

# ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2019

## Ph.D. Psychology

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 70

Hall Ticket No.

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write your Hall Ticket No. in the space provided above.
2. Paper contains two Sections : **Section - A(1-35)** and **Section - B (36-70)** with 70 questions. Each question carries **One mark**. There is **negative marking of 0.33** for **each wrong answer**.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
4. Please handover the **OMR Answer Sheet** at the end of the examination to the Invigilator. You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.
5. No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the Question paper itself.
6. This question paper contains **14** pages excluding this page.

**Part A**

1. Which of the statement about the T-Cells is incorrect?
  - A. Operates in the bloodstream
  - B. Mature in Thymus, not in bone marrow
  - C. Operate at Cell level
  - D. When stimulated by an appropriate antigen, secrete a chemical that kills invading organism and infected cells
  
2. Which of the following is the correct definition of a disease?
  - A. A state where the person has feelings of pain or discomfort that does not have an identifiable reason
  - B. Subjective feeling where there is really no identifiable reason behind the condition
  - C. An abnormal condition in any organism that obstructs its bodily function
  - D. The patient's experience of a physical or psychological disturbance
  
3. Ravi's parents have always wanted him to be a doctor. He accepted this preference and went to medical school even though he never really thought about whether he wanted to be a doctor. Which of Marcia's identity statuses applies to Ravi?
  - A. Identity Achievement
  - B. Identity Moratorium
  - C. Identity Foreclosure
  - D. Identity Diffusion
  
4. According to Daniel Levinson's Theory of Seasons of Life, the period when individual makes crucial choices in life and works around the choices and seeks goals is called
  - A. Stable Period
  - B. Crucial Period
  - C. Critical period
  - D. Transition Period
  
5. What changes are noticed in an adult's height as that person ages?
  - A. It increases
  - B. It decreases
  - C. Unless there is an illness there is no noticeable change
  - D. Some people get taller and others get shorter

6. The model which has governed the thinking of most health practitioners for the past 300 years, maintains that all illness can be explained on the basis of aberrant somatic bodily processes, such as biochemical imbalances or neurophysiological abnormalities, is
  - A. Biomedical model
  - B. Disease model
  - C. Humoural theory
  - D. Chemical physiology
  
7. A health behavior that is firmly established and often performed automatically, without awareness is
  - A. Health promotion
  - B. Health habit
  - C. Personal control
  - D. Unconscious motivation
  
8. According to \_\_\_\_\_, whether a person practices a health behavior depends on two factors: whether the person perceives a personal health threat, and whether the person believes that a particular health practice will be effective in reducing that threat
  - A. Perceived threat theory
  - B. Perceived health model
  - C. Health belief model
  - D. Perception –belief model
  
9. When people anticipate potential stressors and act in advance, either to prevent them or to reduce their impact, it is termed as
  - A. Vulnerability
  - B. Avoidance coping
  - C. Proactive coping
  - D. Resilience
  
10. In John Watson's *Little Albert* experiment, what was the UCS?
  - A. The white rat
  - B. The little boy
  - C. The loud noise
  - D. Anything white and furry
  
11. Repulsion, curiosity, pugnacity, and humility are all examples of
  - A. Motivations
  - B. Instincts
  - C. Needs
  - D. Emotions

12. To become a chess champion one must use
- A. Concepts
  - B. Heuristics
  - C. Prototypes
  - D. Algorithms
13. On her way to Hyderabad, Neetu was invited into the cockpit to meet the pilot. She was surprised to see that the pilot was a woman. This is an example of
- A. Insight
  - B. Convergent thinking
  - C. Confirmation bias
  - D. Representative heuristic
14. A person who agrees to a small request initially is more likely to comply with a larger demand later. This describes which of the following phenomena?
- A. Foot-in-door effect
  - B. Door-in-foot technique
  - C. Door-in-face effect
  - D. Low-ball technique
15. "What I believe I can do with my skills under certain conditions". This represents
- A. Self-esteem
  - B. Self-efficacy
  - C. Self-actualization
  - D. Self-image
16. The process of forming and closing the neural tube is called
- A. Neurulation
  - B. Tube proliferation
  - C. Arborization
  - D. Neuralgenesis
17. Parkinson's Disease is an example of
- A. Cortical Dementia
  - B. Frontotemporal Dementia
  - C. Senile amnesia
  - D. Sub-cortical Dementia
18. The tendency of children in pre-operational stage to see unrelated events as related is called
- A. Syncretic reasoning
  - B. Intuition
  - C. Counterfactual thinking
  - D. Backward thinking

