

Question Booklet Sr. No.

1021

Roll No.

OMR Sheet No.

Ph.D.-2033

PSYCHOLOGY ENTRANCE TEST, MARCH 2020

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

- (i) Check this booklet carefully for the sequence of pages and questions. If it is defective due to pages/questions missing or not in serial order or any other discrepancy it should be got replaced immediately from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
- (ii) After this verification write your Roll No. and OMR Sheet Number on this Question Booklet.
- (iii) **Use only Black or Blue ball point pen.**
- (iv) This paper consists of **100** multiple choice type questions. Each question has four alternative answers (a), (b), (c) and (d). **Only one of these alternative answer is correct.** You are required to darken completely the circle of correct answer in the OMR Sheet.
- (v) There is **no negative marking.**
- (vi) Do not write anything other than relevant entries or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, which may disclose your identity, otherwise you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- (vii) Use of electronic gadgets such as pager, cell phone, calculator and log table etc. is prohibited.
- (viii) Rough Work may be done in the end of this booklet.
- (ix) You have to **return the OMR Sheet** to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily.

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SEAL

1. Which of the following is not a data collection method?
 - (a) Unstructured interview
 - (b) Postal survey questions
 - (c) Experimental observation
 - (d) Research question

2. What are the main sections of a research dissertation?
 - (a) Abstract, Review of literature, Analysis of Data, Discussion.
 - (b) Introduction, Review of literature, Research methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions.
 - (c) Summary, Introduction, Review of literature, Data collection, Discussion, Conclusions.
 - (d) Introduction, Review of literature, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, References.

3. A deductive theory:
 - (a) Allows findings to develop a theory.
 - (b) Emerges out of data.
 - (c) Makes it possible to test explicitly framed hypotheses.
 - (d) Does not require any confirmation.

4. Which type of study explains the likely causes for the changes in a variable by studying the situation when the changes had already occurred?
 - (a) Experimental.
 - (b) Exploratory.
 - (c) Ex post facto.
 - (d) Field experiment.

5. Discussions with those who are knowledgeable about the problem and its possible solution are called:
 - (a) Experience surveys.
 - (b) Brainstorming.
 - (c) Focus groups.
 - (d) Projective analysis.

- 6.** In which type of sampling, there is no attempt at getting a statistically representative sample?
- (a) Random (b) Systematic
(c) Non-probability (d) Probability
- 7.** Scientific knowledge is based on:
- (a) Observation (b) Authority of great men
(c) Scriptures (d) Social traditions
- 8.** Research hypothesis is also called:
- (a) Null hypothesis (b) Positive hypothesis
(c) Negative hypothesis (d) Alternative hypothesis
- 9.** Type 1 error occurs when:
- (a) Null hypothesis is accepted, if it is True
(b) Null hypothesis is rejected, if it is True
(c) Null hypothesis is rejected, if it is False
(d) Null hypothesis is accepted, if it is False
- 10.** An operational definition :
- (a) Describes the operation by a comparative psychologist on an animal.
(b) Bears no relation to the underlying concept.
(c) Is a theoretical definition of a concept.
(d) Is a definition of a concept in specific, empirical measures.
- 11.** Which of the following is a probability type of sampling?
- (a) Convenience sampling (b) Stratified random sampling
(c) Quota sampling (d) Incidental sampling

ple?

12. How many categories of ethical principles do Diener and Crandell propose?
- (a) Four: Harm to participants; Lack of informed consent; Invasion of privacy; Involvement of deception.
 - (b) Three: Harm to participants; Lack of informed consent; Invasion of privacy in media.
 - (c) Two: Ethical and Unethical.
 - (d) One: Any type of harm to participants.
13. Which one of the following is not true of laboratory experiments
- (a) The independent variable can be manipulated.
 - (b) The dependent variable can be measured accurately.
 - (c) The ecological validity is high.
 - (d) Precise control of extraneous variables is possible.
14. Which of the following is not a common condition between a True experiment and a Quasi-experiment?
- (a) Study participants (experimental condition) are subjected to some type of treatment (independent variable).
 - (b) Some outcome of interest is measured (dependent variable).
 - (c) The researcher tests whether difference (between the experimental and control conditions) in this outcome is related to the treatment.
 - (d) The participants are randomly assigned to the experimental and control conditions.
15. Which of the following calls into question the internal validity of an experiment?
- (a) More than one independent variable.
 - (b) Differential attrition (loss of subjects) in the control and experimental conditions.
 - (c) The length of treatment.
 - (d) Random assignment of participants to the control and experimental conditions.

