

2/6

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2010.

M.Sc. (APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 388

Register Number :



*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 388

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Stage 4 sleep EEG is characterized by a predominance of _____ waves.
 (A) delta (B) beta (C) gamma (D) theta
2. Dreaming occurs predominantly during _____ sleep.
 (A) NREM (B) REM (C) Deep (D) Slow wave
3. The 16 PF Questionnaire was developed by
 (A) Thurstone (B) Cattell (C) Gough (D) Murray
4. The Oedipal complex occurs during the
 (A) oral stage (B) anal stage (C) phallic stage (D) genital stage
5. The study of the mind by analysis of one's own thought processes is _____.
 (A) introjection (B) regression (C) repression (D) introspection
6. _____ is involved in posture, physical balance and fine- motor co-ordination.
 (A) cerebrum (B) cerebellum (C) pons (D) medulla
7. The _____ scan detects abnormal brain activity by monitoring a radioactive tracer substance as it travels through the blood vessels of the brain.
 (A) CT (B) PET (C) MRI (D) EEG
8. People have an easier time recalling an event if they are in the same mood as the one they were in when the event occurred.
 (A) Cue- dependent memory (B) State- dependent memory
 (C) Long Term Memory (D) Short Term Memory
9. The rods and cones are
 (A) ch make synaptic connections with the ganglion cells
 (B) the fibers of which form the optic nerve
 (C) the photosensitive cells that convert light energy into nerve impulses
 (D) none of the above
10. An artist is able to give depth to his picture because he can make use of the
 (A) brush (B) colours
 (C) paper (D) monocular cues
11. Running of movie is possible because of
 (A) real motion (B) stroboscopic motion
 (C) autokinetic motion (D) electrical motion

12. Alcohol is a
 (A) stimulant (B) hallucinogen
 (C) depressant (D) all the above
13. Shifting from right-hand driving (in America) to a left-hand driving (in Britain) is an example of
 (A) positive transfer of learning (B) negative transfer of learning
 (C) no transfer of learning (D) learning by past experience
14. You are teaching a mentally retarded child to dress herself. When she does something correctly, you give her a poker chip, which she can later exchange for food or privileges. This is an example of
 (A) programmed instruction (B) discrimination training
 (C) a token economy (D) systematic desensitization
15. Essay tests require _____; multiple choice tests require _____.
 (A) recall; recognition (B) recognition; recall
 (C) recall; recall (D) recognition; recognition
16. Ability includes
 (A) aptitude (B) achievement
 (C) both aptitude and achievement (D) none of the above
17. Diabetes is caused by
 (A) hereditary factors only
 (B) environmental factors
 (C) interaction between hereditary and environment
 (D) the cause of diabetes is not certain
18. Central nervous system consists of
 (A) the brain
 (B) the brain and the spinal cord
 (C) the brain, the spinal cord and the autonomic system
 (D) the brain and the somatic system
19. _____ is also known as the "master gland"
 (A) thyroid gland (B) pituitary gland
 (C) adrenal gland (D) gonads

20. In a dark room, a rope may be viewed as a snake. This principle is called _____.
- (A) hallucination (B) delusion
(C) illusion (D) figure-ground
21. Which among the following is not a cognitive variable affecting behavior.
- (A) Expectancies (B) Values
(C) Plans (D) Images
22. IMF stands for
- (A) Indian Medical Federation (B) Indian Metropolitan Forum
(C) International Monetary Fund (D) International Metropolitan Fund
23. HIV infection is not possible through _____.
- (A) Unprotected sex (B) Blood transfusion
(C) Kissing and Hugging (D) Using infected syringes
24. _____ leaders inspire followers to transcend their own self-interests and have a profound and extraordinary effect on followers.
- (A) Transactional (B) Charismatic
(C) Transformational (D) Authentic
25. In a conflict situation the willingness of one party to place the opponent's interests above his/her own is called _____.
- (A) accommodating (B) collaborating
(C) compromising (D) competing
26. Aetiology is a term;
- (A) used to describe a course of treatment
(B) used to predict the length of treatment
(C) used to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms
(D) that describes a specific theory related to psychopathology
27. What is the name of an effect that occurs when an experimental group gets better simply because they are being given a pill and this leads them to expect to get better?
- (A) the domino effect (B) the butterfly effect
(C) the placebo effect (D) the expectancy effect
28. Oamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) are effective for the treatment of:
- (A) schizophrenia (B) major depression
(C) obsessive compulsive disorder (D) generalized anxiety disorder

