ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, ____________, 2011
QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET
L.M.Sc. in Health Psychology

Marks : 75
Time : 2 hrs.

Hall Ticket No: ____________

Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number and booklet code in the OMR answer sheet given to you.
2. There is negative marking of - 0.33 mark for every wrong answer.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
4. Hand over both the question paper booklet and the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination.
5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself / space provided at the end of the booklet.
6. This question paper has two sections Section A & Section B

➢ Section – A consists of 40 objective type questions.
➢ Section – B consists of 35 objective type questions.

This book contains 16 pages excluding this page.
Section A – Psychology

1. Central part of retina is called
   A. Fovea
   B. Cornea
   C. Rods
   D. Cones

2. Which of the following is not the branch of Psychology
   A. Abnormal Psychology
   B. Social Psychology
   C. Critical Psychology
   D. Cognitive Psychology

3. A person says he is able to hear ghosts speaking to him and answers them back very violently by hitting in the air with a stick. He should be sent
   A. For witchcraft
   B. For treatment
   C. To a place of worship
   D. To the police station

4. Psychology involves the study of which of the following
   i) Emotions   ii) Thoughts   iii) Behaviour   iv) Motivation
   A. i, iii
   B. ii
   C. i, ii, iv
   D. All the above

5. In Psychology, what does ESP stand for?
   A. Extended Stream flow Prediction
   B. Experiment with Specific Planning
   C. Extra Sensory Perception
   D. Extra Scenary Perception
6. The study of relationships among Psychology, nervous system, endocrine system and the immune system is called

A. Psycho immunology  
B. Neuro immunology  
C. Psycho neuro immunology  
D. Psycho physiology

7. The Behavioural Sciences include

A. History  
B. Economics  
C. Both  
D. Neither

8. Psychology as a Science of Behavior involves

A. Assessment  
B. Prediction  
C. Control  
D. All the above

9. The term ‘Organism’ includes

A. Human beings and animals  
B. Animals and birds  
C. Animals, birds, insects and human beings  
D. Animals, birds and insects

10. A new born baby is called

A. Prenate  
B. Neonate  
C. Postnate  
D. None of the above

11. Biopsychologists

A. Study the behavior of an individual  
B. Study the biology of an individual  
C. Seek to experiment on animal behavior to apply it to humans  
D. Seek to understand how physical or genetic factors influence and determine behavior
12. A professional who studies the diagnosis, causes, therapy and prevention of mental illnesses and maintenance of wellness is

A. Mental Psychologist
B. Normal Psychologist
C. Abnormal Psychologist
D. Health Psychologist

13. The lobe of the cerebral cortex responsible for motor control and higher mental processes is called

A. Frontal lobe
B. Occipital lobe
C. Mental lobe
D. Cortical lobe

14. In which of the following areas can Psychology be applied?

i) Education ii) Sports iii) Industry iv) Hospitals

A. i
B. i, ii, iii, iv
C. i, iii, iv
D. i, iv

15. The little bumps visible on the tongue are

A. Papillae
B. Taste buds
C. Receptors
D. Taste Cells

16. What sense supports our ability to taste food and liquids?

A. Kinesthetic
B. Cutaneous
C. Gustatory
D. Olfactory

17. Which of the following brain wave patterns is found in normal relaxed waking state?

A. Alpha
B. Beta
C. Gamma
D. Delta
18. Which of the following is not involved in the study of Psychology?

A. Sensations
B. Illusions
C. Emancipations
D. Circadian Rhythms

19. Architects have high skills in

A. Interpersonal relationship
B. Spatial relationship
C. Mechanical operations
D. Mathematical abilities

20. Human structure is essentially a

A. Chemical structure
B. Biological structure
C. Neural structure
D. Bio-chemical structure

21. Motivation that comes from within is called

A. Extrinsic
B. Inquisitive
C. Implicit
D. Intrinsic

22. Maninder is a Clinical Psychologist and his sister Simran is a Psychiatrist. The main difference between these two professionals would be the fact that Maninder would

A. Have more practice than Simran
B. Have less practice than Simran because Simran has higher Medical degree
C. Be the same as Simran as both are doctors who have degrees in Medical Psychology
D. Have a degree in Psychology while Simran has a Medical degree

23. An Applied Scientist is

A. Someone who is competent as both a researcher and a practitioner
B. Someone who has more than 100 publications
C. Someone who is qualified to apply for membership in any scientific organisation
D. Someone who has expertise in applying science in more than one field
24. From when was Psychology officially considered a Science?
   A. Always
   B. Middle Ages
   C. Renaissance
   D. Nineteenth century

