

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**PSYCHOLOGY**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

Answer all the question by writing down the answer in the space provided.

1. According to the capacity theory of attention , the demands made on the cognitive system by dichotic listening and shadowing would result in which form of attention ?
 - (A) Divided attention and equal consideration of both target stimuli and unattended channels.
 - (B) Selective attention to target stimuli and no processing of unattended channels.
 - (C) Short term attentional biases for threatening stimuli and inhibition of return.
 - (D) Attentional saturation and fatigue effects for processing all stimuli.
2. Which of the following is not one the identified six common dynamics that can be effectively used in the art of persuasion ?
 - (A) Social facilitation.
 - (B) Social loafing.
 - (C) Social influence.
 - (D) Social norm.
3. Which of the following theories is not a symbolic model ?
 - (A) Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1971) modal model of memory.
 - (B) Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) model of working memory.
 - (C) Caramazza's (1991) dual route model of spelling.
 - (D) Mc Clelland and Rumelhart's (1981) model of word recognition.
4. If you are unhappy because you believe you must be perfect, Ellis might point out the source of your unhappiness by saying, "You are _____."
 - (A) Musterbating.
 - (B) Disputing.
 - (C) Lying.
 - (D) An over achiever.
5. What is the name given to deductive arguments which draw conclusions based on two premises.
 - (A) Heuristics.
 - (B) Syllogisms.
 - (C) Algorithms.
 - (D) Anchoring.

Turn over

6. According to the ——— view, personality is the result of a continuous dialog between behaviour, internal processes and environmental feedback.
- (A) Social Cognitive. (B) Biological.
(C) Humanistic. (D) Behaviouristic.
7. Gender ——— is a term most associated with cognitive developmental theory.
- (A) Roles. (B) Identity.
(C) Schemas. (D) Confusion.
8. Which psychologists believed that language acquisition and usage could be explained solely according to environmental contingencies ?
- (A) Lashley. (B) James.
(C) Skinner. (D) Atkinson.
9. A statistical procedure used to determine whether the total ranks in two related groups are significantly different is called the :
- (A) Friedman test.
(B) Kruskal Wallis test.
(C) Mann Whitney U test.
(D) Wilcoxon signed rank test.
10. What is the correct sequence of products in Guilford's Structure of intellect model (SOI) ?
- (A) Unit - Class - System - Relations - Implication - Transformation.
(B) Class - Unit - System - Relation - Transformation - Implication.
(C) Unit - Class - Relation - System - Transformation - Implication.
(D) Unit - Relation - Class - System - Transformation - Implication.
11. The child as a "Tabula Rasa" was first introduced by :
- (A) Freud. (B) Hull.
(C) Locke. (D) Rousseau.
12. When an individual's energy and strength are used up as a result of maintaining a prolonged state of resistance, the person enters the ——— stage of the general adaptation model in which the organism is vulnerable to illness, fatigue and injury.
- (A) Alarm. (B) Resistance.
(C) Panic. (D) Exhaustion.

13. An experimenter who has been carefully trained in the techniques of self-observation uses himself as his objects. He attempts to analyze his own immediate experience into its elements. This study would most likely occur in the laboratory of :
- (A) Titchener. (B) Watson.
(C) Wertheimer. (D) Helmholtz.
14. Construct validity can be subdivided into two further concepts. What are they ?
- (A) Convergent validity and divergent validity.
(B) Predictive validity and criterion related validity.
(C) Convergent validity and discriminant validity.
(D) External validity and face validity.
15. The b coefficient obtained multiple regression is ?
- (A) Partial regression co-efficient.
(B) Partial correlation co-efficient.
(C) Correlation coefficient.
(D) Regression coefficient.
16. One technique in which a very attractive offer is made first, but before the deal is closed, additional demands are made in order to secure the price or goods is referred to as ———.
- (A) Foot - in - the - door. (B) Door- in - the - face.
(C) Bait - and - switch. (D) Switch- and- baith.
17. A variable which facilitates the relationship between two variables is known as what ?
- (A) A confounded variable. (B) A mediator variable.
(C) A moderator variable. (D) An extraneous variable.
18. ——— studies the processes of sensory memory.
- (A) Ebbinghaus. (B) Sperling.
(C) Miller. (D) Lashley.
19. Which stage in Piagetian theory reflects the baby's developing motor ability in which everything is handled, touched and mouthed ?
- (A) Preoperational. (B) Concrete operational.
(C) Sensory motor. (D) Formal operations.

