

V-90

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2019**  
(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2020 Session)

**Ph.D. Psychology**

Marks: 70  
Time: 2 hours

Hall Ticket No.:

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Read the following instructions carefully**

- I) Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
- II) There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries of **-0.33** mark
- III) Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions there upon
- IV) Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator
- V) No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet

**This book contains 16 pages excluding this page**

**Part A**

1. When a result is reported to be 'significant at  $p < .05$ ', it means that
  - A. The result was likely to have occurred by chance
  - B. The result was unlikely to have occurred by chance
  - C. The null hypothesis was to accept
  - D. The result was necessarily clinically significant
  
2. In the expression,  $df = 3/135$ , the figure 135 refers to the number of degrees of freedom
  - A. Within variance
  - B. Between variance
  - C. Among variance
  - D. Total variance
  
3. The BDI is quite accurate in identifying depressive individuals. The BDI is said to have high
  - A. Specificity
  - B. Sensitivity
  - C. False negatives
  - D. False positives
  
4. In designing an experiment, blocking is used
  - A. To reduce variation
  - B. As a first step of randomization
  - C. As a substitute for an experimental group
  - D. As a substitute for a control group
  
5. Longitudinal studies of cohort groups
  - A. Use panel members as participants
  - B. Study the same people over time
  - C. Occur under actual environmental conditions
  - D. Use different participants for each sequenced measurement
  
6. Which of these z scores might represent a very difficult item in a test?
  - A. +.20
  - B. -.52
  - C. +2.33
  - D. -2.06
  
7. The study of the use of space is known as
  - A. Kinesics
  - B. Proxemics
  - C. Methodology
  - D. Hermeneutics

8. Which is the non-parametric test used as an alternative for assessing the difference between two independent groups when the assumptions of parametric test are not met?

- A. Goodman Kruska's Gamma
- B. Mann-Whitney U test
- C. Wilcoxon test
- D. Friedman test

9. A sampling technique in which the samples have traits that are rare to find and existing subjects provide referrals to recruit samples required for a research study is called

- A. Survey sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Snowball sampling
- D. Random sampling

10. A researcher conducted a study, where the hypothesis stated, 'anxiety has an adverse effect on students test performance'. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Anxiety is the independent variable, test performance is the dependent variable
- B. Anxiety is the dependent variable, test performance is the independent variable
- C. Students are dependent variable, test performance is the independent variable
- D. Anxiety is the independent variable, Students are dependent variable

11. Match the *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Grand Mean
- ii. Within Squares
- iii. Within-cells Mean Square
- iv. Cells

*Category B*

- a. Provides the denominator of an F-ratio
- b. The independent condition in an experiment
- c. The average of sum of squares
- d. The mean response across all the cells in a given experiment

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

12. According to APA style, which of the following journal article references is correct?

- A. Sangster, A., & Scataglinibelghitar, G. (2010). Luca Pacioli: The father of accounting education. *Accounting Education*, 19, 423-238. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09639284.2010.501955>
- B. Sangster & Scataglinibelghitar G. Luca Pacioli: *The father of accounting education*. *Accounting Education*, 19, 423-238. (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1080/09639284.2010.501955>
- C. Sangster and Scataglinibelghitar G, "Luca Pacioli: The father of accounting education", (2010): *Accounting Education*, 19 423-238. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09639284.2010.501955>
- D. Sangster A and Scataglinibelghitar G "Luca Pacioli: The father of accounting education", *Accounting Education*, 19, 2010; 423-238, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09639284.2010.501955>

13. Choose the statement which is true

- A. Sampling bias refers to the tendency of people to respond in a particular way regardless of their actual knowledge or beliefs
- B. Correlational research involves the researcher controlling the situation
- C. If results of a study have been replicated, then you can have greater confidence that the measurements were reliable
- D. Validity means that a finding has been replicated

14. Choose the statement which is False

- A. Reliability means that a test measures what it intends to measure
- B. A bar graph would be better than a line graph if you were to graph the number of men versus the number women in your psychology course
- C. The standard deviation is a common measure of sampling
- D. Variability is reported in the results section of a research study

15. When Dr. Karma calculated her students' test scores, she noticed that one student had an extremely high score. Which measure of central tendency should be used in this situation?

