

5-MSFPNECP - Provisional Answer Key

1. In most of the descriptive/diagnostic studies the researcher takes out sample(s) and then wishes to make statements about the _____ on the basis of the sample analysis or analyses.
(A) sample unit (B) sample frame
(C) population (D) None of the above
2. R.A. Fisher's name is associated with _____ designs.
(A) experimental (B) descriptive
(C) cross sectional (D) applied
3. Which one is not related to Formal experimental designs?
(A) Completely randomized design (B) Randomized block design
(C) Latin square design (D) After-only with control design
4. In a two-group simple randomized design, first of all the population is defined and then from the population a sample is selected _____.
(A) randomly (B) judgmentally
(C) purposely (D) all the above
5. If the measuring device is constantly in error, it will result in _____ bias.
(A) random (B) systematic
(C) planned (D) purposive
6. The Fahrenheit scale is an example of an/a _____ scale
(A) nominal (B) ordinal
(C) interval (D) ratio
7. The number of minor traffic-rule violations and the number of incorrect letters in a page of type script represent scores on _____ scales
(A) nominal (B) ordinal
(C) interval (D) ratio
8. Sound measurement must meet the tests of _____, reliability and _____.
(A) validity, practicality (B) validity, scaleble
(C) normality, practicality (D) durability, practicality
9. The name of L.L. Thurstone is associated with
(A) differential (B) ratio
(C) nominal (D) interval
10. The Summated Scales is also known as _____.
(A) differential (B) likert
(C) ratio (D) interval
11. The factors that affect the level of significance are
(A) the size of the samples
(B) the magnitude of the difference between sample means
(C) whether the hypothesis is directional or non-directional
(D) all of the above
12. Type II error is referred to as
(A) Alpha Error (B) Beta Error
(C) Gamma Error (D) Delta Error

13. Which one is not important parametric test?
 (A) z-test (B) F-test
 (C) t-test (D) L-test
14. This test is also used in the context of analysis of variance
 (A) z-test (B) F-test
 (C) t-test (D) Chi square test
15. Paired t-test is a way to test for comparing _____ samples
 (A) one related samples (B) two related
 (C) three related samplea (D) None of the above
16. When we want to test the equality of variances of two normal populations, we make use of _____ based on _____.
 (A) t-test,t-distribution (B) z-test,z-distribution
 (C) F-test,F-distribution (D) chi-test,chi-distribution
17. chi-square can be called as
 (A) test of goodness (B) test of simplification
 (C) test of non relationship (D) test of significance
18. The ANOVA technique is important in the context of all those situations where we want to compare more than two _____.
 (A) populations (B) samples
 (C) means (D) all the above
19. Latin-square design is an _____ design used frequently in agricultural research
 (A) descriptive (B) experimental
 (C) basic (D) cross sectional
20. The sign test has important applications in problems where we deal with _____ data.
 (A) paired (B) non paired
 (C) ordinal (D) nominal
21. Under the which method, the information is sought without asking from the respondent?
 (A) questionnaire (B) interview
 (C) observation (D) recorded interview
22. The interviews involve the use of a set of predetermined questions and of highly standardised techniques of recording is called
 (A) non biased interview (B) structured interview
 (C) unstructured interview (D) fixed time interview
23. The interviewer's function is simply to encourage the respondent to talk about the given topic with a bare minimum of direct questioning
 (A) non-directive interview (B) directive interview
 (C) focused interview (D) non focused interview
24. Content-analysis consists of analysing the contents of documentary materials such as
 (A) books (B) magazines
 (C) newspaper (D) all of the above

