

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
GITAM School of Gandhian Studies
GITAM UNIVERSITY

Entrance Examination for PhD in Applied Psychology- 2018

Objective type Paper- I

Section- I

Max marks : 30

1. Seetha, age 47, has begun experiencing deep unhappiness, frequent lethargy, and sleep problems. A psychologist might consider that she is experiencing
 - a. Bipolar affective disorder
 - b. A mood disorder
 - c. Major depression
 - d. Schizophrenia

2. According to Freud, when the patient reacts to the therapist in ways that resemble how he or she would react to other authority figures, the process is called
 - a. Resistance
 - b. Catharsis
 - c. Free association
 - d. Transference

3. Which of the following helps define the term personality?
 - a. Characteristics that are typical for a person
 - b. Characteristics that make a person unique
 - c. Acting, thinking, and feeling
 - d. All of the above

4. Each of the following is considered to be one of the "big five" personality traits except
 - a. Neuroticism
 - b. Extraversion
 - c. Conscientiousness
 - d. Friendliness

5. Behavior modification teaches skills based on methods derived from
 - a. Classical conditioning
 - b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Information-processing theory
 - d. A and b above

6. People who donate anonymously to charity are probably motivated by
 - a. Intrinsic motivation
 - b. Extrinsic motivation
 - c. Biological motivation
 - d. Affective habituation

7. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which needs must be met before all other needs?
 - a. Self-actualization
 - b. Safety
 - c. Self-esteem
 - d. Biological

8. Delusions of grandeur, delusions of persecution, and hallucinations characterize
 - a. Paranoid schizophrenia
 - b. Disorganized schizophrenia
 - c. Catatonic schizophrenia
 - d. Undifferentiated schizophrenia

9. Which of the following processes may influence the role of learning in our emotions?
 - a. Modeling
 - b. Reinforcement
 - c. Classical conditioning
 - d. All of the above

10. Bandura's research on violence supports what type of explanation?
 - a. Freudian
 - b. Genetic
 - c. Social learning
 - d. All of the above

11. Which of the following represents the proper sequence of cognitive operations involved in problem solving?
 - a. Generate and evaluate solutions, formulate the problem, understand the elements
 - b. Understand the elements, generate and evaluate solutions, formulate the problem
 - c. Formulate the problem, generate and evaluate solutions, understand the elements
 - d. Formulate the problem, understand the elements, generate and evaluate solutions

12. People who are creative tend to use
 - a. Convergent thinking
 - b. Divergent thinking
 - c. Subordinate thinking
 - d. Little or no thinking

13. Ram has a mental age of 10 and a chronological age of 8. His IQ score is
 - a. 80
 - b. 100
 - c. 120
 - d. 125

14. The sensory register has all of the following characteristics except
 - a. Visual information lasts about a quarter of a second
 - b. It holds an exact image of each sensory experience
 - c. Auditory information lasts about 4 seconds
 - d. The capacity is 7 ± 2 bits of information

15. One technique to help overcome the limited capacity of STM is called
 - a. Chunking
 - b. Rehearsal
 - c. Working memory
 - d. Semantic codes

16. When you get to the grocery store, you realize you left your shopping list at home. According to serial position effect, the items on the list you are most likely to recall are
- At the beginning of the list
 - In the middle of the list
 - At the end of the list
 - a and c
17. A key brain structure that is often damaged in patients with anterograde amnesia is the
- Hippocampus
 - Cerebral cortex
 - Hypothalamus
 - Amygdala
18. A tendency to mentally "fill in" incomplete figures is a Gestalt principle of perception called
- Figure-ground
 - Proximity
 - Dissimilarity
 - Closure
19. We continue to perceive that a penny is round, regardless of the angle from which it is viewed. This is an example of a process called
- Perceptual constancy
 - Light adaptation
 - Figure-grounding
 - Proximity
20. All of the following are functions of the autonomic nervous system except
- Breathing
 - Voluntary movements
 - Sweating
 - Sexual arousal
21. To determine the influence of inheritance on behavior, psychologists have used what type of research?
- Adoption studies
 - Twin studies
 - Formal experiments
 - a and b
22. Which of the following is/are part of the definition of learning?
- Change in behavior
 - Relatively permanent
 - Brought about by experience
 - All of the above
23. An unfavorable attitude or predisposition to perceive, feel and think in a specific manner against someone is called
- hatred
 - aggression
 - Attribution
 - Prejudice

24. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is a(n)
- Unconditioned stimulus
 - Conditioned stimulus
 - Unconditioned response
 - Conditioned response
25. Those who are concerned about the effects that televised aggression has on children are likely to focus on
- Insight learning
 - Latent learning
 - Place learning
 - Modeling
26. Which of the following computer terms is analogous to the brain's interacting system?
- Serial processing
 - Parallel processing
 - Primary processing
 - Binary processing
27. The term g refers to the idea that intelligence
- Is made up of genetically inherited abilities
 - May be grouped into subcategories
 - Has a basic general component
 - Was developed by Sir Francis Galton
28. When people seem to ignore a problem and fail to provide help in a group situation, it can be described as
- Altruistic Behavior
 - Bystander effect
 - Social responsibility
 - Belief in a just world
29. Which of the following distinguishes delusional disorder from paranoid schizophrenia?
- Delusional disorder is not accompanied by hallucinations.
 - The delusions in delusional disorder are not as illogical as in paranoid schizophrenia.
 - Delusional disorders occur far more often than paranoid schizophrenia.
 - a and b above
30. Which type of intelligence improves throughout an adult's working years?
- Fluid
 - Musical
 - Kinesthetic
 - Crystallized

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Entrance Examination for PhD in Applied Psychology- 2018

Section-II

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS
8X5 = 40 MARKS**

- 1) Theories of intelligence.
- 2) Critically evaluate the nature Vs. nurture controversy in Developmental Psychology
- 3) Assessment of Personality
- 4) Mood disorders
- 5) What are attitudes? Discuss formation and change of attitudes
- 6) Describe different branches of psychology and their application
- 7) Theories of Motivation
- 8) Types of memory

PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT - I

Introduction to Psychology: Nature and Scope of psychology; Historical perspective; Definition and goals of psychology; Different Approaches: biological, evolutionary, cognitive, psychodynamic, humanistic, behavioral, cross-cultural. Methods in psychology: Experiment, observation, interview, case-study, questionnaire.

Specializations in Psychology (Overview of Each Discipline): Evolutionary psychology; Neuropsychology; Cognitive psychology; Developmental psychology; Clinical psychology; Counseling psychology; Health psychology; Special groups (learning disability, mentally challenged etc.); Educational psychology; Social psychology; Environmental psychology; Organizational psychology; Cross-cultural psychology; Sports psychology; Forensic psychology; Recent trends.

UNIT II

Perception - Sensory and perceptual processes; pattern recognition; attention; perception of objects, space and time; perceptual organization; illusions.

Learning - Models and theories of learning; learning paradigms.

Thinking & Language - Concept formation; Creativity; problem solving; decision making; Language Acquisition.

UNIT - III

Memory: Functions and processes; models and theoretical views; influences on memory processes; neuro-physiological perspective; aspects of memory deterioration and improvement.

Motivation & Emotion: Physiological and cognitive bases of motivation; physiological correlates and theories of emotion; nature of emotional Intelligence.

UNIT -IV

Attitudes: Nature and function; behavior; Formation, change and measurement of attitudes.

Prejudice & Discrimination: Nature and components of prejudice; Acquisition of prejudice; Reduction of prejudice.

Pro-Social Behaviour: Co-operation and helping; Personal, situational and socio-cultural determinants; Bystander effect.

Foundations of Group Behavior: Groups - Nature and Classification; Stages of Group Development; Group Structure; Leadership: Nature; Theories - Trait Theories; Behavioral Theories; Contingency Theories.