25. Which is the most popular definition of Psychology as a Science?
   A. Psychology is the Science of the mind and consciousness
   B. Psychology is the Science of consciousness and soul
   C. Psychology is the Science of behavior and mental processes
   D. Psychology is the Science of soul and mental processes

26. Arrange the following in chronological order
   i) Learning ii) Attention iii) Perception iv) Sensation

   A. ii, iii, i, iv
   B. iv, ii, iii, i
   C. ii, iii, iv, i
   D. iv, ii, i, iii

27. What is the emphasis of ‘Health Psychology’?
   A. Help people to unlearn the sickness
   B. The study of attitudes correlated with well being
   C. Promoting healthy life styles
   D. Study the relationship between thoughts and immune system

28. The origins of Psychology can be traced to
   A. Philosophy and Sociology
   B. Philosophy and Neurology
   C. Philosophy and Psychiatry
   D. Philosophy and Physiology
29. The process of organizing and integrating discrete stimuli and responding to them meaningfully is called

A. Attention  
B. Sensation  
C. Perception  
D. Learning

30. Loss of memory due to old age is called

A. Apathy  
B. Dementia  
C. Interference  
D. Decay through Disuse

31. ‘Health’ refers to which of the following aspects of an individual?

A. Physical  
B. Physical, mental  
C. Physical, mental, spiritual  
D. Physical, mental, spiritual and social

32. The difference between Health Psychology and Clinical Psychology is

A. Health Psychology talks about diseases and Clinical Psychology talks about treatment 
B. Health Psychology talks about physical diseases and Clinical Psychology talks about mental diseases 
C. Health Psychology is practised by hypnotists and Clinical Psychology is practised by doctors 
D. Health Psychology talks about prevention, cure and care of any illness and Clinical Psychology talks about mental disorders, symptoms and treatment

33. A Cognitive Psychologist is most likely to be interested in

A. Research involving computers  
B. Research in higher mental processes  
C. Research in the field of health  
D. Community based research
34. Which one of the following is true of behaviour?

i) Behaviour varies in complexity
ii) There are individual differences in behaviour
iii) Behaviour shows similarity
iv) Behaviour can be modified

A. i, ii, iv
B. iii, iv
C. i, iii, iv
D. All the above

35. Which of the following is not a goal of Psychology?

A. To understand the nature and mechanisms of behavior and mental processes
B. To understand the behavior of an individual as a member of a group
C. To understand the influence of spirits on the behavior of man
D. To explain the behavior of an individual in the context of a culture

36. Four behaviours are mentioned below. Identify the odd one

A. Feeling angry
B. Perceiving an object
C. Walking rapidly
D. Thinking seriously

37. The scientific method relies on observation; In Psychology observation alone is not sufficient, because

A. Observation is sometimes misleading
B. Observation is highly objective
C. Observation is laboratory based
D. None of the above

38. Which core Psychology research area is primarily devoted to the study of such topics as memory, problem solving and thinking?

A. Physiological Psychology
B. Health Psychology
C. Cognitive Psychology
D. Neuro Psychology
39. Which of the following involves faulty perceptions?
   A. Illusions
   B. Hallucinations
   C. Delusions
   D. Allusion

40. Psychologists engage themselves in

   i) Teaching  ii) Research  iii) Counseling  iv) Criminology

   A. i, iii, iv
   B. ii, iii
   C. i, iii
   D. All the above
Section B
English

Fill in the blanks

41. I am thinking ----- my trip to Delhi
   A. At
   B. For
   C. About
   D. To

42. The meeting lasted for ---- hour and ----- half
   A. An------ a
   B. A ------ a
   C. A ------ an
   D. An------an

43. ______________ your help, the situation would have been terrible
   A. Other than
   B. But for
   C. Except for
   D. Because of

44. The Police are ___________ an investigation into the crime
   A. Carrying out
   B. Searching out
   C. Making out
   D. Working out

45. Identify the correct spelling
   A. Adicct
   B. Addict
   C. Adict
   D. Addicct
46. Choose the opposite word for 'Obvious'

A. Clear
B. Apparent
C. Proof
D. Ambiguous

47. Choose the correct spelling

A. Relavant
B. Relavent
C. Relevant
D. Releavant

48. Which is the correct spelling?

A. Eerie
B. Errie
C. Eerrie
D. Errie

49. Choose the correct sentence

A. Let us not dispute his decision
B. Let us not dispute about his decision
C. Let us not dispute of his decision
D. Let us indispute his decision

50. Which of the following is close to the word ‘Dwindle’

A. Bundle
B. Divide
C. Diminish
D. Handle
51. Identify the antonym of the word 'Detest'

A. Abhor  
B. Adore  
C. Adjust  
D. Addict

52. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. He is good in Trigonometry  
B. He is good with Trigonometry  
C. He is good at Trigonometry  
D. He is good on Trigonometry

