

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, August-2026

Name of Candidate Answer Sheet No.

Roll No. of the Candidate Signature of the Candidate.....

Date of Examination Signature of the Invigilator(s)

1.

2.

Time: 2 Hours**Maximum Marks: 100****IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

- i. The question paper is in the form of Test-Booklet containing **100 (Hundred)** questions. Each question may carry maximum four answer marked. (A), (B), (C) and (D) out of which only one is correct.
- ii. There are 100 multiple choice questions, each question carrying 1 mark. The test includes 50 questions of Research Methodology (Part A) and 50 questions of the subject/Domain (Part B).
- iii. On receipt of the Test-Booklet (Question Paper), the candidate should immediately check it and ensure that it contains all the pages, i.e., **100** questions (50 in Part-A+50 in Part-B). Discrepancy, if any, should be reported by the candidate to the invigilator immediately after receiving the Test-Booklet.
- iv. A separate Answer- Sheet is provided with the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. On this sheet there are 100 rows containing four circles each. One row pertains to one question.
- v. The candidate should write his/her roll number at the places provided on the cover page of the Test-Booklet/ Question Paper and on Answer Sheet and NOWHERE ELSE.
- vi. No second test -Booklet /Question Paper and Answer -Sheet will be given to a candidate. The candidates are advised to be careful in handling it and writing the answer on the Answer-Sheet.
- vii. For every correct answer of the question **One (1) mark will be awarded**. For every unattempted question/ wrong answer, zero (0) mark shall be awarded. **There is no Negative Marking**.
- viii. Marking shall be done only on the basis of answers responded on the Answer- Sheet.
- ix. To mark the answer on the Answer- Sheet, candidate should **darken** the appropriate circle in the row of each question with Blue or Black pen.
- x. For each question, only one circle should be darkened as a mark of the answer adopted by the candidate. If more than one circle for the question are found darkened or with one black circle any other circle carries any mark, the question will be treated as cancelled.
- xi. The candidates should not remove any paper from the Test- Booklet/Question Paper. Attempting to remove any paper shall be liable to be punished for use of unfair means.
- xii. Rough work may be done on the blank space provided in the Test- Booklet /Question Paper only.
- xiii. Mobile phones (even in Switch -off mode) and such other communication/ programmable devices are not allowed inside the examination hall.
- xiv. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the examination hall before the expiry of the time.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

(PART-A)

1. Which of the following statements is true about the collection of data?
 - a. The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as primary data
 - b. The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as secondary data
 - c. The data that is collected from the place of origin is known as tertiary data
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following is the main point of difference between primary data and secondary data?
 - a. The collection of secondary data is costlier and more time consuming when compared to primary data
 - b. The secondary data is always original whereas the primary data is not
 - c. The primary data is much more reliable than secondary data because it is collected directly from respondents
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?
 - a. Temperature readings in Celsius
 - b. Monthly income in dollars
 - c. Transcript of an interview
 - d. Total population count
4. How is qualitative data usually analyzed?
 - a) By using statistical formulas and graphs
 - b) By finding themes, patterns, and categories
 - c) By running computer software for percentages
 - d) By measuring numerical weight or length
5. Which graph is used to show cumulative frequency?
 - a) Bar graph
 - b) Ogive
 - c) Histogram
 - d) Pie chart
6. Which chart is most suitable to show the comparison of parts to a whole?
 - a) Line graph
 - b) Histogram
 - c) Frequency polygon
 - d) Pie chart
7. In a moderately asymmetrical (skewed) distribution, what is the empirical relationship between mean, median, and mode?
 - a. $\text{Mean} - \text{Mode} = 3(\text{Mean} - \text{Median})$
 - b. $\text{Mean} = \text{Median} + \text{Mode}$
 - c. $\text{Mode} = 3\text{Mean} - 2\text{Median}$
 - d. $\text{Median} = \text{Mean} / \text{Mode}$
8. Which measure of central tendency includes the magnitude of scores?
 - a. Mean
 - b. Mode
 - c. Median
 - d. Range
9. What is the mean of the following numbers: 23, 45, 87, 40, 50?
 - a. 59
 - b. 49
 - c. 56
 - d. 39

