not a single, unified entity but rather a set of distinct and independent intelligences. Gardner initially identified seven intelligences, and later expanded the list to include nine:

1. Linguistic intelligence
2. Logical-Mathematical intelligence
3. Spatial intelligence
4. Musical intelligence
5. Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence
6. Interpersonal intelligence
7. Intrapersonal intelligence
8. Naturalistic intelligence
9. Existential intelligence

According to Gardner, individuals may excel in one or more of these intelligences, and the traditional concept of a single "IQ" does not adequately capture the diverse range of human abilities.

Skills in forming visual images and patterns fall under ____

- a. Musical Ability
- b. Linguistic Ability
- c. Kinesthetic Ability
- d. Spatial Ability

d. Spatial Ability

Skills in forming visual images and patterns fall under Spatial Ability. This cognitive ability involves the capacity to perceive, understand, and manipulate visual-spatial information. Individuals with strong spatial abilities excel in tasks related to mental rotation, visualization, and the interpretation of spatial relationships. Spatial ability is crucial in various fields, including mathematics, engineering, architecture, and arts, where the capacity to visualize and manipulate visual patterns is essential.

Personal decision making and focusing on self are components of ____

- a. Public Communication
- b. None
- c. Interpersonal Communication
- d. Intrapersonal communication

d. Intrapersonal communication

Personal decision-making and focusing on oneself are components of Intrapersonal communication. Intrapersonal communication refers to the internal dialogue and processes that occur within an individual's own mind. It involves self-reflection, decision-making, and the internal discourse we have with ourselves. This type of communication is essential for personal decision-making, self-awareness, and understanding one's own thoughts and emotions. It is distinct from interpersonal communication, which involves interactions between individuals.

Sheela is a counsellor. What skills should she possess?

- a. Empathy
- b. Positive regard
- c. Both b and c
- d. Sympathy

c. Both b and c

Sheela, as a counselor, should possess both positive regard and empathy.

- ***Positive regard:** This involves maintaining a non-judgmental and accepting attitude towards the client. It means showing respect, acceptance, and valuing the client as a unique individual without imposing one's own values or beliefs.

- ***Empathy:** Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. In a counseling setting, being empathetic allows Sheela to connect with her clients on an emotional level, showing that she comprehends their experiences and emotions without necessarily agreeing or disagreeing.

These skills are crucial for effective counseling, as they contribute to a supportive and understanding therapeutic relationship between the counselor and the client. Sympathy (option d) is different from empathy, as it involves sharing the feelings of another person, which may not always be appropriate in a counseling context.

_____ is composed of all those messages that people exchange besides words.

- a. None
- b. Facial Expression
- c. Both a and b
- d. Body language

c. Both a and b

Nonverbal communication is composed of all those messages that people exchange besides words. This includes both facial expressions (option b) and body language (option d). Nonverbal communication encompasses a wide range of cues such as gestures, facial expressions, posture, eye contact, and other forms of body language that convey meaning without the use of spoken or written words. It plays a significant role in human communication, influencing how messages are interpreted and enhancing the overall understanding of verbal communication.

_____ is characterised as capability, office or finesse that is gained or created through preparing and experience.

- a. Skill
- b. None
- c. Intelligence
- d. Talent

a. Skill

Skill is characterized as a capability, office, or finesse that is gained or developed through training and

experience. Skills are specific learned abilities that individuals acquire over time, often through practice, training, or hands-on experience. They can be honed and improved with repeated application and are typically associated with specific tasks or activities. Skills can encompass a wide range of areas, including technical, interpersonal, cognitive, and physical abilities.

___ is a helping relationship which includes someone seeking help and someone willing trained to give help.

- a. Psychotherapy
- b. None
- c. Counselling
- d. Guidance

c. Counselling

Counselling is a helping relationship that involves someone seeking help and someone trained to provide assistance. It is a process where a trained professional, known as a counselor, works with an individual or a group to help them explore and understand their feelings, thoughts, and behaviors. The aim of counseling is to facilitate personal development, improve well-being, and assist in resolving personal or psychological issues. It is different from psychotherapy (option a) in that it is often focused on specific issues and may be more short-term and solution-oriented. Guidance (option d) is a broader term that can include various forms of support, including counseling.

