

Entrance Examinations - 2022

Ph.D. Psychology

Marks: 70
Time: 2 hours

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. Paper contains two Sections: **Part-A (1-35)** and **Part-B (36-70)** with a total of 70 questions. Each question carries one Mark.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
4. Please hand over the **OMR answer sheet** at the end of the examination to the invigilator. You may take the Question Paper after the examination is over.
5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.
6. The question paper contains **12 pages excluding this page.**

B-35

Part -A

1. An experimenter used blocking in designing an experiment. Why did he use blocking?
 - A. To reduce variation
 - B. To reduce bias
 - C. As a first step in randomization
 - D. As a substitute for a control group

2. Which of the following forms of reliability is estimated using the Spearman-Brown formula?
 - A. Test-retest reliability
 - B. Parallel-forms reliability
 - C. Internal consistency
 - D. Split-half reliability

3. What percentage of the cases are included between minus one standard deviation and plus one standard deviation in a normal distribution?
 - A. 58%
 - B. 68%
 - C. 78%
 - D. 98%

4. What can be defined as any objective coding technique that allows researchers to make inferences based on specific characteristics in archival records?
 - A. Ground theory
 - B. Thematic Analysis
 - C. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis
 - D. Content Analysis

5. Observer bias may be reduced by
 - (i) Keeping observers unaware of the goals and hypotheses of the study
 - (ii) Keeping observers blind to hypotheses of the study
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. Either i or ii
 - D. Both i and ii

6. Researchers tend to agree that outcomes with probabilities are judged to be statistically significant, which is represented as
 - A. $p < .05$
 - B. $p > .05$
 - C. $p = .05$
 - D. $p = .01$

7. In the analysis of variance or ANOVA, F-test means
 - A. The ratio of between-group variation and within-group or error variation
 - B. The sum of the scores by the number of scores contributing to that sum
 - C. A measure of the strength of association (or effect size) based on the proportion of variance
 - D. The test for comparing two means from different groups of subjects

8. Choose the correct statement/s from the following
- (i) The main effect refers to the overall effect of an independent variable in a complex design
 - (ii) A correlation exists when three different measures of the other people, events, or things do not vary
 - (iii) The linear trend reflects a trend in the data appropriately summarised by a curve
- A. Only i
B. Only ii
C. Only iii
D. Both i and ii
9. The scale that has Identity, Magnitude, Equal unit size, and Absolute zero is called
- A. Nominal scale
B. Ordinal scale
C. Interval scale
D. Ratio scale
10. The correlation between height and weight is 0.46. What proportion (or percent) of the variability in weight is accounted for by the relationship with height?
- A. 36.6%
B. 54%
C. 21%
D. 46%
11. When using a one-tailed hypothesis, the researcher predicts
- A. Only that the groups being compared will differ in some way
B. The relationship between the objective and hypothesis
C. Difference between the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis
D. The direction of the expected difference between the groups
12. When alpha is .01, this means that
- A. The probability of a Type II error is .99
B. The probability of a Type II error is .01
C. The probability of a Type I error is .99
D. The probability of a Type I error is .01
13. Match *Category A* with *Category B*
- Category A*
- i. Case study
 - ii. Naturalistic observation
 - iii. Survey research
 - iv. Archival research
- Category B*
- a. Generalization to the population at large may not be possible
 - b. Behaviour of participants 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 project their image

