

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2020
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)

4-98

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. This question paper contains two Sections: **Part – A (1-35)** and **Part – B (36-70)** with 70 questions.
3. Each question carries **One Mark**. There is **no negative marking for wrong answer**.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
5. Please handover the **OMR Answer sheet** at the end of the examination to the invigilator. You may take the question paper after the examination is over.
6. No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.
7. This question paper contains **14 pages excluding this page**.

Part A

1. The dependent variable in simple linear regression is also called
 - A. Criterion or response or causal
 - B. Criterion or response or explanatory
 - C. Explanatory or predictor or independent
 - D. Criterion or response or outcome

2. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the *cross-sectional research design*?
 - A. It does not evaluate individual differences in development
 - B. It is subject to the cross-gender problem
 - C. It violates the scientific method
 - D. It may cause developmental changes that would not occur naturally and which may not be long-lasting

3. When alpha is .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

4. Which type of statistics describe sample of subjects in terms of variables or combinations of variables?
 - A. Inferential statistics
 - B. Multivariate statistics
 - C. Sequential analysis
 - D. Descriptive statistics

5. The value of all test statistics is directly proportional to the
 - A. Sample size
 - B. Chosen alpha level
 - C. Sampling distribution used
 - D. Size of the region of rejection

6. A non-experimental design in which the researcher compares two or more groups in term of a cause/independent variable that has already happened is called
 - A. Applied behavioral analysis
 - B. Correlational design
 - C. Single-subject experiments
 - D. Causal-comparative research

7. A systematic tendency towards over or under representation of some categories (of people) in a sample is called
 - A. Frequency error
 - B. Sampling bias
 - C. Immeasurable variance
 - D. Systematic variation

8. The amount of variability among the scores caused by chance or uncontrolled variables
 - A. Standard error
 - B. Group variance
 - C. Mean square
 - D. Error variance

9. One primary problem with longitudinal designs is that participants may drop out of the study before it is concluded. This is called
 - A. Selective attribution
 - B. Sample attrition
 - C. Selective attrition
 - D. Sample erosion

10. How much larger is a correlation of .80 than a correlation of .20?
 - A. 16 times larger
 - B. 10 times larger
 - C. 6 times larger
 - D. 36 times larger

11. An analysis in which three or more variables are ordered by the researcher in terms of their presumed causal relationships is called
 - A. Structural analysis
 - B. Path analysis
 - C. Post hoc analysis
 - D. Systematic analysis

12. Which of the following is measured by the sum of squares within groups?
 - A. How much variance there is in the smallest group
 - B. How much variance there is in the largest group
 - C. How individuals deviate from the mean of the group they are in
 - D. How much the mean of one group deviates from the mean of the other groups

13. Kishore wants to do a research on college students' attitude towards reading. So he goes to the library and selects sample from whoever is present in the library. This is an example of
 - A. Quota sampling
 - B. Self-selecting sample
 - C. Purposive sampling
 - D. Haphazard sample

14. The extent to which an investigation can be generalized to other places and conditions, in particular, from the artificial and/or controlled (e.g. laboratory) to the natural environment refers to
 - A. Constant error
 - B. Selection bias
 - C. Ecological validity
 - D. Validation variance

15. An estimate of either variance between groups or variance within groups is
- Mean square
 - Eta-squared
 - Between group variance
 - Grand mean
16. Who among the following proposed that each rater should respond to the following question for each item in content validity: Is the skill or knowledge measured by this item is essential, useful but not essential, and not necessary?
- Aron
 - Coolican
 - Lawshe
 - Anastasi
17. The association between a criterion variable and two or more predictor variables is called
- Bivariate correlation
 - Multiple correlation
 - Multinomial correlation
 - Chi-square
18. Which of the following denotes the placement of participants in experimental treatment on the basis of chance?
- Random assignment
 - Treatment
 - Dependent variable
 - Random selection
19. A researcher used ordinal-level scales to measure spirituality and personal happiness. The scores ranged from 0 to 100. Which of the following would be most appropriate to measure the association between spirituality and personal happiness?
- Chi-square
 - Phi
 - Spearman's rho
 - Kruskal-Wallis test
20. _____ is a research where pre-existing and non-manipulated variables among people are measured for difference or correlation.
- Observational study
 - Group difference research
 - Post facto research
 - Correlational study
21. The term _____ is given to studies in which experimental procedures are applied but random allocation to conditions is not possible
- Experimental design
 - Post facto research
 - Dummy experimental design
 - Quasi-experiment

