

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2013.**

**Ph.D. (APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY)**

**COURSE CODE : 157**

Register Number :

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*Signature of the Invigilator  
(with date)*

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**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 parturition              (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 maturers (B) Fast maturers  
(C) Rapid maturers (D) Early maturers

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) '∩' (B) '∪' (C) 'U' (D) '∩'
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

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