- A. ii-c, i-b, iii-a, iv-d
 - B. iv-c, ii-b, iii-d, i-a
 - C. iii-b, ii-d, i-c, iv-a
 - D. i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
14. 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. Both the subjects and experimenter have no knowledge regarding the distribution of participants into different groups
 - D. Having the experimenter use only nonverbal signals when communicating with the participants
15. If Ramu scores at the 59th percentile on a standardized test, it means that
- A. 59% of those who took the test scored better than Ramu did
 - B. 41% of those who took the test scored less than Ramu did
 - C. 59% of those who took the test scored the same or less than Ramu did
 - D. Ramu answered 59% of the questions correctly
16. The story of Clever Hans, illustrates the use of controlled observation to test a series of
- A. Theories
 - B. Hypotheses
 - C. Objectives
 - D. Axioms
17. A representative sample is an essential element of which of the following methods?
- A. Observation
 - B. Case study
 - C. Survey
 - D. Natural experiment
18. Interpretive paradigm is also known as
- A. Positivist
 - B. Realist
 - C. Post-positivist
 - D. Constructivist
19. Symbolic interactionism focuses on the symbolic dimensions of human communication. Symbolic interaction is a theory developed by
- A. H. Blumer
 - B. M. Foucault
 - C. C. Ellis
 - D. E. M. Eisenberg
20. In behavioural assessment, reliability of interviews is often assessed by
- A. Split-half
 - B. Test-retest
 - C. Internal consistency
 - D. Interrater agreement

21. Generally, the null hypothesis of the two-group t-test is that
- The two sample standard deviations are the same
 - The two population standard deviations are the same
 - The two-population means are the same
 - The two-sample means are the same
22. Power is
- The probability of accepting the null hypothesis when it is true
 - The probability of accepting the null hypothesis when it is false
 - The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false
 - The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true
23. The critical value of the chi-square statistic for a one-way test increases as the
- Number of cases increases
 - Alpha value increases
 - Beta value increases
 - Number of categories increases
24. Communality plus specificity equals
- Reliability
 - Validity
 - Error variance
 - True variance
25. Construction of an item characteristic curve is done for the purpose of
- Discriminant analysis
 - Item analysis
 - Factor analysis
 - Regression analysis
26. For testing which of the following hypothesis a one tailed test is used?
- There is no significant gender difference in the mean scores of stresses
 - There is significant relationship between stress and wellbeing
 - The group I has a higher mean score on wellbeing than the group II after training
 - There is no significant difference in the mean wellbeing score of group I and group II
27. The mean sum of squares (MS) is
- The sum of squares multiplied by its degrees of freedom
 - The sum of squares divided by its degrees of freedom
 - The sum of squares minus its degrees of freedom
 - The sum of squares plus its degrees of freedom
28. Degrees of freedom for testing the significance of correlation coefficient is calculated using the formula
- $n_1 + n_2$
 - $n-1$
 - $n(n-2)$
 - $n-2$

29. A set of multivariate data analysis methods for reducing large matrixes of correlations to fewer variables
- Discriminant analysis
 - Factor analysis
 - Discriminability analysis
 - Factor loading
30. When referencing other works, you have cited within the text of the report according to APA style, you should
- State the first and last name of the author
 - Use the author date citation method
 - Use an asterisk and a footnote
 - Insert the complete citation in the parentheses
31. Logical argument where conclusions follow automatically from premises is called
- Deduction
 - Hypothesis
 - Induction
 - Theory
32. What occurs 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?
- Confounding
 - Hypothetical change
 - Constant errors
 - Secondary effect
33. Data gathered which is susceptible to numerical measurement or summary is called _____ and data that is not susceptible or dealt with by numerical measurement or summary is called _____
- Qualitative data and Quantitative data
 - Quantitative data and Qualitative data
 - Pilot data and Qualitative data
 - Qualitative data and experimental data
34. Sample selected so that specified groups will appear in numbers proportional to their size in the target population is called
- Quota sampling
 - Snowball sampling
 - Opportunity sampling
 - Cluster sampling
35. What are the graphic displays of people's 'sociometric choices' that is, their preference choices of others in their group called?
- Sociogram
 - Observer bias
 - Standardization
 - Projective tests

Part- B

36. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

Category A

- i. Zimbardo
- ii. Milgram
- iii. Asch
- iv. John Locke

Category B

- a. Conformity
- b. Tabula Rasa
- c. Lucifer Effect
- d. Obedience
- A. i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b
- B. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
- C. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b
- D. i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c

