

2-MPHILCP - Provisional Answer Key

1. Which of the following neurotransmitter play a key role in memory, arousal and attention?
(A) Serotonin (B) Acetylcholine
(C) GABA (D) Dopamine
2. Who belived that the mind was made up of thoughts, experiences, emotions, and other basic elements?
(A) Wilhelm Wundt (B) Freud
(C) John B Watson (D) Carl Rogers
3. Which brain structure is most responsible for our balance, posture, and muscle tone?
(A) Medulla (B) Reticular formation
(C) Cerebellum (D) Pons
4. Wernicke`s area is connected to Broca area by a bundle of nerve fibers called ?
(A) Cingulate gyrus (B) Corpus callosum
(C) Central sulcus (D) Arcuate fasciculus
5. Which Gestalt principle of perceptual organization explains why we tend to group objects that are close together as a single unit?
(A) Similarity (B) Proximity
(C) Closure (D) Continuity
6. In the context of cognitive learning, what does the concept of latent learning?
(A) Learning occurs only when a reward is immediately provided.
(B) Learning can occur without immediate reinforcement and be demonstrated later.
(C) Learning requires conscious awareness of the stimuli involved.
(D) Learning is always a result of trial-and-error behavior.
7. Which reinforcement schedule, provides a reward after an unpredictable number of responses, leading to high and steady response rates?
(A) Fixed-Ratio Schedule (B) Variable-Ratio Schedule
(C) Fixed-Interval Schedule (D) Variable-Interval Schedule
8. What term does use for the process of putting information into a form that can be stored in memory?
(A) Retrieval (B) Encoding
(C) Storage (D) Forgetting
9. What is one reason we forget information, as proposed by the interference theory?
(A) Memories fade because they are not used often.
(B) New information blocks or mixes with old memories.
(C) Memories are never encoded properly in the brain.
(D) Memories are stored in sensory memory too long
10. What does the concept of the forgetting curve, as described by Ebbinghaus?
(A) Forgetting happens slowly and evenly over time.
(B) Most forgetting occurs soon after learning, then slows down.
(C) Forgetting only happens if information is not rehearsed.
(D) Forgetting never occurs for well-learned material.

11. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which level of need must be satisfied before an individual can focus on self-esteem needs?
 - (A) Self-actualization needs
 - (B) Safety needs
 - (C) Belongingness and love needs**
 - (D) Physiological needs
12. In the context of motivation, what does the Yerkes-Dodson law suggest about the relationship between arousal and performance?
 - (A) Performance is always highest at low levels of arousal
 - (B) Performance is unaffected by arousal levels
 - (C) Performance is optimal at a moderate level of arousal**
 - (D) Performance increases linearly with higher arousal levels
13. Which theory of emotion posits that physiological arousal precedes the experience of emotion?
 - (A) James-Lange theory**
 - (B) Cannon-Bard theory
 - (C) Schachter-Singer theory
 - (D) Cognitive appraisal theory
14. Which stress response system involves the release of cortisol to prepare the body for prolonged challenges?
 - (A) Sympathetic nervous system
 - (B) Parasympathetic nervous system
 - (C) Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis**
 - (D) Autonomic nervous system
15. In the general adaptation syndrome, what stage is characterized by the body's attempt to resist or adapt to a stressor?
 - (A) Alarm stage
 - (B) Resistance stage**
 - (C) Exhaustion stage
 - (D) Recovery stage
16. Which stage of Piaget's cognitive development theory is characterized by the development of object permanence in infants?
 - (A) Sensorimotor stage**
 - (B) Preoperational stage
 - (C) Concrete operational stage
 - (D) Formal operational stage
17. What term describes the emotional bond that forms between an infant and their primary caregiver?
 - (A) Imprinting
 - (B) Attachment**
 - (C) Temperament
 - (D) Social referencing
18. According to Erikson's psychosocial development theory, what is the primary conflict faced during adolescence (ages 12-18)?
 - (A) Intimacy vs. isolation
 - (B) Identity vs. role confusion**
 - (C) Generativity vs. stagnation
 - (D) Integrity vs. despair
19. Who proposed the Balance Theory of attitude?
 - (A) Fritz Heider**
 - (B) Leon Festinger
 - (C) Albert Ellis
 - (D) Leon Thurstone

