

**Ph. D. Entrance Test – 2015****Subject: Psychology****Paper – I**

**Important:** Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No.                      *In Figure*                      *In Words*

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O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

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Signature of Candidate: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Invigilator: \_\_\_\_\_

**Time: 60 Minutes      Number of Questions: 50      Maximum Marks: 50**

**DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
- Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**.
- Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
- Please check that this Question Booklet contains **50** Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
- Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be no negative marking for wrong answers.**
- If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
- Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
- If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
- For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
- The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
- After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
- In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
- A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistant or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
- Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
- The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.



1. Repression of memories is thought to occur because people are motivated to avoid
  - A) Negative emotions
  - B) Negative reinforcements
  - C) Negative punishments
  - D) None of these
2. In the study by Elms and Milgram (1966), which of the following was not one of the characteristics that distinguished (on average) members of the "defiant" group from members of the "obedient" group?
  - A) Their degree of social responsibility
  - B) Their desire to appear to be nurturing to others
  - C) Their childhood relationship with their fathers
  - D) Their overall evaluation of the Learner's personality
3. One method for reducing possible psychological harm to research participants is to provide them with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ after the study has ended.
  - A) Informed consent
  - B) Ethical review
  - C) Debriefing session
  - D) Tasty treat
4. The greater the amount of control applied in a research situation, the less \_\_\_\_\_ the research results tend to be.
  - A) Verifiable
  - B) Generalizable
  - C) Valid
  - D) None of these
5. Scientific researchers deliberately set up artificial laboratory conditions when testing their hypotheses because
  - A) It is the best way to increase the internal validity of a study
  - B) It is the best way to increase the external validity of a study
  - C) They tend to underestimate the importance of natural situations
  - D) They tend to overestimate the importance of laboratory situations
6. When a study is high in internal validity
  - A) Its results can easily be generalized to other situations
  - B) Its results provide clear support for the hypothesis being tested
  - C) It included both an experimental group and a control group
  - D) It included both an independent and a dependent variable
7. A research study investigated the amount of cheating among college students by having professors ask their students how often they cheated during tests. The most important problem for this study is that it has low
  - A) Internal validity
  - B) External validity
  - C) Generalizability
  - D) Specificifiability.
8. In order to test whether or not smoking increases the chances of developing lung cancer, one group of rats was forced to inhale cigarette smoke each day for one year and a second group of rats did not inhale cigarette smoke. Six months later, all rats were examined to see which showed signs of lung cancer. In this example, the experimental group was
  - A) Developing lung cancer versus not developing lung cancer
  - B) Inhalation of smoke versus no inhalation of smoke
  - C) The rats that did not inhale smoke
  - D) The rats forced to inhale smoke

9. It has been found that cross-country runners have faster running times when they run with another person than when they run by themselves. This example shows the effects of
- A) Social conformity  
B) Social obedience  
C) Social facilitation  
D) All the above
10. Finding a difference between the mean scores of two groups is most helpful for which of the following?
- A) Determining what is true for individuals in each group  
B) Evaluating how important any differences in variance are  
C) Discovering and testing factors that possibly are causing the difference  
D) All the above
11. Which of the following is a major problem for deciding whether or not a research study is ethical?
- A) Institutional Ethics Boards encourage diversity of opinion  
B) Most potential participants no longer trust researchers  
C) Personal meaningfulness is difficult to quantify  
D) Ethical standards vary across individuals and groups
12. Which of the following best illustrates a subjective observation?
- A) My waist measures 32 inches around  
B) The pizza tastes great  
C) My left foot is half a shoe size bigger than my right foot  
D) All the above are equally subjective observations
13. When you listen carefully to what someone is saying to you, you are exhibiting
- A) Mindlessness  
B) Mindfulness  
C) Preconscious processing  
D) Unconscious processing
14. Why do we have controlled processes?
- A) They allow us to mentally process novel information  
B) They allow us to mentally process familiar information  
C) They allow us to mentally perceive internal factors  
D) They allow us to mentally remember internal factors
15. My very first memory involves an event that occurred around the time I turned four years old. I am unable to remember anything from before this time, which is a type of forgetting known as
- A) Anterograde amnesia  
B) Retrograde amnesia  
C) Infantile amnesia  
D) None of above
16. The first intelligence test was developed by
- A) Binet and Simon  
B) Spearman  
C) Stanford and Binet  
D) Terman and Wechsler



17. The Army Alpha was
- Dependent on the ability to read and write
  - A precursor of the Army Beta
  - An early index of reliability developed by military psychologists
  - The highest grade of achievement on a set of tests developed for the US army during the First World War
18. Porteus developed an early performance test based on
- Block design
  - Mazes
  - Non-verbal cues
  - Drawing people
19. The Flynn effect is a factor that needs to be considered
- With all forms of psychological tests
  - With personality tests
  - With interest tests
  - With intelligence tests
20. Which of the following is not a verbal subtest of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – Third Edition?
- Digit Span
  - Vocabulary
  - Arithmetic
  - Matrix Reasoning
21. Which of the following is the most commonly used intelligence test throughout the world?
- Stanford-Binet – Fifth Edition
  - Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale – Third Edition
  - Raven's Progressive Matrices
  - Gardner Multiple Intelligence Test
22. During class you are falling asleep. You know last night you only got three hours of sleep; therefore you have a valid reason. The person sitting in front of you is sleeping also. You automatically think that they are lazy and really don't care about the class. This is an example of
- Halo effect
- Implicit Personality Theory
  - Observer bias
  - Stereotype
  - None of the above
23. When trying to describe somebody's personality by coding letters or speeches he has written, you are using a process called
- Big Five
- Content analysis
  - Personality assumptions
  - Implicit Personality Theory
  - Cognitive approach
24. One trait that dominates a personality so much that it influences nearly everything a person does is a:
- Global Trait
- Cardinal Trait
  - Specific trait
  - Central Trait
  - Secondary trait
25. Who played a major role in extending and clarifying Freud's theory about the mechanisms of defense and in applying psychoanalytic theory to the practice of child psychiatry?
- Carl Jung
  - Erik Erikson
  - Anna Freud
  - Benjamin Spock