19. The term cognitive map was coined by

- A. Edward C. Tolman
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Jerome Bruner
- D. Howard Gardner

20. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Fixed Ratio
- ii. Variable Ratio
- iii. Fixed Interval
- iv. Variable interval

*Category B*

- a. The response must occur a certain number of times before reinforcement occurs
- b. No reinforcement is given until a certain interval of time. The first response after the time interval result in reinforcement
- c. Reinforcement come after variable number of responses
- d. Reinforcement come for the first response made after various time intervals have passed

- A. i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c
- B. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
- C. i-a, ii-c, iii-b, iv-d
- D. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-d

21. In what ways are people with Bulimia always different from people with Anorexia?

- A. People with anorexia are underweight; people with bulimia are not
- B. People with bulimia binge and purge; people with anorexia do not
- C. People with anorexia restrict their eating; people with bulimia do not
- D. There are no differences

22. Which of the following is not correct regarding the performance of Health Psychologists?

- A. They develop theories and conduct research on the interaction of biological, psychological, and social factors in producing health and illness.
- B. They help treat patients with a variety of disorders and conduct counseling for the psychosocial problems that illness may create.
- C. They develop interventions for the treatment of different phobias and anxiety
- D. They develop worksite interventions to improve employees' health habits and work in medical settings and other organizations to improve health and health care delivery

23. A client-centered counseling style designed to get people to work through any ambivalence they experience about changing their health behaviours is called

- A. Motivational interviewing
- B. Humanistic interviewing
- C. Behaviour seeking intervention
- D. Cognitive style intervention

24. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Experimental Psychology
- ii. Cognitive Psychology
- iii. Developmental Psychology
- iv. Health Psychology

*Category B*

- a. What mental strategies are involved in solving complex word problems?
- b. At what age do children generally begin to acquire an emotional attachment to their fathers?
- c. A Psychologist is intrigued by the fact that some people are much more sensitive to painful stimuli than others are
- d. Singu's job is demanding and stressful. He wonders if his lifestyle is making him more prone to certain illnesses, such as cancer and heart disease

- A. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d
- B. i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- C. i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- D. i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b

25. "My therapist is wonderful! She always points out my positive traits. She dwells on my uniqueness and strength as an individual. I feel much more confident about myself—as if I'm really growing and reaching my potential." The therapist being described most likely follows a perspective

- A. Cognitive perspective
- B. Positivistic perspective
- C. Humanistic perspective
- D. Behavioural perspective

26. Your friend tells you, "I was at a party last night. During the course of the evening, my general level of arousal increased. Since I was at a party where people were enjoying themselves, I assume I must have felt happy." What theory of emotion does your friend subscribe to?

- A. James-Lange Theory
- B. Cannon-Bard Theory
- C. Schachter-Singer Theory
- D. Lazarus Theory

27. Match *Category A* with *Category B**Category A*

- i. Egocentric thought
- ii. Object permanence
- iii. Abstract reasoning
- iv. Conservation; reversibility

*Category B*

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Formal operational
- c. Preoperational
- d. Concrete operational

- A. i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- B. i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
- C. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
- D. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d

28. Match *Category A* with *Category B**Category A*

- i. Group therapy
- ii. Unconditional positive regard
- iii. Behavioural therapy
- iv. Nondirective counseling

*Category B*

- a. "In other words, you don't get along with your mother because she hates your girlfriend, is that right?"
- b. "I want you all to take turns talking about why you decided to come and what you hope to gain from therapy."
- c. "I can understand why you wanted to wreck your friend's car after she hurt your feelings. Now tell me more about the accident."
- d. "That's not appropriate behavior. Let's work on replacing it with something else."