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Median
- D. Either the mean or the median

16. Imagine that 3,999 people who are penniless live in a village. An individual whose net worth is Rs.400, 000,000 moves to that village. Now the mean net worth in this village is and the median net worth is

- A. 0; 0
- B. Rs.100,000; 0
- C. 0; Rs.100,000
- D. Rs.100,000; Rs.100,000

17. Strong correlation coefficient is to weak correlation coefficient as \_\_\_\_\_ is to
- A. 1.00; +1.00
  - B. 1.00; .10
  - C. +1.00; 1.00
  - D. +.10; 1.00
18. Which one is not the correct assumption of the One-Way Repeated Measures ANOVA
- A. The data are on an interval-ratio scale
  - B. The underlying distribution is normally distributed
  - C. The variances among the populations being compared are heterogeneous
  - D. The groups are correlated
19. Shneidman (1963) analyzed the speeches of Kennedy and Nixon in their televised presidential debates, demonstrating differences in their logical argument. This is an example of
- A. Logical framework analysis
  - B. Factor analysis
  - C. Media influence portrayal analysis
  - D. Content analysis
20. The design in which each participant takes part in all conditions of the independent variable is
- A. Independent samples
  - B. Random assignment
  - C. Repeated measures
  - D. Counterbalancing
21. Standardized procedures reduce \_\_\_\_\_ in people's performances, exclude bias from different treatment of groups and make \_\_\_\_\_ possible
- A. Replication, judgement
  - B. Bias, conclusion
  - C. Variance, replication
  - D. Errors, experiment

22. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Comparative study of two or more societies or social subgroups
- ii. Comparative study of several groups captured for measurement at a single time point
- iii. Comparative study of several age groups, followed through over a relatively brief period
- iv. Comparative study of one group over a relatively long period

*Category B*

- a. longitudinal
- b. cross-cultural
- c. cross-sectional
- d. cross-sectional short term

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

23. Variable not measurable on a linear scale and which has only discrete values is

- A. Variable data
- B. Frequency data
- C. Categorical variable
- D. Immeasurable variance

24. If a skewed distribution shows bunching at the top end because too many people score the maximum or very near it, then the variable measure shows a

- A. Positive skewness
- B. Negative skewness
- C. Ceiling effect
- D. Floor effect

25. Testing a hypothesis is

- A. Inferential statistics
- B. descriptive statistics
- C. data analysis
- D. data grounding

26. A test on coping styles was administered to a group of students. A similar coping style test was administered to the same group approximately two weeks later. The researcher reported that the correlation between the two tests was  $r = .90$ . What kind of reliability is represented in this example?

- A. Test-retest
- B. Internal Consistency
- C. Alternate form
- D. Split Half

27. A researcher wishes to find out the ratings of all the documentaries released in the year 2019. His data can be represented on

- A. Nominal scale
- B. Ordinal scale
- C. Equal-interval scale
- D. Ratio scale

28. The number of police officers and the number of accidents is positively related. This relationship is

- A. A causal relationship
- B. A direct relationship
- C. A probabilistic causal relation
- D. A spurious relationship

29. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to how well the particular sample of behaviours used to measure a characteristic reflects the entire domain of behaviours that constitutes that characteristic

- A. Concurrent validity evidence
- B. Predictive validity evidence
- C. Content validity evidence
- D. Face validity evidence

30. As per APA the referencing of others works cited within the text of the report, the researcher should

- A. State the first and last name of the author
- B. Use the author date citation method
- C. Use an asterisk and a footnote
- D. Insert the complete citation in the parentheses

31. Which one of the following is a type of factorial design?

- A. Complex Factorial Design
- B. Dynamic Factorial Design
- C. Homogeneous Factorial Design
- D. Heterogeneous Factorial Design