20. Authoritative parents are _____ in warmth and _____ in control.
- (A) High ; low. (B) High ; high.
(C) Low ; high. (D) Low ; low.
21. How are the disorders listed in DSM ?
- (A) Voted in by experts. (B) Randomly.
(C) Legislature. (D) None of the above.
22. _____ theory proposes that individuals are driven by a need to maintain equilibrium or balance, and prefer jobs where output is equal to input.
- (A) Expectance. (B) Equity.
(C) Balance. (D) Goal setting.
23. Arrange in sequence the stage of personality according to Rollo May ?
- (A) Innocence - ordinary consciousness of self - rebellion - creative consciousness of self.
(B) Innocence - rebellion - ordinary consciousness of self- creative consciousness of self.
(C) Ordinary consciousness of self - Innocence - rebellion — creative consciousness of self.
(D) Rebellion - Innocence — ordinary consciousness of self- creative consciousness of self.
24. Anna Freud, Freud's youngest child , continued to promote his theories and the work of psychoanalysis and is considered the founder of _____ psychology.
- (A) Infant. (B) Toddler.
(C) Child. (D) Adult.
25. Non parametric tests are alternatives to parametric tests that are used to analyze data on which scales of measurements ?
- (A) Nominal and ratio. (B) Nominal and ordinal.
(C) Ordinal and interval. (D) Interval and ratio.
- 26 A major criticism of humanistic psychology is that most of its concepts and assumptions _____.
- (A) Are invalid. (B) Lack a theoretical foundation.
(C) Are unreliable. (D) Cannot be tested empirically.
- 27 What is the name of effect which can confound a researcher's data, whereby participants become aware that they are being observed and alter their behaviour ?
- (A) Negative effect. (B) Social effect.
(C) Reactive effect. (D) Positive effect.

28. Counsellors who consistently behave in accordance with their values and perceptions are exhibiting the trait called _____.
- (A) Empathy. (B) Transference.
(C) Intimacy. (D) Genuineness.
29. Naturally produced brain chemicals that reduce pain perception are called :
- (A) Epinephrine. (B) Endorphins.
(C) Adrenaline. (D) Amphetamine.
30. A researcher selects a sample of 25 participants from a population with a mean of 20 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the range of values for the sample mean that fail within 1 standard error of the mean in a sampling distribution ?
- (A) 18 to 22. (B) 21 to 29.
(C) 16 to 24. (D) None of the above.
31. What can a 'bibliographic index' be used for ?
- (A) Obtaining access to full text journal articles.
(B) Obtaining previews of academic reference texts.
(C) Storing your research notes in a systematic manner.
(D) Searching a database of references to locate potentially useful literature.
32. The idea that people cope with stress by moving toward people, away from people, or against people is most consistent with the view of _____ ?
- (A) Aaron Beck. (B) Carl Rogers.
(C) Karen Horny. (D) Erik Erickson.
33. Which of the following is most commonly associated with creative thinking ?
- (A) Convergent thinking.
(B) Divergent thinking.
(C) Representativeness heuristics.
(D) Availability heuristics.
34. The objective test that is loosely based on Jung's personality theory and identifies four dimensions of personality style is the _____.
- (A) Myers Briggs Type indicator.
(B) Minnesota Multiphasic personality inventory.
(C) Edwards personality preference schedule.
(D) Sixteen personality factor scale.

