

Sr. No.

7119

ENTRANCE TEST-2024

M Phil Clinical Psychology

Total Questions : 70
Time Allowed : 80 Minutes

Roll No.

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1. Write your roll number in the space provided at the top of this page of question booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on OMR Answer sheet.
2. OMR Answer sheet has an original copy and a candidate's copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the original copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the original copy against each item are exactly copied in the candidate's copy.
3. All entries in the OMR answers sheet including answers to questions are to be recorded in the original/Carbon copy.
4. Use only blue/ black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct / most appropriate response. In no case gel/ ink pen or pencil should be used.
5. **Do not darken more than one circle of option for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.**
6. There will be no negative marking.
7. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in entrance test examination shall be eligible for admission.
8. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
9. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
11. OMR answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in such case it will not be evaluated.
12. Ensure that your OMR Answer sheet has been signed by the invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
13. At the end of the examination hand over the OMR answer sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the candidate and hand over the candidate's copy to the candidate.
14. If any of the information in the response Sheet/Question Paper has been found missing or not mentioned as stated above the candidate is solely responsible for that lapse.

1. Who is the psychologist who constructed the first intelligence test?
 - a) William James
 - b) J. B. Watson
 - c) William Mc Dougall
 - d) Alfred Binet
2. The occurrence of 'O' in 'S-O-R' concept is responsible in regulating the behavior of the organism and making psychological activity _____.
 - a) Complex
 - b) Dynamic
 - c) Fixed
 - d) Puzzled
3. Anything which evokes a response in the Organism is called.
 - a) Stimulus
 - b) Thing
 - c) Situation
 - d) Incidence
4. The method of 'Field Observation' is always considered as _____.
 - a) Subjective
 - b) Complex
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Objective
5. A major part of developmental psychology is devoted to the understanding of behaviour of _____.
 - a) Children
 - b) Adolescents
 - c) Women
 - d) Old people
6. Who is the founder of 'Individual Psychology'?
 - a) David Hull
 - b) Thorndike
 - c) Alfred Binet
 - d) Alfred Adler
7. From the following pioneered psychologist who is associated with Behaviorism?
 - a) B.F. Skinner
 - b) William James
 - c) Megde Arnold
 - d) David Hull
8. Who is recognized as the father of psychoanalysis?
 - a) Sigmund Freud
 - b) Tolman
 - c) Alfred Adler
 - d) William James
9. Wolf Gang Kohler was associated with _____ school of psychology.
 - a) Social Psychology
 - b) Gestalt Psychology
 - c) Industrial Psychology
 - d) Educational Psychology
10. The "Law of effect" was coined by _____.
 - a) Skinner
 - b) Pavlov
 - c) Kohler
 - d) Thorndike
11. Archetype is a terminology associated with _____.
 - a) Jung
 - b) Freud
 - c) Adler
 - d) Skinner
12. Who established the first experimental psychological laboratory?
 - a) Sigmund Freud
 - b) B.F. Skinner
 - c) Evan Pavlov
 - d) Wilhelm Wundt
13. Who is the valuable contributor in insightful learning?
 - a) Thordike
 - b) B.F. Skinner
 - c) Evan Pavlov
 - d) Kohler

14. The most pioneered contributor to Behavioral school of psychology is

- a) Freud
- b) Allport
- c) Watson
- d) Fechner

15. Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory of experimental psychology at _____.

- a) Greenwich
- b) Zurich
- c) Leipzig
- d) Munich

16. Which branch of psychology deals with the study of animal behaviour?

- a) Social Psychology
- b) Comparative Psychology
- c) Abnormal Psychology
- d) Differential Psychology

17. Woodworth's approach to define Psychology is _____.

- a) Dynamic
- b) Constant
- c) Fluctuating
- d) Simple

18. Who is the Founder of Gestalt Psychology _____?

- a) Kurt Koffka
- b) Max Wertheimer
- c) Kurt Lewin
- d) Wolfgang Kohler

19. In the year 1913, C. G. Jung, established his school after separated from Sigmund Freud, which is known as _____.

- a) Psychoanalysis School
- b) Individual Psychology
- c) Psychoanalytical School
- d) Child Psychology

