

4-98

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION- 2020

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET

Ph.D. in Psychology

Time: 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 Parts: **Part A (1-35)** and **Part 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 there on.
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.

This booklet contains 12 pages excluding this page

8. Martin Heidegger is best known for
- Introducing the word 'deconstruction'
 - His work on translating Husserl's writing into French
 - His work on studying the function of brain
 - Extending symbolic interactionism to business world
9. Which of the following is not an essential element of psychological testing?
- Systematic procedures
 - The use of empirically derived standards
 - Preestablished rules for scoring
 - Sampling behaviour from affective domains
10. On a test of general cognitive ability, a 5-year-old child obtains a mental age score of 4 years and a 10-year-old child obtains a mental age score of 9 years. If one were to compute their IQs according to the original ratio IQ formula, the result would be as follows:
- Both children would obtain the same ratio IQ
 - The 5-year-old would obtain a higher ratio IQ
 - The 10-year-old would obtain a higher ratio IQ
 - The 10-year-old would obtain a lower ratio IQ
11. Which of the following statements about the normal curve model is not true?
- It is bilaterally symmetrical
 - Its limits extend to infinity
 - Its mean, median, and mode coincide
 - It is multimodal
12. The area of a normal distribution between +1SD and -1SD encompasses approximately _____ of the curve
- 50%
 - 68%
 - 95%
 - 99%
13. _____ constitute the most widely used frame of reference for test score interpretation
- Content domains
 - Work samples
 - Criteria
 - Norms
14. In a situation where both a correlated groups t-test and an independent groups t-test have $df = 12$? Which has fewer participants?
- Both used the same number of participants ($n = 12$)
 - Both used the same number of participants ($n = 13$)
 - The correlated groups t-test
 - The independent-groups t-test

15. Which of the following t-test results has the greatest chance of statistical significance?
- A. $t(38) = 6.11$
 - B. $t(24) = 6.11$
 - C. $t(28) = 6.11$
 - D. $t(20) = 6.11$
16. What is the significance of a control group in a study?
- A. Distinguishes between different potential causes
 - B. Supports the hypothesis
 - C. Rejects the hypothesis
 - D. Helps in experimenting with different tests
17. A correlation refers to the
- A. Estimation of the frequency with which a characteristic appears
 - B. Establishment of the direction of causality between two variables
 - C. Description of characteristics associated with a subject population
 - D. Relationship by which two or more variables covary
18. In SPSS, what is the 'Data Viewer'?
- A. A table summarizing the frequencies of data for one variable
 - B. A spreadsheet into which data can be entered
 - C. A dialogue box that allows you to choose a statistical test for the data
 - D. A screen in which variables can be defined and labelled
19. A standard error is a statistical measure of
- A. The normal distribution of scores around the sample mean
 - B. The extent to which a sample mean is likely to differ from the population mean
 - C. The clustering of scores at each of a survey scale
 - D. The degree to which a sample has been accurately stratified
20. Which of the following is a measure of internal consistency of a scale?
- A. Cronbach's Alpha
 - B. Correlation coefficient
 - C. Test-retest reliability
 - D. Reliability of a test
21. A researcher studies the relation between early reading and later school achievement. She decides that a potentially extraneous variable in the relationship is IQ. In developing her groups for her study, she pairs each child who was an early reader with a child of the same IQ level who was not an early reader. The control technique she used was
- A. Holding the extraneous variable constant
 - B. Statistical control
 - C. Matching
 - D. Random assignment