29. If an individual suffers a traumatic event and has a neurological disorder that means they may be unable to recall anything from the moment of the injury or to retain memories of recent events. This is known as:
- (A) anterograde amnesia (B) retrograde amnesia
(C) postevent amnesia (D) antenatal amnesia
30. Often the first signs of neurological disorders are deficits in basic cognitive functions and also deficits in skills that involve problem-solving, planning and engaging in goal-directed behaviour. These types of functions are known as
- (A) directive functions (B) executive functions
(C) management functions (D) slave functions
31. One of the most common features of neurological disorders are Language deficits and are collectively known as
- (A) dysphasias (B) alogias (C) anomias (D) aphasias
32. The production of incoherent, jumbled speech is known as
- (A) nonfluent aphasia (B) disruptive aphasia
(C) fluent aphasia (D) anomic aphasia
33. When the individual is be unable to recognise everyday objects and name them correctly, this is known as
- (A) prosopagnosia (B) anomia (C) agnosia (D) aphosonomia
34. A Neurological disorder that is characterised by impairments in motor performance and coordination are known as
- (A) dyspraxia (B) apraxia (C) anapraxia (D) amotoria
35. Meningitis refers to that class of infections that cause inflammation of the meninges. Which part of the brain does this refer to?
- (A) spinal fluid
(B) membranous covering of the brain and spinal cord
(C) main part of a neurone
(D) axon terminal
36. Which of the following is an example of a Specific Learning Disability?
- (A) Mental retardation (B) Dyslexia
(C) ADHD (D) Autistic spectrum disorders

37. Which of the following is an example of an intellectual disability?
 (A) Dyslexia (B) ADHD
 (C) Mental retardation (D) Autistic spectrum disorders
38. An example of a Developmental Disorder is:
 (A) Dyslexia (B) ADHD
 (C) Mental retardation (D) Autistic spectrum disorders
39. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is:
 (A) dyspraxia (B) dyslexia
 (C) dyscalculia (D) dysphasia
40. Which of the following procedures can be used to identify Down Syndrome pre-natally?
 (A) Amniocentesis (B) Amnioprolaxis
 (C) Amniophalaxi (D) Amniocalesis
41. Which of the following is the main neurological birth syndrome caused by anoxia?
 (A) Down Syndrome (B) Fragile X Syndrome
 (C) Cerebral Palsy (D) Cerebral Vascular Accident
42. Early manifestation of symptoms such as severe impairment in social interaction and in communication can be diagnosed as which of the following?
 (A) Infantile autism (B) Infantile amnesia
 (C) Cerebral palsy (D) Rett's syndrome
43. The _____ is where the genes and chromosomes for the cell's proteins are stored.
 (A) endoplasmic reticulum (B) nucleus
 (C) golgi bodies (D) mitochondria
44. The _____ are the cell's power plants that supply its energy needs.
 (A) lysosomes (B) golgi bodies
 (C) nucleus (D) mitochondria
45. The _____ are saclike vesicles that not only transport incoming supplies, but also move and store wastes.
 (A) lysosomes (B) golgi bodies
 (C) endoplasmic reticulum (D) nucleus