20. What is the name of the person established the School of Individual Psychology?

- a) Adler

- b) Jung
- c) Anne Freud
- d) Eric Fromm

21. Who proposed that mind and body are two separate entities and interact with each other?

- a) Rene Descartes
- b) Aristotle
- c) Plato
- d) Paul Broca

22. Self actualization is the proposed by__.

- a) Carl Rogers
- b) Abraham Maslow
- c) Sigmund Freud
- d) William James

23. Who proposed the famous PASS theory on psychology?

- a) Binet-Simon
- b) Cattell
- c) J. P Das
- d) Thurstone

24. Which of the following personality disorders describes a person who has an extremely unstable self image, is moody, and does not develop stable relationships?

- a) borderline
- b) histrionic
- c) narcissistic
- d) schizoid

25. Delusional thinking is characteristic of

- a) psychosis.
- b) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- c) conversion disorder.
- d) fugue.

26. Hearing voices that are not really there would be called

- a) hallucination.
- b) delusion.
- c) auditory regression.
- d) depressive psychosis

27. Behavioral problems in which the person exhibits symptoms suggesting physical disease or injury, but for which there is no identifiable cause, are called
- mood disorders.
 - schizophrenia.
 - organic brain pathologies.
 - somatoform disorders.
28. Obsessive-compulsive behavior, panic, and phobias are formally classified as _____ disorders.
- psychotic
 - manic
 - anxiety
 - mood
29. The modern psycholinguistic theory was developed by ____.
- Chomsky
 - Kohler
 - Piaget
 - Kholberg
30. Which one of the following factor is not included in big five dimensions of personality?
- Extraversion
 - Neuroticism
 - Agreeableness
 - Dominance
31. 'Purkinje phenomenon' is observed in the study of
- Audition
 - Vision
 - Olfaction
 - Thought process
32. Which one of the following does not fall in the domain of psycho analysis
- Defense Mechanism
 - Psychosexual development
 - Archetype
 - Thanatos
33. Which psychologist thought that our behavior are learnt through interaction with the observation of the environment
- Cattell
 - Hull
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Albert Bandura
34. In Simon-Binet test of intelligence, a person of 40 years of C.A has M.A of 20 years. The person is intellectually:
- Below average
 - Average
 - Above average
 - Genius
35. Body temperature is controlled by
- Thalamus
 - Hypothalamus
 - Cerebellum
 - Cortex
36. The motivation, emotion and other internal forces which underlie behavior is known as
- Personality dynamics
 - Personality trait
 - Personality type
 - Multiple personality
37. Which one of the following does not measure aptitude
- GATB
 - TAT
 - FACT
 - DAT
38. Under certain conditions, Yates correction is applied in
- Mann-whitney U test
 - Friedman's ANOVA
 - Kruskal wallis H test
 - Chi square test

39. Mature defense mechanism is
- Denial
 - Isolation
 - Humor
 - Projection
40. Which is not pathological defense mechanism
- Denial
 - Delusional Projection
 - Extreme projection
 - Fantasy
41. Amplification method assessed-----
- Motivation
 - Emotion
 - Is a lie detector
 - Dream interpretation
42. The Symbolic Function Sub stage is a part of -----
-----suggested by Piaget's theory of cognitive development
- Sensorimotor stage
 - Preoperational stage
 - concrete operational stage
 - formal operational stage
43. Expressed emotion is responsible for relapse of ----

