

Entrance Examinations-2023

Ph.D. Psychology

Hall Ticket No.

Marks: 70

Time: 2 hours

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. The Question 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 **13 pages excluding this page.**

C-40

Part – A

1. The process of logical argument that leads from premises to conclusion is called
 - A. Induction
 - B. Deduction
 - C. Science
 - D. Experiment

2. The methodological belief that the world's phenomena, including human experience and social behaviour, can be reducible to observable facts is called
 - A. Pragmatism
 - B. Positivism
 - C. Post-positivism
 - D. Constructivism

3. The tendency to treat abstract concepts as real entities is called
 - A. Randomisation
 - B. Reification
 - C. Triangulation
 - D. Deception

4. The procedure in an experiment where either participants or data assessors do not know which treatment each participant has received is
 - A. Standardised procedure
 - B. Post-facto research
 - C. Double blind
 - D. Single blind

5. The tendency for people to judge a person's characteristics as positive if they have already observed one central trait to be positive or have gained an overall positive first impression is known as
 - A. Halo effect
 - B. Order effect
 - C. Serial effect
 - D. Response set

6. The bias of viewing and valuing another's culture from one's own cultural perspective is
 - A. Cultural relativity
 - B. Derived ethic
 - C. Personal bias
 - D. Ethnocentrism

7. The sampling which involves identifying different levels or subgroups within a population based on employment type, educational level, and community from which a proportion of the population can be randomly selected is known as

- A. Stratified sampling
- B. Purposive sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. Cluster sampling

8. Counterbalancing is an example of a method of dealing with

- A. Unequal sample sizes
- B. Unrepresentative groups
- C. Researcher's bias
- D. Order effects

9. When an experimenter fulfils the three conditions of causal inference, such as covariation, time-order relationship, and elimination of plausible alternative causes, it is called

- A. Convergent validity
- B. Internal validity
- C. External validity
- D. Discriminant validity

10. Match the following.

Category A

- i. Mann-Whitney test
- ii. Kruskal Wallis ANOVA
- iii. Wilcoxon test
- iv. Friedman test

Category B

- a. Is used to test whether two samples are likely to derive from the same population
- b. Is used to compare three or more groups on a dependent variable that is measured on at least an ordinal level
- c. Is a non-parametric test for analysing randomized complete block designs
- d. Is a non-parametric statistical test that compares two paired groups

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

11. Which of the following is a technique commonly used in psychometric test development to explore the underlying structure of a questionnaire?

- A. Multiple regression
- B. Factorial ANOVA
- C. Factor analysis
- D. Logistic regression

12. What statistical analysis technique is most associated with the assessment of inter-observer consistency?

- A. Cronbach's alpha
- B. Composite reliability
- C. Correlation
- D. Kappa

13. Which of the following is not a stage in interpretative phenomenological analysis?

- A. Labelling themes
- B. Clustering themes
- C. Fractioning themes
- D. Production of a summary table

14. "*Employees with higher level of burnout will have poorer quality of life than employees having lower level of burnout.*" This is an example of

- A. Directional hypothesis
- B. Unidirectional hypothesis
- C. Non-directional hypothesis
- D. Bi-directional hypothesis

15. The strength of the conclusions about group differences or the relationships among variables in quantitative studies is identified using

- A. *t*-test
- B. Confidence interval
- C. Percentile
- D. Effect size

16. In a mixed method design when the researcher collects both quantitative and qualitative data, analyses them separately, and then compares the result to see if the findings confirm or disconfirm each other, it is called

- A. Explanatory sequential mixed method
- B. Convergent mixed method
- C. Divergent mixed method
- D. Exploratory sequential mixed method

17. The method of selecting variables for inclusion in the regression model that starts by including all independent variables in the model and then eliminating those variables not making as significant contribution to prediction is

- A. Backward elimination
- B. Subset regression
- C. Coding elimination
- D. Heteroscedasticity

18. The process used to avoid a cancelling out between variables with positive and negative factor loading on the same factor in a summated scale construction is

- A. Reverse scoring
- B. Trace
- C. Varimax
- D. Factor structure matrix

19. A researcher plans to study the goal orientation of children with physical disability in a specific geographical location. Which of the following is the most appropriate?