25. The use of mechanical devices has been widely made to collect information by way of _____ means
 (A) direct (B) indirect
 (C) forward (D) backward
26. Classical conditioning is associated with:
 (A) Ivan P. Pavlov (B) B. F. Skinner
 (C) J. B. Watson (D) William James
27. If one part of the lobe is destroyed, the person will not be able to see half of the object.
 (A) Frontal (B) Parietal
 (C) Occipital (D) Temporal
28. The electromagnetic spectrum with different wavelengths of light produced sensations of different colours is called _____.
 (A) Hue (B) Saturation
 (C) Lightness (D) None of these
29. Short term memory is also known as _____.
 (A) Iconic Memory (B) Echoic Memory
 (C) Working Memory (D) Sensory Memory
30. People having difficulty in focusing on distant objects have _____.
 (A) Astigmatism (B) Myopia
 (C) Hypermetropia (D) None of these
31. Talking with subjects after an experiment to give them true explanation of the experiment or to learn from their perception is -
 (A) Probing (B) Interaction effect
 (C) Debriefing (D) Rapport formation
32. Marks that are near one another tend to be grouped together. This tendency is called the law of _____.
 (A) Continuity (B) Similarity
 (C) Closure (D) Proximity
33. Abraham Maslow divided social motives into four specific groups, including all of the following except -
 (A) Love (B) Esteem
 (C) Avoidance (D) Self-actualization
34. Reductions in motivation and effort when individuals work in a group compared to when they work alone is called-
 (A) Hooliganism (B) De-individuation
 (C) Social facilitation (D) Social-loafing
35. Presence of two or more disorders in the same person is called _____.
 (A) Distortions (B) Mortality
 (C) Comorbidity (D) Labelling
36. The component of personality that is a vast reservoir of basic biological urges is the -
 (A) Libido (B) Id
 (C) Ego (D) Superego

37. A sudden and extreme disturbance of memory in which individuals wander off, adopt a new identity, and are unable to recall their own past is:
- (A) Retrograde amnesia (B) Dissociative Fugue
(C) Dissociative amnesia (D) Dissociative identity disorder
38. A language structure located in the left temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex that plays a role in comprehending word meaning is:
- (A) Agrammatism (B) Broca's area
(C) Nucleus Cingulate (D) Wernicke's area
39. The order of the Ossicles (middle ear bone) is-
- (A) Incus, Malleus, Stapes (B) Stapes, Incus, Malleus
(C) Malleus, Incus, Stapes (D) Malleus, Stapes, Incus
40. The reversal to +40 mV strongly implicates the action of _____ as the basis for action potential.
- (A) Na⁺ ions (B) Glucose
(C) Nitrogen ions (D) K⁺ ions
41. According to Psychoanalytic theory a person's behaviour is motivated mainly by -
- (A) Money and power (B) What others think
(C) The hope of the future (D) Sexual and aggressive instinctual urges
42. Which of the following is known as relay station -
- (A) Cerebrum (B) Thalamus
(C) Hypothalamus (D) Medulla
43. An unpleasant state that occurs when we notice that our attitudes and our behaviour are inconsistent -
- (A) Cognitive dissonance (B) Induced Compliance
(C) Social cognition (D) Social influence
44. When sight is unimpaired and yet recognition fails, the deficit is known as _____.
- (A) Auditory agnosia (B) Auditory amnesia
(C) Visual agnosia (D) Visual amnesia
45. Insightful learning was first coined by:
- (A) Kohlberg (B) Wertheimer
(C) Kohler (D) Tolman
46. 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
- (A) Trial and error (B) Insight
(C) Classical conditioning (D) Instrumental conditioning
47. Abraham Maslow is well-known for his concept of:
- (A) Hierarchical model of motivation (B) Topographical
(C) Field theory (D) Life space
48. Bandura has placed importance on:
- (A) Instrumental learning (B) Insightful learning
(C) Classical conditioning (D) Modelling or observational learning