32. Match *Category A* with *Category B*.

*Category A*

- i. Consensus Scale Approach
- ii. Item Analysis Approach
- iii. Factor Analysis
- iv. Cumulative Scale

*Category B*

- a. Likert scale
- b. Osgood's Semantic Differential
- c. Guttman's Scalogram
- d. Thurstone Differential Scales

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

33. In quantitative studies, \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the strength of the conclusions about group differences of the relationship among variables

- A. Effect size
- B. Sample size
- C. Percentage
- D. Mode

34. Sunita conducted a study to examine the effect of motivation on class performance and attendance. She selected students from class X Section A and Section B. Both the sections consist of students with same age, race, gender, and socioeconomic background. She first assessed their class performance and attendance and gave motivational intervention to Class X Section A but Section B received no intervention. After the intervention she again assessed their class performance and attendance. This is an example of

- A. True Experiment
- B. Post-experiment
- C. Quasi-experiment
- D. Pre-experiment



35. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Positive Skewness
- ii. Leptokurtic
- iii. Mesokurtic
- iv. Platykurtic

*Category B*

- a. Curve is more peak than normal curve
- b. Curve is distorted on the right side
- c. Curve is more flat than normal curve
- d. Bell shaped curve or normal curve

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

**PART B**

36. Gardner says that there are at least nine kinds of intelligence. Eight of these are verbal intelligence, musical intelligence, logical-mathematical intelligence, spatial intelligence, body movement intelligence, intelligence to understand oneself, intelligence to understand others, and naturalistic intelligence. What is the ninth one?

- A. Non-verbal intelligence
- B. Existential intelligence
- C. Spiritual intelligence
- D. Emotional intelligence

37. Which of the following acts as the catalyst for long-term memory?

- A. Hindbrain
- B. Hippocampus
- C. Occipital lobe
- D. Temporal lobe

38. Who among the following presented Cognitive Evaluation Theory, a sub-theory within Self-Determination Theory?

- A. Deci and Ryan (1985)
- B. Ryan and Connell (1989)
- C. Ryan, Kuhl, and Deci (1997)
- D. Ryan, Deci, and Grolnick (1995)

39. Sixteen-year-old Sangram wants to spend a few years experimenting with different lifestyles and careers before he settles on who and what he wants to be. Sangram's behaviour illustrates the identity status of

- A. Identity diffusion
- B. Identity achievement
- C. Identity foreclosure
- D. Identity moratorium

40. The Health Locus of Control Scale (Wallston, Wallston, & DeVellis, 1978) measures the degree to which people perceive their health to be under personal control, control by the health practitioner, or

- A. Family
- B. Chance
- C. Behaviour
- D. Environment

41. The hormone most closely related to one's sleep patterns is

- A. Melatonin
- B. Serotonin
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Norepinephrine

42. Read the following statements of Thorndike's 'Law of Effect'

1. It is only a case of law of exercise
2. It emphasizes only on situational reinforcers but does not refer to cognitive aspects of learning
3. It cannot be applied in achievement-oriented learning
4. It ignores, the functional effect of persons-environment interaction in learning

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 2,3, and 4

43. 'Stroop effect' explains

- A. Semantic dominance
- B. Conceptual dominance
- C. Instructional dominance
- D. Stimulus dominance

44. According to Allport, each individual has a unique set of personality traits, which he refers to as personal disposition. Choose the correct sequence.

- A. Cardinal, Central, and Secondary
- B. Central, Secondary, Cardinal
- C. Secondary, Central, Cardinal
- D. Primary, Central, Cardinal

45. Kelley argued that people take three factors into account when making a personal vs. situational attribution, they are

- A. Defense mechanism, heuristics, and attribution error
- B. Directedness, consensus, and consistency
- C. Distinctiveness, constancy, and conscientiousness
- D. Consistency, distinctiveness, and consensus

46. The Indian approach to personality emphasizes on the combination of qualities namely

- A. Vata, Pitta, and Kapha
- B. Sattava, Rajas and Tamas
- C. Dhamma and Abhidamma
- D. None of the above

47. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Secondary prevention
- ii. Primary prevention
- iii. Tertiary prevention

*Category B*

- a. The prevention of illnesses and diseases either by increasing health-promoting behaviour and/or by decreasing health-damaging behaviour
- b. Actions taken to minimize or slow the damage caused by an illness or disease, such as taking medicine, engaging in regular physical therapy, and following a recommended diet
- c. The detection of illness at an early stage, as a way of reducing its effects, such as checking cholesterol, performing a breast self-examination, and following insulin-taking regimens

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

48. According to a theory of health behaviour; the model predicts that whether a person practices a particular health habit can be understood by knowing the degree to which the person perceives a personal health threat and the perception that a particular health practice will be effective in reducing that threat

- A. Common sense model
- B. Theory of reasoned action
- C. Health belief model
- D. Theory of planned behaviour

49. Match *Category A* with *Category B*  
*Category A*

- i. Gate control theory of pain
- ii. Illness representations
- iii. Health belief model
- iv. Health action process approach

*Category B*

- a. Rosenstock
- b. Leventhal
- c. Schwarzer
- d. Melzack and Wall

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

50. One kind of long-term memory that involves memories for facts or events, such as scenes, stories, words, conversations, faces, or daily events, is called (a) \_\_\_\_\_ memory. We can retrieve these memories and are conscious of them. One kind of declarative memory that involves events or personal experiences is called (b) \_\_\_\_\_ memory. A second kind of declarative memory that involves general knowledge, facts, or definitions of words is called (c) \_\_\_\_\_ memory

- A. (a) Declarative, (b) semantic, (c) episodic
- B. (a) Semantic, (b) episodic, (c) Declarative
- C. (a) Episodic, (b) Declarative, (c) semantic
- D. (a) Declarative, (b) episodic, (c) semantic

51. Which statement best exemplifies the Yerkes-Dodson law?

- A. Many of Ranga's friends think he is depressed due to his lack of any facial expressions
- B. Milind has a look of disgust on his face after smelling the rotten mango
- C. Sonam spends hours with sudoku because this activity arouses and motivates him
- D. Sanjay falls asleep in his class because the lecture was boring

52. Which three Psychologists focused their work on adolescent development?

- A. Freud, Kohlberg, Gilligan
- B. Gilligan, Erikson, Havighurst
- C. Havighurst, Elkind, Marcia
- D. Marcia, Levinson, Elkind

53. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Salutogenic model
- ii. Hardiness
- iii. Burnout
- iv. Dissonance

*Category B*

- a. Kobasa
- b. Maslach
- c. Antonovsky
- d. Festinger

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

54. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. A woman harassed by her boss at work comes home and picks up an argument with her husband
- ii. A King who always wants to expand his empire is convinced that neighboring kings are planning to invade
- iii. A man with shattered self-esteem reverts to childlike extreme behaviour patterns
- iv. A parent's occasional aggressive impulses toward a hyperactive uncontrollable child are denied access to awareness

*Category B*

- a. Regression
- b. Repression
- c. Displacement
- d. Rationalization

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

55. Choose the prominent names associated with object-relations theory, from the following names

- a) Melanie Klein b) Johann Weyer c) Abraham Maslow d) Margaret Mahler e) Justin Edinburg f) W. R. D. Fairburn g) D. W. Winnicott

- A. a,d,f,g  
B. b,d,e,g  
C. c,d,e,f,  
D. d,e,f,g

56. The process where we tend to work new experiences into our existing cognitive frameworks, even if the new information has to be reinterpreted or distorted to make it fit is \_\_\_\_\_; and changing our existing frameworks to make it possible to incorporate new information that doesn't fit is

- A. Accommodation; Assimilation  
B. Assimilation; Accommodation  
C. Cognitive reinterpretation; Cognitive modification  
D. Cognitive modification; Cognitive reinterpretation

57. According to one of the second-generation Psychodynamic theories, the \_\_\_\_\_ took exception to the Freudian emphasis on the internal determinants of motivation and behaviour and instead emphasized the social and cultural forces that shape behaviour

- A. Interpersonal theory  
B. Object relations theory  
C. Ego relational theory  
D. Attachment theory

58. When faced with the threat of a perceived stressor, the body undergoes a cascade of biological changes. Two distinct systems are involved here: the \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to mobilize resources and prepare for a fight or flight response; and the \_\_\_\_\_, which in addition to stimulating the SNS, releases a hormone called "corticotrophin-releasing hormone" (CRH).

