

**RGUCET 22**  
**Common Entrance Test, 2022**  
**Ph.D. IN PSYCHOLOGY**

1	The format of thesis writing is the same as in					
	a) writing of seminar presentation	b) preparation of a research paper/article	c) presenting a workshop / conference paper	d) a research dissertation	D	a research dissertation
2	A researcher intends to explore the effect of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?					
	a) Descriptive survey method	b) Historical method	c) Ex-post-facto method	d) Experimental method	C	Ex-post-facto method
3	Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?					
	a) Deciding about the data analysis procedure	b) Developing a research design	c) Formulating a research hypothesis	d)Formulating a research question	D	Formulating a research question
4	The frequency distribution of a research data which is symmetrical in shape similar to a normal distribution but center peak is much higher, is					
	a) Platykurtic	b) Leptokurtic	c) Mesokurtic	d) Skewed	B	Leptokurtic
5	When there is planning to do as social research, it is better to					
	a) forget about theory because this is a very practical	b) be familiar with literature on the topic	c) do a pilot study before getting stuck into it	d) approach the topic with an open mind	B	be familiar with literature on the topic
6	Identify the category of evaluation that assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to the students during instruction.					
	a) Summative	b) Formative	c) Placement	d) Diagnostic	B	Formative

7	The research stream of immediate application is					
	a) Fundamental research	b) Empirical research	c) Action research	d) Conceptual research	C	Action research
8	In a thesis, figures and tables are included in					
	a) a separate chapter	b) the text itself	c) the concluding chapter	d) the appendix	B	the text itself
9	A thesis statement is					
	a) an assertion	b) an observation	c) a fact	d) a discussion	A	an assertion
10	In sampling, the lottery method is used for					
	a) Conceptualisation	b) Theorisation	c) Randomisation	d) Interpretation	C	Randomisation
11	What is a preferred sampling method for the population with finite size?					
	a) Cluster sampling	b) Systematic sampling	c) Area sampling	d) Purposive sampling	B	Systematic sampling
12	Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability?					
	a) Quota sampling	b) Convenience sampling	c) Stratified sampling	d) Judgement sampling	C	Stratified sampling
13	Arrange the following steps of research in correct sequence: 1. Identification of research problem 2. Listing of research objectives 3. Collection of data 4. Methodology 5. Data analysis 6. Results and discussion					
	a) 1-2-4-3-5-6	b) 1-2-3-4-5-6	c) 2-1-4-3-5-6	d) 2-1-3-4-5-6	A	1-2-4-3-5-6

14	Which one of the following is a research tool?					
	a) Diagram	b) Graph	c) Illustration	d) Test	D	Test
15	A research paper is a brief report of research work based on					
	a) Secondary Data only	b) Primary Data only	c) Not data	d) Both Primary and Secondary Data	D	Both Primary and Secondary Data
16	The longitudinal approach of research deals with.....					
	a) Short-term researches	b) Horizontal researches	c) ) Long-term researches	d) short and long term both	C	Long-term researches
17	Normal Probability Curve should be					
	a) Leptokurtic skewed	b) Positively skewed	c) Zero skewed	d) Negatively skewed	C	Zero skewed
18	Sampling is advantageous as it _____					
	a) Saves time	b) Helps in capital-saving	c) Increases accuracy	d) Both (a) and (b)	D	Both (a) and (b)
19	The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called					
	a) Mythological research	b) Philosophical research	c) Historical research	d) Content analysis	C	Historical research
20	Which of the following is not the Method of Research?					
	a) dependent	b) Observation	c) Historical	d) Survey	A	Dependent
21	The statement of predicated relationship between two or more variable is called					
	a) theory	b) hypothesis	c) assumption	d) construct	B	hypothesis
22	Types of experimental validity are...					
	a) internal	b) external	c) both a and b	d) temporal	C	both a and b

23	Field-work based research is classified as :					
	a) Biographical	b) Historical	c) Experimental	d) Empirical	D	Empirical
24	_____ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part.					
	a) Pseudo-inference	b) Deductive inference	c) Objective inference	d) Inductive inference	D	Inductive inference
25	Research can be conducted by a person who :					
	a) holding qualified degree	b) has higher knowledge	c) possesses thinking and reasoning ability	d) is a hard worker	C	possesses thinking and reasoning ability