26. Which principle from the natural sciences influenced Freud's view of personality dynamics?
- Conservation of energy
  - Einstein's theory of relativity
  - The second law of thermodynamics
  - Newton's third law ("Every action has an equal and opposite reaction")
27. Robert Sternberg's theory of intelligence addresses basic information-processing mechanisms as well as
- Modules and thinking processes
  - Linguistic abilities and spatial capacities
  - Thought and specific processes
  - Experience and context
28. Personal, bodily-kinesthetic, and musical are intelligences of concern to
- Sternberg
  - Gardner
  - Information Processing Theorists
  - Binet
29. Spearman proposed that all individuals possess a \_\_\_\_\_ called "g".
- Global abilities
  - General intelligence
  - Generative capacities
  - Genetic intelligence
30. The first attempts to measure intellectual abilities were made by
- Francis Galton
  - Charles Darwin
  - Alfred Binet
  - Lewis Terman
31. Psychologists confine the concept of motivation to those factors that
- Energize behavior and determine its direction
  - Relate either to life instincts or to death instincts
  - Assume rational behavior by individuals
  - None of the above
32. Drugs that cause addiction may cause permanent hyperactivity in the brain incentive systems called
- Detoxification resistance
  - Neural sensitization
  - Neuronal hyper-reactivity
  - Neural salience
33. If you are deprived of water for some period of time
- Salt enters the inside of the body's cells, which increases the intra-cellular concentration of salt
  - Salt leaves the inside of the body's cells, which decreases the intra-cellular concentration of salt
  - Fluid concentration decreases in the extra-cellular spaces of the body
  - Fluid concentration increases in the extra-cellular spaces of the body
34. Homeostasis is
- A physiological departure from an ideal set-point
  - An organism's tendency to maintain a constant level in the internal environment
  - The notion that all motives operate to reduce tension within the organism
  - A collection of regulatory cells in the brain



35. Occipital lobes are primarily connected to  
 A) Visual                      B) Auditory                      C) Somatic                      D) None of these
36. Which of the following constitutes a hierarchy of concepts?  
 A) Apple, orange, banana  
 B) Automobile, bicycle, helicopter  
 C) Vehicle, automobile, ford  
 D) German shepherd, golden retriever, beagle
37. Your representation of a problem is important for problem-solving because  
 A) any representation will help you keep all the important details accessible  
 B) if a problem is not represented correctly, it may obscure the key to the solution  
 C) just by making an initial representation the solution typically becomes obvious  
 D) it narrows down the possible solutions
38. These are two components of every concept  
 A) Goal state and heuristic  
 B) Subject and proposition  
 C) Exemplar and hypothesis frame  
 D) Prototype and core
39. Compared with normal subjects, amnesiacs  
 A) Do not improve their performance as quickly in perceptual or motor skills  
 B) Perform equally well on tests of explicit memory  
 C) Perform equally well on tests of implicit memory  
 D) All of the above are true
40. Tying your shoes is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ memory while recalling the time you won a swimming trophy is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ memory  
 A) Implicit; explicit    B) Explicit; implicit  
 C) Overt; subjective    D) Covert; mnemonic
41. Interference  
 A) Occurs in both working and long-term memories  
 B) Slows retrieval time  
 C) Cannot be accounted for by the spreading activation theory of memory  
 D) All of the above are true
42. Although there may be different types of memory systems, each system utilizes the three basic stages of  
 A) Working store, consolidation, and long-term store  
 B) Acquisition, consolidation, and forgetting  
 C) Storage, remembering, and forgetting  
 D) Encoding, storage, and retrieval
43. Stimuli which act as reinforcers because they are related to basic biological needs are called  
 A) Primary reinforcers    B) Conditioned reinforcers  
 C) Secondary reinforcers    D) Conditioned stimuli

44. How does an unconditioned stimulus differ from a conditioned stimulus?
- The animal cannot perceive the unconditioned stimulus until it has been transduced into a different type of energy
  - The response to an unconditioned stimulus must be taught, while the response to a conditioned stimulus is innate
  - The response to a conditioned stimulus is taught while the response to the unconditioned stimulus is spontaneous
  - All of the above are correct
45. In \_\_\_\_\_, a non-event, or the failure of an event to occur, is the reinforcer.
- Classical conditioning
  - Operant conditioning
  - Avoidance learning
  - Escape learning
46. When simple two-dimensional features, such as lines and angles are combined, a new object is perceived that cannot be understood by examining the component parts. The new characteristics are known as
- Emergent features
  - Connectionist features
  - Spatial networks
  - Network detection features
47. Perceiving a large dark object as a cow fills which function of perception?
- Localization
  - Recognition
  - Tracking movement
  - Assigning causality
48. A suitcase can be described as the combination of a cube and an arc, a pail as a cylinder and an arc, and a flashlight as two cylinders and a block. These descriptive geometric features are known as
- Connectionist nodes
  - Hypercomplex features
  - Geones
  - Models
49. When processing verbal information, semantic encoding is a type of processing involving the information's
- Sound
  - Physical structure
  - Meaning
  - Feeling
50. Prosopagnosia is an inability to recognize faces. It is an example of a breakdown of recognition called a(n)
- Agnosia
  - Aphasia
  - Visual ambiguity
  - Detail deficit

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