

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. How the brain recognizes patterns and objects is called :
(A) Pattern Matching (B) Template Matching
(C) Mapping. (D) Perception.
2. How we extract information from complex stimuli is :
(A) Feature Analysis. (B) Systematic Analysis
(C) Symmetrical Analysis (D) Statistical Analysis.
3. The top layer of the brain involved in "higher-order" mental functions :
(A) Corpus Callosum. (B) Cerebral Cortex.
(C) Pons. (D) Dendrites.
4. The information that can be stored in short term memory, can range.
(A) 7 items. (B) 7 ± 2 items.
(C) 5 items. (D) 9 items.
5. _____ is a type of social influence involving a change in behavior.
(A) Conformity. (B) Confederates.
(C) Researcher. (D) None of these.
6. According to zeigarnik which tasks can better recall :
(A) Incomplete. (B) Complete.
(C) Interested. (D) Painful.
7. Diagnostic assessment is the process of :
(A) Evaluate clients. (B) Treatment.
(C) Interview. (D) All of them were.

Turn over

8. APA Ethical Principles are based on :
- (A) Multiple relationships.
 - (B) Competence.
 - (C) Integrity and justice.
 - (D) Research purpose.
9. Which one correctly matches to obsessive compulsive and related disorder :
- (A) Preoccupation.
 - (B) Repetitive actions.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) and (B).
10. What are the types of human spread Corona virus ?
- (A) Ebola, SARS, MERC.
 - (B) INFLUENZA, EBOLA, COVID-19.
 - (C) SARS, MERS, COVID-19.
 - (D) DENGUE.
11. Three biggest reasons that show the observation is important :
- (A) Formative assessment, real feedback, concrete goals.
 - (B) Formative assessment, real feedback, assessment goals.
 - (C) Formative assessment, real feedback, identifying issue.
 - (D) Formative assessment, real feedback, better assessment.
12. The Army Alpha, a scale of verbal ability, published in :
- (A) 1930.
 - (B) 1921.
 - (C) 1917.
 - (D) 1935.
13. Dr. Pula wants to explore differences in child-rearing practices between British and Chinese parents. She is most likely a :
- (A) Cognitive psychologist.
 - (B) Physiological psychologist.
 - (C) Cognitive-ergonomic psychologist.
 - (D) Socio-cultural psychologist.
14. A forensic psychologist would be most likely to study :
- (A) The accuracy of eyewitness memory.
 - (B) The impact of advertising on shopping behaviour.
 - (C) The effect of hormones on decision making.
 - (D) Gender differences in learning styles.

15. In the word "RESEARCH" "A" means :
(A) Articulate. (B) Artist.
(C) Article. (D) None of the above.
16. Collective bargaining is a form of —————.
(A) Participation. (B) Agreement.
(C) Contract. (D) Negotiation.
17. Research is basically :
(A) A methodology of enquiry. (B) Search of truth.
(C) A systematic exploration of facts. (D) All of the above.
18. The method of Randomization involves :
(A) Lottery. (B) Coin method.
(C) Tippit's table of random digits. (D) All of the above.
19. Carkhuff has developed a scale for measuring the core conditions for effective counselling. Which of the following is not one of the core conditions ?
(A) Empathy. (B) Respect.
(C) Insight. (D) Genuineness.
20. Type-1 Error occurs when :
(A) The null hypothesis is rejected even when it is true.
(B) The null hypothesis is accepted even when it is false.
(C) The null hypothesis as well as Alternative hypothesis, both are rejected.
(D) None of the above.
21. The difference between the Ex-Post Facto Research and Experimental research is :
(A) Expose. (B) Control.
(C) Search. (D) None of the above.
22. In which of the following cases, the formation of hypothesis may not be necessary ?
(A) Investigative historical studies. (B) Experimental studies.
(C) Normative studies. (D) Survey studies.

23. Action research means :
- (A) A longitudinal research.
 - (B) An applied research.
 - (C) Research which are initiated to solve the immediate problems.
 - (D) All of the above.
24. Ethical principle is available in which report :
- (A) Belmont Report.
 - (B) Finance report.
 - (C) Research Report.
 - (D) None of the above.
25. A belief becomes a scientific truth when it is :
- (A) Established experimentally.
 - (B) Arrived logically.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) None of the above.
26. In order to study the relationship of family size to income a researcher classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab. Which technique of sampling does he adopt ?
- (A) Cluster sampling.
 - (B) Random sampling.
 - (C) Stratified random sampling.
 - (D) Systematic sampling.
27. Which of the following is the goal of evaluation research ?
- (A) Situation-based decision making.
 - (B) People-based decision making.
 - (C) Data-based decision making .
 - (D) Trend-based decision making.
28. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research ?
- (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
 - (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
 - (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
 - (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.

29. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research ?
- (A) To over simplify the problem of research.
 - (B) To bring out the holistic approach to research.
 - (C) To create a new trend in research methodology.
 - (D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain.
30. The dimensions of individual differences in tendencies to show consistent patterns of thoughts, feelings, and actions are called as :
- (A) Personality.
 - (B) Emotional stability.
 - (C) Behaviour.
 - (D) Trait.
31. A global expectation that the future will bring a bounty of good things and scarcity of bad things is _____.
- (A) Hope.
 - (B) Dispositional optimism.
 - (C) Learned optimism.
 - (D) Positive illusion.
32. _____ refers to people's level of discipline, self-control and organization.
- (A) Competence.
 - (B) Agreeableness.
 - (C) Conscientiousness.
 - (D) Self-efficacy.
33. An organized set of beliefs that allows to anticipate situations in which negative information is likely to be received about the self and then to develop strategies for dealing with these is _____.
- (A) Positive illusion.
 - (B) Negative illusion.
 - (C) Positive self-schema.
 - (D) Negative self-schema.
34. _____ is a short-term therapy that focuses on encouraging client's strengths.
- (A) Cognitive-behavioral therapy.
 - (B) Integrative therapy.
 - (C) Common-factors therapy.
 - (D) Well-being therapy.
35. _____ is goal-oriented behavior that leads to drive reduction in the organism.
- (A) Perception.
 - (B) Attention.
 - (C) Motivation.
 - (D) Intelligence.

36. The term neuroplasticity was first used by Polish neuroscientist _____ in 1948.
- (A) Carla J Shatz. (B) Jerzy Konorski.
(C) Roger W Sperry. (D) D M Feeney.
37. Denervation super sensitivity is a change in _____.
- (A) Axons. (B) Dendritic receptors.
(C) Drugs. (D) Neurotransmitters.
38. The interruptions that occurs at the myelin sheath is called _____.
- (A) Nodes of Ranvier. (B) Golgi type I.
(C) Action potential. (D) Membrane potential.
39. The tectum and the tegmentum are parts of the _____.
- (A) Forebrain. (B) Midbrain.
(C) Hindbrain. (D) None of the above.
40. _____ hormone stimulate the follicles of the ovary to rupture and release their eggs.
- (A) Growth hormone. (B) Follicle Stimulating hormone.
(C) Prolactin. (D) Luteinizing hormone.
41. According to the _____ theory, the feeling aspect of an emotion results from feedback from actions of the muscles and organs.
- (A) James-Lange. (B) Cannon-Bard.
(C) Schachter-Singer. (D) None of the above.
42. Which among the following parts of the brain is important for spatial memory ?
- (A) Hippocampus. (B) Amygdala.
(C) Thalamus. (D) Hypothalamus.
43. Festinger is known for the concept of cognitive dissonance, He believes individuals:
- (A) Cannot accept differences of opinion.
(B) Tend to change their attitudes irrationally.
(C) Seek consistency in cognitive structure.
(D) Reject discrepancies between the real and ideal.

44. Lewin theorizes that an individual's behaviour is a function of the personal and his or her psychological environment, or life space. This approach to human development may be called
- (A) Psychosociological. (B) Phenomenological.
(C) Rational-emotive. (D) Cognitive-behavioural.
45. Which of the following would suggest that a person has low implicit self-esteem?
- (A) They associate positive words more quickly than negative words with the self.
(B) They associate negative words more quickly with the self than with others.
(C) They show a greater than average liking for letters that are in their name.
(D) They show a cautious style of self-presentation.
46. What is the 'ecological fallacy'?
- (A) Interpreting an individual-level finding as if it were at the ecological-level
(B) Interpreting an ecological-level finding as if it were at the individual level
(C) Failing to look after the environment.
(D) Disbelief in global warming.
47. Hawthorne Studies related to which stage of the organisational behaviour evolution?
- (A) Industrial revolution. (B) Scientific management.
(C) Organisational behaviour. (D) Human relations movement.
48. Which of these types of persons would have an ideology and a cause to fight and achieve their set goal?
- (A) Self-disciplined. (B) Self-driven.
(C) Self-confident. (D) Self-actualised.
49. _____ is an extremely popular OD intervention.
- (A) MBO. (B) MBR.
(C) PPS. (D) None of the above.
50. Founding father of TQM was :
- (A) Blake and Mouton. (B) W.E Deming.
(C) Dale S. beach. (D) All of the above.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Turn over

Part B

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. Examine the role of Psychologist in Education.
2. Discuss the importance of Life Skill Training in the overall development of the individual.
3. Prepare a project proposal to study the effect of post covid stress among the infected persons.
4. Make a comparison of cognitive and behaviouristic approaches to learning.
5. Elaborate on the ethical problems in research.
6. Give suggestions for enhancing the mental health of adolescents.
7. Make a brief discussion on the major self development techniques.
8. Give a brief account of consumer research.
9. Comment on the predictors of work-life balance.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)