

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

Entrance Test For Admission To Ph.D (Full time/Part Time) Programmes

51. A non-Conscious form of long term memory that are expressed as a change in behavior without any conscious recollection
- A. Declarative Memory
 - B. Non-declarative Memory
 - C. Short term Memory
 - D. Rehearsal
52. A form of interference when old memories restrain the capacity to remember new information.
- A. Retroactive Inhibition
 - B. Proactive Inhibition
 - C. Short term Memory
 - D. Long term Memory
53. Which of the following theory states that every emotion is associated with a unique physiological reaction?
- A. James – Lange Theory
 - B. Cannon – Bard Theory
 - C. Two factor Theory
 - D. Opponent– process Theory.
54. Tendency to perceive items located together as a group is known as
- A. Laws of Similarity
 - B. Law of Closure
 - C. Laws of Proximity
 - D. Laws of Simplicity
55. A rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem.
- A. Algorithm
 - B. Analogy
 - C. Artificial Intelligence
 - D. Framing
56. It is the development of the ability to produce recognizable speech.
- A. Semantic development
 - B. Phonological Development
 - C. Development of Grammar
 - D. Babbling

57. Which of the theory implies that biological needs leads to the arousal of drives, which activates efforts to reduce them
- A. Drive theory
 - B. Arousal Theory
 - C. Instinct Theory
 - D. Incentive Theory
58. It is a reinforcement in which every occurrence of a particular behaviour is reinforced.
- A. Fixed interval Schedule
 - B. Fixed – ratio Schedule
 - C. Continuous Reinforcement Schedule
 - D. Variable – ratio schedule
59. A Stimulus that signals the availability of reinforcement if a specific response is made
- A. Discriminative stimulus
 - B. Stimulus control
 - C. Extinction
 - D. Reconditioning
60. Shaping and chaining is the basic principle of _____
- A. Classical Conditioning
 - B. Operant Conditioning
 - C. Insightful learning
 - D. Observational learning
61. A transference that involves the expression of feelings of affection or dependency towards the counsellor
- A. Positive transfer
 - B. Negative transfer
 - C. Resistance
 - D. Acceptance
62. This is also known as authoritarian approach
- A. Humanistic approach
 - B. Behaviouristic approach
 - C. Psychoanalytic approach
 - D. None of the above
63. In Erikson's development stages, autonomy develops during
- A. Infancy
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Adulthood
 - D. Late childhood
64. The transferring of strong feelings from the situation in which they originated to a less threatening situation is
- A. Avoidance
 - B. Projection
 - C. Denial

- D. Displacement
- 65. Reverting to a lower developmental level in thoughts, emotions & behaviour
 - A. Reaction formation
 - B. Regression
 - C. Repression
 - D. Resistance
- 66. The process of free association reflects the most important rule of
 - A. Psychoanalysis
 - B. Humanism
 - C. Psychodynamic
 - D. Gestalt Therapy
- 67. Alder used dreams as a vehicle for promoting
 - A. Hope
 - B. Self – awareness
 - C. Peace
 - D. Power
- 68. The triangle of insights is the important area of focus in
 - A. Brief Psychodynamic therapy
 - B. Gestalt therapy
 - C. Schema therapy
 - D. Reality therapy
- 69. This refers to clinicians ability to be genuine & authentic, well integrated & aware of themselves & how they are perceived by others
 - A. Empathy
 - B. Self positive regard
 - C. Congruence
 - D. Person centered
- 70. The process of separating people from their problems is.
 - A. Landscape of action
 - B. Mapping
 - C. Externalizing
 - D. Stabilization
- 71. Drawing sweeping conclusions that are not justified by the evidence is known as
 - A. Over generalization
 - B. Emotional reasoning
 - C. Personalization
 - D. Mind reading
- 72. Predicting a negative outcome without considering other possibilities
 - A. Personalization
 - B. Catastrophizing
 - C. Disqualifying the positive
 - D. Mental filter

73. Who is the originator of REBT
- A. Freud
 - B. Carl Roger
 - C. Albert Ellis
 - D. Aaron beck
74. Multimodal therapy was developed by
- A. B. F. Skinner
 - B. Albert Bandura
 - C. Pavlov
 - D. Arnold Lazarus
75. When uncontrolled anxiety between any two members in the family system causes one person to team up with a third family member
- A. Triangulation
 - B. Emotional cutoff
 - C. Family projection
 - D. Differentiate of self
76. Complete sequence or Mapping of gene in the Human body and their location is called as
- A. Genetic code
 - B. Chromosome
 - C. Genes
 - D. Human genome
77. The second stage of gestation in prenatal development is
- A. Geminal
 - B. Embryonic
 - C. Fetal stage
 - D. Teratogenic
78. The ability to identify a previously encountered stimulus is known as
- A. Recognition
 - B. Recall
 - C. Prospective Memory
 - D. Generic Memory
79. Neonatal Period takes place in
- A. Two weeks
 - B. First four weeks
 - C. First one week
 - D. Eight weeks
80. Process by which neurons acquire specialized structure and function is known as
- A. Integration
 - B. Differentiation
 - C. Myelination
 - D. Plasticity

