

ENTRANCE TEST FOR Ph.D. PROGRAMME, 2023

BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

Choose the correct answer from the following :

1. Which of the following is not a projective test ?
 - a) Rorschach Inkblot Test.
 - b) Thematic Apperception Test.
 - c) Picture Frustration Test.
 - d) 16 PF test.
2. A researcher informed his subjects after his study what he was investigating and why, and explained their role in his research. What he did was, _____ ?
 - a) Protection.
 - b) Debriefing.
 - c) Informed consent.
 - d) Explanation.
3. A 't' distribution is _____.
 - a) Platykurtic.
 - b) Positively skewed.
 - c) Leptokurtic.
 - d) Mesokurtic.
4. Humanistic psychology focuses on _____.
 - a) Personal growth.
 - b) Unconscious processes.
 - c) Cultural factors.
 - d) Inheritance.
5. If a patient comes with some problems with vision, we may suspect that there is an injury to his _____.
 - a) Occipital lobe.
 - b) Parietal lobe.
 - c) Temporal lobe.
 - d) Frontal lobe.
6. Vivid sensory experiences in the absence of a stimulus are called _____.
 - a) Hallucinations.
 - b) Delusions.
 - c) Illusions.
 - d) Deliriums.

Turn over

7. The Flynn effect that needs to be considered with _____.
- a) All psychological tests.
 - b) Personality assessments.
 - c) Intelligence testing.
 - d) Interest inventories.
8. Stimuli act as reinforcers because they are related to basic biological needs are called _____.
- a) Unconditioned stimulus.
 - b) Conditioned stimulus.
 - c) Secondary reinforcers.
 - d) Primary reinforcers.
9. The IQ range of 75-90 is classified as _____.
- a) Average.
 - b) Borderline.
 - c) Superior.
 - d) Profound.
10. Nodes of Ranvier refers to _____.
- a) Small gaps in the myelin sheath.
 - b) The gap between the two eyes.
 - c) The small gap between two neurons.
 - d) Gaps between dendrites.
11. The frequency of occurrence or onset of new cases of a disorder as a proportion of a population in a specific time period is called _____.
- a) Morbidity rate.
 - b) Prevalence.
 - c) Mortality rate.
 - d) Incidence.
12. Which of the following explains an activity which seeks emotional information from a trusted person in an uncertain situation ?
- a) Social referencing.
 - b) Social cognition.
 - c) Social convention.
 - d) Emotional self-regulation.
13. The extent to which, changes in the environment can influence the development of individuals with a specific genotype is called _____.
- a) Canalization.
 - b) Ritualization.
 - c) Co-dominance.
 - d) Reaction range.

14. Sex chromosome anomaly (XXY) results in the development of :
- a) Phenylketonuria.
 - b) Klinefelter's syndrome.
 - c) Down syndrome.
 - d) Turner's syndrome.
15. Situations in which each person can increase his/her individual gains by acting in a certain way, but if all (or most) persons act that same way, the outcomes experienced by all are reduced. This phenomenon is known as _____.
- a) Social loafing.
 - b) Social dilemmas.
 - c) Reciprocity.
 - d) Conflict.
16. In which of Piaget's stages of development would a child be when he has just developed object permanence ?
- a) Sensorimotor stage.
 - b) Pre-operational stage.
 - c) Concrete operational stage.
 - d) Formal operational stage.
17. The collection of nodes associated with all the words and concepts one knows about is called _____.
- a) Schema.
 - b) Schematic network.
 - c) Semantic network.
 - d) Prototype.
18. Basic changes in the content and responsibilities of the job so as to satisfy higher motivational needs are called _____.
- a) Job enrichment.
 - b) Work relocation.
 - c) Process consultation.
 - d) Job enlargement.
19. Which of the following brain structures plays an important role in memory storage, from STM to LTM ?
- a) Thalamus.
 - b) Hypothalamus.
 - c) Hippocampus.
 - d) Amygdala.
20. Multiple Sclerosis involves a breakdown of _____.
- a) Myelin Sheath.
 - b) Dendrites.
 - c) Synaptic vesicles.
 - d) Soma.