22. If a research finding is statistically significant, then
- The observed result is probably not due to chance
 - The observed result cannot possibly be due to chance
 - The null-hypothesis of 'no relationship' is probably true
 - The result analysis is probably not true
23. Which of the following statements is true?
- The effect size is very valuable when we want to compare the strength of findings across different studies
 - The effect size is used to facilitate comparison of results within the same study
 - The effect size reflects the cause of the association between two variables irrespective of the sample size
 - Because it is dependent of sample size, the effect size is sparingly used as a common metric
24. While doing research, a _____ is necessary for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis, keeping in view the objective of the research and the availability of staff, time and money
- Research methodology
 - Research design
 - Experimental method
 - Statement of problem
25. Which of the following are the qualities of a good research?
- Systematic
 - Short duration
 - Experimental
 - Logical
 - Empirical
 - Non-repeatable
 - Researcher controlled variables
 - Replicable
- i, iii, iv, v, vii
 - ii, iii, vi, vii, viii
 - i, iv, v, viii
 - ii, iii, vi, vii
26. Match the *Category A* with *Category B*
- Category A*
- Variable which is uncontrolled and obscures any effect sought usually in a systematic manner
 - Anything other than the independent variable which could affect the dependent variable: it may or may not have been allowed for and/or controlled
 - Variable which experimenter manipulates in an experiment and which is assumed to have a direct effect on the dependent variable
 - A variable which creates unpredictable error in measurement
- Category B*
- Random
 - Confounding
 - Extraneous
 - Independent
- i-b; ii-c; iii-d; iv-a
 - i-c; ii-d; iii-a; iv-b
 - i-d; ii-a; iii-b; iv-c
 - i-b; ii-a; iii-d; iv-c

27. The sample selected so that specified groups will appear in numbers proportional to their size in the target population refers to _____; selection ceases when enough of specific subgroup has been formed
- Quasi random
 - Opportunity
 - Random
 - Quota
28. The experiment in which experimenter does not have control over random allocation of participants to different conditions is
- Natural experiment
 - Quasi-experiment
 - Randomized experiment
 - Uncontrolled experiment
29. Which of the following are the principles of experimental design enumerated by Fisher?
- i. Experimentation ii. Verification iii. Replication iv. Monopolization
v. Randomization vi. Stratification vii. Variation viii. Local Control
- i, iii, iv, v, vii
 - ii, iv, vi, viii
 - iii, v, viii
 - iv, vii
30. When we associate a set of other propositions with the results received from using our current measurement instrument, and if they correlate in a predicted way with these other propositions, we can conclude that there is some
- Reliability
 - Test retest reliability
 - Content validity
 - Construct validity
31. As per research ethics, when children constitute the sample
- There is no requirement of Informed Consent
 - Informed consent from parents is required
 - Parents should sign Assent form
 - Informed Consent from parents and Assent from children are needed
32. When the t value is -14, and $p < .05$, it indicates
- Some error in the calculation
 - Negatively significant difference between the means
 - Significant difference between the two means
 - Further analysis is not required
33. Which of the following is correct?
- When groups have unequal n , ANOVA cannot be applied
 - When the size of the expected frequency is less than 5 in any cell, Chi-square cannot be applied
 - When ANOVA shows a significant difference there is no need for Duncan's test
 - High reliability value in split-half test indicates a high validity of the test

34. A high correlation value between the item scores and its total score is an indication of
- A. Good concurrent validity
 - B. Good standard error
 - C. Good internal consistency
 - D. M'Redundancy of the item
35. Which of the following is the non-parametric equivalent of independent t-test?
- A. Mann-Whitney U test
 - B. Chi-square
 - C. Pearson rank order correlation
 - D. Wilcoxon Test

Part B

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

Category A

- i. Prochaska
- ii. Fishbein and Ajzen
- iii. Weinstein
- iv. Rogers

Category B

- a. Protection Motivation Theory
- b. Theory of Reasoned Action
- c. Trans Theoretical Model
- d. Precaution Adoption Process

- 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

37. Anhedonia refers to
- A. Patients who primarily have problems in retrieving and recognizing words
 - B. The loss of the ability to experience joy, even in response to the most joyous occasions
 - C. The general term for breakdowns or disorders in recognition
 - D. Partial loss of memory
38. In a theory of health behaviours, 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 is called
- A. Dissonance Theory
 - B. Health Belief Model
 - C. Theory of Reasoned Action
 - D. Health Attitude Theory