- A. i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b
- B. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c
- C. i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
- D. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d

## 29. Bingu's Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) story depicts a young boy who is rejected by one of his friends and seeks to regain his friendship. What major type of motivation is Bingu displaying in his story?

- A. Need for achievement
- B. Need for motivation
- C. Need for affiliation
- D. Need for power

30. One of the following systems of Psychology, which did not arise as a protest against the study of consciousness is
- A. Psychoanalysis
  - B. Behaviourism
  - C. Humanistic
  - D. Eclectic
31. From ages 6 to 12, the child develops a greater attention span, needs less sleep and gains rapid strength. Therefore, the child can expend much more effort in acquiring skills and is eager to learn real skills. Which stage does this description refer to?
- A. Initiative vs Guilt
  - B. Autonomy vs Doubt
  - C. Generativity vs Stagnation
  - D. Industry vs Inferiority
32. What is the structure lying below the cerebral cortex near the bottom of the brain, and is now considered part of a coordinating system for the control of emotional behaviour?
- A. Hypothalamus
  - B. Reticular
  - C. Corpus callosum
  - D. Optic chiasm
33. "A bird is seen against the sky" is an example of
- A. Principle of figure and ground relationship
  - B. Principle of proximity
  - C. Principle of similarity
  - D. Principle of good continuity
34. In operant conditioning, the learner gains mastery on a step-by-step basis, accomplish easier tasks first and more difficult ones later. This procedure is known as
- A. Shaping
  - B. Extinction
  - C. Spontaneous recovery
  - D. Continuous reinforcement
35. Choose the correct option about the following statements (a) and (b)
- (a) In free recall the learner is allowed to reproduce the list in any order
  - (b) In serial recall the item must be remembered in a particular sequence
- A. Neither (a) nor (b) is correct
  - B. Only (b) is correct
  - C. (a) and (b) are correct
  - D. Only (a) is correct



**Part B**

36. A precise statement of relationship between data to be measured; usually made to support more general theoretical explanation; the hypothesis tested in a research project and contrasted with the null hypothesis is
- A. Experimental hypothesis
  - B. Alternative hypothesis
  - C. Directional hypothesis
  - D. Two-tailed hypothesis
37. Hypothesis in which direction of differences or relationship is not predicted before testing is
- A. Two tailed
  - B. One tailed
  - C. Inferential
  - D. Empirical
38. When a variable related to the Independent variable obscures a real effect or produces the false impression that the independent variable is producing the observed changes, it is referred as
- A. Random
  - B. Constant
  - C. Confounding
  - D. Hypothetical
39. One of the threats to internal validity occurs when more number of a similar type of persons get into one group for the study for example, when two groups of persons are being studied. This is referred as
- A. Constant error
  - B. Skewness
  - C. Selection bias
  - D. Validation error
40. When an experiment is carried out in controlled conditions in experimenter's own habitat it is \_\_\_\_\_; and an experiment in which experimenter does not have control over random allocation of participants to conditions nor, in some cases, over the independent variable is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Laboratory experiment, quasi-experiment
  - B. Controlled experiment, random experiment
  - C. Field experiment, lab experiment
  - D. Experimenter control, experiment control