16. In an observational study:
- (a) The independent variable is not under the control of the researcher.
 - (b) The independent variable is under the control of the researcher.
 - (c) The subjects are assigned randomly to the control and experimental conditions.
 - (d) There is no dependent variable.
17. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using closed-ended questions in a survey?
- (a) Close-ended questions are easier to analyse.
 - (b) It reduces the problem of variability in the way answers are recorded.
 - (c) Close-ended questions can be answered quickly.
 - (d) It restricts the respondents from giving spontaneous, personal answers.
18. Which of the following is a basic condition when framing the questionnaire?
- (a) Avoid a close-ended question.
 - (b) Use indirect questions to conceal their meaning.
 - (c) Use open-ended questions to get a variety of responses
 - (d) Keep the research questions in mind.
19. Why is it helpful to prepare an interview guide before conducting a semi-structured interview?
- (a) It allows statistical significance to be calculated.
 - (b) So that the participants can give their views on any topic.
 - (c) So that the responses of interviewees can be compared and are relevant to the research questions.
 - (d) So that the responses of the interviewees are restricted to the given alternatives.

20. Who among the following based his/her work on case studies?

- (a) Hans Eysenck
- (b) Raymond Cattell
- (c) Edward Tolman
- (d) Sigmund Freud

21. The main problem in within subjects design is:

- (a) Matching is weak.
- (b) Subjects cannot be selected randomly.
- (c) The error variance tends to be large.
- (d) Carryover effects.

22. In between subjects design:

- (a) Individual differences on the dependent variable contribute to the error variance.
- (b) Random assignment of subject to the different groups is not possible.
- (c) The effect of the independent variable is not controlled in the different groups.
- (d) There cannot be more than two groups in the experiment.

23. Which of the following best describes an interaction effect?

- (a) Extraneous variables having differential effects on the independent and dependent variables.
- (b) The separate effects of two independent variables on the dependent variable.
- (c) The effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable depends on the levels of another independent variable.
- (d) The correlation among the independent variables producing the effect on the dependent variable.

24. In a factorial design:

- (a) Two or more independent variables are together studied to determine their effects on the dependent variable.
- (b) Only two independent variable are together studied to determine their effects on the dependent variable.
- (c) One independent variable at different levels is studied to determine its effect on one dependent variable.
- (d) One independent variable at different levels is studied to determine its effect on two dependent variables.

25. When the researcher sets up the situation and then observes the naturally occurring behaviour in that situation, the research is called:

- (a) Naturalistic observation
- (b) Field experiment
- (c) Participant observation
- (d) Controlled observation

26. Which of the following designs can be used to study the practice effect most economically?

- (a) Repeated measures design
- (b) Randomized block design
- (c) One-way analysis of variance
- (d) Factorial design

27. Which of the following is the best way to control the extraneous variables in an Experiment?

- (a) Matching
- (b) Counterbalancing
- (c) Randomization
- (d) None of the above

28. Counterbalancing is used when:

- (a) A factorial design is employed.
- (b) Extraneous variables are to be controlled.
- (c) A pretest variable is to be controlled.
- (d) Order and carryover effects have to be controlled

29. In a Time Series design:

- (a) Repeated measurements of the same variable are considered in a temporal order.
- (b) Correlation between two variables is considered in different situations at different times.
- (c) Repeated measurements are considered in a random order.
- (d) Repeated measurements are considered in counterbalanced way.