26	Cognitive dissonance theory was given by					
	a)Cattell	b)Freud	c)Skinner	d)Festinger	d )	Festinger
27	A variable that is correlated with the independent variable and thus can be responsible for the effect in question is known as					
	a)Independent Variable	b)Controlled Variable	c)Confounded Variable	d)Dependent Variable	c	Confounded Variable
28	Fritz Perls is related to					
	a)Classical Conditioning	b)The Gestalt therapy	c)Theory of Perception	d)Play therapy	b	The Gestalt therapy
29	Cumulative percentage Frequency curve is also known as					
	a)Histogram	b)Ogive	c)Line graph	d)Polygon	b	Ogive
30	When an individual perceive something without an external stimulation is					

	a)Signal detection theory	b)Delusion	c)Hallucination	d)Illusion	c	Hallucination
31	Quantitative and Qualitative research differs in:					
	a) Data	b) idea	c) concept	d) theoretical background	a	Data
32	Essential dimension of attitude are					
	a)Affective, conative, cognitive	b)Cognitive, conative, conflict	c)Cognitive, perception, conative	d)Cognitive, attention, affection	a	Affective, conative, cognitive
33	An example of negative affect is					
	a)Fear	b)Happiness	c)Well-being	d)Satisfaction with life	a)	Fear
34	The term 'active imagination' was used by					
	a)Anna Freud	b)Rogers	c)Carl Jung	d)Seligman	c)	Carl Jung
35	Thyroid hormone is related to					
	a)Metabolism	b)Height	c) Emotions	d)Fear	a	Metabolism
36	William Stern coined the term					
	a) Intelligence Quotient	b) Emotional Quotient	c) Social Intelligence	d) Fluid Intelligence	a	Intelligence Quotient
37	The most common form of Mood Disorder is					
	a)Bipolar I	b)Bipolar II	c)Seasonal Affective Disorder	d)Major Depressive Disorder	d	Major Depressive Disorder
38	Which approach is related to the following statement?					

	'Computer provided a new way to conceptualise mental processes and to develop detail theories.'					
	a) Cognitive Approach	b) Behavioural Approach	c) Gestalt Approach	d) Information Processing Approach	d	Information Processing Approach
39	Sex, nationality, occupation, religion, marital status are examples of:					
	a) Quantitative variable	b) Qualitative variable	c) Discontinuous variable	d) Continuous variable	b	Qualitative variable
40	Who develop the first test to measure intelligence?					
	a) Cattell	b) Binet and Simon	c) Wechsler	d) Terman	b	Binet and Simon
41	Who is the eminent psychologist behind the first psychological laboratory in United States?					
	a) Wilhelm Wundt	b) William James	c) J. B. Watson	d) Carl Jung	b	William James
42	Anything which evokes a response in the Organism is called					
	a) Stimulus	b) Thing	c) Situation	d) Incidence	a	Stimulus
43	The role of central nervous system, neural mechanism and brain in human behaviour is studied in					
	a) Cognitive psychology	b) Positive psychology	c) Neuropsychology	d) Evolutionary psychology	c	Neuropsychology
44	During job interviews, a candidate is usually test to					
	a) Aptitude test	b) Attitude Test	c) Intelligence test	d) Social Skills	a	Aptitude test
45	According to Gestalt psychology, what is the meaning of the word 'Flock'?					
	a) The whole	b) Perceptual unit	c) Perception	d) Closure	b	Perceptual unit

46	The term 'Self-actualisation' was used in whose theory.					
	a) Carl Roger	b) Abraham Maslow	c) Sigmund Freud	d) William James	b	Abraham Maslow
47	Researcher rejects a hypothesis whereas it is true refers to.					
	a)concept	b) type-I error	c)null hypothesis	d)type-II error	b	type-I error
48	When the values of variables differ from one another by definite amounts, it is called:					
	a) Discrete variables	b) Continuous variable	c) Dependent variables	d) Control variables	a	Discrete variables
49	Generally, measurements of a discrete variable are obtained by:					
	a) Measurement	b) Scales	c) Counting	d) Estimate	c	Counting
50	Frequent hand washing, checking and hoarding can be seen in					
	a)Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	b)Mood disorder	c)ADHD	d)Intellectual Disability	a	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
51	The German word 'Gestalt' of Gestalt psychology literally means					
	a) Soul	b) Whole	c) A part	d) Whole vs part	b	Whole
52	Emphasizing what comes to mind first or most readily/quickly is known as					
	a) Heuristic	b) Critical Thinking	c) Analytical thinking	d) Confirmation Bias	a	Heuristic
53	Which law of psychology deals with least noticeable difference in different stimuli?					
	a)Getsalt Law	b) Watson Law	c)Binet –Simon Law	d) Weber-Fechner Law	d	Weber-Fechner Law
54	Which field of psychology focuses on the potential role of evolution in human behaviour?					
	a)	b)	c) Evolutionary	d) Cognitive	c	Evolutionary