46. Francis Galton is the cousin of _____.
- (A) Rene Descartes (B) Jean Baptiste Bouillard
(C) Marc Dax (D) Charles Darwin
47. Fibers which carry information away from the CNS and to it constitute the _____.
- (A) central nervous system (B) peripheral nervous system
(C) projection fibers (D) association fibers
48. _____ is the diagnosis of nervous system injury by physicians who are specialists in nervous system diseases.
- (A) neuroscience (B) neurology
(C) psychology (D) neuropsychology
49. _____ referred the left hemisphere as the "analyzer" and the right hemisphere as the "synthesizer".
- (A) Sperry (B) Nebes
(C) Ramachandran (D) Gazzaniga
50. Lesions in both parietal & occipital lobes of the left hemisphere leads to _____ defects
- (A) reading (B) painting
(C) sketching (D) puzzle solving
51. What is an organic disorder?
- (A) disorder caused by a mental illness that affects the brain
(B) disorder caused by a physical illness or an injury that affects the brain
(C) physiological cause and does not involve the brain.
(D) none of the above
52. A knock out in the boxing match is an example of
- (A) contusion (B) concussion
(C) laceration (D) delirium
53. The most common form of dementia is
- (A) Alzheimer's disease (B) Depression
(C) Pick's disorder (D) OCD

54. Inability to incorporate new memories
 (A) confabulation (B) retrograde amnesia
 (C) anterograde amnesia (D) amnesia
55. The chronic inability to sleep is called _____
 (A) Somnambulism (B) Narcolepsy
 (C) Insomnia (D) All the above
56. Diagnosis of AD/HD depends on a patient being rated against these categories of symptoms.
 (A) Inattention, impulsivity Hyperactivity
 (B) Hyperactivity, impulsivity, aggression
 (C) Inattention, impulsivity, aggression
 (D) Intelligence, disruptiveness, Hyperactivity.
57. What is trichotillomania
 (A) Excessive swearing (B) Hair pulling
 (C) Excessive need to check (D) Grinding one's teeth
58. What type of anxiety disorders is said to be the most difficult to diagnose
 (A) OCD (B) Agoraphobia
 (C) Specific phobias (D) Generalized anxiety disorder
59. The theory of separation individuation is associated with
 (A) Mahler (B) Freud (C) Abraham (D) Mcguill
60. Anancastic PD is similar to,
 (A) Narcissistic PD (B) Obsessive-compulsive PD
 (C) Histrionic PD (D) Paranoid PD
61. Nicotine is associated with,
 (A) coffee (B) alcohol (C) cigarette (D) tea
62. Hypoactive sexual disorder is,
 (A) over desire (B) no desire (C) a little desire (D) none of these
63. Sexual gratification through pain inflicted on oneself,
 (A) sadism (B) masochism (C) pedophilia (D) fetishism

64. National Mental Health Programme launched by Govt. of India in the year
 (A) 1972 (B) 1982 (C) 1992 (D) 2002
65. The Naval Psychological Research unit is operating in
 (A) Kochi (B) Vishakapattannam
 (C) Mumbai (D) Kolkotta
66. Defense Institute of Psychological Research is situated in
 (A) Aizwal (B) Imphal
 (C) New Delhi (D) Shillong
67. Mental frameworks centering on a specific theme that help us to organize social information
 (A) Schemas (B) Heuristics
 (C) Affect (D) Concepts
68. The process through which one seek to identify the causes of others behavior and so gain knowledge of their stable traits and dispositions
 (A) Impression management (B) Non verbal perception
 (C) Attribution (D) None of the above
69. Social comparison theory associated with
 (A) Festinger (B) Freud
 (C) Wood (D) Goethals
70. The condition that comes to stand for or signal a prior unconditioned stimulus
 (A) Social learning (B) Unconditioned stimulus
 (C) Conditioned stimulus (D) Conditioned response
71. Publicly advocating some attitude or behavior and then acting in a way that is inconsistent with these attitudes or behavior.
 (A) Democracy (B) Hypocrisy
 (C) Cognitive dissonance (D) Ego depletion
72. A personality disposition characterized by unreasonable high self esteem, a need for admiration, sensitivity to criticism, a lack of empathy and exploitative behavior is
 (A) Obsessive compulsive personality (B) Schizoid personality
 (C) Narcissism (D) Anancastic personality