UNIT- V

Intelligence: Nature, theories and models of intelligence; psychological tests and assessment of intelligence, neuropsychological tests.

Personality: Nature and theories of personality; personality assessment and testing; determinants of personality.

Individual Differences: Genetic and environmental bases of individual differences in human behavior.

Mental Disorders: Overview of mental disorders and psychotherapies.

Text Books

Baron, R.A. (2002). *Psychology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Coon, D. & Mitterer, J.O. (2007). *Introduction to Psychology*. Wadsworth: Cengage.

Meyer, G.E. & Ciccarelli, S. (2008). *Psychology*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Morgan, J.B. & Gilliland, A.R. (2007). *An Introduction to Psychology*. New Delhi: Vishvabharti.

Nolen-Hoeksema, S., Fredrickson, B.L., Atkinson, R.C., Loftus, G.R., Hilgard, E.R. & Lutz, C. (2014). *Introduction to Psychology*. Wadsworth: Cengage.

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Section- I

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1. Experimental Research Deals with
 - a. Variables
 - b. Controls
 - c. Scientific inferences
 - d. All of the Above

2. A research should be
 - a. Objective
 - b. Valid
 - c. Reliable
 - d. All of the Above

3. Generally the data of the research is
 - a. Quantitative only
 - b. Qualitative only
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

4. Cross-sectional researches are fundamentally related with
 - a. Sample
 - b. Statistics
 - c. Tendencies
 - d. Eugenics

5. Synopsis of a research is
 - a. Blue print of research
 - b. Summary of research
 - c. Extract of research
 - d. A plan of research

6. Etymological meaning of the term hypothesis is
 - a. The statement tentative to verification
 - b. The statement leads to prediction
 - c. The statement giving tentative solution
 - d. None of the above

7. The basis of the formulation of hypothesis is
 - a. Observation
 - b. Reflection
 - c. Deduction

d. All of the above

8. Independent variable is the variable which can be manipulated by the

- a. Researcher
- b. Subject
- c. Supervisor
- d. Confederate

9. if a researcher rejects a null hypothesis it shows

- a. The difference is existed between two variables under consideration
- b. The difference is not existed between two variables under consideration
- c. The difference may exist or not exist between two variables under

consideration

- d. None of the above

10. A good sample has the quality of

- a. Representativeness
- b. Inadequacy
- c. Heterogeneity
- d. Cultural basis

11. Suppose the population is comprehensive and distributed in a large geographical area. In such a situation what kind of sampling procedure would you like to prefer?

- a. Multilevel sampling
- b. Systematic sampling
- c. Cluster sampling
- d. Snowball

12. In hypothesis testing, a Type 2 error occurs when

- A. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- B. The null hypothesis is rejected when the null hypothesis is true.
- C. The null hypothesis is not rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.
- D. The null hypothesis is rejected when the alternative hypothesis is true.

13. Which of these is not a method of data collection

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Interviews
- c. Experiments
- d. Observations

14. Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.

- a. Confirmatory data
- b. Qualitative data
- c. Predictive data
- d. None of the above

15. A census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a. Standardized tests
- b. Interviews

- c. Secondary data
- d. Observations

16. Histograms, pie charts and frequency polygons are all types of

- a) one dimension diagrams
- b) two dimension diagrams
- c) cumulative diagrams
- d) dispersion diagrams

17. Which of the following is NOT a measure of central tendency?

- a) median
- b) Mode
- c) Average
- d) Variance

18. What is a mean?

- a) arithmetic average of the sample
- b) distorted center of the sample
- c) distance between the smallest and largest value in a set of responses
- d) measure of the average dispersion of the values in a set of responses about their mean

18. Mean, Median and Mode are :

- a) Measures of deviation
- b) Ways of sampling
- c) Measures of central tendency
- d) None of the above

19. Research is

- a) Searching again and again
- b) Finding solution to any problem
- c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- d) None of the above

20. A common test in research demands much priority on

- a) Reliability
- b) Useability
- c) Objectivity
- d) All of the above

21. Action research means

- a) A longitudinal research
- b) An applied research
- c) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
- d) A research with socioeconomic objective

22. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- a) Socio-economic Status
- b) Marital Status

- c) Numerical Aptitude
- d) Professional Attitude

23. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by

- a) Statement of Objectives
- b) Analysis of Data
- c) Selection of Research Tools
- d) Collection of Data

24. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- a) Primary Data only
- b) Secondary Data only
- c) Both Primary and Secondary Data
- d) None of the above

25. One of the following is not an open source software:

- a) DSpace
- b) Windows
- c) Green-stone
- d) Linux

26. Questionnaire is a :

- a) Research method
- b) Measurement technique
- c) Tool for data collection
- d) Data analysis technique

27. "Controlled Group" is a term used in..... .

- a) Survey research
- b) Historical research
- c) Experimental research
- d) Descriptive research

28. Inductive logic proceeds from :

- a) General to General
- b) Particular to General
- c) General to Particular
- d) Particular to Particular

29. Which of the following is not a "Graphic representation" ?

- a) Pie Chart
- b) Bar Chart
- c) Table
- d) Histogram

30. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
- b) Survey of related literature
- c) Identification of problem

d) Searching for solutions to the problem

Section-II

ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS, ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

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- 1) Enumerate various types of Research?
- 2) Discuss the Importance and primary objectives of research.
- 3) Define hypothesis and discuss the process of hypothesis testing
- 4) Define and explain various types of questionnaires
- 5) Critically evaluate the difference between qualitative and quantitative research
- 6) Write a brief note on Data Analysis with reference to graphical representation of data.
- 7) What are the various measures of central tendency?
- 8) Explain cluster sampling and random sampling.

**GITAM School of Gandhian Studies
GITAM (Deemed to be University)
Entrance Examination - M.Phil. / Ph.D.
Syllabus**

Research Methodology for Applied Psychology and Applied Philosophy

UNIT- I

Basic Concepts: Variables – their manipulation and control ; Sources of bias and ethical issues in research; Sampling – probability sampling and non probability sampling methods; Writing a research report – structure and format, style of writing.

UNIT- II

Types of Research: Experimental research – laboratory experiments, field experiments; Non experimental research – ex-post facto research, field study, survey research; Correlational research; Qualitative research – the clinical tradition; case study method; ethnographic tradition; content analysis.

UNIT- III

Methods of Data Collection: Observation – purpose and types of observation; interview – Types of interview; major functions of interviews; factors affecting the use of interviews; advantages and disadvantages of the interview; sources of error in the interview; Questionnaires – types of questionnaires; functions and applicability of questionnaires; Rating Scales – Types of rating scales; errors in ratings; methods of improving the effectiveness of rating scales.

UNIT- IV

Experimental Designs: Between-Group designs – Randomized group designs; factorial designs and nested designs; Parametric and non-parametric statistics that are applicable. Within-Group designs – Repeated measures design; trend analysis (linear, quadratic and cubic); Latin-Square design – Graeco-Latin Square design; crossover design; ANCOVA.

UNIT- V

Non-Experimental Designs: One group design - Withdraw design; reversal design; multiple baseline design; changing criterion designs; Data analysis and evaluation ; Correlational designs – cross-sectional and longitudinal designs ; Time-series designs – interrupted and multiple series designs; Newer social methods – life history; meta-

analysis; evaluation research.

Suggested Readings:

Henn, M., Weinstein, M. & Foard, N. (2006). *A Short Introduction to Social Research*. New Delhi: Vistaar.

Klan, A.J., Raesid, R. & White, D.I. (2007). *Research Methods for Graduate Business and Social Science Students*. New Delhi: Response Books.

Mangal, S.K. & Mangal, S. (2009). *Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

McBurney, D.H. (2013). *Research Methods*. Independence: Cengage.

Neuman, L.W. (2007). *Social Research Methods*. New Delhi: Pearson.

Pathak, R.P. (2010). *Research in Education and Psychology*. New Delhi: Pearson.