81. Fear of sound is known as
- A. Algophobia
 - B. Antlophobia
 - C. Acousticophobia
 - D. Alephobia
82. 'Census' is the example of _____ method.
- A. Ex-post factor
 - B. Field study
 - C. Sociometry
 - D. Survey
83. Time series stands as an example for
- A. Factorial design
 - B. Experimental design
 - C. Quasi-experimental Design
 - D. Between group design
84. Focus group is a form of
- A. Qualitative Research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Mixed method research
 - D. None of the above
85. Standardisation sample helps us to establish
- A. Reliability
 - B. Validity
 - C. Norm
 - D. None of these
86. In which scale does absolute zero exists
- A. Nominal
 - B. Ordinal
 - C. Interval
 - D. Ratio
87. Equivalent forms reliability is also known as
- A. Test – retest reliability
 - B. Interval consistency Reliability
 - C. Alternate forms reliability
 - D. Scorer Reliability
88. Which of the following factors influence design to sample?
- A. Size of the population
 - B. Cost involved in obtaining the elements
 - C. Convenience and accessibility of elements
 - D. All the above

89. How many types of methods are listed in Non-Probability sampling methods?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 7
 - D. 5
90. The one in which the primary focus is upon the variable relationship.
- A. Historical Research
 - B. Descriptive Research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. None of the above
91. In the structure of research report, which of the following should be included in results
- A. Design
 - B. Procedure
 - C. Statistical Presentation
 - D. Support or Non-support of Hypothesis
92. ICD stands for
- A. The International Classification of Diseases
 - B. The International Classification of Disorders
 - C. The International Classification of Diagnosis
 - D. The International Categorization of Disorders
93. Slowness of motor activity with a decrease in normal spontaneous movement is known as
- A. Twirling
 - B. Bradykinesia
 - C. Dyskinesia
 - D. Anergia
94. Amnesia for events occurring after a point in time is known as
- A. Anterograde
 - B. Retrograde
 - C. False memory
 - D. Para Amnesia
95. Psychological influence in Borderline Personality Disorder is
- A. Suicidal
 - B. Erratic moods
 - C. Impulsivity
 - D. All the above
96. Positive symptom of Schizophrenia is
- A. Catatonia
 - B. Avolition
 - C. Alogia
 - D. Flat affect

97. It is one of the example of stimulants
- A. Sedatives
 - B. Valium
 - C. Nicotine
 - D. Heroin
98. The second stage of group development in group therapy is.
- A. Forming
 - B. Norming
 - C. Storming
 - D. Performing
99. Severely impaired in social communication is found in
- A. ADHD
 - B. Repression
 - C. Dyscalculia
 - D. Autism spectrum Disorder
100. Frequently being awakened by extended and extremely frightening dreams that cause significant distress and impaired functioning is
- A. Nightmare Disorder
 - B. Dyssomnias
 - C. Narcolepsy
 - D. Insomnia Disorder

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ANSWERS

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52. B. Proactive Inhibition
53. A. James – Lange Theory
54. C. laws of proximity
55. A. Algorithm
56. B. Phonological Development
57. A. Drive theory
58. C. Continuous Reinforcement Schedule
59. A. Discriminative Stimulus
60. B. Operant conditioning
61. A. Positive transfer
62. C. Psychoanalytic approach
63. B. Early childhood
64. D. Displacement
65. B. Regression
66. A. Psychoanalysis
67. B. Self-awareness
68. A. Brief psycho dynamic therapy
69. C. Congruence
70. C. Externalizing
71. A. Over generalization
72. B. Catastrophizing
73. C. Albert Ellis

74. D. Arnold Lazarus
75. A. Triangulation
76. D. Human Genome
77. B. Embryonic
78. A. Recognition
79. B. First four weeks
80. B. Differentiation
81. C. Acousticophobia
82. D. Survey
83. C. Quasi-experimental Design
84. A. Qualitative Research
85. C. Norm
86. D. Ratio
87. C. Alternate forms Reliability
88. D. All the above
89. C. 7
90. C. Experimental research
91. C. Statistical Presentation
92. A. The International Classification of Diseases
93. B. Bradykinesia
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95. D. All the above
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