ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.

Ph.D. (APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 157

Register Number :  

Signature of the Invigilator  
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 157

Time : 2 Hours  
Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.

2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.

3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.

4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.

5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.

6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.

7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.

8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.

9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.
1. ___________ is the quality of a person's behavior in any situation.
   (A) Intelligence  (B) Personality  (C) Self-concept  (D) Emotions

2. ___________ is the least developed sense at birth.
   (A) Vision  (B) Touch  (C) Hearing  (D) Taste

3. Most babies can scribble with a pencil or crayon at ___________ months.
   (A) 8  (B) 12  (C) 15  (D) 18

4. Acrophobia refers to fear of
   (A) Heights  (B) Darkness
   (C) Depth  (D) Closed room

5. The developmental stage which is of the shortest period in the lifespan of an individual is
   (A) The prenatal period  (B) The period of infancy
   (C) The period of parturiate  (D) The period of neonate

6. The 'types' of personality were discussed by
   (A) Freud  (B) Jung  (C) Adler  (D) Pavlov

7. The ___________ fissure divides the brain along the midline into two symmetrical, mirror-image cerebral hemispheres.
   (A) lateral  (B) central
   (C) longitudinal  (D) corpus callosum

8. The dividing line between early and late adolescence is somewhat arbitrarily placed around
   (A) 15 years  (B) 17 years  (C) 16 years  (D) 19 years

9. Which of the following groups of Psychologists most stress the positive side of human nature?
   (A) Behaviorists  (B) Neurobiologists
   (C) Humanists  (D) Psychoanalysts
10. The gland that controls such diverse activities as the level of sugar in the blood and the secretion of the sex hormone androgen is called.
   (A) Thyroid        (B) Gonads
   (C) Adrenal Cortex (D) Adrenal medulla

11. The New Nuclear Deal (123) is between
   (A) India and China  (B) India and Russia
   (C) India and Germany (D) India and USA

12. Pondicherry was a ——————— colony.
    (A) German       (B) Dutch   (C) British   (D) French

13. Defence Institute of Psychological Research is situated at
    (A) Delhi        (B) Dehradun (C) Hyderabad (D) Chandigarh

14. NIMHANS is located at
    (A) Chandigarh   (B) Bangalore (C) Chennai  (D) Dehradun

15. Psychology can be termed as
    (A) Humanities subject  (B) Social Science
    (C) Exact Science       (D) Bio Social Science

16. ——————— is also known as the “master gland”.
    (A) Thyroid gland      (B) Pituitary gland
    (C) Adrenal gland      (D) Gonads

17. The stages in moral development were formulated by
    (A) Erikson        (B) Piaget   (C) Kohlberg  (D) Terkel

18. ——————— is no longer a child but not yet an adolescent
    (A) Pubescent       (B) Post pubescent
    (C) Prepubescent    (D) Adult

19. Children who require more than the normal time for their sex group to complete the maturational process are known as
    (A) Slow matures    (B) Fast matures
    (C) Rapid matures   (D) Early matures
20. The period that has been thought of as a period of storm and stress
   (A) Adulthood    (B) Adolescence    (C) Childhood    (D) Old age

21. Which of the following tools is not suitable for measurement of personality?
   (A) NEOPI        (B) FIROB         (C) MBTI          (D) TAT

22. Who is the chairman of Indian Council of Philosophical research?
   (A) P.V. Ramkrishnarao    (B) Giriswar Mishra
       (C) Jitendra Mohan      (D) Janak Pandey

23. The difficulty of ‘Cohort Effect’ is experienced in
   (A) Cross-Sectional research    (B) Single Subject Design
       (C) Longitudinal research    (D) All of these

24. Which of the following is not necessary for the construction of a questionnaire?
   (A) Validity         (B) Reliability
       (C) Difficulty Index    (D) Discrimination Index

25. In SWOT analysis ‘O’ stands for
   (A) Organisation    (B) Opinion
       (C) Overload       (D) Opportunity

26. Which of the following is broadest in scope?
   (A) Human Resource Management (B) Human Resource Development
       (C) Personnel Management    (D) Organisational Development

27. The graphical representation of the relationship between stress and performance will
   have a _______ shape.
   (A) ‘\( \Rightarrow \)’    (B) ‘\( \subset \)’    (C) ‘\( \cup \)’    (D) ‘\( \cap \)’

28. Critical Incident: Job Analysis:: Factor Comparison
   (A) Job Description    (B) Job-Evaluation
       (C) Performance Appraisal    (D) Job-Specification