- A. Stratified sampling
- B. Simple random sampling
- C. Convenient sampling
- D. Purposive sampling

20. Which of the following variance is not controlled or manipulated in a research design?

- A. Variance of the independent variable
- B. Variance of the dependent variable
- C. Variance of extraneous variable
- D. Error variance

21. The standard deviation is extremely useful in judging the representativeness of the

- A. Deviation
- B. Dispersion
- C. Skewness
- D. Mean

22. When we study the superiority of the programmed method over the traditional method, the differences in intelligence, learning ability, socio-economic status, and established habit of study may affect our study. Such errors in individual differences are called

- A. Chance errors
- B. Sampling errors
- C. Systemic errors
- D. Measurement errors

23. Variables that exist only in units and not as fractional values are
- A. Discrete variables
 - B. Logical variables
 - C. Unit variables
 - D. Continuous variables
24. Which of the following is not normally included in a written account of qualitative research?
- A. An introduction, locating the research in its theoretical context
 - B. An explanation of the design of the study
 - C. A discussion of the main findings in relation to the research questions
 - D. A decision to accept or reject the hypothesis
25. In qualitative research, a concept of '*thick description*' is used, which captures the fact that researchers immerse themselves in, and report on, particulars before moving toward grander statements and theories. This concept of '*thick description*' is coined by
- A. Clifford Geertz
 - B. Kathleen Marian Charmaz
 - C. Jonathan A. Smith
 - D. Kurt Lewin
26. Which of the following refers to the use of multiple referents to draw conclusions about what constitutes the truth?
- A. Triangulation
 - B. Content analysis
 - C. Thematic analysis
 - D. Interpretative phenomenological analysis
27. The variables that enter a regression equation are those that correlate the _____ with the criterion and the _____ among themselves.
- A. Lowest; lowest
 - B. Lowest; highest
 - C. Highest; highest
 - D. Highest; lowest
28. In discriminant analysis, the predicted variable is
- A. Nominal
 - B. Ordinal
 - C. Interval
 - D. Ratio

29. A test has a reliability of .67. If the researcher increases the length of the test with similar items, she or he will

- A. Decrease its validity
- B. Increase its validity
- C. Decrease its reliability
- D. Increase its reliability

30. The statistical review of many tests of the same hypothesis to establish the extent of valid replication and to produce objective reviews of results in topic areas is

- A. Hypothetical analysis
- B. Systematic statistical review
- C. Meta-analysis
- D. Objective-replication review

31. The approach to mixed methods in which the researchers conduct several mixed methods projects (sometimes convergent or sequential approaches; sometimes quantitative or qualitative designs) in a longitudinal study with a focus on a common objective is

- A. Non-directional mixed methods approach
- B. Post-positivistic mixed methods approach
- C. Multi-phase mixed methods approach
- D. Integrative inferential mixed methods approach

32. The experimental procedures, treatments, or experiences of the participants that threaten the researcher's ability to draw correct inferences from the data about the population in an experiment indicate

- A. Internal validity threats
- B. Experimental bias
- C. Potential ambiguity threats
- D. Participant reliance bias

33. The methodological belief that description of the world's phenomena, including human experience and social behaviour, is reducible to observable facts and the mathematical relationships between them, refers to

- A. Qualitative approach
- B. Social constructivism
- C. Scientific replication
- D. Positivism

34. The extent to which the results produced by two or more experimenters are related refers to

- A. Experimenter reliability
- B. Experimenter validation
- C. Experimental expectancy
- D. Experimental stability

35. If all participants' performances on *Condition B* could be improved because of the experience in *Condition A*, it makes sense to have half of them perform *Condition B* first. This is called _____ the condition.

- A. Relatively designing
- B. Counterbalancing
- C. Repetitively performing
- D. Asymmetrical returning

Part – B

36. Which of the following senses informs us about the movement and stationary position of the head?

- A. Kinesthesia
- B. Pain
- C. Proprioception
- D. Vestibular

37. Match the following.

Category A

- i. Melzack and Wall
- ii. Weinstein and Klein
- iii. Ajzen
- iv. Deci and Ryan

Category B

- a. Comparative optimism
- b. Self-determination theory
- c. Gate control theory of pain
- d. Theory of planned behaviour

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

38. The extent to which a person commits to and involves in health-relevant activities, perceives control over his or her health, and responds to health stressors as challenges or opportunities for growth is called

- A. Health hardiness
- B. Health coherence
- C. Health locus of control
- D. Health motivation

39. A set of unconscious beliefs about the world and ourselves that shapes more conscious cognitive responses to events that impinge on us is known as

- A. Cognitive restructuring
- B. Neuroticism
- C. Cognitive schema
- D. Self-schema

40. Sarita was able to remember the number 13 by associating it with a dog, which happened to have one ear and three legs. This is an example of

- A. Storing
- B. Encoding
- C. Retrieving
- D. Imagery

41. Sanjana rewrote her research paper at the suggestion of her research supervisor, even though she did not agree with the suggestions. This is an example of

- A. Obedience
- B. Compliance
- C. Conformity
- D. Cognitive dissonance

42. A behavioural treatment that combines _____ seems to be the most effective approach to treating obsessive-compulsive disorders.