- Depression
 - Schizophrenia
 - Mania
 - OCD
44. 'Fruitful metaphor' concept given by
- George Kelly
 - Snygg and Combs
 - Medard Boss
 - Viktor Frankl
45. "Gemeinschaftsgefühl" is called
- social interest
 - Inferiority
 - Birth order
 - Life style
46. Disorder of neural development characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and by restricted and repetitive behavior.
- Mental retardation
 - Down syndrome
 - Cat's Cry Syndrome
 - Pervasive Developmental disorder
47. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) is published by
- American Psychological Association
 - American Psychiatric Association
 - World health organization
 - Research Diagnostic Criteria
48. A widely used pencil-and -paper test of personality; an important feature is its empirical validity
- TCI
 - WAIS
 - MPQ
 - MMPI
49. The term IQ given by
- William Stern
 - David Wechsler
 - Bruner
 - Binet and Simon
50. Difficulty in reading known as
- Alexia
 - Agnosia
 - Aphasia
 - Agraphia
51. The unlimited and permanent repository of useful information is classified a
- Temporary memory
 - Motivational memory
 - long term memory
 - Short term memory

52. A boy who is learning to ride a bicycle will have to discard many wrong movements until he learns how to ride it perfectly. The principle underlying this process of learning is called
- Trial and error
 - Insight
 - Classical conditioning
 - Instrumental conditioning
53. Abraham Maslow is well-known for his concept of:
- Hierarchical model of motivation
 - Topographical
 - field theory
 - life space
54. Bandura has placed importance on:
- instrumental learning
 - Insightful learning
 - classical conditioning
 - modelling or observational learning
55. In 1895, Breuer and Freud have published a volume entitled "studies in hysteria". These studies reported successful treatment of hysterical symptoms of a method called:
- Observation
 - Introspection
 - Hypnotism
 - Catharsis
56. The school of psychology which considers overt behavior as its field of study is popularly known as:
- Structuralism
 - Behaviorism
 - Functionalism
 - Gestalt Psychology
57. Which school of psychology always emphasized whole patterns rather than elements?
- Behaviorism
 - Gestalt psychology
 - Functionalism
 - Structuralism
58. learning, retention, recall and recognition are said to constitute:
- Intelligence
 - Memory
 - Intuition
 - Imagination
59. The adverse effect upon retention of an activity interpolated between learning and recall is:
- Proactive inhibition
 - Negative transfer
 - Retroactive transfer
 - Zero transfer
60. Which type of memory consists of long-term memories of specific things that have happened to us at a particular time and space?
- Episodic memory
 - Semantic memory
 - Iconic memory
 - Levels of processing
61. A mother punished her children too severely and said that she did so because she loves them and because "it is for their own good" this is an illustration of:
- sublimation
 - Rationalization
 - Conversion
 - Reaction formation
62. With aging there is a decline of..... Intelligence, but not of.....intelligence.
- Fluid; fixed
 - Fixed; fluid
 - Fluid; crystallized
 - Crystallized; fluid
63. Which of the following is not characteristics of childhood autism?
- Violent temper tantrums and repetitive actions
 - Sensory blocking and echolalia
 - Language and learning deficiencies
 - Encopresis and overeating

64. Which type of test of intelligence was developed when people of different languages or illiterates had to be tested?

- a) Verbal tests
- b) Reasoning tests
- c) Non-verbal tests
- d) Culture-free tests

65. Non-verbal tests are also called:

- a) General tests
- b) Specific tests
- c) Performance tests
- d) Reliable tests

66. The index of an individual's intellectual development, determined by dividing his mental age by his chronological age and multiplying the result by 100 is known as:

- a) Creativity Quotient
- b) Sociability quotient
- c) Reliability quotient
- d) Intelligence quotient

67. Arnold Lucious Gessel (1880-1961) viewed his test as measuring not intelligence but the child's level of development. The score an infant obtains is therefore called:

- a) Intelligence quotient (I.Q.)
- b) Developmental Quotient (D.Q.)
- c) Fluid Intelligence scores
- d) Abstract intelligence scores

68. Two-factor of intelligence was advanced by:

- a) Galton
- b) Carl spearman
- c) Spencer
- d) Terman

69. Who defined intelligence as the global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think naturally and to deal effectively with the environment?

- a) Binet
- b) Galton
- c) Wechsler
- d) spencer

70. If a child's chronological age (CA) is equal to his mental age (MA), then his I.Q. will be:

- a) 110
- b) 100
- c) 112
- d) 115