22. When used with an ANOVA, a means of comparing all possible pairs of groups to determine which ones differ significantly from each other
- A. Repeated measures
 - B. Post hoc test
 - C. Between group design
 - D. Paired t test
23. In order to demonstrate _____ validity, we must show not only that a test correlates highly with other variables with which it should theoretically correlate but also that it does not correlate significantly with variables from which it should differ
- A. Content
 - B. Criterion
 - C. Construct
 - D. Convergent
24. In Item analysis we find the correlation between
- A. The first 50% of items with the last 50% of the items
 - B. Every item with every other individual item
 - C. Every item with the total score of items
 - D. Both A and C
25. If newspapers serve as the source, one could use which of the following analysis to code the reportage from newspaper articles into a systematic statistical analysis?
- A. Interpretative phenomenological analysis
 - B. Meta-analysis
 - C. Content analysis
 - D. Discourse analysis
26. A psychologist used factor analysis in the process of test construction. While interpreting the results, he came across a term "*factor loading*". A factor loading reflects the correlation between
- A. An item and a theoretical dimension
 - B. An item and the total score on a test
 - C. Two theoretical dimensions
 - D. Two different items on the same test

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

- i. Semi-structured
- ii. Structured interview
- iii. Non-directive
- iv. Clinical interview

Category B

- a. Interview in which interviewer does not direct discussion and remains non-judgmental
- b. Interview method using structured questions but may be tailored in response to interviewee's answer
- c. Interview with pre-set list of topics in which an informal conversational tone is attempted
- d. Dimension of design which is the extent to which questions and procedure are identical for everyone

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

28. When in a study, the researchers select large primary sampling units such as states, then districts, then towns and finally certain families within towns and the technique of random-sampling is applied at all stages, the sampling procedure is described as

- A. Multi stage random sampling
- B. Convenience sampling
- C. Chance stage random sampling
- D. Equi-distribution probability sampling

29. The amount of correlation that a score contributes to a given factor

- A. Factor analysis
- B. Factor loading
- C. Oblique method
- D. Correlation coefficient

30. The difference between the observed score and the true score is called

- A. The error score
- B. The alternate score
- C. The between score
- D. The within score

31. The formula that offers a quick means of estimating inter-rater reliability is

- A. No. of agreements divided by no. of possible agreements multiplied by 100
- B. No. of possible agreements divided by no. of agreements multiplied by 100
- C. No. of agreements divided by no. of possible disagreements multiplied by 100
- D. No. of disagreements divided by no. of possible agreements multiplied by 100

32. Match the following from *Category A* with *Category B*

Category A

- i. Bogardus
- ii. Likert
- iii. Thurstone
- iv. Osgood

Category B

- a. Equal appearing intervals
- b. Summated ratings
- c. Semantic differential
- d. Social distance

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

33. Which of the following paradigms is also referred to as a realist or functional paradigm?

- A. Positivist paradigm
- B. Interpretive paradigm
- C. Critical paradigm
- D. Postmodern paradigm

34. According to Fisher which of the following are the basic principles of experimental designs?

- (i) the principle of replication
- (ii) the principle of elimination
- (iii) the principle of randomization
- (iv) the principle of readiness
- (v) the principle of exercise
- (vi) the principle of local control

- A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
- B. (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)
- C. (ii), (vi)
- D. (i), (iii), (vi)

35. _____ lays down that a group of objects chosen at random from a larger group tends to possess the characteristics of that large group

- A. Law of interaction
- B. Law of representation
- C. Law of statistical regularity
- D. Law of statistical critical analysis

