

This booklet consists of 100 questions and 12 printed pages.

RGUPET/____/____

Series

NIL

**RGUPET 2023
Ph.D. in Psychology**

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Roll No.

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Day and Date of Examination :

Signature of Invigilator(s) :

Signature of Candidate :

General Instructions:

PLEASE READ ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING ANY ENTRY.

1. DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
2. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the space provided.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from the concerned subject. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Please check the Test Booklet to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the test booklet are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check whether the questions are in sequential order or not.
5. Candidates are not permitted to enter into the examination hall 15 minutes after the commencement of the entrance test or leave the examination hall before 30 minutes of end of examination.
6. Making any identification mark in the OMR Answer Sheet or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
7. Candidates shall maintain silence inside and outside the examination hall. If candidate(s) is/are found violating the instructions mentioned herein or announced in the examination hall, they will be summarily disqualified from the entrance test.

8. In case of any dispute, the decision of the Entrance Test Committee, RGU shall be final and binding.
9. The OMR Answer Sheet consists of two copies, the Original copy and the Student's copy.

1	The starting point of any research is				C	Identification of problem
	a)Hypothesis	b)selection of variables	c) Identification of problem	d) Selection of design		
2	In which type of research , a researcher builds patterns, categories and themes from bottom up?				B	Qualitative research
	a) Action research	b) Qualitative research	c)Historic Research	d)Experimenta l research		
3	Research in psychology is based upon				A	Scientific method
	a)Scientific method	b) experiments	c)Scientists	d) General principles		
4	Generally a researcher’s observation related to experiments and testing are based on				A	Scientific principles
	a)Scientific principles	b) house hold rules	c) self imagination	d) self experiences		
5	The research papers are written in order to				B	Communicate the research
	a) Gain name and fame	b)Communicate the research	c) Get promotion	d) just to practice writing		
6	Generally the format of research resembles				B	A synopsis
	a) A long essay	b) A synopsis	c) A writing technique	d) a report preparing method		
7	Evidences in research is collected from				B	primary and secondary sources
	a)Pure and applied sources	b) primary and secondary sources	c) active and passive sources	d)local and international sources		
8	The primary sources we can include					

	a) Books	b) Govt. documents	c) direct information from sample	d) Census reports	C	direct information from sample
9	References serves the purpose				A	to give authenticity of the given content
	a) to give authenticity of the given content	b) to give insightful decision making	c) Give ornamental values to the research	d) to exhibit achievements of the research		
10	Which one is not an essential characteristics of research ?				C	Public Support
	a) Replicability	b) Generalizability	c) Public Support	d) Objectivity		
11	Statistics is measurement of				B	Sample
	a)Population	b) sample	c)group	d)person		
12	The word ' Research' means				B	Rediscover
	a)study	b) Rediscover	c) education	d)writing		
13	Which of the following is a measure of variability?				B	Standard Deviation
	a) mean	b) Standard Deviation	c) Mode	d) Median		
14	Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?				C	Mean
	a)Standard deviation	b) Average deviation	c) Mean	d) Quartile deviation		

1 5	The depth of any research can be judged by				B	Objectives of the research
	a) Title of the research	b) Objectives of the research	c) Expenditure on the research	d) duration of the research		
1 6	If a calculation of Pearson's r found a value of $-.96$, which of the following statements is false				B	It's a negative high correlation
	a) It is positive low correlation.	b) It's a negative high correlation	c) It's a negative low correlation	d) There is no correlation		
1 7	"A graph plotting the scores on one variable against the scores on another." What type of graph is this a glossary definition of?				D	scatter plot
	a) Line graph	b) Bar graph	c) Sociogram	d) scatter plot		
1 8	What is the major feature of Correlation Analysis?				B	association among variables
	a) Differences among groups	b) association among variables	c) regression among variables	d) significance of difference		
1 9	Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?				B	collecting data with bottom up empirical evidence
	a) designing of sampling with probability technique	b) collecting data with bottom up empirical evidence	c) collecting data with top down empirical evidence	d) collecting data with the help of standardized tools		
2 0	Regression analysis can be used for				C	predicting
	a) plotting	b) finding	c) predicting	d) comparing		