20. What is the primary purpose of the validity scales in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2)?
- (A) To measure cognitive abilities
 - (B) To detect response biases such as faking or inconsistency**
 - (C) To assess unconscious motives
 - (D) To evaluate intelligence levels
21. Who proposed the Multifactor Theory of Intelligence?
- (A) Charls Spearman
 - (B) Louis Thurstone**
 - (C) Howard Gardner
 - (D) Robert Stenberg
22. What is the main purpose of reviewing existing studies in research?
- (A) Collecting original data
 - (B) Finding gaps in current knowledge**
 - (C) Drafting the final report
 - (D) Testing assumptions
23. Which sampling method ensures every population unit has an equal chance of selection?
- (A) Convenience sampling
 - (B) Probability sampling**
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Judgmental sampling
24. Which research design involves manipulating an independent variable to observe its effect on a dependent variable?
- (A) Descriptive design
 - (B) Experimental design**
 - (C) Exploratory design
 - (D) Correlational design
25. In SPSS, which test is used to test the normality of data distribution?
- (A) Frequency analysis
 - (B) Correlation analysis
 - (C) Regression modeling
 - (D) Shapiro-Wilk test**
26. Which non-parametric test is used to compare two independent groups when data is not normally distributed?
- (A) T-test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) Mann-Whitney U test**
 - (D) Chi-square test
27. What does the R-squared value in a regression model represent?
- (A) The proportion of variance in the independent variable explained by the model
 - (B) The proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the model**
 - (C) The correlation between the dependent and independent variables
 - (D) The standard error of the regression coefficients
28. What is a Type I error in hypothesis testing?
- (A) Failing to reject a true null hypothesis
 - (B) Rejecting a true null hypothesis**
 - (C) Accepting an alternative hypothesis when it is false
 - (D) Failing to detect a significant effect in the sample
29. Which research design is best used when the goal is to collect detailed information about a phenomenon in its natural setting without manipulating variables?
- (A) Experimental design
 - (B) Exploratory design
 - (C) Descriptive design**
 - (D) Quasi-experimental design

30. What is a key feature of the diathesis-stress model?
- (A) Disorders are solely caused by environmental stressors
 - (B) Predisposition interacts with stress to produce a disorder**
 - (C) Psychological disorders are entirely genetic
 - (D) Stress has no role in mental disorders
31. In probability, mutually exclusive events mean?
- (A) They can occur together
 - (B) They cannot occur together**
 - (C) They are independent
 - (D) They are dependent
32. A p-value less than 0.05 typically indicates?
- (A) Non-significant result
 - (B) Significant result**
 - (C) High error
 - (D) No difference
33. A hypothesis is a?
- (A) Fact
 - (B) Prediction**
 - (C) Law
 - (D) Statistic
34. Which type of graph is commonly used to display correlation?
- (A) Bar chart
 - (B) Pie chart
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) Scatterplot**
35. What does a regression line represent?
- (A) Frequency of variables
 - (B) Best fit line to predict Y from X**
 - (C) Median values
 - (D) Standard deviation
36. Which approach is most likely to use thought records and behavioral experiments?
- (A) Client-Centered Therapy
 - (B) Psychoanalysis
 - (C) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**
 - (D) Existential Therapy
37. Carl Jung's therapeutic approach is best described as?
- (A) Logotherapy
 - (B) Analytical Psychology**
 - (C) Behavior Therapy
 - (D) Existential Therapy
38. Which technique involves helping clients confront their irrational beliefs?
- (A) Free association
 - (B) Socratic questioning**
 - (C) Dream analysis
 - (D) Token reinforcement
39. Who is considered the founder of Logotherapy?
- (A) Carl Jung
 - (B) Carl Rogers
 - (C) Viktor Frankl**
 - (D) Fritz perls
40. The concept of "self-efficacy" is central to which type of therapy?
- (A) Humanistic Therapy
 - (B) Psychoanalytic Therapy
 - (C) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
 - (D) Social-Cognitive therapy**
41. In test development, a pilot study is mainly conducted to?
- (A) Finalize the items
 - (B) Assess real-world impact
 - (C) Pre-test and refine items before large-scale use**
 - (D) Diagnose participants