- A. Free association and controlled association
- B. Empty chair and role reversal
- C. Cognitive triad and self-actualisation
- D. Exposure and response prevention

43. A colour's _____ is the degree to which it is not diluted by whiteness.

- A. Brightness
- B. Saturation
- C. Hue
- D. Wavelength

44. The view that all levels of an organisation in any entity are linked to each other hierarchically and that change in any level will bring about a change in other levels is called

- A. Hierarchical theory
- B. Action theory
- C. Systems theory
- D. Affiliative theory

45. In response to experience of trauma, brain has the ability to constantly change both the structure and function of many cells. This is called

- A. Neuroplasticity
- B. Neural regeneration
- C. Phagocytosis
- D. Pruning

46. The idea that some people are genetically more susceptible to stressors is known as the

- A. Psychoneuroimmunology
- B. Genetic susceptibility
- C. Stress diathesis
- D. Genetic diathesis

47. According to Jean Piaget, at what stages of development are children able to grasp the concepts of object permanence and conservation, respectively?

- A. Sensorimotor; preoperational
- B. Sensorimotor; concrete operational
- C. Preoperational; formal operational
- D. Preoperational; concrete operational

48. The _____ theory of panic disorder holds that panic disorder may develop in people who are prone to making catastrophic misinterpretations of their bodily sensations, a tendency that may be related to pre-existing high levels of anxiety sensitivity.

- A. Acceptance and commitment
- B. Situational sensitivity
- C. Cognitive
- D. Humanistic

49. The increase in the magnitude of a conditioned response after a period of time with no explicit training is called

- A. Reconditioning
- B. Stimulus generalisation
- C. Discrimination
- D. Spontaneous recovery

50. A theoretical viewpoint maintaining that a person's behavioural intentions and behaviours can be understood by knowing the person's attitudes toward the behaviour, subjective norms regarding the behaviour, and perceived behavioural control over that action is called

- A. Theory of planned behaviour
- B. Theory of protection motivation
- C. Theory of self-regulation
- D. Theory of Information motivation

51. Match the following.

Category A

- i. Dichotomous or all-or-none reasoning
- ii. Selective abstraction
- iii. Arbitrary inference
- iv. Negative cognitive triad

Category B

- a. Pessimistic predictions on the self, the world, and the future
- b. Jumping to a conclusion based on minimal or no evidence
- c. Tendency to focus on one negative detail of a situation while ignoring other elements of the situation
- d. Tendency to think in extremes

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

52. A technique in which an individual asks for a small commitment and after gaining compliance, asking for a bigger commitment is called

- A. Door-in-the-face technique
- B. Lowball technique
- C. Social loafing
- D. Foot-in-the-door technique

53. The _____ theory views that physical and psychological aspects of aging lead to an increased emphasis on the emotion-regulation function of social interaction. Consequently, older adults prefer familiar social partners with whom they have developed pleasurable relationships.

- A. Wear and tear theory
- B. Social interaction theory
- C. Socio-emotional selectivity theory
- D. Social-engagement theory

54. Humour comes under which of the following character strengths?

- A. Wisdom and knowledge
- B. Love
- C. Courage
- D. Transcendence

55. The perspective that emphasises the responsibility people have for their own behaviour, even when such behaviour is abnormal is

- A. Psychoanalytic perspective
- B. Individual perspective
- C. Humanistic perspective
- D. Dialectical perspective

56. Among the personality disorders, individuals who demonstrate tendency to be dramatic, emotional, and erratic are categorised under _____ while those who show odd or eccentric behaviour are categorised under _____.

- A. Cluster B; Cluster C
- B. Cluster A; Cluster C
- C. Cluster C; Cluster B
- D. Cluster B; Cluster A

57. Information enters into short-term memory through a process known as

- A. Recency effect
- B. Primacy effect
- C. Selective attention
- D. Repetition

58. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone is a hormone secreted by _____. Its function is to stimulate the anterior pituitary gland to secrete gonadotropic hormone.

- A. Adrenal medulla
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Pancreatic gland
- D. Thyroid gland

59. According to which theory an individual's behavioural intentions and behaviour can be understood by knowing the individual's attitude toward the behaviour, subjective norms regarding behaviour, and perceived behavioural control over that action?