- A. Sympathetic-adreno-medullary system; Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal system  
B. Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal system; Sympathetic-adreno-medullary system  
C. Self-regulatory system, Hormonal activating system  
D. Hormonal activating system; Self-regulatory system

59. According to researchers, behaviour of people with \_\_\_\_\_ personality is characterized by excessive competitive drive, extreme commitment to work, impatience or time urgency, and hostility; and people with \_\_\_\_\_ personality have a tendency to experience negative emotions and also to feel insecure and anxious

- A. Type A, Type B  
B. Type B, Type C  
C. Type C, Type D  
D. Type A, Type D

60. The approach designed to help and speed up the healing process in people who have experienced disasters or other traumatic situations is \_\_\_\_\_. As a central strategy, traumatized victims are provided with emotional support and encouraged to talk about their experiences during the crisis. The discussion is usually quite structured, and common reactions to the trauma are normalized.

- A. Person centred counseling
- B. Psychological debriefing
- C. Trauma relief strategies
- D. Healer's touch approach

61. If someone discounts a less-than-perfect performance by saying, "If I can't get it 100 percent right, there's no point in doing it at all", it is an example of which cognitive bias?

- A. Dichotomous reasoning
- B. Perfectionistic personality
- C. Arbitrary thinking
- D. Unrealistic anxiety

62. According to Adler, protective mechanisms such as aggression, withdrawal, and the like that maintain exaggerated feelings of superiority are

- A. Security needs
- B. Safeguarding tendencies
- C. Selective activation
- D. Self-regulatory strategies

63. Infants upon losing sight of their primary caregiver, at first protest, then exhibit despair, and finally become emotionally detached. This is called

- A. Somnolent detachment
- B. Separation-individuation
- C. Separation anxiety
- D. Basal anxiety

64. Accumulating adverse effects of stress, in conjunction with pre-existing risks, on biological stress regulatory systems is

- A. Acoustic load
- B. Psychological adaptation
- C. After effects of stress
- D. Allostatic load

65. Receptors in the skin and organs that are capable of responding to various types of stimulation, often associated with pain are called

- A. Noci receptors
- B. Galvanic skin response
- C. Sensory receptors
- D. Pain receptors

66. Chubby is actively playing with her doll when her mother accidentally drops a towel on the doll. As soon as the toy is covered, Chubby turns her head away and calmly begins playing with another toy. Chubby's reaction best illustrates

- A. Lack of attention
- B. Object permanence
- C. Preference play
- D. Strange situation play

67. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

*Category A*

- i. Broadbent
- ii. Triesman
- iii. Deutsch and Deutsch
- iv. Neisser

*Category B*

- a. Attenuation Theory
- b. Schema Theory
- c. Filter Theory
- d. Late-Selection

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

68. Dinesh drags himself to work every day. He no longer finds his work interesting or rewarding, but he doesn't believe he has any options other than to continue in his present position. Moreover, he thinks that his boss and co-workers do not appreciate the quality of his work. Dinesh seems to be experiencing

- A. Role conflict
- B. Work-related strain
- C. Burnout
- D. Regressive generativity

69. The term \_\_\_\_\_, refers to the view that human beings are born without any innate knowledge or ideas, all knowledge is acquired through learning and experience

- A. Inditam
- B. Tabula rasa
- C. Insita morum
- D. Ingenio doctrina



70. Working memory is thought to contain a central executive processor that is involved in reasoning and decision making. This central executive coordinates three distinct storage and rehearsal systems such as visual store, \_\_\_\_\_, and episodic buffer

- A. Auditory store
- B. Elaborative
- C. Verbal Store
- D. Engram Store