	Developmental Psychology	Physiological Psychology	Psychology	Psychology		Psychology
55	The frameworks for explaining various events or process in science is known as					
	a) Facts	b) Theories	c) Models	d) Hypothesis	b	Theories
56	Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of					
	a) Abnormal Psychology	b) Educational Psychology	c) Child Psychology	d) Experimental Psychology	a	Abnormal Psychology
57	Independent and dependent variable are important elements of which method of research.					
	a) Introspection Method	b) Experimental Method	c) Observational Method	d) Case History Method	b	Experimental Method
58	In Piaget's theory, stages of development is studied for					
	a) Children	b) Adolescents	c) Women	d) Old people	a	Children
59	When more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation, it is called					
	a) Situational Crisis	b) Interaction	c) Multisituational Effect	d) Variable Crisis	b	Interaction
60	In which method of study in psychology, passive study and analysis of human behaviour is usually done.					
	a) Introspection Method	b) Experimental Method	c) Observational Method	d) Genetic Method	c	Observational Method
61	In psychoanalytic therapies, the main focus is on the individual's					
	a) Behaviour	b) Perception	c) Unconscious mind	d) Attitude	c	Unconscious mind
62	Discrete variable is otherwise known as:					
	a) Discontinuous variable	b) Continuous	c) Qualitative variable	d) Scores	a	Discontinuous variable



		variable				
63	The Scale, where absolute zero point is known, is popularly known as:					
	a) Ordinal Scale	b) Ratio Scale	c) Interval Scale	d) Nominal Scale	b	Ratio scale
64	Statistical inference is concerned with derivation of Scientific inference about generalization of results from:					
	a) The study of a few particular cases	b) The study of population as a whole	c) The study of a random group	d) The study of the entire population of the world	a	The study of a few particular cases
65	When the number of individual members is finite, it is known as:					
	a) Sample	b) Finite population	c) Infinite population	d) Group	b	Finite population
66	A fraction of a population drawn by using a suitable method so that it can be regarded representative of the entire population is known as:					
	a) Variable	b) Estimate	c) Group	d) Sample	d	Sample
67	The Wechsler adult intelligence scale can be used to assess eligibility for:					
	a) Housing benefit	b) Disability allowance	c) Suicide risk	d) Special educational needs	D	Special educational needs
68	Which of the following does not provide by an IQ test?					
	a) High internal consistency	b) Good predictor of Behaviour.	c) High test re-test reliability.	d) Good validity.	B	Good predictor of Behaviour.
69	Which of the following is not a projective test?					
	a) Seguin form	b) Thematic apperception test	c) Sentence Completion Test	d) Rorschach's ink blot test	A	Seguin form
70	What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?					
	a) Conscious desires.	b) Dreams.	c) Unconscious	d) Brain size.	C	Unconscious Intentions

			Intentions.			
71	In which scale of measurement the entities as the data are ranked with respect to the degree to which a particular attribute is possessed by them					
	a) Interval scale	b) Ordinal scale	c) Ratio scale	d) Nominal scale	B	Ordinal scale
72	What type of reliability is measured in terms of correlation between the odd items and even items of the test					
	a) Inter- rater reliability	b) Internal consistency reliability	c) Parallel form of reliability	d) Split half reliability	D	Split half reliability
73	The difference between actual score of a person and on a certain job and obtained by an individual is called					
	a) Source of measurement	b) accuracy	c) Error of measurement	d) Problem of measurement	C	Error of measurement
74	Who defines psychological test as essentially an objective and standardized measure of sample of behavior?					
	a) Alfred Binet	b) Fishke	c) Donald	d) Anatasi & Urbina	D	Anatasi & Urbina
75	Selected response items are known as					
	a) Polytomous items	b) Dichotomous items	c) Fixed response item	d) Forced choice items	C	Fixed response item
76	Psychometric reliability refers to the degree to which a test is ...					