37. Which of the following is correct?

- (i) *James-Lange Theory*: Emotion must be physically aroused and cognitively labelled before emotion
- (ii) *Cannon-Bard Theory*: Emotionally arousing stimuli simultaneously trigger both a physiological response and emotion
- (iii) *Schacter and Singer Theory*: Experience of emotion is our awareness of physiological response to emotionally arousing stimuli
- A. Only (i)
- B. Only (ii)
- C. (i) and (ii)
- D. (i), (ii), and (iii)

38. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

Category A

- i. Bandura
- ii. Pavlov
- iii. Ebbinghaus
- iv. Skinner

Category B

- a. Consequences that follow a behaviour increase or decrease the likelihood of them happening again
- b. Learning in which an organism comes to associate stimuli
- c. The more time we spend on learning information, the longer we remember it
- d. Learning through watching
- A. i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a
- B. i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c
- C. i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b
- D. i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a

39. Match *Category A* with *Category B**Category A*

- i. Positive reinforcement
- ii. Negative reinforcement
- iii. Positive punishment
- iv. Negative punishment

Category B

- a. Add good
- b. Take away good
- c. Add bad
- d. Take away bad
- A. i-a, ii-c, iii-d, iv-b
- B. i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
- C. i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a
- D. i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

40. If the persons know that they are being studied, they will act differently than they normally would act. This is an example of
- A. Zeigarnik effect
 - B. Dunning–Kruger effect
 - C. Hawthorne effect
 - D. McGurk effect
41. Who among the following is responsible for the development and design of the first useful individual test of intelligence?
- A. Binet
 - B. Terman
 - C. Wechsler
 - D. Gardner
42. Babu watches the *Shaktiman*, an adventurous T.V. serial and then acts to jump from a height. A psychologist would say that Babu has learned this behavior through
- A. Operant conditioning
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C. Vicarious learning
 - D. Latent learning
43. The two important components fundamental to behaviour change, namely autonomous motivation and perceived competence are explained in
- A. Self-determination theory
 - B. Theory of planned behavior
 - C. Information motivation behaviour model
 - D. Health belief model

44. A client-centered counseling style designed to get people to work through any ambivalence they experience about changing their health behaviours is called
- Theory of reasoned action
 - Motivational interviewing
 - Humanistic interviewing
 - Health seeking
45. Match *Category A* with *Category B*
- Category A*
- Experimental psychology
 - Cognitive psychology
 - Health psychology
 - Developmental psychology
- Category B*
- What mental strategies are involved in solving complex problems?
 - At what age do children generally begin to love others?
 - A psychologist is intrigued by the fact that some people are much more sensitive to painful stimuli than others are
 - Role of lifestyle for certain illnesses
- i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d
 - i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
 - i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b
 - i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
46. The naturally produced anti-inflammatory agent of body is called
- Cortisol
 - Thymine
 - Oxytomine
 - Alkaline
47. Mama's friends want him to quit smoking. He thought about and planned on quitting within the next few days. Mama is in what stage of change according to change model?
- Action
 - Preparation
 - Contemplation
 - Precontemplation
48. Ms. Sheetal works at a company as an administrative assistant. She often volunteers to perform additional tasks to help her colleagues and consistently puts in extra effort in completing her own tasks. This is an example of
- Task performance
 - Job performance
 - Contextual performance
 - Overall performance

