

Ph.D. Entrance Test
Faculty Arts
Psychology

Con.3161-12

KK-2480

Duration: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

Section I

(Objective type 40 Questions)

(40 x 1 = 40 Marks)

29 April, 2012

N.B. (1) All Questions are Compulsory

(2) Each Question consist of one marks each

- The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is a personality inventory based on
 - Alfred Adler's work
 - Sigmund Freud's work
 - Carl Jung's work
 - Carl Roger's work
- Psychological feminine archetype present in a man is called
 - Neurosis
 - Anima
 - Animus
 - Anxiety
- According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory the structure of personality consist of
 - Unconscious, Preconscious and Conscious
 - Id, Preconscious and Conscious
 - Id, Ego and Superego
 - Unconscious, Ego and Superego
- The concept of libido refers to
 - The basic energy of life
 - The death instinct in man
 - The anxious reactions to the norms of the society
 - The uncertain part of man's personality
- Which psychologist does not fit into the same theoretical perspective as the other three?
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - Skinner
 - John. B. Watson
 - Abraham Maslow
- The founder of Individual Psychology is
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Karen Horney
 - Carl Jung
 - Alfred Adler
- Which one of the following does not fall in the domain of Person Centered Counselling
 - Congruence
 - Unconditional Positive Regard
 - Conditional Positive Regard
 - Nondirective
- Man's search for Meaning book was written by
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Viktor Frankl
 - Albert Ellis
 - Aaron Beck
- Therapy that emphasizes the importance of wholeness, integration and balance in people's lives
 - Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy
 - Behaviour Therapy
 - Psychodynamic Therapy
 - Gestalt Therapy
- Transactional Analysis was developed by
 - Eric Berne
 - Carl Rogers
 - Aaron Beck
 - Sigmund Freud
- Nerve fibre which carry information from sense receptors to the central nervous system are known as
 - Efferent Nerves
 - Afferent Nerves
 - Peripheral Nerves
 - Spinal Nerves
- A part of the brain involved in attention, sleep and arousal is
 - Reticular Activating System
 - Thalamus
 - Hypothalamus
 - Medulla Oblongata
- Which is not a part of the brain
 - Spinal Cord
 - The limbic system
 - Cerebrum
 - Reticular formation
- Corpus callosum is a structure of
 - Telencephalon (end brain)
 - Diencephalon (between brain)
 - Mesencephalon (mid brain)
 - None of the above

15. Region of the cerebral cortex chiefly involved in visual processing
- Temporal lobe
 - Frontal lobe
 - Parietal lobe
 - Occipital lobe
16. Which one of the following does not belong to this group
- Algorithmic method
 - Heuristic method
 - Hypothesis testing
 - Mnemonics
17. Memories of historical facts are
- Episodic memory
 - Semantic memory
 - Short term memory
 - None of the above
18. According to Tulving the 3 systems of memory are
- Immediate memory, short term memory and long term memory
 - Working memory, meta memory and short term memory
 - Procedural memory, semantic memory and episodic memory
 - Sensory memory, mnemonics and secondary memory
19. Heuristic method of problem solving relates to
- Informal, speculative, shortcut strategies for solving problems
 - Devising a rule to limit search
 - Information seeking
 - A more systematic search
20. Which of the following is a technique of Mnemonics
- Rehearsal
 - Coding names to locations
 - Imagery
 - Coding numbers to letters
21. Which one of the following factors is not included in big five dimensions of personality.
- Extraversion
 - Neuroticism
 - Agreeableness
 - Dominance
22. If a null hypothesis is rejected when it is true, the error committed known as
- Type II error
 - Type I error
 - Type III
 - Probable error
23. Which of the following concepts seem out of place?
- Privacy
 - Representative Sample
 - Informed Consent
 - Deception
24. Which one of the following is NOT a parametric test?
- F – test
 - Sign test
 - t – test
 - Z – test
25. Method of estimating reliability that involves comparing performance on half of the test with performance on the other half is
- Alternate forms method
 - Split half method
 - Test Retest method
 - Internal consistency method
26. In item analysis, item discrimination takes into account
- Upper 50 % and lower 50 % of the subjects
 - Upper 20 % and lower 20 % of the subjects
 - Upper 27 % and lower 27 % of the subjects
 - Upper 10 % and lower 10 % of the subjects
27. Incidental Sampling is also known as
- Cluster sampling
 - Convenient or available sampling
 - Probability sampling
 - None of the above
28. Semantic differential scale was developed by
- Likert
 - Thurstone
 - Charles. E. Osgood
 - Louis Guttman
29. Test used to compare the variance of the two independent samples
- Z test
 - Chi square
 - U test
 - F – test

30. Measure of Central tendency are
- Mean
 - Median
 - Mode
 - All the above
31. Two factor theory of intelligence is related to
- Spearman
 - Binet Simon
 - Howard Gardner
 - None of the above
32. Three dimensional model of the structure of intelligence namely: Operations, Products and Contents was given by
- Galton
 - Howard Gardner
 - Hebb
 - J.P. Guilford
33. Which one of the following subtest is NOT a part of Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale
- Creativity
 - Arithmetic
 - Block Design
 - Picture Completion
34. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale measure
- Abstract Intelligence
 - Global Intelligence
 - Social Intelligence
 - Emotional Intelligence
35. An experimenter does an in-depth study of a particular individual. This is called a(n)
- Experiment
 - Survey
 - Case study
 - Correlation
36. Army Alpha and Army Beta were one of the first
- Individual test
 - Group test
 - Situational test
 - None of the above
37. Rorschach Inkblot test is
- Aptitude test
 - Intelligence test
 - Projective test
 - None of the above
38. _____ is defined as the accuracy with which a test measure what it purports to measure.
- Norms
 - Reliability
 - Validity
 - None of the above
39. Rorschach Inkblot test is a(n)
- Aptitude Test
 - Intelligence Test
 - Projective Test
 - None of the above
40. A hypothesis is a
- Specific prediction about behaviour that can be tested systematically
 - General feeling or hunch of the experimenter
 - Theory or behaviour or mental processes
 - Statement of fact about a cause or effect relationship

Section II

(Short Answer Questions)

(3 X 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

- N.B.** (1) Attempt any three (03) questions out of the five (05)
(2) Each question consists of ten (10) marks.

- Q.1 Explain the salient features of Client Centered Therapy.
Q.2 What is correlation and how it is different from causation?
Q.3 Explain Content Analysis and Action Research.
Q.4 Discuss the main functions of Attention.
Q.5 Discuss the application of Neuropsychology .

Section III

(Long Answer Questions)

(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)

- N.B.** (1) Attempt any two (02) questions out of four (04)
(2) Each question consists of fifteen (15) marks

- Q.1 Prepare a research proposal on any area of psychology in accordance of APA guidelines.
Q.2 What ethical issues are involved in conducting experiments on human subjects? How they can be taken care of?
Q.3 Discuss the important aspect of Carl Jung's Analytical Psychology and its implication for treatment.
Q.4 Compare and Contrast Piagetian theory of cognitive development with Vygotskyan theory.