	a) consistent	b) free from measurement error	c) both a and b	d) biases	C	both a and b
77	The items in a personality test correlate strongly with one another. What kind of reliability or validity does this imply?					
	a) Content validity	b) Internal consistency	c) Retest reliability	d) Convergent validity	B	Internal consistency
78	If not accompanied by further information, a high raw score is known as					
	a) meaningful	b) still always better than a low score	c) meaningless	d) correct	C	meaningless
79	The research method used by Frued was:					
	a) naturalistic observation	b) survey research	c) correlation method	d) case study method	D	case study method
80	The amount of association between two or more variable is:					
	a) reliability	b) naturalistic observation	c) correlation	d) synchronicity	C	correlation
81	Short fibres that branch out from cell body and pick up the incoming message are called:					
	a) axons	b) dendrites	c) nerves	d) terminals	B	dendrites
82	Compared to psychoanalytic therapists, humanistic therapists are more likely to emphasize:					
	a) Childhood experiences	b) Hidden or repressed feelings	c) Self Fulfilment & growth	d) Psychological disorders	C	Self Fulfilment & growth
83	Psychology may best be described as the scientific study of _____ and _____.					
	a) Thoughts, emotions	b) Mental states, physical states	c) Behaviour, mental processes	d) Mental health, mental illness	C	Behaviour, mental processes
84	When a researcher tests several groups of people at the same time each group at a different age, he is conducting a (n) _____ study.					

	a) Sequential	b) Observational	c) Longitudinal	d) Cross-sectional	D	Cross-sectional
85	An individual becomes a member of social group through the process of:					
	a) Learning	b) Aging	c) Socialization	d) Maturation	C	Socialization
86	Who is particularly interested in studying patterns of behaviour, beliefs and values which are shared by people?					
	a) Psychoanalyst	b) Clinical Psychologist	c) Social Psychologist	d) Experimental Psychologist	C	Social Psychologist
87	Which lobe of the brain is involved in planning, decision-making and some aspects of language?					
	a) Occipital	b) Frontal	c) Temporal	d) Parietal	B	Frontal
88	When a teacher appreciates his students every time they ask questions with the hope that this will enable them to handle more technical questions in future, he is using conditioning?					
	a) Shaping	b) Classical conditioning	c) Reinforcing	d) Modelling	C	Reinforcing
89	The self-image formed during adolescence that integrates and individual's ideas of what he or she is and want to be refers to:					
	a) Ego-identity	b) Ego	c) Crisis	d) Ego-ideal	A	Ego-identity
90	Which of the following is not an attribute of extroversion in the BIG FIVE FACTORS theory of personality?					
	a) Talkative	b) Affectionate	c) Self-conscious	d) Sociable	C	Self-conscious
91	Which of the following is not an attribute of <b>Conscientiousness</b> in the BIG FIVE FACTORS theory of personality?					
	a) practical	b) disciplined	c) impulsive	d) disorganized	A	practical
92	Which of the following is not an attribute of <b>Agreeableness</b> in the BIG FIVE FACTORS theory of personality?					

	a) trusting	b) uncooperative	c) suspicious	d) careful	D	careful
93	Development is about to:					
	a) Change	b) Age	c) Genes	d) Gender	A	Change
94	Which of the following is not an attribute of <b>neuroticism</b> in the BIG FIVE FACTORS theory of personality?					
	a) calm	b) confident	c) anxious	d) fun loving	D	fun loving
95	Psychology as a 'Science of Mind', defined by _____ school of psychology.					
	a) Behaviourists	b) Psychoanalysts	c) Ancient Greek Philosophers	d) Functionalists	D	Functionalists
96	J.B. Watson, the founder and father of behaviouristic school of psychology defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.					
	a) Behaviour	b) Soul	c) Consciousness	d) Mind	A	Behaviour
97	"S-R" concept was first established by _____.					
	a) I.P. Pavlov	b) J.B Watson	c) Wilhelm Wundt	d) William James	B	J.B Watson
98	Sigmund Freud is regarded as the father of _____ in psychology.					
	a) Gestalt school	b) Psychoanalytic school	c) Functionalistic school	d) Behaviouristic school	B	Psychoanalytic school

99	Ebbinghuas had done the pioneering experiments on _____.					
	a) Memory	b) Perception	c) Emotion	d) Thinking	A	Memory
100	Psychology is the science studying the behaviour of _____.					
	a) Living Organism	b) Animals	c) Plants	d) Mankind	A	Living Organism