Turn over

21. Myelin sheath in the peripheral nervous system is produced by _____.
- a) Microglia.
 - b) Astrocytes.
 - c) Oligodendrocytes.
 - d) Schwann cells.
22. Which of these is not an element of the Theory of Planned Behaviour ?
- a) Perceived behavioural control.
 - b) Perceived susceptibility.
 - c) Subjective norms.
 - d) Behavioural intention.
23. Fight or flight response was first described by _____.
- a) Lazarus.
 - b) Han Selye.
 - c) Walter Cannon.
 - d) Launier.
24. Which among the following model assumes mind-body dualism ?
- a) Psychoanalytic model.
 - b) Psychosomatic model.
 - c) Biomedical model.
 - d) Biopsychosocial model.
25. If the amount of control applied in a research situation is higher then the results tend to be less _____.
- a) Generalizable.
 - b) Verifiable.
 - c) Falsifiable.
 - d) Reliable.
26. Arbitrary zero is the characteristic of which scale ?
- a) Ratio scale.
 - b) Ordinal scale.
 - c) Nominal scale.
 - d) Interval scale.
27. The validity of qualitative research is generally addressed by _____.
- a) Factor analysis.
 - b) Ecological validity.
 - c) Triangulation.
 - d) Internal validity.
28. 'Girls and boys differ in academic achievement' is an example of _____.
- a) Directional hypothesis.
 - b) Non-directional hypothesis.
 - c) Null hypothesis.
 - d) Research question.

29. The "Bracketing" is used within which research paradigm ?
- a) Grounded theory.
 - b) Phenomenological research.
 - c) Narrative analysis.
 - d) Case study
30. In which of the following paradigm the attributes 'reflexivity' and 'reflectivity' most critically required ?
- a) Qualitative research.
 - b) Experimental research.
 - c) Field experiments.
 - d) Quantitative research.
31. According to Karl Popper's theory of _____, science should attempt to disprove a theory and we must be able to see how it could be falsified, rather than continuously support a theoretical hypothesis.
- a) Verification.
 - b) Non-verification.
 - c) Falsification.
 - d) Non-falsification.
32. "If are making a judgement on the basis of our perception of the group a person belongs then we are using a shortcut called _____.
- a) Heuristics.
 - b) Prejudice.
 - c) Analogy.
 - d) Stereotype.
33. The variable that can be manipulated by an experimenter is called _____.
- a) Dependent variable.
 - b) Extraneous variable.
 - c) Confounding variable.
 - d) Independent variable.
34. Which of the following is a probability sampling method ?
- a) Convenience sampling.
 - b) Quota sampling.
 - c) Cluster sampling.
 - d) Snowball sampling.
35. Which of the following is not a characteristic of autism.
- a) Onset is after 7 years of age.
 - b) Repetitive behaviour.
 - c) Delayed language development.
 - d) A severe deficit in social interaction.

Turn over

36. If a child of 12 years scores 75 on an IQ test, then the mental age of the child is _____.
- a) 12.
 - b) 9.
 - c) 8.
 - d) 10.
37. Dyslexia is a _____ disorder.
- a) Behavioural disorder.
 - b) Neurological disorder.
 - c) Genetic disorder.
 - d) Emotional disorder.
38. Which of the following conditions is not among the primary reasons for preschool children to be served by special education providers ?
- a) Autism.
 - b) Developmental delay.
 - c) Spina bifida.
 - d) Mental retardation.
39. Which of the following type of evaluation identifies children with special needs ?
- a) Diagnostic.
 - b) Summative.
 - c) Continuous.
 - d) Formative.
40. Remedial Interventions are designed to eliminate _____.
- a) The effects of disability.
 - b) The cause of disability.
 - c) The symptoms of disability.
 - d) The characteristics of disability.
41. Compensatory interventions involve teaching _____.
- a) With the same age group of children.
 - b) Special skills to improve the function.
 - c) With breaking down the contents.
 - d) From easy to difficult.
42. Principles of special education include :
- a) Restrictive environment.
 - b) Least parents' participation and involvement.
 - c) Non-discriminatory identification and evaluation.
 - d) Restraining public education.

50. Delirium tremens usually start how many days after the last drink of alcohol ?
- a) 2–5 days.
 - b) 8–14 days.
 - c) 6–8 days.
 - d) 8–10 days.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part B

Answer any ten questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

51. A researcher is planning to conduct a study on the prevalence of a particular type of genetic disorder among a specific ethnic group. This group is protected by the government through an autonomous council. More than 95 percentage of the members of this group are illiterate. The researcher directly approached the members of this group and tried to collect data and samples from them without communicating anything about the study. Identify the violations of ethical principles and concerns in this research and justify your answer.
52. Professor X is interested in studying the long-term mental health effects of children under 10 years of age who witnessed violent crimes. Which appropriate research design Prof. X can choose ? Justify your answer and give a detailed account of the chosen research design.
53. Compare and contrast quasi-experimental designs and ex-post facto designs.
54. Critically evaluate the present status of behavioural sciences research.
55. Give a brief account of the "Researcher's Self" in research.
56. Compare and Contrast parametric and Non-parametric statistics with suitable examples.
57. Critically evaluate the concept of quantification in behavioural sciences research.
58. Describe the sources of research problems.
59. Discuss the importance of literature review in research.
60. Give a brief account of probability sampling methods.
61. Explain important threats to internal validity.
62. Critically evaluate positivism, post-positivism and constructionism.
63. Explain the various steps in survey research.
64. Describe single-subject experimental designs.

(10 × 5 = 50 marks)