53. Choose the correct meaning for the word 'Avaricious'

A. Selfless  
B. Greedy  
C. Altruistic  
D. Giving

54. Which of the following conveys the meaning for 'Obliterate'

A. Towards literate  
B. Be obstinate  
C. Prostrate with obedience  
D. Completely wiped out

55. Choose the correct sequence out of the four alternatives

recreation but it has (P)  
ability to think (Q)  
resulted in people’s (R)  
television has provided (S)

A. SRPQ  
B. QPRS  
C. SPRQ  
D. QRPS
56. White blood cell involved in allergic reactions is
   A. Monocyte
   B. Basophil
   C. Neutrophil
   D. Eosinophil

57. Hormone involved in ‘Fight-or-flight response’ is
   A. Melatonin
   B. Epinephrine
   C. Serotonin
   D. Thyroxine

58. ‘Encephalitis’ refers to a inflammatory condition of
   A. Liver
   B. Spleen
   C. Brain
   D. Erythrocytes

59. Intra vascular blood clotting is prevented by the administration of
   A. Heparin
   B. Platelets
   C. Calcium
   D. Glucose

60. ‘Good cholesterol’ is associated with the lipoprotein of
   A. Low density
   B. Very low density
   C. High density
   D. Intermediate density

61. Which one of the following has the highest caloric value (kcal/gram) when metabolized in the human body?
   A. Fat
   B. Protein
   C. Carbohydrate
   D. Ethyl alcohol
62. Electrocardiograph (ECG) gives information about

A. Anatomy of the heart muscles  
B. Blood supply to the heart  
C. Electrical conductivity of the heart with time  
D. Physical activity of the heart

63. 'Milk sugar' is converted in the human gastrointestinal tract to

A. Glucose and Galactose  
B. Glucose and Fructose  
C. Sucrose and Glucose  
D. Galactose and Fructose

64. Which one of the following is used to store genetic information in some viruses?

A. Protein  
B. RNA  
C. Lipid  
D. Carbohydrate

65. Which of the following is not seen in C3 plants?

A. Photosynthesis  
B. Carbon dioxide  
C. Ribulose bisphosphate  
D. Malate
Mathematics

66. If \( ax^2 + bx + c = 0, (a \neq 0) \) be a quadratic equation whose only two roots are

\[
\alpha, \beta = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a},
\]

where \( b^2 - 4ac \) is discriminant \( D \) and \( a, b, c \) being real. Which of the following statements is true?
A. \( D > 0 \) if and only if roots are real and unequal.
B. \( D = 0 \) if and only if roots are real and equal.
C. \( D < 0 \) if and only if roots are real and unequal.
D. \( D > 0 \) if and only if roots are nonreal conjugate complex.

67. Two straight lines \( y = m_1x + c_1 \) and \( y = m_2x + c_2 \) are parallel if
A. \( m_1m_2 = -1 \)
B. \( m_1 = m_2 \)
C. \( m_1m_2 = 1 \)
D. \( m_1m_2 = 0 \).

68. \( \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x \log e^{\sin x} \) is given by
A. 0
B. 1
C. \(-1\)
D. \(\infty\).

69. Let \( f(x) = 1 + |\sin x| \), then
A. \( f(x) \) is continuous everywhere.
B. \( f(x) \) is continuous nowhere.
C. \( f(x) \) is differentiable everywhere.
D. \( f(x) \) is finite at origin.
70. A coin is tossed 10 times. The probability of getting exactly six heads
A. \( \frac{106}{512} \)
B. \( \frac{104}{513} \)
C. \( \frac{104}{512} \)
D. \( \frac{105}{513} \)

71. The domain of the function \( f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{x^2 - 3x + 4} \) is
A. \( \mathbb{R} \)
B. \( \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \)
C. \( \mathbb{R} - \{1, 4\} \)
D. \( \mathbb{Z} \)

72. A group consists of 4 girls and 7 boys. The number of ways can a team of 5 members be selected if the team has at least 3 girls
A. 91
B. 90
C. 19
D. 92

73. The sum squares of the first \( n \) natural numbers is
A. \( \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \)
B. \( \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} \)
C. \( \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3} \)
D. \( \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \)

74. The coefficient of \( x^2 \) in \( (x^2 + \frac{3}{x})^4 \), \( x \neq 0 \) is
A. 45
B. 55
C. 44
D. 54
75. The eigenvalues of a symmetric matrix are

A. real
B. Imaginary
C. equal
D. real and equal