42. Which of the following is an example of qualitative research?
 (A) Experimental research (B) Ex post facto research
 (C) Descriptive survey research (D) Grounded theory research
43. When researchers use designs that call for multiple groups, the most commonly employed test is ?
 (A) Z-test (B) t-test for difference of means
 (C) paired t-test (D) F-test
44. The main characteristic of scientific research is?
 (A) Empirical (B) Theoretical
 (C) Experimental (D) All of the above
45. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
 (A) Cluster sampling (B) Quota sampling
 (C) Systematic sampling (D) Stratified random sampling
46. A researcher conducts a study in a laboratory setting and manipulates the independent variable while controlling extraneous variables. This is an example of?
 (A) A field experiment (B) An archival study
 (C) A controlled experiment (D) A naturalistic observation
47. Which of the following research designs is best suited for studying the development of a behavior over time?
 (A) Cross-sectional design (B) Longitudinal design
 (C) Observational design (D) Experimental design
48. Which of the following is an example of a confounding variable in a research study?
 (A) The gender of the participants (B) The dependent variable
 (C) The research hypothesis (D) The research design
49. Which ethical principle requires researchers to protect participants privacy and confidentiality?
 (A) Informed consent (B) Confidentiality
 (C) Beneficence (D) Justice
50. What is the term for a variable that is manipulated by the researcher?
 (A) Dependent variable (B) Independent variable
 (C) Confounding variable (D) Extraneous variable
51. Which sampling method ensures that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected?
 (A) Convenience Sampling (B) Random sampling
 (C) Stratified sampling (D) Purposive sampling
52. What is the name of the gap between neurons where communication occurs?
 (A) Axon (B) Dendrite
 (C) Synapse (D) Myelin sheath
53. Which of the following brain regions is responsible for higher-level cognitive functions like planning and decision-making?
 (A) Cerebellum (B) Occipital lobe
 (C) Medulla oblongata (D) Frontal lobe

54. Which brainwave pattern is associated with deep sleep?
 (A) Beta waves (B) Alpha waves
(C) Delta waves (D) Gamma waves
55. Which neurotransmitter is associated with reward and motivation?
 (A) GABA **(B) Dopamine**
 (C) Serotonin (D) Acetylcholine
56. People suffering from colour blindness fail to distinguish which of the two colors?
(A) Red and Green (B) Blue and Green
 (C) Red and Blue (D) Red and Yellow
57. Who is the father of Experimental Psychology?
(A) Wilhelm Wundt (B) Sigmund Freud
 (C) C.G. Jung (D) E.B. Titchener
58. Who is a famous Psycholinguistic?
 (A) Gardner (B) A.Simon
(C) Noam Chomsky (D) Alan Newell
59. The first psychological laboratory was established in India at?
 (A) Delhi University **(B) Calcutta University**
 (C) Bombay University (D) Banaras Hindu University
60. The most pioneered contributor to Behavioral school of psychology is?
 (A) Freud (B) Allport
(C) Watson (D) Fechner
61. The degree of attraction among group members relates to the dimension of:
(A) Cohesiveness (B) Compatibility
 (C) Structure (D) Conformity
62. Solomon Asch's classic experiment (in which subjects judged a standard line and comparison lines) was arranged to test the limits of:
 (A) social perception (B) indoctrination
 (C) coercive power **(D) conformity**
63. The study of unspoken rules for the use of interpersonal space is called:
 (A) Kinesics (B) Psychoecology
(C) Proxemics (D) Territoriality
64. Someone asks you to bring dip to a party and you agree. Later the person asks you to also bring popcorn, chips, and sodas. The person has used which compliance strategy?
(A) the low-ball technique (B) the over-commitment strategy
 (C) the whole-part technique (D) the passive obedience method
65. Expected behavior patterns associated with particular social positions are called:
 (A) Mannerisms **(B) Roles**
 (C) Culture (D) Stereotypes
66. In order to understand the Rogers' theory one needs to understand which of the following?
 (A) The self concept (B) The organism
 (C) The development of self **(D) All of them**

67. According to Sartre, existentialism is a doctrine intended strictly for:
(A) all people (B) specialists and philosophers
(C) Europeans (D) atheists
68. A sexual attachment towards one of the parents (of the opposite sex) with a concomitant jealousy towards the other parents is popularly known as:
(A) Oedipus Complex (B) Fixation
(C) Narcissism (D) Libido
69. According to Gray (1972), there are two types of personalities, specifically:
(A) those that are repelled by positive stimuli and those that are attracted to negative stimuli
(B) those that are attracted to rewarding stimuli and those that tend to avoid aversive stimuli
(C) those that are motivated by greed and those that are motivated by altruism
(D) those that believe in simple binary divisions of personality and those that don't
70. The tendency whereby a group reaches a decision by trying to minimize conflict, neglecting to critically test and evaluate ideas, is termed:
(A) group compromise (B) group consensus
(C) groupthink (D) group cohesion
71. Which technique of reliability assessment involves testing the same group of people on two separate occasions?
(A) Coefficient alpha (B) Split-half method
(C) Test-retest method (D) Scorer reliability
72. Which of the following statistics is NOT permissible in an ordinal scale?
(A) Median (B) Quartile Deviation
(C) Percentile (D) Standard Deviation
73. Which one of the following scales of measurement has absolute zero?
(A) Nominal (B) Ordinal
(C) Internal (D) Ratio
74. Duncan's multiple range test, Newman-Keuls test, Tukey's HSD test and Scheffe test can be used only when:
(A) F ratio is not significant (B) F ratio cannot be determined
(C) F ratio is significant (D) t ratio is not significant
75. Selection of every 15th item from a list of sample is called:
(A) Simple random sampling (B) Systematic sampling
(C) Purposive sampling (D) Random sampling
76. One of the following is not a parametric test
(A) Sign Test (B) t-test
(C) ANOVA (D) F-test
77. Reflexes are usually controlled by the:
(A) Hypothalamus (B) Medulla
(C) Spinal cord (D) Frontal lobe