___ communication involves a leader or a speaker or audience .

- a. None
- b. Intrapersonal
- c. Interpersonal
- d. Public

d. Public

Public communication involves a leader, speaker, or audience. It is a form of communication where a message is delivered to a large audience, such as through public speaking, presentations, or addressing a group of people. In public communication, the sender of the message is often in a position of leadership or speaking to a broader audience. This type of communication requires effective speaking skills, organization, and consideration of the audience's needs and expectations.

Meena and Reena have a communicative relationship. This is an example of:

- a. None
- b. Intrapersonal
- c. Verbal
- d. interpersonal

d. Interpersonal

Meena and Reena having a communicative relationship is an example of interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication involves the exchange of information, feelings, and meaning between two or more people. It can occur through verbal or nonverbal means and is characterized by a mutual exchange where both parties contribute to the interaction. In this case, Meena and Reena are engaged in communication with each other, making it an interpersonal relationship.

Riya is a counsellor and she has the ability to reflect on what client says and feels using different words is known as

- a.Paraphrasing
- b.Listening
- c.Decoding
- d.Communication

a. Paraphrasing

Riya, as a counselor, demonstrating the ability to reflect on what a client says and feels using different words is known as paraphrasing. Paraphrasing involves restating or summarizing the client's words in a way that shows understanding and encourages further communication. It is a valuable communication skill in counseling as it allows the counselor to confirm their understanding, demonstrate empathy, and help the client feel heard. Paraphrasing contributes to building rapport and a positive therapeutic relationship between the counselor and the client.

Body language means___

- a.Face to face interaction
- b.None
- c.Feelings are expressed
- d.Non-verbal acts in any talk

d. Non-verbal acts in any talk

Body language refers to non-verbal acts in any communication, including gestures, facial expressions, posture, and other forms of bodily movements that convey meaning without the use of words. It plays a significant role in communication, as it can complement, emphasize, or even contradict verbal messages. Body language is an essential aspect of interpersonal communication, providing additional cues to help interpret and understand the overall message being conveyed.

Nisha gave an interview in company where the boss asked questions where she had to explain about past work experience or the questions where she cant answer in yes or no. Identify the type of question

- a.Both a and b
- b.None
- c.Close ended
- d.Open ended

d. Open-ended

The type of question where Nisha has to explain past work experience or provide responses that cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" is an open-ended question. Open-ended questions encourage detailed and expressive responses, allowing the interviewee to provide more information and insights. This type of questioning is often used to gather in-depth information, assess communication skills, and understand the candidate's thought processes and experiences.

Ability to solve problems, engage in critical thinking and organized thinking. Identify the general skill

- a.Cognitive
- b.Interpersonal
- c.Affective
- d.None

a. Cognitive

The ability to solve problems, engage in critical thinking, and demonstrate organized thinking falls under the general category of cognitive skills. Cognitive skills encompass various mental processes related to acquiring knowledge, processing information, and applying thinking abilities. These skills are crucial for tasks that involve reasoning, decision-making, problem-solving, and understanding complex concepts. Interpersonal skills (option b) and affective skills (option c) generally refer to different categories of abilities related to social and emotional aspects, while cognitive skills focus on thinking and mental processes.

_____ Observation is one of the primary ways of learning about the way people behave in a given setting.

- a.Naturalistic
- b.Participant
- c.None
- d.Ethical

a. Naturalistic

Naturalistic observation involves observing individuals in their natural environment, without any interference or manipulation by the researcher. It is one of the primary ways of learning about the way people behave in a given setting. Researchers using naturalistic observation seek to understand and describe behavior as it naturally occurs, without introducing artificial conditions.

This approach allows for a more authentic understanding of behavior in real-life contexts. In contrast, participant observation (option b) involves the researcher actively participating in the setting being observed, while ethical considerations (option d) are principles and guidelines governing the conduct of research to ensure the well-being and rights of participants.