10. Which of the following are methods under measures of dispersion?
- Standard deviation
 - Mean deviation
 - Range
 - All of the above
11. _____ and _____ are types of measures of dispersion.
- Nominal, Real
 - Nominal, Relative
 - Absolute, Relative
 - Real, Relative
12. The standard deviation of a set of 90 observations is 105. If the value of each observation is decreased by 9, then the new standard deviation of these observations would be _____.
- 96
 - 105
 - 100
 - None of the above
13. The average of squared deviations from the arithmetic mean is known as _____.
- Quartile deviation
 - Standard deviation
 - Variance
 - None of the above
14. If Mohan secures 97 percentiles in an examination, it means that his position is below _____ of the total candidates who had appeared in the exam.
- 97 percent
 - 3 percent
 - 90 percent
 - None of the above
15. Which of the following cannot be calculated for open-ended distributions?
- Standard deviation
 - Mean deviation
 - Range
 - None of the above
16. The interquartile range (IQR) is calculated as:
- $Q3 - Q1$
 - $Q3 + Q1$
 - $Q1 - Q3$
 - $Q1 \times Q3$
17. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- Standard deviation is less reliable than range.
 - Mean deviation uses all scores.
 - Quartile deviation uses the entire dataset.
 - Range uses all scores.
18. If range is 20 and the smallest value is 5, the largest value is:
- 25
 - 15
 - 30
 - Cannot be determined
19. A distribution with low variability is considered:
- Scattered
 - Skewed
 - Consistent
 - Unreliable

20. Coefficient of variation is helpful in:
- Finding mode
 - Comparing variability between two datasets
 - Identifying mean
 - Finding median
21. If the variance is 16, then the standard deviation is:
- 8
 - 4
 - 2
 - 16
22. Kurtosis is a measure of:
- Central tendency
 - Dispersion
 - Symmetry
 - Skewness
23. Choose the correct option concerning the correlation analysis between 2 sets of data.
- Multiple correlations is a correlational analysis comparing two sets of data.
 - A partial correlation is a correlational analysis comparing two sets of data.
 - A simple correlation is a correlational analysis comparing two sets of data.
 - None of the preceding.
24. Which one of the below statements regarding the regression line is correct?
- The prediction equation is another name for a regression line.
 - A regression line is also referred to as the line of the average relationship.
 - The estimating equation is another name for a regression line.
 - All of the above.
25. Who introduced the term 'regression'?
- Karl Pearson
 - R.A Fischer
 - Croxtan and Cowden
 - Francis Galton.
26. Company A produces 10% defective products, Company B produces 20% defective products and C produces 5% defective products. If choosing a company is an equally likely event, then find the probability that the product chosen is defective.
- 0.12
 - 0.21
 - 0.22
 - 0.11
27. A well-defined research problem helps the researcher most by:
- Determining the exact budget
 - Guiding the selection of the research design and methods
 - Eliminating the need for a literature review
 - Guaranteeing publication in a journal
28. Why is a literature review critical during problem formulation?
- It proves that your bias is correct
 - It helps reveal gaps and inconsistencies in existing knowledge
 - It provides unrelated background facts
 - It replaces the need to state research objectives
29. Which of the following statement is correct?
- Reliability ensures the validity
 - Validity ensures reliability
 - Reliability and validity are independent of each other
 - Reliability does not depend on objectivity



30. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:
- Survey Research
 - Summative Research
 - Historical Research
 - 'Ex-post Facto' Research
31. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as:
- Data analysis and interpretation
 - Parameter inference
 - Statistical inference
 - All of the above
32. Authenticity of a research finding is its:
- Originality
 - Validity
 - Objectivity
 - All of the above
33. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
- Area Sampling Technique
 - Purposive Sampling Technique
 - Systematic Sampling Technique
 - None of the above
34. Research problem is selected from the stand point of:
- Researcher's interest
 - Social relevance
 - Financial support
 - Availability of relevant literature
35. The research is always –
- Verifying the old knowledge
 - Exploring new knowledge
 - Filling the gap between knowledge
 - All of these
36. Manipulation of independent variable is always a part of
- Historical research
 - Fundamental research
 - Descriptive research
 - Experimental research
37. The Factorial Analysis is used:
- To know the relationship between two variables
 - To know the difference among the many variables
 - To know the difference between two variables
 - To test the Hypothesis
38. Which of the following is classified in the category of the developmental research?
- Philosophical research
 - Action research
 - Descriptive research
 - All the above
39. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
- Research hypothesis
 - Research design
 - Research paradigm
 - Synopsis of Research

40. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?
- Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
 - Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
 - Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
 - Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
41. Tippet table refers to as _____
- Table of random digits
 - The table used in sampling methods
 - The table used in statistical investigations
 - All of the above
42. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs?
- The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false
 - The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true
 - Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected
 - None of the above
43. Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?
- R&D targets human development
 - R&D can enhance people's standard of living in the country
 - R&D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country
 - All the above
44. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?
- To over simplify the problem of research
 - To bring out the holistic approach to research
 - To create a new trend in research methodology
 - To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
45. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?
- Rating Scale
 - Interview
 - Questionnaire
 - Schedule
46. The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations?
- Casual Comparative Research
 - Historical Research
 - Descriptive Research
 - Experimental Research
47. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- Quota sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Stratified random sampling
48. What are the core elements of a dissertation?
- Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
 - Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography
 - Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis; References
 - Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions
49. The "Sociogram" technique is used to study _____
- Vocational Interest
 - Human Relations
 - Professional Competence
 - Achievement Motivation

50. Action-research can be understood as _____
- A longitudinal research
 - An applied research
 - A kind of research being carried out to solve a specific problem
 - All of the above

(PART-B)

51. Giving alcoholics “Antabuse” to make them feel nauseous if they drink alcohol is an example of:
- Aversion therapy
 - Exposure therapy
 - ECT
 - AAT
52. The main aim of psychodynamic therapy is to explore the patient’s:
- Friendships
 - Unconscious
 - Work relationships
 - Neuronal health
53. ECT is most commonly used to treat:
- Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Addiction
 - Schizophrenia
54. What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?
- Unconscious intentions.
 - Dreams.
 - Conscious desires.
 - Brain size.
55. An IQ test does NOT provide which of the following?
- High test re-test reliability.
 - Good predictor of behaviour.
 - High internal consistency.
 - Good validity.
56. CAT is an acronym for:
- Comorbid assessment taxonomy.
 - Computerised axial tomography.
 - Computerised atrial technique.
 - Concurrent affect taxonomy.

57. What term was coined by Lightner Witmer to define the study of individuals through observation or experimentation?
- Psychological assessment
 - Neurology
 - Psychotherapy
 - Clinical psychology
58. What were the two intelligence tests developed during World War I by clinical psychologists?
- Personality Test and Behavior Test
 - IQ Test and EQ Test
 - Memory Test and Attention Test
 - Army Alpha and Army Beta
59. During psychoanalysis, when a patient refuse unconsciously to address to talk about an issue, then this reaction would be referred to as the patient showing:
- Dream interpretation
 - Transference
 - Resistance
 - Free association
60. Helping people overcome phobias, clients are taught to associate relaxation techniques with fearful stimuli that replace previous learned harmful responses. This method is referred to as?
- Aversive conditioning
 - Free association
 - Dream analysis
 - Systematic desensitization
61. A person who has been recently diagnosed with depression was encouraged by her doctor to seek support from others. However, he or she does not have much money to seek certain types of therapy. Which therapy would be suitable for this person's needs?
- Group therapy
 - Behavior therapy
 - Rational- emotive therapy
 - Psychoanalysis
62. In Albert Ellis's Rational Emotive Therapy ABC model, Ellis believed that a person's _____ are responsible for depression or other psychological disorders.
- Activating events
 - Beliefs
 - Consequences