35. The correlation coefficient used to measure the direction and strength of the linear relationship of two ranked factors on an ordinal scale of measurement is called the :
- (A) Pearson correlation co-efficient.
 - (B) Spearman correlation co-efficient.
 - (C) Point bi-serial correlation co-efficient.
 - (D) All of the above.
36. The tendency of a group to shift towards its initial dominant behavior or attitude is called _____.
- (A) Groupthink.
 - (B) The risky shift.
 - (C) Group polarization.
 - (D) Fundamental attribution error.
37. Basic anxiety is associated with which of the following Neo Freudians ?
- (A) Adler.
 - (B) Jung.
 - (C) Sullivan.
 - (D) Horney.
38. "Empty Chair" is a group of technique used by which type of group counsellor ?
- (A) Humanistic.
 - (B) Behavioural.
 - (C) Gestalt.
 - (D) Adlerian.
39. _____ is a variant of the bystander effect, which suggests that if there is a problem that needs to be addressed within a group of people , we often assume that others know better than we do.
- (A) Pluralistic ignorance.
 - (B) Scapegoating.
 - (C) Malingering.
 - (D) Reciprocity.
40. A researcher selects a sample of two students from a population of 50 students at a school. If the researcher does not replace the first participant selected before selecting second participant, then the two outcomes are :
- (A) Independent.
 - (B) Complementary.
 - (C) Mutually exclusive.
 - (D) Conditional.
41. Who was responsible for updating the Binet - Simon IQ test to the Stanford - Binet IQ test ?
- (A) Simon.
 - (B) Terman.
 - (C) Binet.
 - (D) Merril.

42. A part of the brain that send signals “alert” to higher centers of the brain in response to incoming messages is :
- (A) Hippocampus. (B) Amygdala.
(C) Limbic system. (D) Reticular formation.
43. Raju met with an accident and later turned into impulsive, irresponsible and less concerned with the consequences of his actions. He must have suffered damage in :
- (A) Frontal lobe. (B) Parietal lobe.
(C) Occipital lobe. (D) Temporal lobe.
44. In Blooms taxonomy of educational objectives, the following appear in ascending order ?
- (A) Remember - Understand - Apply - Analyze.
(B) Apply - Analyze - Understand - Remember.
(C) Understand — Apply - Remember - Analyze.
(D) Analyze - Remember - Apply - Understand.
45. To report the results of a *t*-test, which of the following is not reported ?
- (A) The degrees of freedom. (B) The test statistic.
(C) The critical values. (D) The *p* value.
46. Researchers in psychology have identified that merely conducting research can alter participant’s behavior. Which of the following terms reflects the phenomenon where by features of an experimental setting bias participants to behave in particular ways ?
- (A) The Hawthorne effect. (B) Social desirability effect.
(C) Demand characteristics. (D) Social facilitation effect.
47. Job satisfaction is enhanced by tasks that are :
- (A) Very easy to accomplish.
(B) Overwhelming and rewarding.
(C) Challenging but not overwhelming.
(D) Un related to one’s personal needs.
48. Which theory says that there are sensitive periods of development in human life ?
- (A) Social cognition theory. (B) Ethological theory.
(C) Ecological theory. (D) None of the above.

49. The “cocktail party phenomenon” is related to _____.
- (A) Sensory memory. (B) Chunking.
(C) Selective attention. (D) Mental imaging.
50. A researcher incorrectly decides to retain a null hypothesis that is actually false. The researcher has committed a :
- (A) Type I error. (B) Type II error.
(C) Type III error. (D) All of the above.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part B

Answer any five of the following.

Each question carries 10 marks.

1. What are the major perspectives that guide the study of psychology ?
2. How does cognition, or the way we think about the world, change during the life cycle ?
3. How do Psychologists identify, explain, and classify abnormal behavior ?
4. Explain how our actions toward others affect their lives and our own ?
5. What are the similarities and differences among basic, applied, and evaluation research ? How does action research combine the other three types ?
6. Discuss the significance of preventive interventions in community psychology ?
7. Describe the trans theoretical model and the rationale for stage matched interventions ?
8. How stable are personality traits across time and situations ? What factors decrease consistency across situations ?
9. Describe the controversy involving aptitude versus achievement tests in relation to the measurement of intelligence ?

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)