	bar diagram	significance of group difference	one variable based on another variable	percentages of cases among different groups		one variable based on another variable
21	A researcher can establish causal relation among variables in				C	Experimental research
	a)Correlation research	b)Observation research	c)Experimental research	d)Descriptive research		
22	A researcher can do manipulation of independent variables in				A	Experimental research
	a)Experimental research	b) Correlation research	c) Descriptive research	d) Qualitative research		
23	Lack of randomization is hall mark of -----				D	Quasi experimental research
	a)Correlation research	b)Descriptive research	c) Action research	d)Quasi experimental research		
24	Which of the following research does use iterative data collection and analysis to build theories about social phenomena?				C	Grounded theory
	a) Action research	b)Ethnography	c) Grounded theory	d) Correlation research		
25	In an experiment the group which receives no treatment is called:				C	Control group
	a) Experimental group	b) No group	c)Control group	d) Moderator group		
26	The compare differences between three or more groups together at one time requires to use				C	ANOVA
	a)t test	b) ANCOVA	c)ANOVA	d) Pearson r		
27	To find our independent relationship between two variables while keeping one variable out by keeping it constant we need to apply					

	a) Pearson Correlation	b) Spearman correlation	c) Multiple correlation	d) Partial correlation	D	Partial correlation
28	Longitudinal research is related with-----				A	Long term research
	a) Long term research	b) Short term research	c) Transactional research	d) Intersectional research		
29	Cross-sectional researches are basically related with-----				A	Sample
	a) Sample	b) Statistics	c) Tendencies	d) Eugenics		
30	Generally the external and internal validity is present in the inference, we get from				C	Ex post factor research
	a) Experimental research	b) Survey method	c) Ex post factor research	d) Historical research		
31	Research design can be included in				D	Any kind of scientific research
	a) Only Experimental research	b) Only correlational research	c) Only quantitative research	d) Any kind of scientific research		
32	Placebo control groups can be used in				C	Experimental research
	a) Correlational research	b) Survey research	c) Experimental research	d) Descriptive research		
33	Matched group design is applied in				B	Experimental research
	a) Correlation research	b) Experimental research	c) Survey research	d) Descriptive research		
34	Self reports are method of measurements of-----				B	Dependent variable
	a) Independent variable	b) Dependent variable	c) Control variable	d) Direct variable		
35	Non equivalent control group design is part of -----					

	a)Action Research	b)Descriptive research	c) Quasi experimental research	d) Experimental Research	C	Quasi experimental research
36	The control in survey method is required				B	to a less extent
	a)To a great extent	b)to a less extent	c)to a average extent	d) not required at all		
37	Which of the following method is free from the difficulties related with sampling, control and validity of inferences?				A	Historical method
	a) Historical method	b) Philosophical method	c) Experimental method	d)survey method		
38	In experimental method, a researcher can establish				A	causal relationship
	a) causal relationship	b) linear relationship	c) prediction of relationship	d) controlling relationship		
39	In order to carried out a study on Juvenile delinquents, the best method is				B	Case study research
	a) Ex- post facto research	b) Case study research	c)Experimental research	d) correlational research		
40	The research design is related to				C	sample, tools and design of present study
	a) theoretical concepts	b) previous researches	c) sample, tools and design of present study	d) Findings of research		
41	The four characteristics to evaluate a proper conduction of experiment are Internal validity, reliability , sensitivity and -----				A	External validity
	a)External validity	b) Control	c)Manipulation	d) repetition		

42	The experiments are highly effective in testing hypothesis because of-----				C	Control
	a) Manipulation	b) repetition	c) Control	d) Sensitivity		
43	Based on goals of explaining and controlling causes of behaviour, there two types of hypotheses : Causal and -----				B	Descriptive hypothesis
	a) Correlation Hypothesis	b) Descriptive hypothesis	c) Simple hypothesis	d) Null hypothesis		
44	Moderator variables are special				B	Independent variable
	a) Dependent variable	b) Independent variable	c) Control variable	d) Direct variable		
45	Test retest reliability of a test related to				A	same persons testing twice
	a) same persons testing twice	b) different persons testing twice	c) different persons testing once	d) same persons testing once		
46	Which is the goal of construct validity of a psychological test?				A	measurement of specific construct
	a) measurement of specific construct	b) measurement of content	c) measurement of a criteria	d) measurement of concept		
47	Cluster sampling is a type of -----sampling.				B	Probability sampling
	a) Random sampling	b) Probability sampling	c) Non probability sampling	d) Area sampling		
48	Snowball sampling is a type of ----- sampling.				C	Non probability sampling
	a) Random sampling	b) Probability sampling	c) Non probability sampling	d) Area sampling		