29. The assumption that employees like work and are creative falls under
   (A) Theory X    (B) Theory Y    (C) Theory Z    (D) Theory C
30. Which of the following is the correct sequence of group-development?
   (A) Forming→Storming → Norming → Performing → Adjourning
   (B) Forming→ Norming → Storming → Performing → Adjourning
   (C) Forming→Storming → Performing → Norming → Adjourning
   (D) Forming→ Norming → Performing → Storming → Adjourning

31. Which of the following provides a contingency approach to leadership?
   (A) Ohio State Studies   (B) University of Michigan Studies
   (C) Fiedler Model        (D) Managerial Grid

32. The three step (Unfreezing → Movement → Refreezing) change model was
    propounded by
   (A) Kotter               (B) Lewin
   (C) Maslow               (D) French & Bell

33. As per the Max-min-con principle, research design attempts to control
    ________ variance.
   (A) Systematic Variance  (B) Error Variance
   (C) Extraneous Variance  (D) Between Group Variance

34. 360 Degree Feedback is a method of
    (A) Selection            (B) Job Analysis
    (C) Job Evaluation       (D) Performance Appraisal

35. What is true about Job-Evaluation?
    (A) It evaluates the job  (B) It evaluates the job-holder
    (C) It is done by the job-holder (D) All of the above

36. EAP stands for
    (A) Employer Assistance Programme
    (B) Employment Assistance Programme
    (C) Employee Assistance Programme
    (D) Employee Association Programme

37. The tendency of a performance appraiser to give average rating to all the employees is
called
    (A) Error of Leniency     (B) Error of central tendency
    (C) Halo effect           (D) Error of Severity
38. Which of the following is not a bivariate correlation?
   (A) Product–moment Correlation  (B) Kendel’s Rank-order Correlation
   (C) Partial correlation  (D) Bi-serial Correlation

39. Job-Enrichment model is a model of
   (A) Job-Evaluation  (B) Organisation structure
   (C) Training  (D) Job design

40. For a two way factorial design which of the following sampling procedure will be most appropriate?
   (A) Quota sampling  (B) Stratified random sampling
   (C) Simple Random sampling  (D) Cluster sampling

41. In which of the following non random sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?
   (A) Snowball  (B) Convenience
   (C) Purposive  (D) Quota

42. People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called
   (A) Simple random sampling  (B) Cluster sampling
   (C) Systematic sampling  (D) Convenience sampling

43. A number calculated with complete population data and quantifies a characteristic of the Population is called which of the following?
   (A) A datum  (B) A statistic
   (C) A parameter  (D) A population

44. __________ is a set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules.
   (A) Sample  (B) Population  (C) Element  (D) Statistic

45. Which of the following types of reliability refers to the consistency of test scores over time?
   (A) Equivalent forms reliability  (B) Split-half reliability
   (C) Test-retest reliability  (D) Inter-scorer reliability
46. All of the following are examples of Intelligence Tests except
(A) Wechsler Scales
(B) Stanford-Binet
(C) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
(D) Slosson

47. Analysis of covariance is:
(A) A statistical technique that can be used to help equate groups on specific variables
(B) A statistical technique that can be used to control sequencing effects
(C) A statistical technique that substitutes for random assignment to groups
(D) Adjusts scores on the independent variable to control for extraneous variables

48. When all participants receive all treatment conditions, the study is susceptible to:
(A) Order effects
(B) Carryover effects
(C) Analysis of covariance
(D) (A) and (B)

49. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Extraneous variable
(C) Independent variable
(D) Confounding variable

50. What would happen (other things equal) to a confidence interval if you calculated a 99 percent confidence interval rather than a 95 percent confidence interval?
(A) It will be narrower
(B) It will not change
(C) The sample size will increase
(D) It will become wider

51. What is the standard deviation of a sampling distribution called?
(A) Sampling error
(B) Sample error
(C) Standard error
(D) Simple error

52. A ___________ is a subset of a ___________.
(A) Sample, population
(B) Population, sample
(C) Statistic, parameter
(D) Parameter, statistic

53. ___________ results if you fail to reject the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is actually false.
(A) Type I error
(B) Type II error
(C) Type III error
(D) Type IV error
54. A Type I error is also known as a  
   (A) False positive  (B) False negative  
   (C) Double negative (D) Positive negative