78. A part of the brain that sends signals “alert” to higher centers of the brain in response to incoming messages is:
- (A) amygdala (B) Reticular formation
(C) Limbic system (D) Hippocampus
79. What is the correct sequence of an auditory stimulus to reach the primary auditory cortex ?
- (A) Cochlear nuclei - Superior olive - Inferior colliculus - Medial geniculate nucleus
(B) Cochlear nuclei - Inferior colliculus - Superior olive - Medial geniculate nucleus
(C) Superior olive - Cochlear nuclei - Inferior colliculus - Medial geniculate nucleus
(D) Medial geniculate nucleus - Inferior colliculus - Superior olive - Cochlear nucleus
80. Which of the following is the final destination for much of the brain’s information about emotion before action is taken ?
- (A) Amygdala (B) Anterior cingulate cortex
(C) Pre-frontal cortex (D) Hypothalamus
81. Which among the following is an inferential statistical test for comparing the means of three or more groups using a between participants design and one independent variable?
- (A) One-way ANOVA (B) Two-way ANOVA
(C) Three-Way ANOVA (D) Repeated Measure ANOVA
82. What statistical test would be used to find correlation with ordinal data obtained from one sample?
- (A) Related t-test (B) Spearman's rank order correlation
(C) Kruskal-Wallis (D) Mann-Whitney
83. The F-Ratio is a Result of:
- (A) Within-Groups Variance / Between-Groups Variance
(B) Between-Groups Variance * Within-Groups Variance
(C) Between-Groups Variance + Within-Groups Variance
(D) Between-Groups Variance / Within-Groups Variance
84. Dr Colin Cashew allots each of 96 participants randomly to one of four conditions. As Colin Cashew is very conscientious, he meticulously inspects his histograms and other descriptive statistics, and finds that his data is perfectly normally distributed.
- (A) Pearson’s R (B) t-test
(C) One-Way Between-Groups ANOVA (D) Repeated-Measures ANOVA
85. How Would You Describe A $2 \times 2 \times 4$ ANOVA?
- (A) One IV with Three Conditions
(B) One IV with Four Conditions And One IV with Two Conditions
(C) One IV with Four Conditions and Two IVs with Two Conditions
(D) One IV with 16 Conditions
86. “Systematic change to an independent variable where the same participants are exposed to different levels of that variable by the experimenter.” What procedure is this a glossary definition of?
- (A) Random assignment (B) Within-subjects manipulation
(C) Between-subjects manipulation (D) Experimenter manipulation

87. The first rating scale was developed by:
- (A) Starch (B) Diggory
(C) Galton (D) Watson
88. Ex-Post Facto Research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the scientist does not have direct control of:
- (A) Dependent Variables
(B) Independent Variables
(C) Both Independent and Dependent Variables
(D) Controlled Variables
89. The concept which refers to the consistency of scores obtained by the same persons when re-examined with the same test on different occasions is known as:
- (A) Error Variance (B) Standard Error
(C) Validity (D) Reliability
90. An experimenter conducts a study in which she wants to look at the effects of altitude on psychological well-being. To do this she randomly allocates people to two groups and takes one group up in a plane to a height of 1000 metres and leaves the other group in the airport terminal as a control group. When the plane is in the air she seeks to establish the psychological well-being of both groups. Which of the following is a potential confound, threatening the internal validity of the study?
- (A) The reliability of the questionnaire that she uses to establish psychological health
(B) The size of the space in which the participants are confined
(C) The susceptibility of the experimental group to altitude sickness
(D) The susceptibility of the control group to altitude sickness