- A. Social ecological model
- B. Theory of planned behaviour
- C. Social cognitive theory
- D. Trans-theoretical model

60. Which of the following best describes the 'common sense model' (CSM); also known as the 'self-regulatory model' (SRM), or 'Leventhal's model'?

- A. This approach assumes perceived behavioural control influences intentions and behaviour directly
- B. This approach assumes a person is likely to do what he or she intends to do
- C. In this approach, the patient is viewed as a problem solver, attempting to make sense of an illness
- D. In this approach, the learning of health-related information is a prerequisite to action

61. Which of the following represents the tendency to seek out information that reaffirms past choices and to discount information that contradicts past judgments?

- A. Confirmation bias
- B. Availability bias
- C. Anchoring bias
- D. Overconfidence bias

62. Which of the following is/are correct regarding classification of psychological disorders?

- i. Facilitates research and treatment
- ii. Provides a communication shorthand and allows us to structure information in an efficient manner
- iii. Provides specific status to the mental health professional
- iv. Has scope to facilitate stigma, stereotyping, and labelling

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

63. If some neutral environmental event (such as a television program or a song on the radio) is believed to have special and personal meaning intended only for the person, such a state refers to

- A. Delusion of persecution
- B. Delusion of reference
- C. Thought insertion
- D. Thought broadcasting

64. Exploration of an individual's beliefs and encouraging them to question their validity is called

- A. Inferences
- B. Cognitive dialogue
- C. Socratic dialogue
- D. Health promotion

65. Allostatic system adapts to environmental and psychosocial challenges with broad range of bodily changes. It is the _____ and endocrine system that are typically involved resulting in release of stress hormones and alteration of organ system activity.

- A. Somatic nervous system
- B. Autonomic nervous system
- C. Central nervous system
- D. Respiratory system

66. People high in the need for _____ want to be liked by others and are good team players.

- A. Achievement
- B. Power
- C. Affiliation
- D. Emotion

67. B. F. Skinner used his *Skinner Box* to work on a procedure in which the experimenter successfully reinforced behaviours, which led up to the desired behaviour. This procedure is known as

- A. Reinforcement
- B. Shaping
- C. Chaining
- D. Schedule of reinforcement

68. Who among the following is associated with motivation-hygiene theory that relates intrinsic factors to job satisfaction and associates extrinsic factors with dissatisfaction?

- A. Maslow
- B. McGregor
- C. McClelland
- D. Herzberg

69. The tests in which unstructured stimuli are presented to an individual, to express some meaning or structure onto the stimulus, thereby revealing hidden motives, feelings, and so on are _____ tests and inventories where an individual is required to read and respond to itemised statements or questions are _____ tests.

- A. Manifest; latent
- B. Projective; objective
- C. Objective; inferential
- D. Preferential; projective

70. The inability to recall events that preceded the trauma is termed as _____ and the inability to remember things that follow it is termed as _____.

- A. Retrograde amnesia; anterograde amnesia
- B. Anterograde amnesia; retrograde amnesia
- C. Retrospective interference; proactive interference
- D. Pre-traumatic memory; post-traumatic memory

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Subject: Psychology

Answer Key

Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1 ✓	B	15 ✓	D	29 ✓	D	43 ✓	B	57 ✓	C
2 ✓	C	16 ✓	B	30 ✓	C	44 ✓	C	58 ✓	B
3 ✓	B	17 ✓	A	31 ✓	C	45 ✓	A	59 ✓	B
4 ✓	C	18 ✓	A	32 ✓	A	46 ✓	C	60 ✓	C
5 ✓	A	19 ✓	D	33 ✓	D	47 ✓	B	61 ✓	A
6 ✓	D	20 ✓	B	34 ✓	A	48 ✓	C	62 ✓	D
7 ✓	A	21 ✓	B	35 ✓	B	49 ✓	D	63 ✓	B
8 ✓	D	22 ✓	A	36 ✓	D	50 ✓	A	64 ✓	C
9 ✓	B	23 ✓	A	37 ✓	C	51 ✓	C	65 ✓	B
10 ✓	B	24 ✓	D	38 ✓	A	52 ✓	D	66 ✓	C
11 ✓	C	25 ✓	A	39 ✓	C	53 ✓	C	67 ✓	B
12 ✓	D	26 ✓	A	40 ✓	B	54 ✓	D	68 ✓	D
13 ✓	C	27 ✓	D	41 ✓	B	55 ✓	C	69 ✓	B
14 ✓	A	28 ✓	A	42 ✓	D	56 ✓	D	70 ✓	A

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