30. In a Single subject design:

- (a) There can be only one subject.
- (b) The dependent variable is measured repeatedly within and across different conditions or levels of treatments.
- (c) A single subject is only given a pre-test and a post-test.
- (d) The dependent variable is measured repeatedly within the same condition.

31. Non-parametric techniques are useful, because:

- (a) Non-parametric tests have more Power as compared to Parametric tests.
- (b) Non-parametric tests have wider applicability,
- (c) Non-parametric statistics permit more statistical operations, which are not possible in Parametric statistics.
- (d) Non-parametric tests can be applied to data, which do not satisfy the assumptions required for Parametric tests.

32. Pearson's correlation is:

- (a) A linear correlation.
- (b) A substitute for Eta coefficient.
- (c) A non-linear correlation.
- (d) The highest relationship between two variables.

33. Pearson's correlation can have value between:

- (a) 0 and +1
- (b) -1 and 0
- (c) 0 and 10
- (d) -1 and +1

34. What is the relationship between a coefficient of correlation and coefficient of determination?

- (a) There is no relationship between the two.
- (b) Coefficient of correlation is the square of coefficient of determination.
- (c) The two are the same.
- (d) Coefficient of determination is coefficient of correlation squared.

35. In regression analysis, if the independent variable is measured in centimeters, the dependent variable:

- (a) Must also be in centimeters.
- (b) Cannot be in centimeters.
- (c) Can be in any units.
- (d) Must be in some unit of length.

36. Simple regression analysis is done on a set of data of mens' height and weight, measured in feet and pounds. If the units of height and weight are changed to meters and kilograms:

- (a) The slope of the regression line will remain the same.
- (b) The slope of the regression line will change.
- (c) The direction of the slope of the regression line will change.
- (d) Neither the slope, nor the direction of the regression line will change.

37. A factor loading is:

- (a) The correlation of a variable with the factor.
- (b) The correlation of the item with the total score.
- (c) Indicates the importance of the factor.
- (d) The communality of the variable.

38. While extracting factors, the aim is to account for:

- (a) As little variance as possible, keeping the number of factors extracted as large as possible.
- (b) As much variance as possible, keeping the number of factors extracted as large as possible.
- (c) As little variance as possible, keeping the number of factors as small as possible.
- (d) As much variance as possible, keeping the number of factors as small as possible.

39. The amount of variance explained by a factor is known by:

- (a) Communalities
- (b) Factor loading
- (c) Common variance
- (d) Eigenvalue

40. Varimax rotation is to be used when:

- (a) The underlying factors are expected to be correlated.
- (b) The underlying factors are expected to be uncorrelated.
- (c) The underlying factors are expected to be non-orthogonal.
- (d) The underlying factors are known.

41. An individual test is different from a group test as:

- (a) It can be administered to a number of individuals at the same time.
- (b) It can be administered to a number of individuals on different occasions.
- (c) It can be administered to one person at a time.
- (d) For each person, a different test has to be used.

42. Who is credited with the first standardized intelligence test?

- (a) Terman and Merrill
- (b) Wundt and Titchener
- (c) Thurstone and Thurstone
- (d) Binet and Simon

43. Which of the following is not a quality of intelligence tests?
- (a) Prediction of social behavior.
 - (b) Validity.
 - (c) Test-retest reliability.
 - (d) Internal consistency.
44. What is the Rorschach test designed to assess?
- (a) Conscious motives
 - (b) Meaning of dreams
 - (c) Unconscious intentions
 - (d) Day-dreaming
45. Cronbach's alpha indicates:
- (a) An average of all possible split-half reliabilities
 - (b) An average of the item-total correlations.
 - (c) The correlation of the odd items with even items.
 - (d) An average correlation of the items with a criterion.
46. The scores of students on new test for measuring conscientiousness are correlated with their scores on the conscientiousness scale of the Big Five. This would be:
- (a) Predictive validity
 - (b) Construct validity
 - (c) Face validity
 - (d) Concurrent validity
47. Psychological tests are used to measure:
- (a) Only covert behaviour.
 - (b) Only overt behaviour.
 - (c) Both covert and overt behaviour.
 - (d) Neither covert, nor overt behaviour.
48. Which of the following is not a measure of validity?
- (a) Concurrent validity
 - (b) Criterion validity
 - (c) Convergent validity
 - (d) Conductive validity