Part B

36. The extent to which a person is committed to and involved in health relevant activities, perceives control over their health and responds to health stressors as challenges or opportunities for growth
- A. Health behaviour
 - B. Health Locus of control
 - C. Health Hardiness
 - D. Health belief
37. Health resides on a continuum from an entropic end to a salutary end; how one manages stress moves toward either end of the continuum is explained in
- A. Continuity model
 - B. Salutogenic model
 - C. Salutropic model
 - D. Entropic model
38. 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
39. People can use several types of control. Which of the following two types of control can influence events in their lives and reduce their stress?
- A. Locus of Control and Self-efficacy
 - B. Personal control and external locus of control
 - C. Outcome expectancy and self-efficacy expectancy
 - D. Behavioural control and cognitive control
40. Who among the following have developed the '*boundary model*', which represents an integration of physiological and cognitive perspectives on food intake?
- A. Wardle and Beales
 - B. Herman and Polivy
 - C. Ogden and Wardle
 - D. Wenzlaff and Wegner
41. The probability of a proposition cannot be less than the probability of that proposition combined with another proposition. This probability rule of inductive reasoning is known as
- A. Base-rate rule
 - B. Pragmatic rule
 - C. Conjunctive rule
 - D. Mental model

42. Which of the following are the neurotransmitters that have been most extensively studied in relationship to psychopathology
 (1) norepinephrine, (2) amino acids (3) dopamine, (4) trephine, (5) deoxyribo nucleic acid (6) serotonin, (7) glutamate, (8) gamma aminobutyric acid
- A. (1), (2), (4), (5), (8)
 B. (1), (3), (6), (7), (8)
 C. (2), (4), (6), (8)
 D. (1), (3), (5), (7)
43. Which of the following identity status describes the individual who has been exploring but yet not committed to self-chosen values and goals?
- A. Identity achievement
 B. Identity foreclosure
 C. Identity diffusion
 D. Identity moratorium
44. The model which suggests that some people are protected against the potentially harmful effects of stress by their personality is called
- A. Narcisctic personality model
 B. Hardy personality model
 C. Extrovert personality model
 D. Psychosocial personality model
45. 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. Raju'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

46. Physical hazards are serious for all babies but especially for those who are
- Born prematurely
 - Suffer from brain damage or birth defects
 - Whose physical development and general physical condition at birth are poor
 - Born with no birth defects
- Choose the correct statement.
- i, ii, iii
 - Only i
 - i and ii
 - iii and iv
47. Who among the following proposes confrontation, avoidance, and seeking social support as the ways people cope with anxiety?
- Sigmund Freud
 - Erik Erikson
 - Erich Fromm
 - Karen Horney
48. When a student asked question in the classroom he was embarrassed by the Professor. This decreased the likelihood of the student asking question in the classroom. In relation to instrumental conditioning this is an example of
- Positive punishment
 - Negative reinforcement
 - Negative punishment
 - Positive reinforcement
49. Motivational interviewing that is most often used in the area of substance abuse and addiction, is a therapy that originated from the work of
- Joseph Wolpe
 - Carl Rogers
 - Frederick Perls
 - Edmund Jacobson
50. According to _____ the social barriers to engagement, not the desires of aging adults, cause declining rates of interaction
- Activity theory
 - Disengagement theory
 - Socioemotional selectivity theory
 - Continuity theory

51. Match *Category A* with *Category B**Category A*

- i. Transtheoretical model
- ii. Self-regulatory model
- iii. Protection motivation theory
- iii. Health belief model

Category B

- a. Leventhal
 - b. Prochaska
 - c. Rosenstock
 - d. Rogers
- A. i-b; ii-d; iii-c; iv-a
 - B. i-b; ii-a; iii-d; iv-c
 - C. i-c; ii-a; iii-b; iv-d
 - D. i-a; ii-c; iii-b; iv-d

52. 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

53. The desire to engage in an activity due to outward rewards or pressures, not because we enjoy the task or find it interesting is

- A. Self-awareness
- B. Extrinsic motivation
- C. Self-perception
- D. Intrinsic motivation

54. Rinki is a preschool child. Looking at the evening sky, she says, "*The moon is happy today*". Rinki is demonstrating which of the following concepts?