55. The cutoff the researcher uses to decide whether to reject the null hypothesis is called the  
   (A) Significance level  (B) Alpha level  
   (C) Probability value (D) Both (A) and (B) are correct

56. Another name for a Likert Scale is a(n)  
   (A) Interview protocol  (B) Event sampling  
   (C) Summated rating scale (D) Ranking

57. A question during an interview such as “Why do you feel that way?” is known as a  
   (A) Probe  (B) Filter question  
   (C) Response (D) Pilot

58. __________ refers to physical or mental changes that may occur within individuals over time, such as aging, learning, boredom, hunger, and fatigue.  
   (A) Instrumentation  (B) History  
   (C) Maturation (D) Testing

59. What may happen when different comparison groups experience a different history event?  
   (A) History effect  (B) Selection-history effect  
   (C) Selection effect (D) Group effect

60. This type of validity refers to the ability to generalize the results of a study across settings  
   (A) Temporal validity  (B) Internal validity  
   (C) Ecological validity (D) External validity

61. Filter Model theory of attention given by  
   (A) Shannon and Weaver  (B) Treisman  
   (C) Broad bent (D) Schacter

62. The concentration of mental effort on sensory or mental events is called  
   (A) Attention  (B) Perception  
   (C) Adaptation (D) Sensation
63. Impairment of learning of a task caused by having previously learnt similar information is called
   (A) Retroactive inhibition   (B) Proactive inhibition
   (C) Latent Learning          (D) Spontaneous recovery

64. Associative neurons are found at
   (A) Spinal cord only        (B) Brain only
   (C) Spinal cord and Brain only (D) Autonomous nervous system

65. Learning that is affected by consequences is called
   (A) Self-regulated learning (B) Classical conditioning
   (C) Operant conditioning    (D) Behavioral self management

66. Vicarious learning theory was developed by
   (A) Kelly                 (B) Bandura    (C) Wundt     (D) Hering

67. The aroused condition of an organism that results from some bodily or tissue deficit is called
   (A) Motive                (B) Goal       (C) Drive      (D) Incentive

68. A response that is invariably elicited by the unconditioned stimulus without prior learning is called
   (A) Unconditioned response (B) Unconditioned stimulus
   (C) Conditioned response  (D) Conditioned stimulus

69. The act of bringing to mind material that has been stored in memory is called
   (A) Retrieval              (B) Encoding   (C) Storage    (D) Recognition

70. The duration of short-term memory is
   (A) 250 msec to 4 sec       (B) About 12 sec
   (C) 30 sec                 (D) 60 sec

71. A mnemonic technique that organizes information into categories that are used as recall cues
   (A) Method of Loci         (B) Acronym
   (C) Key word               (D) Organizational schemas
72. The basic traits that make up the human personality according to Cattell are known as
   (A) Cardinal traits            (B) Central traits
   (C) Source traits             (D) Surface traits

73. A rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem is called
   (A) Heuristics                 (B) Analogy
   (C) Algorithms                (D) Trial and Error

74. Seven independent Mental abilities was developed by
   (A) Cattell                    (B) Spearman
   (C) Sternberg                 (D) Thurstone

75. Two factor theory of intelligence was proposed by
   (A) Sternberg                 (B) Vernon
   (C) Thorndike                 (D) Spearman

76. If a null hypothesis is rejected, when it is true, the error committed knows as
   (A) Type II error             (B) Type I error
   (C) Type I and II error       (D) Probable error

77. Provocative and retroactive inhibition are examples of
   (A) Decay through disuse      (B) Motivated forgetting
   (C) Amnesia                   (D) Interference effects

78. An action potential is caused by a self-propagating mechanism called
   (A) Polarization              (B) Assimilation
   (C) Depolarization            (D) Substitution

79. One of the following is not a parametric test
   (A) Sign test                 (B) t-test
   (C) F-test                    (D) ANOVA

80. The branch of psychology that deals with the detection and interpretation of sensory stimuli
   (A) Perception                (B) Sensation
   (C) Extra sensory perception  (D) Signal detection

81. The process by which a cue enhances recall or recognition or a subsequent item, is known as
   (A) Priming                   (B) Memory
   (C) Prior probability         (D) Permastore
82. The loss of memory after the onset of the memory disorder is called
   (A) anterograde amnesia      (B) retrograde amnesia
   (C) amnesia                  (D) none

83. The idea that what rats learn in a maze is not a series of S-R connections but a picture of internal representation of the stimulus situation, it is called as
   ____________ by Tolman.
   (A) cognitive map           (B) mental map
   (C) map of the maze         (D) imaginary map