d. Dreams

- 63.** Personality disorders (PD) consist of a loosely-bound cluster of sub-types. Which of the following common features are evident in PD?
- a. They are characterized by an enduring pattern of behaviour that deviates markedly from expectations within that culture
 - b. They are associated with unusual ways of interpreting events, unpredictable mood swings, or impulsive behaviour
 - c. They result in impairments in social and occupational functioning
 - d. All of the above
- 64.** The hallucinations occurring in the semiconscious state preceding awakening are called as:
- a. Extracampine
 - b. Pseudo hallucinations
 - c. Hypnogogic
 - d. Hypnopompic
- 65.** The bystander effect suggests that individuals are less likely to offer help in an emergency situation when:
- a) They are in a hurry.
 - b) They feel personally responsible.
 - c) Other people are present.
 - d) The victim is a stranger.
- 66.** Social Facilitation occurs:
- a) To the tendency for people to do less in a group setting
 - b) To the tendency to keep personal opinions to themselves for fear of upsetting the group
 - c) When the presence of other people watching improves a person's performance
 - d) When the presence of other people watching hinders a person's performance
- 67.** When a person experiences guilt or discomfort because he or she realizes that he or she is not being truthful with their friends, then this person may be experiencing:
- a) Cognitive dissonance
 - b) Blaming the victim
 - c) Self-serving bias
 - d) Cognitive dissonance
- 68.** The fundamental attribution error occurs when a person underestimates or does not consider _____ attributes and focuses too much on _____ attributes or personal factors.
- a) Situational; dispositional

- b) Dispositional; situational
- c) Unconscious; situational
- d) Situational; unconscious

69. Morphemes are the:

- a) Smallest distinctive sound unit
- b) Smallest unit that carries meaning
- c) First stage of language development
- d) Second stage of language development

70. The linguistic relativity hypothesis states that:

- a) Language is inborn and uninfluenced by learning
- b) Language is primary a product of learning and modelling
- c) Language does not influence how we think
- d) A person's language ability would have a direct influence on the way a person thinks

71. Children with speech disorders have difficulty _____.

- a) Producing vocal sounds
- b) Understanding psychology
- c) Understanding others
- d) With vocabulary

72. The stability of environment as we perceive, it is termed as:

- a) Perceptual constancy
- b) Perceptual stability
- c) Perceptual vision
- d) Perceptual organization

73. Which of the following is the principle of perceptual organization?

- a) Closure
- b) Grouping
- c) Contrast
- d) All of the above

74. "Collective unconscious" is associated with _____.

- a) Freud
- b) Jung
- c) Horney
- d) Adler

75. According to Freud:

- a) All human beings pass through a series of discrete psychosexual stages of development
- b) At each stage, pleasure is not focused on a particular part of the body
- c) Gratification at any stage cannot result in fixation and psychological disorders
- d) All of the above

76. A second major approach to the study of traits is illustrated by the works of _____ .

- a) Loevinger & Knoll
- b) Rorer & Widiger
- c) Raymond B. Cattell
- d) Harris

77. Who is the author of the book the principles of psychology?

- a) Edward B. Titchener
- b) William James
- c) Harvey Carr
- d) None of the above

78. Introspection is the main method used by _____ .

- a) Functionalism
- b) Behaviourism
- c) Gestalt Psychology
- d) Structuralism

79. The term ESP indicates:

- a) Extrasensory Perception
- b) Electro Sensory Perception
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

80. Name of study of nervous system and its functions is _____ .

- a) Physiological psychology
- b) Neurobiology
- c) Clinical psychology
- d) None of the above

81. Subjective wellbeing is influenced by:

- a) Genetic factors and several aspects of personality
- b) Reasonable goals coupled with a realistic chance to reach them
- c) Favorable external conditions
- d) All of the above

82. Drive theories of motivation are also known as:

- a) Push theories of motivation
- b) Incentive theories of motivation
- c) Opponent process theories of motivation
- d) Optimal level theories of motivation

83. The _____ theory says that felt emotion and the bodily reactions in emotion are independent of each other both are triggered simultaneously.

- a) James - Lange
- b) Schachter - singer
- c) Canon – Bard
- d) None of the above

84. The conflict which arises out of two or more equally attractive goals like choosing between two equally attractive Jobs is known as:

- a) Approach - Approach conflict
- b) Avoidance - Avoidance conflict
- c) Approach - Avoidance conflict
- d) None of the above

85. When you undertake an activity for enjoyment, to demonstrate competence, or to gain skill, your motivation is usually _____.

- a) Extrinsic
- b) Intrinsic
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

86. Expression of power motivation by manipulating and exploiting others in a deceptive and unscrupulous fashion is termed as:

- a) Aggression
- b) Machiavellianism
- c) Overambitiousness
- d) Philanthropism

87. "The term motivation refers to the arousal of tendency to act, to produce one or more effects."