73. The suggestion that frustration is a very powerful determinant of aggression
 (A) General aggression model (B) Aggression model
 (C) Frustration Aggression hypothesis (D) None of the above
74. Procedures in which aversive consequences are delivered to individuals when they engage in specific actions
 (A) Negative reinforcement (B) Punishment
 (C) Reward (D) All of the above
75. Our current feelings moods and are called
 (A) Effect (B) Affect
 (C) Reflect (D) None of the above
76. When we represent the frequency distribution of a continuous variable in terms of bars it takes the form of _____
 (A) Bar diagram (B) Histogram
 (C) Proportional bar diagram (D) All the above
77. Population : Sample :: _____ : Statistic
 (A) Scale (B) Variable (C) Parameter (D) Dimension
78. In psychological measurement, _____ scales are mostly used
 (A) Nominal (B) Ordinal (C) Interval (D) Ratio
79. What is not true about product moment correlation
 (A) Indicates linear relationships
 (B) Portrays magnitude of relationships
 (C) Indicates direction of relationship
 (D) Exhibit cause and effect relationship
80. Out of the following in which case all the assumptions of parametric statistics are not fulfilled
 (A) Z test (B) t test
 (C) simple regression (D) none of the above
81. Variance is _____
 (A) square of SD (B) square root of SD
 (C) equal to SD (D) always greater than SD

82. Which of the following is the simplest measure of central tendency
 (A) Mean (B) Median
 (C) Mode (D) Percentile mean
83. In a group if most of the members secure 50% marks of a test, then the distribution of the scores will be _____
 (A) Leptokurtic (B) Platykurtic
 (C) Mesokurtic (D) Cannot say
84. Which of the following is a non parametric statistic
 (A) Product moment correlation (B) Partial correlation
 (C) Spearman rank order correlation (D) Multiple correlation
85. Ogive will not be helpful in finding the _____
 (A) Mean (B) Median
 (C) Percentile (D) Percentile rank
86. While preparing graph the ratio of X axis to Y axis should be
 (A) 3 : 4 (B) 4 : 3 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 2
87. For a psychological scale or test what is always true
 (A) Reliability < validity
 (B) Validity < reliability
 (C) Reliability = validity
 (D) Sometimes reliability greater, sometimes validity greater
88. Cronbach alpha is a method of establishing _____
 (A) Validity of the test (B) Reliability of the test
 (C) Difficulty index of the item (D) Discrimination index of the item
89. Which of the following is a suitable example of continuous variable
 (A) No of family members (B) Age
 (C) Religion (D) All the above
90. The critical value for any statistical analysis is the value that _____
 (A) We get by calculating from the data
 (B) We refer from the table for comparison
 (C) A value calculated from the similar analysis
 (D) None of the above

91. Salary works as a _____ motive for the employee
(A) primary (B) secondary
(C) general (D) all the above
92. Udai pareek is well known in the area of _____
(A) clinical psychology (B) organizational psychology
(C) child psychology (D) educational psychology
93. Johari window is relevant for understanding _____
(A) communication (B) motivation (C) power (D) stress
94. Job enrichment is a type of _____
(A) organization structure (B) job design
(C) job selection (D) none of the above
95. Hawthorne study was conducted _____
(A) Chicago (B) Philadelphia
(C) Bangalore (D) New York
96. Theory X and theory Y was propounded by
(A) Herzberg (B) McGregor
(C) McClelland (D) McKermick
97. The need to be associated with others is _____
(A) . Need for affiliation (B) Need for power
(C) Need for achievement (D) Need for abasement
98. Maslow's theory of work motive is a type of _____
(A) Content theory (B) Process theory
(C) Exchange theory (D) Contingency theory
99. The originator of the concept emotional intelligence is
(A) Salovey and Meyer (B) Golman
(C) JBP Sinha (D) Gardiner
100. In SWOT analysis O stands for _____
(A) Openness (B) Originality
(C) Opportunity (D) Organization