- A. Centrism
- B. Conservation
- C. Animism
- D. Object constancy

55. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

Category A

- i. Reticular formation
- ii. Tectum
- iii. Limbic system
- iv. Thalamus

Category B

- a. Sensation
- b. Subjective experience and experience of emotion
- c. Sleep and arousal
- d. Auditory and visual system
- A. i-b; ii-c; iii-d; iv-a;
- B. i-c; ii-d; iii-b; iv-a
- C. i-d; ii-a; iii-b; iv-c
- D. i-c; ii-a; iii-d; iv-b

56. A personality disorder which is characterized by impulsiveness, inappropriate anger, drastic mood shifts, feelings of boredom and attempts at self-mutilation or suicide is

- A. Depression
- B. Narcissistic
- C. Antisocial
- D. Borderline

57. An approach to the study of behaviour that involves assessing the frequency of a behaviour, the situation in which it occurs, and the reinforcers associated with it

- A. Behaviour analysis
- B. Functional analysis
- C. Behaviour Modification
- D. Functional therapy

58. _____ involves engaging in behaviour out of some sense of guilt or obligation or out of a need to prove something to oneself or others

- A. Introjected regulation
- B. External regulation
- C. Integrated regulation
- D. Identified regulation

59. 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

60. People do not like the feeling that their freedom to do or think whatever they want is being threatened. When they feel that their freedom is threatened, an unpleasant state of opposition is aroused known as

- A. Inoculation
- B. Spontaneous behaviour
- C. Reactance
- D. Resistance

61. The *phi phenomenon* refers to a form of perceived

- A. Pattern
- B. Movement
- C. Depth
- D. Colour

62. Statements showing the distorted thinking such as

• *"I have a rule when I weigh myself. If I've gained then I starve the rest of the day. But if I've lost, then I starve too"*

"Bones define who we really are, let them show"

indicate

- A. Narcissism
- B. Authoritative thought disorder
- C. Anorexia Nervosa
- D. Eat-sleep disorders

63. The idea that human development is governed by a sequence of stages that depend on genetic or hereditary factors

- A. Entropy principle
- B. Equivalence principle
- C. Epigenetic principle
- D. Equality of stages principle

64. A group of children who are the same age and develop in the same cultural and historical times is called
- A. Cohort
 - B. Legion
 - C. Troop
 - D. Facet
65. Instilling good health habits and changing poor ones is the task of
- A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. Ancillary prevention
66. Match the following with *Category A* and *Category B*
- Category A**
- i. Selective avoidance
 - ii. Explicit attitudes
 - iii. Subliminal conditioning
 - iv. Ingratiation
- Category B**
- a. When we try to make others like us by conveying that we like them
 - b. A tendency to direct attention away from information that challenges our attitudes
 - c. Consciously accessible attitudes that are controllable and easy to report
 - d. Conditioning of attitudes as a result of exposure to stimuli
- A. i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
 - B. i-c, iii-a, iv-d, ii-b
 - C. i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b
 - D. i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
67. In Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence, the solution of an analogy item involves
- A. Experience and abstract reasoning
 - B. General processes and specific processes
 - C. Encoding processes and comparison processes
 - D. Verbal abilities and performance abilities
68. A type of therapy that attempts to change a client's maladaptive thought processes on which maladaptive emotional response and behaviour are presumed to depend is
- A. Beck's cognitive therapy
 - B. Rational emotive behavior therapy
 - C. Client-centered therapy
 - D. Systematic reinforcement

69. The Self-determination theory targets two important components as fundamental to behaviour change
- A. Autonomous motivation and perceived competence
 - B. Extrinsic motivation and self-efficacy
 - C. Self-efficacy and personal control
 - D. Perceived control and self-regulation
70. When a person desires to practice a health behaviour, it can be achieved by making a simple plan that links critical situations or environmental cues to goal-directed responses is explained in the theory of
- A. Health-belief
 - B. Theory of reasoned action
 - C. Implementation intentions
 - D. Self-regulatory

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ANSWER KEY

Ph.D January 2021

Ph.D Psychology

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1	D	36	C
2	A	37	B
3	D	38	C
4	D	39	D
5	A	40	B
6	D	41	C
7	B	42	B
8	D	43	D
9	C	44	B
10	A	45	C
11	B	46	A
12	C	47	D
13	D	48	A
14	C	49	B
15	A	50	A
16	C	51	B
17	B	52	C
18	A	53	B
19	C	54	C
20	C	55	B
21	D	56	D
22	B	57	B
23	C	58	A
24	C	59	B
25	C	60	C
26	A	61	B
27	B	62	C
28	A	63	C
29	B	64	A
30	A	65	A
31	A	66	D
32	D	67	C
33	A	68	B
34	D	69	A
35	C	70	C