84. The sense of familiar with an experience when the experience is novel is called as
   (A) déjà vu                  (B) dream
   (C) divergent thinking      (D) imagination

85. The membrane on the back of the eye that contains photoreceptor cells (rods and cones)
   (A) retina                  (B) pupil
   (C) iris                    (D) lens

86. The junction between two neurons is called as
   (A) synapse                 (B) axon
   (C) dendrite                (D) myelin sheath

87. The ____________ law states that the relationship between performance and arousal level is an inverted U- curve.
   (A) Yerkes-Dodson           (B) Seyle
   (C) Canon-bard              (D) None

88. The influence of stimuli that are insufficiently intense to produce a conscious sensation but strong enough to influence some mental processes is known as
   (A) subliminal perception   (B) perception
   (C) sensation               (D) subliminal priming

89. ____________ believed that learning precedes development.
   (A) Vygotsky                (B) Piaget
   (C) Mandler                (D) None

90. Rational emotive therapy was developed by
   (A) Freud                   (B) Albert Ellis
   (C) Beck                    (D) Clark
91. The mechanism characterized by a return to earlier and more primitive modes of responding is
   (A) Sublimation  (B) Projection  (C) Regression  (D) Rationalization

92. Extremely slow brain waves that appear in stage 3 and dominate stage 4 sleep
   (A) Alpha  (B) Delta  (C) Theta  (D) REM

93. Fear of strangers is called
   (A) Acrophobia  (B) Aquaphobia  (C) Xenophobia  (D) Agoraphobia

94. Which is not type of delusion?
   (A) Grandiose  (B) Jealous  (C) Somatic  (D) Polygenic

95. Recurrent, sexually arousing fantasies or behaviors involving the use of nonliving objects is called
   (A) Fetishism  (B) Voyeurism  (C) Pedophilia  (D) Exhibitionism

96. Which involves a sense of being cut off or detached from one's self; often precipitated by stress?
   (A) Dissociative fugue  (B) Depersonalization  (C) Adjustment disorder  (D) Bereavement

97. Intense fear of gaining weight or becoming fat, even when underweight is the diagnostic criteria for
   (A) Anorexia nervosa  (B) Bulimia nervosa  (C) Insomnia  (D) Dipsomania

98. Which is the major characteristic of Histrionic Personality disorder?
   (A) Self-absorbed  (B) Seductive behaviour  (C) Perfectionistic  (D) Manipulative

99. Which is not the positive symptoms of schizophrenia?
   (A) Delusions  (B) Disorganized speech  (C) Poverty of speech  (D) Hallucinations

100. A famous book 'Man's search for meaning' was written by
    (A) Victor Frankl  (B) Ellis  (C) Neitzche  (D) Kierkegaard
91. The mechanism characterized by a return to earlier and more primitive modes of responding is
   (A) Sublimation  (B) Projection
   (C) Regression   (D) Rationalization

92. Extremely slow brain waves that appear in stage 3 and dominate stage 4 sleep
   (A) Alpha       (B) Delta     (C) Theta    (D) REM

93. Fear of strangers is called
   (A) Acrophobia  (B) Aquaphobia (C) Xenophobia (D) Agoraphobia

94. Which is not type of delusion?
   (A) Grandiose   (B) Jealous    (C) Somatic  (D) Polygenic

95. Recurrent, sexually arousing fantasies or behaviors involving the use of nonliving objects is called
   (A) Fetishism   (B) Voyeurism
   (C) Pedophilia  (D) Exhibitionism

96. Which involves a sense of being cut off or detached from one's self; often precipitated by stress?
   (A) Dissociative fugue   (B) Depersonalization
   (C) Adjustment disorder   (D) Bereavement

97. Intense fear of gaining weight or becoming fat, even when underweight is the diagnostic criteria for
   (A) Anorexia nervosa   (B) Bulimia nervosa
   (C) Insomnia          (D) Dipsomania

98. Which is the major characteristic of Histrionic Personality disorder?
   (A) Self-absorbed    (B) Seductive behaviour
   (C) Perfectionistic  (D) Manipulative

99. Which is not the positive symptoms of schizophrenia?
   (A) Delusions       (B) Disorganized speech
   (C) Poverty of speech (D) Hallucinations

100. A famous book 'Man's search for meaning was written by
   (A) Victor Frankl    (B) Ellis
   (C) Neitzche         (D) Kierkegaard