49	The method of thesis writing should be				C	scientific
	a)attractive	b) personal	c) scientific	d) favourable to society		
50	The graphs and tables of research results will be included in				D	Results and Discussion chapter
	a) Introduction chapter	b) Methodology chapter	c) Literature review chapter	d) Results and Discussion chapter		
51	The least noticeable value of stimulus is known as				d	Stimulus Threshold
	a)Auditory stimulus	b)Response	c)Differential Threshold	d)Stimulus Threshold		
52	The _____ psychological laboratory was formally established in Leipzig.				c	First
	a)Largest	b)21 st century	c)First	d)Gestalt		
53	In human being, how many chamber does cochlea has?				c	3
	a)4	b)1	c)3	d)No chamber		
54	Phi phenomenon is				a	an illusion of movement
	a)an illusion of movement	b)a value of absolute threshold	c) related to attitude towards a social group	d) related to psychometry		
55	Which of the following is not an illusion				d	Subliminal perception
	a)Shepard's tables	b)Troxler's Effect	c)Lilac Chaser	d) Subliminal perception		
56	_____ is a concept of humanistic-existential approach				a	Unconditional positive regard
	a)Unconditional positive regard	b)Reward	c)Shaping	d) Punishment		
57	Id is				b	innate instinctual needs ideas
	a)a stage of development	b)innate instinctual needs	c)controls the morals	d) a method of negotiating		
58	A Client-centred therapist will use				a	Empathy

	a)Empathy	b)Conditioning	c)Change beliefs	d) Hypnosis		
59	Acquisition of phobia of spider can be best explained by				d	Behavioural model
	a)Medical model	b)Humanistic model	c)Structuralism	d)Behavioural model		
60	DSM was published by				c	APA
	a) Fritz	b) WHO	c) APA	d) none of the above		
61	Suppressing bad memories that cause anxiety is				a	Repression
	a) Repression	b) controlled by Id	c) modelling	d) obsessive behaviour		
62	REBT was developed by				a	Albert Ellis
	a)Albert Ellis	b)Alfred Adler	c)Wertheimer	d)Rogers		
63	A counsellor should				c	focus on setting goals and problem solving
	a)make decisions on behalf of the client	b)impose opinion	c)focus on setting goals and problem solving	d) give solutions		
64	Which of the following is not a principle of counselling				d	Principle of being judgmental
	a)Principle of acceptance	b)Principle of empathy	c)Principle of confidentiality	d)Principle of being judgmental		
65	Systematic desensitization was developed by				b	Joseph Wolpe
	a) Karen Horney	b) Joseph Wolpe	c) Carl Jung	d) Albert Bandura		
66	Mental disorders was included for the first time in				c	ICD-6
	a) ICD-4	b) ICD-10	c) ICD-6	d) ICD-1		
67	Which of the following is not a symptom of Autism Spectrum Disorder				d	Dementia
	a)Difficulty in communication	b)Repetitive behaviour	c)Restricted interests	d)Dementia		
68	Simplest form (method) of thinking is				D	Perceptual thinking
	a) Abstract thinking	b) Logical thinking	c) Creative thinking	d) Perceptual thinking		

69	In psychoanalytic method the main focus is on-				C	Unconscious mind
	a) Reflexes	b) Behaviour	c) Unconscious mind	d) Conscious mind		
70	Which of the following qualities does not describe reasoning by intuition				D	Logical analysis
	a) Occurs automatically	b) Fast analysis of information	c) Strong feeling of conviction	d) Logical analysis		
71	The scientific management approach is developed by				C	F.W. Taylor
	a) Elton Mayo	b) Henry Fayol	c) F.W. Taylor	d) Maslow		
72	The highest need according to Malsow hierarchy theory is				B	Self actualization
	a) Physiological need	b) Self actualization	c) love need	d) self esteem need		
73	Two tradition of happiness are				C	Hedonic and Eudaimonic happiness
	a) simple and complex happiness	b) Eudaimonic and simple happiness	c) Hedonic and Eudaimonic happiness	d) Hedonic and complex happiness		
74	Martin Seligman is related to following branch of psychology				C	Positive Psychology
	a) Organizational psychology	b) Cognitive psychology	c) Positive psychology	d) Health Psychology		
75	According to Spearman, intelligence is ----- ability.				B	Single
	a) Multifaceted	b) Single	c) Complex	d) Double		
76	The formula for IQ is given by-----				B	Terman
	a) Spearman	b) Terman	c) Cattell	d) Thrustone		
77	The Wechsler Intelligence test has -----					