The above definition was given by:

- a) Gudilford
- b) Hebb
- c) Atkinson
- d) Maslow

88. Which of the following instincts is powerful motivational forces?

- a) Life instinct
- b) Death instincts
- c) None of the above
- d) Both A and B

89. The _____ is a projective technique which is used to assess social motives.

- a) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
- b) Multitphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
- c) Rorschach Inkblot Technique
- d) None of the above

90. Needs provide the _____ of motivation, whereas incentives provide the _____.

- a) Pull, Pull
- b) Push, Push
- c) Pull, Push
- d) Push, Pull

91. Who proposed the theory of multiple intelligences?

- a) Howard Gardner
- b) Charles Spearman
- c) Robert Sternberg
- d) Alfred Binet

92. The Stanford-Binet test is primarily used to measure:

- a) Personality
- b) Intelligence
- c) Aptitude
- d) Attitude

93. Riding a bicycle, writing and typing are example of:

- a) Semantic Memory
- b) Procedural Memory
- c) Episodic Memory
- d) Symbolic comparison

94. _____ refers to any discrete unit of information.

- a) Chunk
- b) Data
- c) Encoding
- d) None of the above

95. The ToT phenomenon indicates:
- a) Tip of the tongue phenomenon
 - b) Tip of the toe phenomenon
 - c) Tip of the tail phenomenon
 - d) None of the above
96. Mnemonics means:
- a) The process of perception
 - b) The art or system of memory training
 - c) The art of learning
 - d) The art or system of memory training
97. Escape learning means:
- a) Learning to escape from dangers in life
 - b) Learning by negative re-inforcement
 - c) Learning by positive re-inforcement
 - d) All of the above
98. Which of the following statement(s) is correct?
- a) A reinforcement schedule is the arrangement of the delivery of reinforcement during conditioning trials
 - b) Each schedule of reinforcement influences the course of conditioning in its own way
 - c) Conditioned responses occur with differential characteristics
 - d) All of the above
99. A stimulus that may influence operant behaviour is called as:
- a) Positive stimulus
 - b) Negative stimulus
 - c) Discriminative stimulus
 - d) Powerful stimulus
100. Verbal learning is:
- a) Intentional
 - b) Incidental
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) Occupational

=== END OF PAPER ===

For Rough Work

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For Rough Work

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Answer Key of Research Methodology

- 1. a**
- 2. c**
- 3. c**
- 4. b**
- 5. b**
- 6. d**
- 7. a**
- 8. a**
- 9. b**
- 10. d**
- 11. c**
- 12. b**
- 13. c**
- 14. b**
- 15. b**
- 16. a**
- 17. b**
- 18. a**
- 19. c**
- 20. b**
- 21. b**
- 22. d**
- 23. c**
- 24. d**
- 25. d**

- 26. a**
- 27. b**
- 28. b**
- 29. c**
- 30. d**
- 31. a**
- 32. c**
- 33. c**
- 34. b**
- 35. d**
- 36. d**
- 37. b**
- 38. d**
- 39. b**
- 40. c**
- 41. d**
- 42. b**
- 43. d**
- 44. b**
- 45. c**
- 46. b**
- 47. a**
- 48. d**
- 49. b**
- 50. c**

Answer Key (Department of Psychology & Behavioral Science (PSYCHOLOGY))

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 51.a | 76. c |
| 52. b | 77. b |
| 53. b | 78. d |
| 54. a | 79. a |
| 55. b | 80. b |
| 56. b | 81. d |
| 57. d | 82. a |
| 58. d | 83. c |
| 59. c | 84. a |
| 60. d | 85. b |
| 61. a | 86. b |
| 62. b | 87. c |
| 63. d | 88. d |
| 64. d | 89. a |
| 65. c | 90. d |
| 66. c | 91. a |
| 67. a | 92. b |
| 68. a | 93. b |
| 69. b | 94. a |
| 70. d | 95. a |
| 71. a | 96. d |
| 72. a | 97. b |
| 73. d | 98. d |
| 74. b | 99. c |
| 75. a | 100. c |