

**JINENDER SONI**  
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter- 1 | Variations in Psychological Attributes****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Who developed the concept of Intelligence Quotient (IQ)?**  
(a) Alfred Binet (b) William Stern  
(c) David Wechsler (d) Lewis Terman
2. **Aptitude is best defined as:**  
(a) General mental ability (b) Innate ability to learn  
(c) Acquired knowledge (d) Emotional understanding
3. **Which test is considered a culture-fair intelligence test?**  
(a) Koh's Block Design (b) Binet-Simon Scale  
(c) Raven's Progressive Matrices (d) Stanford-Binet
4. **In the PASS model, 'Planning' refers to:**  
(a) Gaining attention  
(b) Understanding a concept  
(c) Setting goals and evaluating performance  
(d) Using trial and error
5. **Which type of test is used to assess acquired knowledge?**  
(a) Intelligence test (b) Aptitude test  
(c) Achievement test (d) Projective test
6. **Emotional intelligence was proposed by:**  
(a) Mayer and Salovey (b) Cattell  
(c) Binet (d) Gardner
7. **A person who has the ability to understand nature and living organisms has high:**  
(a) Intrapersonal intelligence (b) Spatial intelligence  
(c) Naturalistic intelligence (d) Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence
8. **The concept of mental age was given by:**  
(a) Stern (b) Terman  
(c) Binet and Simon (d) Gardner
9. **Intelligence tests that do not require reading or writing are called:**  
(a) Verbal tests  
(b) Performance tests  
(c) Group tests  
(d) Culture-biased tests

10. Which of the following is not a component of emotional intelligence?

- (a) Managing emotions
- (b) Academic ability
- (c) Empathy
- (d) Self-awareness

### Fill in the blanks :

11. The bell-shaped curve is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.
12. The ability to perceive, understand, and regulate emotions is called \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

### True / False

13. Emotional intelligence is completely independent of academic intelligence.
14. The PASS model of intelligence was developed by J.P. Das and his colleagues.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. Define aptitude.
16. What is meant by individual differences?

### Short Type Questions

17. Mention any three characteristics of intelligence.
18. Differentiate between verbal and performance tests.

### Essay Type Questions

19. Explain Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.
20. Describe the PASS model of intelligence with examples.

### HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Emotional intelligence is important for success in life.  
**Reason (R):** It helps in managing stress, relationships, and self-awareness.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
  - (c) A is true, R is false
  - (d) A is false, R is true



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## Chapter- 1| Variations in Psychological Attributes

### Worksheet-1 Answer & Solution

1. (b) He introduced the IQ formula:  

$$IQ = (\text{Mental Age} \div \text{Chronological Age}) \times 100.$$
1. (b) Aptitude is a natural or acquired capacity to learn specific skills.
2. (c) It is a non-verbal, culture-fair intelligence test suitable across cultures.
4. (c) In PASS, 'Planning' refers to strategy setting and performance monitoring.
5. (c) It measures what a person has already learned in a specific area.
6. (a) They proposed the concept of emotional intelligence in 1990.
7. (c) This relates to sensitivity toward nature, animals, and natural patterns.
8. (c) They created the first intelligence test and introduced 'mental age.'
9. (b) These are language-free and useful for assessing intelligence in culturally diverse or illiterate populations.
10. (b) Emotional intelligence includes empathy and regulation of emotions, not academic skills.
11. **Normal-** Intelligence scores in a population are distributed in a bell-shaped (normal) curve.
12. **Emotional-** Emotional intelligence refers to the ability to perceive, understand, and manage emotions.
13. **False**  
 Emotional intelligence interacts with academic intelligence and contributes to life success.
14. **True**  
 The PASS model was developed by Das, Naglieri, and Kirby to explain intelligence using brain function-based components.
15. Aptitude is a person's potential to learn or acquire a specific skill or knowledge through training and practice.
16. Individual differences refer to the distinct variations among individuals in terms of psychological traits like intelligence, aptitude, interests, and personality.
17. **Goal-directed and adaptive:** Intelligence helps individuals solve problems and adapt to their environment.
- **Culturally influenced:** Intelligence is shaped by the social and cultural context.
- Measured and variable: Intelligence can be assessed and differs from person to person.
18. **Verbal tests:** Require use of language, administered to literate individuals.
- **Performance tests:** Involve manipulation of objects or figures without language, ideal for children or individuals unfamiliar with the language.

- **Example:** Binet's scale is verbal, Raven's matrices is a performance test.

19. Howard Gardner, in 1983, proposed the theory of Multiple Intelligences which challenged the idea of a single, unitary intelligence (IQ). According to him, intelligence is not a singular ability but a set of multiple intelligences that work together in different ways. He identified eight types of intelligences:

1. **Linguistic:** Ability to use language effectively (e.g., writers, poets).
2. **Logical-Mathematical:** Skill in reasoning and problem solving (e.g., scientists).
3. **Musical:** Sensitivity to sound patterns and rhythms (e.g., musicians).

4. **Bodily-Kinesthetic:** Control over body movements (e.g., dancers, athletes).

**Spatial:** Ability to visualize and manipulate space (e.g., architects).

**Interpersonal:** Understanding others' emotions and intentions (e.g., teachers).

**Intrapersonal:** Understanding oneself and self-awareness.

**Naturalistic:** Sensitivity toward nature and the environment (e.g., botanists). This theory emphasizes that education and testing should cater to these multiple intelligences for a holistic understanding of individual capabilities.

20. The PASS model, developed by Das, Naglieri, and Kirby, conceptualizes intelligence based on the functioning of specific areas of the brain. It includes four interrelated cognitive processes:

#### **Planning:**

- Refers to setting goals, making decisions, and evaluating performance.

**Example:** A student deciding how to divide time across exam questions.

#### **Attention:**

- Maintaining focus and resisting distractions.

**Example:** Focusing on a lecture without being distracted by surroundings.

#### **Simultaneous Processing:**

- Integrating various pieces of information into a whole.

**Example:** Understanding a map or geometric figure.

#### **Successive Processing:**

- Arranging information in a serial order.

**Example:** Memorizing a list of numbers or following instructions step-by-step.

#### **21. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation**

Emotional intelligence plays a critical role in personal and professional success. The ability to regulate emotions, manage stress, and navigate relationships is essential, making the reason a correct explanation.