49. In which situation is test-retest reliability not so important?
- (a) When alternate-form reliability can be calculated.
 - (b) When the variable being measured is not stable over time.
 - (c) When the internal consistency is found to be high.
 - (d) When due to practice, all participants get higher scores on the second testing.
50. Why are Norms required in standardization of psychological tests?
- (a) That is the normal thing to do as the test is uniformly administered to everybody.
 - (b) Norms are actually not required because the raw scores are good enough.
 - (c) Norms permit moderation of the scores so that those scoring high or low are not discriminated against.
 - (d) Norms make it possible to see where a particular score stands in relation to other scores.
51. The first stage in the perceptual process involves:
- (a) Recognition
 - (b) Transduction
 - (c) Attention
 - (d) Neural processing
52. We tend to pay more attention to stimuli which are:
- (a) On the right side.
 - (b) Red in colour.
 - (c) Stationary
 - (d) Moving
53. Which of the following is true about the perception of an object?
- (a) Objects are seen one at a time.
 - (b) As a known person comes closer, he/she is perceived to increase in size.
 - (c) The contextual information has no effect on the perception of the object.
 - (d) The object is identified on the basis of incomplete information.

54. Which of the following is a binocular cue of depth perception?

- (a) Interposition
- (b) Retinal disparity
- (c) Motion parallax
- (d) Accommodation

55. A simpler form of stroboscopic movement is:

- (a) Auto-kinetic movement
- (b) Induced movement
- (c) After-effect movement
- (d) Phi-phenomenon

56. What is the difference between Absolute threshold and Detection threshold?

- (a) Absolute threshold and Detection threshold refer to very different things.
- (b) Absolute threshold has a fixed value whereas Detection threshold has variable values.
- (c) In absolute threshold, stimuli are presented whereas in Detection threshold, stimuli are searched.
- (d) Absolute threshold and Detection threshold refer to the same thing.

57. Weber-Fechner law states that:

- (a) Sensation is proportionately related to Stimuli.
- (b) Sensation is logarithmically related to Stimuli.
- (c) Sensation is exponentially related to Stimuli.
- (d) Sensation is inversely related to Stimuli.

58. Weber's law states that:

- (a) The just-noticeable difference of a stimulus is a constant proportion despite variation in intensity.
- (b) The just-noticeable difference of a stimulus remains the same despite variation in intensity.
- (c) The just-noticeable difference of a stimulus changes haphazardly with variation in intensity.
- (d) The just-noticeable difference of a stimulus has no relationship with the standard stimulus.

59. In which psychophysical method are errors of anticipation and habituation most likely?
- Method of constant stimuli.
 - Maximum-likelihood method.
 - Method of adjustment.
 - Method of limits.
60. Which factors does Signal detection theory identify which Classical psychophysics could not?
- Sensitivity and Decision criterion.
 - Sensitivity and Robustness.
 - Robustness and Decision criterion.
 - Accuracy and Robustness.
61. In Trace conditioning:
- The US is delayed till the response is made.
 - The response is held back for some time after the US is presented.
 - The CS is presented before and overlaps with the presentation of the US.
 - The US is presented some time after the CS is terminated.
62. Which of the following best explains why a person is frightened even before the injection has been given by the doctor?
- Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning
 - Escape condition
 - Avoidance conditioning
63. The failure of a CS to produce a CR, because another CS has already been conditioned to give the CR, is called:
- Discrimination
 - Generalization
 - External inhibition
 - Blocking