49. Mr. Vimal works at a software company and has just undergone a performance review. He felt that the process by which the ratings were assigned was unfair. Which type of justice issue is this?
- A. Operational justice
 - B. Procedural justice
 - C. Distributive justice
 - D. Interpersonal justice
50. The five stages of group development include the forming, norming, and three from the following stages. Which one of the following is not a part of the five stages?
- A. Conforming
 - B. Performing
 - C. Storming
 - D. Adjourning
51. *I have failed the test and I feel depressed.* This reflects which component of an emotion?
- A. External feedback
 - B. Internal bodily responses
 - C. Cognitive appraisal
 - D. Reactions to the emotion
52. When a student works out a crossword puzzle, he uses his _____ memory
- A. Episodic
 - B. Explicit
 - C. Semantic
 - D. Perceptual-motor
53. Inferring that something internal to an individual is responsible for his or her behaviour is called a/an
- A. Dispositional attribution
 - B. Innate tendency
 - C. Self-fulfilling stereotype
 - D. Internal inference
54. The Raven's Progressive Matrices is based on
- A. Vernon's hierarchical model
 - B. Spearman's two factor theory
 - C. Guilford's structure of intellect model
 - D. Cattell's theory of fluid and crystallized intelligence
55. Object permanence is the awareness that people or objects continue to exist when they are not in sight. The child in the _____ stage of development is unable to exhibit object permanence
- A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Concrete operational
 - D. Formal operational

56. Which of the following is an environmental theory of aging?
- A. Somatic mutation theory
 - B. Genetic control theory
 - C. Free radical theory
 - D. Immune function theory
57. A behavioural practice associated with decreased risk of illness and considered to be health- protective is called
- A. Behavioural pathogen
 - B. Behavioural self-control
 - C. Behavioural immunogens
 - D. Behavioural adaptation
58. Illness representation beliefs about a particular illness and state of ill health described in the five domains identity, timeline, cause, consequences, and control/cure were proposed by
- A. Leventhal
 - B. Ajzen & Fishbein
 - C. Irwin et al
 - D. Prochaska et al
59. The extent to which a person is committed to and involved in health-relevant activities, perceives control over his/her health, and responds to health stressors as challenges or opportunities for growth
- A. Adherence
 - B. Health hardiness
 - C. Health-related behaviour
 - D. Health compliance
60. A disorder of the brain and spinal cord caused by progressive damage to the myelin sheath covering of nerve cells is called
- A. Stroke
 - B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. Parkinson's disease
 - D. Multiple sclerosis
61. In which disorder are individuals gripped with an intense fear of gaining weight or becoming fat, and remain severely underweight?
- A. Binge-Purge habit
 - B. Neuresthenia
 - C. Binge-eating Disorder
 - D. Anorexia Nervosa

62. The inability to recall or recognise names of objects as dementia progresses and as the problem intensifies the word substitutions become common, this is called
- A. Anomia
 - B. Agnosia
 - C. Apathy
 - D. Anhedonia
63. Serotonin is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in
- A. Psychosis
 - B. Addictions
 - C. Depression
 - D. Hallucinations
64. Which of the following is a cluster B personality disorder?
- A. Paranoid personality disorder
 - B. Antisocial personality disorder
 - C. Avoidant personality disorder
 - D. Dependent personality disorder
65. Albert Ellis developed
- A. Operant conditioning
 - B. Behavioural therapy
 - C. Person centered therapy
 - D. Rational emotive behaviour therapy
66. People tend to do less in the presence of others, partly because they believe others will do it. This is known as
- A. Groupthink
 - B. Social conformity
 - C. Social facilitation
 - D. Social loafing
67. A _____ is observed in individuals affected by schizophrenia where completely new or made-up words appear in the patient's speech
- A. Alogia
 - B. Avolition
 - C. Catatonia
 - D. Neologism
68. Experiences of unreality, detachment or being an outside observer with respect to one's thoughts, feelings and sensations, body or actions is called _____, while experiences of unreality or detachment with respect to surroundings is called _____
- A. Depersonalisation and derealisation
 - B. Derealisation and depersonalisation
 - C. Derealisation and somatisation
 - D. Depersonalisation and Factitious disorder

69. An erroneous belief which is maintained despite clear contradictory evidence is called?
- A. Hallucination
 - B. Delusion
 - C. Catatonia
 - D. Avolition
70. Which of the following interventions is based on the view that childhood problems result from inappropriate family structure and organization?
- A. Systemic family therapy
 - B. Parent training programmes
 - C. Functional family therapy
 - D. Transactional therapy

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Answer Key

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

HTG
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