39. In a method of modifying internal monologues in stress-producing situations, clients are trained to monitor what they say to themselves in stress-provoking situations and then to modify their cognitions in adaptive ways is known as
- A. Cognitive restructuring
 - B. Motivational interviewing
 - C. Cognitive coping
 - D. Internal orientation
40. Vicarious learning in the context of health behaviour change involves
- A. Gaining the confidence to change through observing coping models
 - B. Learning from our mistakes
 - C. Being given information to change relevant attitudes
 - D. Being motivated by negative information
41. Symptoms that occur together and categorize a condition are called
- A. A disorder
 - B. An acute disorder
 - C. A chronic disorder
 - D. A syndrome
42. Which of these is not an element of the Health Belief Model?
- A. Threat
 - B. Expectations
 - C. Cure
 - D. Socio-demographic factors
43. Which of the following is a stage in the Stages of Change Model?
- A. Cue to action
 - B. Contemplation
 - C. Deliberation
 - D. Meditation
44. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'illness'?
- A. An identifiable condition affecting an organ
 - B. A condition where the body or body parts do not function normally
 - C. An experience of a physical or psychological disturbance, perceived and evaluated by the individual
 - D. An abnormal condition in an organism with a valid reason that obstructs its bodily function
45. A feeling of loss of control that results when one has violated self-imposed rules, such as not to smoke or drink
- A. Abstinence-violation effect
 - B. Relapse prevention
 - C. Creative non-adherence
 - D. Physical dependence effect

46. The theory that advocates the process by which individuals monitor and adjust their behaviour, thoughts and emotions in order to maintain a balance or a sense of normal function is
- A. Health locus of control
 - B. Self-control
 - C. Self-regulation
 - D. Behaviour regulation
47. Beliefs about a particular illness and state of ill health, commonly ascribed to the five domains: identity, timeline, cause, consequences and control/cure is
- A. Illness beliefs
 - B. Risk belief change
 - C. Risk behaviour change
 - D. Illness representation
48. A disorder of the lower intestinal tract with symptoms include pain combined with altered bowel habits resulting in diarrhoea, constipation, or both is known as
- A. Irritable bowel syndrome
 - B. Ulcerative colitis
 - C. Chron's disease
 - D. Inflammatory bowel disease
49. The theory that contemplates that weak organ system may be susceptible to disruption or illness by stress is
- A. Specific reaction Theory
 - B. Somatic-weakness Theory
 - C. The Transactional Model
 - D. Organ System Model
50. The major components of the immune system are
- A. Lymph nodes, spleen, thymus, bone marrow
 - B. Lymph nodes, spleen, hypothalamus, bone marrow
 - C. Lymph nodes, spleen, antibodies, thymus
 - D. Thymus, antibodies, bone marrow, hypothalamus
51. In a qualitative study on chronic illness patients, the researcher used interview method and made audio recordings of the responses of the participants. The researcher used knowledge of exploring *hermeneutic cycles* while listening to the audio recording. What does the term in italics refer to?
- A. Harmonious statement of the problem
 - B. Understanding the meaning of patients' narration in the background of the given experiential context
 - C. The cryptic meanings underlying the patient's narration which s/he only wants the researcher to understand
 - D. The philosophical underpinnings as the patient succumbs to illness contexts which the researcher gains an indepth knowledge during case exploration

52. Choose the appropriate answer that includes the terms to fill in the blank spaces

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. This is _____.
Changing our existing frameworks to make it possible to incorporate new information that doesn't fit is _____

- i. Assimilation ii. Restructuring iii. Reframing iv. Accommodation
 v. Negative attribution vi. Positive attribution

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

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

Category A

- i. Messages in the form of corticotrophin-releasing hormone travel from
 ii. The pituitary releases
 iii. Cortical part of the adrenal gland is stimulated to produce
 iv. Negative feedback is given to the hypothalamus and pituitary to decrease their release of

Category B

- a. CRH and ACTH
 b. Hypothalamus to the pituitary
 c. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 d. Epinephrine and cortisol
 A. i-d; ii-c; iii-b; iv-a
 B. i-c; ii-d; iii-a; iv-b
 C. i-b; ii-c; iii-d; iv-a
 D. i-c; ii-d; iii-b; iv-a

54. The extra attention, sympathy, and relief from unwanted responsibility that may come when a person is ill and these experiences unintentionally discouraging recovery is an example of

