**Ph.D. COMMON ENTRANCE TEST**

**SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY**

**Roll No:**

**PART B**

**Duration: 60 minutes Maximum Marks: 50**

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| **Instructions:**1. **This entrance test question paper is not to be taken out of the examination hall**
2. **Question paper consists of Section A and Section B**
3. **Section A consists of 30 MCQs carrying 1 Mark each. Write the Alphabet of the correct answer in the space given.**
4. **Section B consists of Descriptive questions carrying 5 marks each. Restrict your answer to 500 words. Additional plain sheets have been attached to the question paper to answer Section B**
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**SECTION – A**

**Answer the following questions by writing the Alphabet of the correct answer in the Box given: 30 X 1 = 30**

1. The approach of acquiring information about the brain that reflects general brain activity is known as:
2. Positron emission tomography
3. Electrical stimulation
4. Electroencephalogram
5. None of the above
6. Which of the following controls the reflexes?
7. Hypothalamus
8. Spinal cord
9. Frontal lobe
10. None of the above
11. Which part of the brain transfers short-term memory to long-term memory?
12. Cerebellum
13. Hippocampus
14. Amygdala
15. None of the above
16. The word “Psychology” is derived from which language?
17. Italian
18. Greek
19. Latin
20. None of the above
21. Function of dendrites in the neuron:
	1. Send chemical signal
	2. Receive chemical signal
	3. Structural stability
	4. Nutrient uptake
22. A movement of the resting potential from -70mV to -85mV would be termed:
	1. hyperpolarisation
	2. an action potential
	3. a depolarisation
	4. a threshold point
23. The hindbrain consists of the:
	1. medulla, pons, cerebellum
	2. thalamus, hypothalamus
	3. superior colliculus, inferior colliculus, substantia nigra
	4. cerebral cortex, medulla, pons
24. In humans, there are traditionally pairs of cranial nerves:
	1. 10
	2. 11
	3. 12
	4. 13
25. The primary excitatory neurotransmitter is , and is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter:
	1. GABA; Glutamate
	2. Glutamate; GABA
	3. Dopamine; Serotonin
	4. Adrenaline; Opiate
26. Damage to which of the following structures would be expected to impair instrumental (operant) conditioning:
	1. Amygdala
	2. Hypothalamus
	3. Basal ganglia
	4. Frontal cortex
27. When null hypothesis is false and the researcher fails to reject this hypothesis, this constitutes the example of
	1. Type I error
	2. Type II error
	3. Type III error
	4. False rejection error
28. Tinu scored 145 on an IQ test with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. What is his z score?

a) -3

b) -1.5

c) 3

d) 1.5

1. Which type of number will tell Matt whether or not there is a significant difference between how the boys and girls scored?
2. standard deviation
3. mean
4. p value
5. correlation coefficient
6. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?
7. Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
8. Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
9. Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
10. Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
11. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
12. Descriptive survey method
13. Historical method
14. Ex-post facto method
15. Experimental method
16. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?
17. Developing a research design
18. Formulating a research question
19. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
20. Formulating a research hypothesis
21. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
22. To over simplify the problem of research
23. To bring out the holistic approach to research
24. To create a new trend in research methodology
25. To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
26. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?
27. Rating Scale
28. Interview
29. Questionnaire
30. Schedule
31. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
32. Quota sampling
33. Cluster sampling
34. Systematic sampling
35. Stratified random sampling
36. Quasi-experimental designs have:
37. An IV and a DV
38. Non-random allocation of participants to conditions
39. No IV or DV
40. Both (a) and (b) above
41. Positive 1 or negative 1 correlation values represent:
42. Weak
43. No
44. Strong
45. Moderate
46. An analysis of terrorist organizations around the world suggests that the extremist activities of these groups may be understood in terms of the process of:
47. social loafing
48. social facilitation
49. minority influence
50. group polarization
51. After an exciting soccer game in which the home team loses, a crowd of fans throws garbage and begins to tear up the field. This behaviour is best understood in terms of:
52. group polarization
53. deindividuation
54. groupthink
55. social facilitation
56. Rank correlation is the technique of determining the degree of correlation between two variables in case of data.
57. nominal
58. interval
59. ordinal
60. ratio
61. Regression can only interpret that there must be a physical way in which ---------
62. independent variable affects dependent variable
63. dependent variable affects independent variable
64. extraneous variables affect independent variable
65. extraneous variable affects dependent variable
66. Which of the following statements is true about the regression line?
67. A regression line is also known as the line of the average relationship
68. A regression line is also known as the estimating equation
69. A regression line is also known as the prediction equation
70. All of the above
71. Which is not used as post hoc test?
72. Tukey's HSD
73. Duncan multiple range test
74. Neuman-Keuls test
75. Chi-square test
76. In a study, subjects are randomly assigned to one of three groups: control, experimental A, or experimental B. After treatment, the mean scores for the three groups are compared. The appropriate statistical test for comparing these means is:
77. the correlation coefficient
78. chi square
79. the t-test
80. the analysis of variance
81. The outermost layer of the meninges is
82. Pia mater
83. Dura mater
84. Arachnoid mater
85. Periosteum
86. Sympathetic division of the nervous system is associated with:
87. arousal and is the part of somatic nervous system.
88. arousal and is the part of autonomic nervous system.
89. arousal and is the part of CNS.
90. calming and is part of the PNS.

**SECTION – B**

**Answer any four of the following: 4X5 = 20**

* 1. Evaluate the application of research designs (at least 5) to any psychological research problems with examples.
	2. What role do neurotransmitters play in personality? What role does amygdala play in fear and anxiety?
	3. Critically analyze the contributions of artificial intelligence in transforming the understanding of human behavior.
	4. Discuss the role of metacognition in cognitive development, in your own words.
	5. ‘The relationship between personality psychology and neuroscience should be viewed as a two-way street.’ Explain.
	6. Elucidate the theoretical frameworks proposed in problem of drug addiction. Elaborate on the therapy that can be recommended.

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