49. 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:
- (A) Observation (B) Introspection
(C) Hypnotism (D) Catharsis
50. The school of psychology which considers overt behavior as its field of study is popularly known as:
- (A) Structuralism (B) Behaviorism
(C) Functionalism (D) Gestalt Psychology
51. Arjun gets annoyed when his mother nags him to do his homework, when he finally does it, his mother stops nagging. Now he does the homework without any nagging. Here ‘nagging’ has served as a:
- (A) Punishment by application (B) Positive reinforcement
(C) Negative reinforcement (D) Punishments by removal
52. Which one of the following is not one of the Gestalt Psychology Laws of Perception?
- (A) Closure (B) Continuity
(C) Proximity (D) Relative size
53. The improvement in performance following a rest after cessation of practice is called?
- (A) Reminiscence effect (B) Spontaneous recovery
(C) Incremental Learning (D) Crispi effect
54. Who regarded Mind as a ‘Tabula Rasa’?
- (A) Berkeley (B) John Locke
(C) George Hoblur (D) Brown
55. Striving for Superiority is associated with _____
- (A) Jung (B) Horney
(C) Adler (D) Freud
56. _____ is a pervasive developmental disorder with some similarity to autistic disorder in its impairment of social interaction, restricted interests, and repetitive behavior.
- (A) Asperger’s disorder (B) Tic disorder
(C) Semantic Pragmatic disorder (D) Learning disorder
57. Thumb sucking and nail biting are observed in a child due to _____
- (A) Training (B) Habit Formation
(C) Anxiety (D) Pleasure seeking
58. _____ means eating much more food in a relatively short period of time.
- (A) Bulimia (B) Nervosa
(C) Anorexia (D) Binge
59. A family in which all power rests with one parent is known as:
- (A) Schismatic Family (B) Autocratic Family
(C) Democratic Family (D) Skewed Family
60. Spontaneous recovery will grow weaker and weaker if no reinforcement is provided after _____
- (A) Unconditioned stimulus (B) Conditioned stimulus
(C) Conditioned Response (D) None of these

61. The Basic movement perception used in films _____
 (A) Visual illusion (B) Motion
 (C) Perceptual Constancy (D) Stroboscopic Motion
62. Brainstorming leads to _____
 (A) Decrease functional fixedness (B) Production of a higher quality and quantity of idea
 (C) Promotion of creativity (D) All of them
63. Which one of the following sub-tests is not part of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale?
 (A) Information (B) Vocabulary
 (C) Creativity (D) Digit symbol
64. Which one of the following is not used for measuring intelligence?
 (A) Reaction Time Experiments (B) Projective Tests
 (C) Psychometric Tests (D) Performance Tests
65. Therapist suggested to Sunil that while trying to give up the habit of washing hands unnecessarily, he should wear a rubber band around his wrist and snap it every time he feels like washing his hands. What therapy he is using?
 (A) Systematic desensitization (B) Aversion therapy
 (C) Flooding (D) Modelling
66. Which is the correct sequence of the stages involved in creative thinking?
 (A) Preparation; orientation; illumination; incubation; verification
 (B) Preparation; incubation; illumination; orientation, verification
 (C) Orientation; preparation; incubation; illumination, verification
 (D) Orientation; preparation, illumination, incubation; verification
67. Which among the following is NOT a projective test?
 (A) Thematic apperception test (B) Sentence completion test
 (C) Draw a person test (D) None of the above
68. Which of the following is correctly arranged related to memory?
 (A) Encoding—retrieval—storage (B) Encoding—storage—retrieval
 (C) Storage—encoding—retrieval (D) Retrieval—encoding—storage
69. Conditioned response may be eliminated by withdrawing reinforcement. This is known as :
 (A) Stimulus generalization (B) Extinction
 (C) Discrimination (D) Spontaneous recovery
70. A procedure that establishes a sequence of responses which lead to a reward following the final response and then working backwards is called—
 (A) Shaping (B) Stimulus control
 (C) Chaining (D) Stimulus generalization
71. When Divya first saw violent movie, she was scared and disgusted. But now she has seen several such movies, she is barely affected by them. Divya has experienced:
 (A) Habituation (B) Displacement
 (C) Cultivation (D) Catharsis