64. A schedule of reinforcement is:
- (a) A rule that determines which responses are to be reinforced.
 - (b) A time-table for feeding the animal in the experiment.
 - (c) A rule that the animal is put in the home cage after a fixed duration of the experiment.
 - (d) The subject in the experiment is rewarded according to the wishes of the experimenter.
65. Which of the following is not a type of Instrumental conditioning?
- (a) Hand withdrawal conditioning
 - (b) Operant conditioning
 - (c) Escape conditioning
 - (d) Trial and error learning
66. What is positive reinforcement?
- (a) Removing a pleasant stimulus when the response is made
 - (b) Presenting a pleasant stimulus at the beginning of the experiment.
 - (c) Presenting a pleasant stimulus after the response is made.
 - (d) Any punishment with the aim of improving behavior
67. Which type of memory stores information about specific events that occurred in the past?
- (a) Implicit memory
 - (b) Semantic memory
 - (c) Episodic memory
 - (d) Procedural memory
68. The reminiscence bump (most memories recalled) for 70 years and older persons occurs mostly at age of :
- (a) 5 to 60 years
 - (b) 10 to 50 years
 - (c) 5 to 30 years
 - (d) 10 to 15 years
69. Who, among the following, first identified sensory memory?
- (a) J.J. Gibson
 - (b) Hermann Ebbinghaus
 - (c) Daniel Schacter
 - (d) George Sperling

70. Proactive interference is said to occur when:

- (a) Later learning interferes with original learning.
- (b) Being active before learning interferes with what is learned.
- (c) Prior learning interferes with the recall of new learning.
- (d) Physical activity during learning interferes with what is learned.

71. Which of the following is not part of the Big Five model of personality?

- (a) Openness to experience
- (b) Agreeableness
- (c) Independence
- (d) Conscientiousness

72. Which of the following is not one of the intelligences in Gardner's theory?

- (a) Spatial intelligence
- (b) Spiritual intelligence
- (c) Naturalist intelligence
- (d) Logical-mathematical intelligence

73. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of creative persons?

- (a) Tend to be nonconformists, not needing strong approval from others.
- (b) Having a positive self-image without being over-confident.
- (c) Having low tolerance for ambiguity and wanting clear directions on work to be done.
- (d) Tend to work alone to develop ideas.

74. Which of the following does not help organizations to create an environment for creativity?

- (a) Provide support and encouragement for creativity.
- (b) Arrange for conflict to make it challenging for people.
- (c) Punish people who make mistakes and take risks.
- (d) Encouraging a light hearted work environment.

75. Which one of the following did not construct a test of creativity?
- (a) J.P. Guilford
 - (b) E.P. Torrance
 - (c) Mednick and Mednick
 - (d) H. Gardner
76. Malin's Intelligence Scale for Indian Children is an adaptation of:
- (a) Wechsler intelligence Scale for Children.
 - (b) Bhatia's Battery of Performance Test for Intelligence.
 - (c) Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale.
 - (d) Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children.
77. Which one of the following is a performance scale in the WISC?
- (a) Comprehension
 - (b) Digit Span
 - (c) Similarities
 - (d) Coding-Digit Symbol
78. The theory of fluid and crystallized intelligence was given by:
- (a) J.P. Guilford
 - (b) Lewis Terman
 - (c) Raymond Cattell
 - (d) Charles Spearman
79. Which psychologist promoted the idea of general intelligence?
- (a) Charles Spearman
 - (b) L.L. Thurstone
 - (c) J.P. Guilford
 - (d) R.B. Cattell
80. The Flynn effect describes:
- (a) The normal distribution of intelligence scores.
 - (b) The stability of I.Q. scores in the 20th century in different countries.
 - (c) The genetic contribution to intelligence.
 - (d) The rapid rise of I.Q. in Western countries in the 20th century.