- A. Proximal causal factor
 B. Distal causal factor
 C. Necessary contributory cause
 D. Reinforcing contributory cause

55. According to a study by Rosenman et al. (1975), it was seen that compared to _____, _____ was associated with a two-fold increase in coronary artery disease and an eight-fold increased risk of recurrent myocardial infarction over the course of the follow-up

- A. Type A personality, Type B personality
 B. Type B personality, Type A personality
 C. Cardiac personality, Depressive personality
 D. Emotional personality, Expressive personality

56. Match *Category A* with *Category B*

Category A

- i. John Bowlby
- ii. Alfred Adler
- iii. Melanie Klien
- iv. Anna Freud

Category B

- a. Object Relations Theory
- b. Ego Psychology
- c. Interpersonal Perspective
- d. Attachment Theory
- A. i-b; ii-c; iii-d; iv-a
- B. i-c; ii-d; iii-b; iv-a
- C. i-d; ii-c; iii-a; iv-b
- D. i-b; ii-d; iii-a; iv-c

57. Your friend Arun's mother has suffered from diabetes for as long as you can remember. She regularly tests her blood to make sure her sugar levels are not too high or low. Which gland in her endocrine is responsible for regulating her blood sugar?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Pituitary
- C. Thyroid
- D. Adrenal

58. Chemical substances that block or reduce a cell's response to the action of other chemicals or neurotransmitter is called

- A. Agonists
- B. Inhibitory
- C. Antagonists
- D. Excitatory

59. Neurotransmitter _____ is inhibitory whereas, neurotransmitter _____ is excitatory

- A. GABA; Glutamate
- B. Glutamate; Serotonin (5-HT)
- C. Dopamine; Endorphine
- D. Norepinephrine; Glutamate

60. What is the hormone secreted by pineal gland which plays a role in circadian and seasonal rhythms?

- A. Melatonin
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Ghrelin
- D. Leptin

61. Damage to the insular prefrontal cortex, subcortical white matter of the frontal lobe, or part of the thalamus result in lack of movement of facial muscles in response to emotions in people who have no difficulty moving these muscles voluntarily. This neurological disorder is called
- Facial feedback disorder
 - Emotional facial paresis
 - Narcolepsy
 - Volitional facial paresis
62. Psychodynamic theory as developed by Sigmund Freud considers phobias as
- Repressed ego
 - Repressed superego
 - Repressed id impulses
 - Repressed defense mechanisms
63. Taking prescribed medication and resting are examples of
- Health behaviour
 - Illness behaviour
 - Sick role behaviour
 - Behavioural pathogens
64. Who among the following popularized the term '*successful aging*' by writing about 'adding life to years' in the first issue of *The Gerontologist*?
- Robert Havighurst
 - Martin Seligman
 - G. Vaillant
 - J. Kabat-Zinn
65. In which of the following models, mental health is defined as high levels of emotional, psychological, and social well-being and the absence of mental illness symptoms while acknowledging that well-being and mental illness symptomatology change over time?
- Complete state model
 - Broaden-and-build model
 - Psychological well-being model
 - PERMA model
66. Which of the following personality tests is derived primarily from the personality theory developed by Carl Gustav Jung?
- 16 PF Questionnaire (16 PF)
 - Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
 - Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI)
 - Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2)

67. Theory of Reasoned Action is a model that finds its origins in the field of
- A. Social Psychology
 - B. Clinical Psychology
 - C. Health Psychology
 - D. Counseling Psychology
68. _____ hypothesized a relationship between personality and disease
- A. Franz Alexander
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Walter Cannon
 - D. Helen Flanders Dunbar
69. The Type D Personality is frequently termed as _____ personality
- A. Disturbed
 - B. Irritated
 - C. Distressed
 - D. Optimistic
70. Which of the following models states that a message can change attitudes (or produce resistance to change) by getting a person to think hard about the points being made by using central processing or by inducing them to focus on simple but compelling cues that are usually not central to the message content using the peripheral route?
- A. Heuristic Systematic Model
 - B. Elaboration Likelihood Model
 - C. Interpersonal Communication Model
 - D. Model of Communication