41. The design where each participant in one group condition is paired on specific variable(s) with a participant in another group/condition is called
- A. Repeated measures
  - B. Matched pairs
  - C. Independent pairs
  - D. Paired measures
42. A confounding effect caused by experiencing one condition, then another, such as practice or fatigue is termed as
- A. Repeated measures
  - B. Related design
  - C. Order effect
  - D. Randomization
43. The way of observing, not people directly, but the communications they have produced is seen in \_\_\_\_\_. The communications concerned were originally those already published, but some researchers consider materials which they *ask* people to produce, such as essays, answers to interview questions, diaries and verbal protocols
- A. Direct observation
  - B. Random observation
  - C. Participant analysis
  - D. Content analysis
44. A(n) scale where objects or individuals are broken into categories that have no numerical properties
- A. Nominal
  - B. Ordinal
  - C. Interval
  - D. Ratio
45. Suppose the correlation between age and hearing ability for adults is 0.65. What proportion (or percent) of the variability in hearing ability is accounted for by the relationship with age?
- A. 65%
  - B. 35%
  - C. 42%
  - D. Unable to determine

46. Regression analysis allows us to

- A. Predict an individual's score on one variable based on knowing the individual's score on another variable
- B. Determine the degree of relationship between two interval/ratio variables
- C. Determine the degree of relationship between two nominal variables
- D. Predict an individual's score on one variable based on knowing that the variable is interval/ratio in scale

47. When alpha is 0.05, this means that

- A. The probability of a Type II error is .95
- B. The probability of a Type II error is .05
- C. The probability of a Type I error is .95
- D. The probability of a Type I error is .05

48. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Archival research
- ii. Naturalistic observation
- iii. Survey research
- iv. Case study

*Category B*

- a. The researcher may not be able to generalize to the population at large
- b. People's behavior can change if they know they are being watched
- c. The data may not exist or may be unusable
- d. People may lie in order to present a good image

- A. i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d
- B. i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- C. i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
- D. i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b

49. The problem of experimenter bias can be avoided by

- A. Not informing participants of the hypothesis of the experiment
- B. Telling the subjects that there are no "right" or "wrong" answers
- C. Using a research strategy in which neither subjects nor experimenter know which participants are in the experimental and control groups
- D. Having the experimenter use only nonverbal signals when communicating with the participants

50. If you score at the 67th percentile on a standardized test, it means that

- A. 67% of those who took the test scored better than you did
- B. 33% of those who took the test scored less than you did
- C. 67% of those who took the test scored the same or less than you did
- D. You answered 67% of the questions correctly

51. While testing hypothesis, a researcher committed Type I error. By committing Type I error, the researcher
- A. Rejected the null hypothesis when it was false
  - B. Rejected the null hypothesis when it was true
  - C. Rejected the alternative hypothesis when it was true
  - D. Rejected the alternative hypothesis when it was false
52. Which of the following non-parametric statistical techniques is equivalent to One-way Analysis of Variance?
- A. Wilcoxon test
  - B. Friedman test
  - C. Mann-Whitney  $U$  test
  - D. Kruskal-Wallis test
53. In terms of scientific rigor, which of the following is the most powerful research tool?
- A. Observation
  - B. Experiment
  - C. Survey
  - D. Case study
54. The standard error of the mean is the same thing as the
- A. Standard deviation of the sampling distribution
  - B. Standard deviation of the sample
  - C. Standard deviation of the population
  - D. Variance of the sample
55. Having the square root of  $N$  in the denominator of the formula for the standard error of a mean, means that
- A. As  $N$  gets larger, the standard error will get smaller
  - B. As  $N$  gets larger, the standard error will get larger
  - C. When  $N$  is negative, the standard error will also be negative
  - D. The smaller the population, the larger the deviance
56. Two sample statistics are unbiased estimators. They are
- A. Means and standard deviations
  - B. Medians and modes
  - C. Means and proportions
  - D. Proportions and percentages