81. Which of the following words means schizophrenia?

- (a) Exaggerated emotions
- (b) Mental breakdown
- (c) Mental imbalance
- (d) Split personality

82. What is the probability of a person developing schizophrenia, if an identical twin also is schizophrenic?

- (a) 5%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 80%

83. Conversion disorder is:

- (a) The same as Hypochondria.
- (b) Loss of body functions due to injury.
- (c) The same as faking body symptoms.
- (d) Part of Somatic symptom disorders.

84. Generalized Anxiety Disorder involves:

- (a) Delusions of persecution.
- (b) Generally feeling that somebody is out to cause trouble.
- (c) Specific phobias.
- (d) Excessive worry about events or activities.

85. The ICD classification of mental disorders was designed by:

- (a) American Psychological Association
- (b) World Health Organization
- (c) National Health Services
- (d) UNESCO.

86. In Panic disorder, as compared to GAD, distress is:
- (a) More intense and more prolonged.
 - (b) More intense and less prolonged.
 - (c) Equally intense and equally prolonged.
 - (d) Less intense and more prolonged.
87. Behaviour modification exemplifies which of the following?
- (a) Enables the individual to unlearn maladaptive behaviours.
 - (b) Enables the individual to relive childhood behavior.
 - (c) Enables the individual to analyse the behavior of others.
 - (d) Enables the individual to modify the thoughts of others.
88. Which of the following models assumes that psychological disorders stem from dysfunctional ways of thinking and acting?
- (a) Medical model
 - (b) Psychoanalytical model
 - (c) Behavioural model
 - (d) Cognitive model
89. What is comorbidity?
- (a) People suffering from same psychopathology tend to die in the same month.
 - (b) The common feature of all psychopathology is the fear of death.
 - (c) Differentially diagnosed disorders can co-occur.
 - (d) There is a close association between a disorder and the season when it occurs.
90. Which of the following is not a method based on classical conditioning?
- (a) Systematic desensitization
 - (b) Flooding
 - (c) Aversion therapy
 - (d) Token economy

91. Counselling is a process that aims to:

- (a) Correct the medication being administered.
- (b) Provide successful diagnosis of psychopathology.
- (c) Promote personal growth and productive life.
- (d) Provide techniques to lead an ideal life.

92. Which of the following assessments would be most effective in helping students to select their career goals?

- (a) Intelligence tests.
- (b) Interest inventories.
- (c) Anxiety tests.
- (d) Achievement tests.

93. Who among the following is credited with the guidance movement?

- (a) Edward Thorndike
- (b) Frank Parson
- (c) Jamie Escalante
- (d) Maria Montessori

94. An expert attends to emotionally disturbed students. Which type of service is being provided by the expert?

- (a) Information service
- (b) Placement service
- (c) Counselling service
- (d) Medical service

95. Counselling essentially covers assistance in:

- (a) Health problems.
- (b) Personal and psychological issues.
- (c) Career issues.
- (d) Educational matters.

96. Which of the following is not one of the basic principles of counselling?

- (a) Dependence
- (b) Justice
- (c) Autonomy
- (d) Fidelity

97. Which of the following is not among the objectives of guidance?
- (a) To help the individual to accept the positive and negative aspects of his/her attitudes.
 - (b) To help the individual to accept the positive and negative aspects of his/her personality.
 - (c) To provide help in solving personal and social problems
 - (d) To provide the most suitable way to follow in life
98. Which of the following is an emerging trend in counselling?
- (a) Training school students in speaking skills.
 - (b) Helping students with personal problems.
 - (c) Training in sensitivity toward students from different backgrounds.
 - (d) Helping students with interpersonal problems.
99. Which psychologist is credited with developing the non-directive approach to counselling?
- (a) Sigmund Freud
 - (b) Carl Rogers
 - (c) Edmund Williamson
 - (d) Aaron Beck
100. Eclectic approach in counselling emphasizes:
- (a) Using different approaches at different times.
 - (b) Employing different approaches with different groups.
 - (c) Employing an integrated approach with counsellees.
 - (d) Sometimes employing one approach and sometimes another.