72. The release of emotions in therapy is called:
 (A) Behaviour change (B) Insight
 (C) Mastery (D) Catharsis
73. Who coined the term of Hysteria?
 (A) Sigmund Freud (B) Anna Freud
 (C) Hippocrates (D) Philip penal
74. Who gave the concept of operant conditioning?
 (A) B.F. Skinner (B) Pavlov
 (C) James (D) Miller
75. Who explained the concept of archetypes?
 (A) C.G. Jung (B) Erick Erickson
 (C) Hippocrates (D) Alfred Adler
76. Experimental designs are characterised by
 (A) Fewer than two conditions
 (B) No control condition
 (C) Random allocation of participants to conditions
 (D) None of them
77. Quasi-experimental designs have
 (A) An independent variable and a dependent variable
 (B) Non-random allocation of participants to conditions
 (C) No independent variable or dependent variable
 (D) Both (A) and (B) above
78. If you obtained a sample of data that was relatively normally distributed and had no extreme scores, which measure of central tendency would you opt for?
 (A) Mode (B) Mean
 (C) Median (D) None of them
79. The standard deviation is equal to
 (A) The variance (B) The square root of the variance
 (C) The variance squared (D) The variance divided by the number of scores
80. What are the scores in the standard normal distribution?
 (A) Extreme scores (B) Z-scores
 (C) Scores in standard deviation units (D) Both (B) and (C) above
81. Cronbach alpha is a measure of which kind of reliability?
 (A) Coefficient of equivalence (B) Temporal coefficient
 (C) Internal consistency (D) None of them
82. What percentage of area falls between the plus minus one SD unit from the mean?
 (A) 34% (B) 99.09%
 (C) 68.00% (D) 95.04%
83. The Celsius scale of temperature is at what level of scaling?
 (A) Nominal (B) Interval
 (C) Ratio (D) Ordinal

84. In an experiment, the researcher is interested in comparing boys and girls on the academic achievement scores, which kind of t-test will be used?
 (A) Correlated t-test (B) Independent group
 (C) Matched group t-test (D) None of them
85. In which kind of the research design, the researcher explores the event which has already occurred?
 (A) Pure experimental design (B) Field experiments
 (C) Ex-post facto design (D) Field studies
86. 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
87. 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
88. 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 are perfectly normally distributed.
 (A) Pearson's R (B) t-test
 (C) One-Way Between-Groups ANOVA (D) Repeated-Measures ANOVA
89. How Would You Describe A 2x2x4 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
90. One of the following is not a parametric test:
 (A) Sign Test (B) t-test
 (C) ANOVA (D) F-test
91. 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
92. Which of the following statistics is NOT permissible in an ordinal scale?
 (A) Median (B) Quartile Deviation
 (C) Percentile (D) Standard Deviation
93. Which one of the following scales of measurement has absolute zero?
 (A) Nominal (B) Ordinal
 (C) Interval (D) Ratio
94. 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

95. Selection of every 15th item from a list of sample is called:
(A) Simple random sampling (B) Systematic sampling
(C) Purposive sampling (D) Purposive sampling
96. When a large number of persons respond to questions about their attitudes or behavior, it is called
(A) Survey method (B) Systematic observation
(C) Experimental method (D) Correlational method
97. What is the median of the following group of scores- 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20?
(A) 18 (B) 16.5
(C) 15 (D) 15.5
98. Which of the following method is not used to estimate internal consistency reliability?
(A) Coefficient alpha (B) Split half reliability
(C) Kuder Richardson Formula 20 (D) Test retest reliability
99. A graph that consists of a series of connected dots above the upper real limits of each possible class interval is called:
(A) Frequency polygon (B) Histogram
(C) Pie chart (D) Cumulative percentage curve
100. A _____ represents relationship between two variables where each experimental subject in the study is represented by a point in two-dimensional space.
(A) scatter plot (B) Ogive
(C) Q-Q plot (D) Box plot