57. An investigator was interested in studying college student's attitude towards a uniform dress code in colleges. He compared the attitudes of 350 junior college students, 400 degree college students and 300 University students, with similar socioeconomic background and gender. The investigator selected the following research design
- Sequential design
  - Controlled experiment
  - Longitudinal design
  - Cross-sectional design
58. The major difference between facts and data is
- Facts are descriptive in nature whereas data are explanatory
  - The facts are not agreeable to objective statistical treatments whereas data can be easily subjected to in objective statistical treatment
  - The facts are easy to interpret, while it is difficult to interpret data easily
  - The facts are collected in historical or survey research whereas data are gathered in a scientific and experimental research
59. The number of police officers and the number of crimes are positively related. This relationship is
- A causal relationship
  - A direct relationship
  - A probabilistic causal relation
  - A spurious relationship
60. Match *Category A* with *Category B*
- Category A*
- Postpositivists
  - Social constructivists
  - Transformative
  - Pragmatic
- Category B*
- Action, situations, and consequences
  - Causes determine effects or outcome
  - Research inquiry contains action agenda for change
  - Individuals seek understanding of the world in which they live and work
- i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
  - i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a
  - i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
  - i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-a

61. A research in which the researcher first conducts quantitative research, analyzes the results and then builds on the results to explain them in more detail with qualitative research is called
- A. Exploratory sequential mixed methods
  - B. Explanatory sequential mixed methods
  - C. Convergent parallel mixed methods
  - D. Transformative mixed methods
62. In \_\_\_\_\_ research design the researcher studies the lives of individual by asking them to provide stories about their lives
- A. Phenomenological
  - B. Narrative
  - C. Ethnography
  - D. Case study
63. In \_\_\_\_\_, researchers use statistical techniques to combine and draw conclusions about studies previously conducted
- A. Review of literature
  - B. Archival research
  - C. Review research
  - D. Meta-analysis
64. A fact finding activity that describes conditions that exist at a particular time and does not examine relationship between variables is called
- A. Evaluation
  - B. Assessment
  - C. Administration
  - D. Descriptive research
65. A study is said to have \_\_\_\_\_ if the researcher can be relatively confident that changes in the independent variable caused changes in the dependent variable.
- A. Content validity
  - B. Concurrent validity
  - C. Internal validity
  - D. External validity
66. Sometimes participants get so caught up in the procedures that they forget they are in an experiment, this is called as
- A. Reactance
  - B. Flawed experiment
  - C. Mundane realism
  - D. Experimental realism

67. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The quartile deviation or Q is one-half the scale distance between the 75<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> percentile in a frequency distribution
  - B. When measures are expressed in equal units, and were also taken from a true zero, they constitute interval scales
  - C. When the relationship between two sets of measures is "linear" it can be described by a curve
  - D. A distribution is said to be "skewed" when the mean and the median fall at same points in the distribution
68. What is not essential to the sampling process?
- A. Population
  - B. Multiple researchers
  - C. Sample Size
  - D. Sampling Method
69. Which sampling technique requires breaking the population into mutually exclusive subgroups?
- A. Purposive Sampling
  - B. Simple Random Sampling
  - C. Stratified Sampling
  - D. Cluster Sampling
70. Which of these statements is true?
- A. Non-random sampling enables results to be generalized to the population
  - B. Random sampling enables results to be generalized to the sample
  - C. Non-random sampling is highly accurate
  - D. Random sampling enables results to be generalized to the population

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MAY 2019  
Ph.D. Psychology

**Scoring Key**

Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1	A	21	A	41	B	61	B
2	C	22	C	42	C	62	B
3	D	23	A	43	D	63	D
4	A	24	C	44	A	64	B
5	B	25	C	45	C	65	C
6	A	26	C	46	A	66	D
7	B	27	B	47	D	67	A
8	C	28	C	48	B	68	B
9	C	29	C	49	C	69	C
10	C	30	A	50	C	70	D
11	B	31	D	51	B		
12	D	32	A	52	D		
13	D	33	A	53	B		
14	A	34	A	54	A		
15	B	35	C	55	A		
16	A	36	B	56	C		
17	D	37	A	57	D		
18	A	38	C	58	C		
19	A	39	C	59	D		
20	C	40	A	60	B		