Which skills are part of empathy?

- a.Communication
- b.Psychological testing
- c.Counselling
- d.Interviewing

- a. Communication
- c. Counselling
- d. Interviewing

Empathy involves the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person. Skills related to empathy often include effective communication (option a), counseling (option c), and interviewing (option d).

- *Communication:* Empathy requires active listening and clear communication to understand and respond appropriately to others' emotions.

- *Counselling:* Empathetic counseling involves being attuned to the emotional experiences of individuals, providing support, and helping them explore and cope with their feelings.

- *Interviewing:* In various contexts, such as therapeutic settings or investigative interviews, empathetic interviewing involves connecting with individuals, recognizing their emotions, and responding in a compassionate manner.

These skills contribute to creating a supportive and understanding environment, fostering positive interpersonal relationships.

Feelings and ideas are expressed in ____

- a.Both b and c
- b.Communication
- c.Interview
- d.Paraphrasing

b. Communication

Feelings and ideas are expressed in communication. Communication is the process of sharing information, thoughts, and feelings between individuals. It can take various forms, including verbal and nonverbal expressions, written or spoken words, and interactions such as interviews. Paraphrasing (option d) is a specific communication skill that involves rephrasing or summarizing information in one's own words, often used to ensure understanding in conversations or discussions.

An observer took a part time job in a shopping mall showroom to become an insider in order to observe behavior of customers. This is an example of:

- a.Participant observation
- b.None
- c.Non-partiipant observation
- d.Naturalistic observation

a. Participant observation

The observer taking a part-time job in a shopping mall showroom to become an insider and observe the behavior of customers is an example of participant observation. In participant observation, the

researcher actively involves themselves in the environment or social setting being studied, often by participating in the activities and interactions of the group being observed. This approach allows for a more in-depth and firsthand understanding of the context and behaviors within it.

First step in the process of listening _____

- a. Assignment of meaning
- b. Reception of stimulus
- c. Paraphrasing of sentences
- d. Attention to stimulus

d. Attention to stimulus

The first step in the process of listening is attention to the stimulus. Before understanding and assigning meaning (option a), individuals need to actively receive and attend to the auditory stimulus or information being presented. Paying attention is crucial for effective listening, as it sets the foundation for subsequent steps in the listening process, such as comprehension and interpretation of the message.

Shreya is a very kind lady. She always put herself into another person's shoes whenever she is understanding something about that person. This is an example of _____

- a. Sympathy
- b. Empathy
- c. Apathy
- d. None

b. Empathy

Shreya putting herself into another person's shoes and understanding something about that person reflects empathy. Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another person, to see things from their perspective, and to feel a sense of connection with their emotions. It involves a genuine and compassionate concern for others. This is different from sympathy (option a), which involves feeling sorry for someone, and apathy (option c), which is a lack of interest or concern. Shreya's behavior aligns with the empathetic understanding of others' feelings.

Requires to pay attention, watch and listen carefully. They uses senses to see, hear, smell, taste and touch.

- a. General skills
- b. Both a and b
- c. Observation skills
- d. None

c. Observation skills

Observation skills involve paying attention, watching, and listening carefully. They utilize the senses, including seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching, to gather information and details about a particular situation or phenomenon. Observation skills are essential in various contexts, such as research, education, and everyday life, where accurate and detailed information is needed through careful attention to one's surroundings.

Kirti has the ability to interact with others. Identify the skills.

- a. Communication skills
- b. Psychological testing Skills
- c. Counselling skills
- d. Interviewing skills

a. Communication skills

Kirti's ability to interact with others generally falls under communication skills. Communication skills involve the ability to convey information, express ideas, and interact effectively with others. This includes verbal and nonverbal communication, active listening, and understanding how to communicate appropriately in different social situations. While counseling skills (option c) and interviewing skills (option d) can also involve communication, they are more specific to certain contexts and goals, such as providing support or gathering information. Psychological testing skills (option b) typically involve the administration and interpretation of standardized tests to assess various psychological traits.