	a) Verbal and Performance tests	b) Simple and complex tests	c) Verbal and Speed test	d) Non verbal and Speed test	A	Verbal and Performance tests
78	Which of the following part of the brain is responsible for transferring short-term memory to long-term memory?				C	Hippocampus
	a) Cerebellum	b) Amygdala	c) Hippocampus	d) Medulla		
79	General 'mental short cuts' or quick decision-making rules could be considered what type of problem-solving strategy?				B	Heuristics
	a) Ideal strategy	b) Heuristics	c) Brainstorming	d) Graphical representations		
80	What is the virtue of the 1 st stage or psychosocial development of human according to Erikson?				B	Love
	a) Hate	b) Love	c) Identity	d) Wisdom		
81	The development of object permanence can be seen as the stage of				A	Pre operational
	a) Pre operational	b) Concrete operational	c) Sensory motor	d) Formal operational		
82	The key feature of preoperational stage includes				B	Egocentrism
	a) Creative thinking	b) Egocentrism	c) Abstract reasoning	d) conservation		
83	The concept of Zone of proximal development is given by				D	Lev Vygotsky
	a) Sigmund Freud	b) Jean Piaget	c) Erikson	d) Lev Vygotsky		
84	What is the 1 st stage of morality according to Kohlberg?				C	Pre-conventional
	a) Post conventional	b) Conventional	c) Pre-conventional	d) Early Conventional		
85 provide a shorthand summary of data.					
	a) frequency table	b) simple table	c) cross table	d) two way table.	A	frequency table
86	Which one is not related to cognition?					

	a) Memory	b) Attention	c) Perception	d) Stimulus	D	Stimulus
87 is a measure of position rather than of magnitude.					
	a). mode	b) median	c) mean	d) range	B	Median
88	16 PF Questionnaire was given by:					
	a.Eysenck	b.Hathaway	c.MCKinley	d.Cattel	D	Cattel
89	Nidhi always helps others whenever she finds it fair to do so, this is the norm of ____					
	a.Expected reactions	b.Social responsibility	c.Reciprocity	d.Equity	D	Equity
90	Swati's behavior always improves in the presence of others is known as:					
	a. Social loafing	b.Social facilitation	c.Imitation	d.Interaction	B	Social facilitation
91	By which phenomenon do we infer the causes behind an individual's behavior ?					
	a. Social loafing	b.Social facilitation	c.Persuasion	d.Attribution	D	Attribution
92	Cluster or ideas regarding the characteristics of a group known as ____					
	a.Belief	b.Stereotype	c.Attitude	d.Progressive	C	Attitude
93	Schemas that function in the form of categories are called					

	a.Stereotype	b.Belief	c.Prototype	d.Perceivers	C	Prototype
94	Preet always attribute failure to task difficulty he is referring to following factors:					
	a.Internal, stable	b.External, stable	c.External, unstable	d.Internal, unstable	C	External, unstable
95	The data introduced first has a more grounded impact than the data introduced toward the end is called					
	a.Primacy effect	b.Recency effect	c.Retrospective inhibition	d.Halo effect	A	Primacy effect
96	Who proposed logotherapy?					
	a.Beck	b.Albert Ellis	c.Frankl	d.Carl Rogers	C	Frankl
97	Putting oneself in other person's shoes_____					
	a.Empathy	b.Apathy	c.Sympathy	d.None	A	Empathy
98	Who gave The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)?					
	a.Herman Rorschach and Cattel	b.Morgan and Murray	c.Sigmund Freud	d.Hathaway and Mckinely	B	Morgan and Murray
99	The most frequently occurring score in a distribution is known as					
	A. mean	B. mode	C. median	D. quartile	B	Mode

10 0	A single value that represent the average characteristic of its frequency distribution					
	A. quartiles	B. grouped data	C. central tendency	D. range	C	central tendency

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK