



# GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY, GURUGRAM

(A State Govt. University established under Haryana Act 17 of 2017)

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No. GUG/Conduct/2025/12

Date: 29/01/25

## NOTICE

**Subject: Question Paper along with Answer Key of the Entrance test held on 29-01-2025 for admissions in M.Phil. in Clinical Psychology.**

It is hereby informed to all the concerned applicants that the question paper along with the Answer Key of the above cited Entrance Test is attached herewith for publishing on University website i.e. <https://gurugramuniversity.ac.in>.

The observations/ representations/ objections, if any, in this regard may be intimated latest by 30-01-2025 up to 9:00 AM through e-mail only at [conduct@gurugramuniversity.ac.in](mailto:conduct@gurugramuniversity.ac.in).

No observations/ representations/ objections will be considered thereafter.

**Assistant Registrar (Conduct)  
For Controller of Examinations**

**Encl.: As above**

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Test Booklet

Series

**A**

**Entrance Examination**  
**M.Phil. Clinical Psychology**

Test Booklet No.

Name of Applicant ..... Answer Sheet No. ....

Applicant ID/Roll No. : ..... Signature of Applicant : .....

Date of Examination: ..... Signature of the Invigilator(s)

1. ....

Time of Examination : .....

2. ....

**Duration : 1 Hour]**

**[Maximum Marks : 60**

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

- (i) The question paper is in the form of Test-Booklet containing **60 (Sixty)** questions. Each question carries four answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which only one is correct.
- (ii) On receipt of the Test-Booklet (Question Paper), the candidate should immediately check it and ensure that it contains all the pages, i.e., **60** questions (Q.No. 1-60). Discrepancy, if any, should be reported by the candidate to the invigilator immediately after receiving the Test-Booklet.
- (iii) A separate Answer-Sheet is provided with the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. On this sheet there are **60** rows containing four circles each. One row pertains to one question.
- (iv) The candidate should write his/her Application ID/Roll Number at the places provided on the cover page of the Test-Booklet/Question Paper and on the Answer-Sheet and **NOWHERE ELSE**.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) For every correct answer of the question **One (1) mark will be awarded**. For every unattempted question, Zero (0) mark shall be awarded. **There is no Negative Marking**.
- (vii) Marking shall be done only on the basis of answers responded on the Answer-Sheet.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Rough work may be done on the blank space provided in the Test-Booklet/Question Paper only.
- (xii) *Mobile phones (even in Switch-off mode) and such other communication/programmable devices are not allowed inside the examination hall.*
- (xiii) 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.**



1. A music student learned 'raag malkaus' and then, a month later, learned 'raag kaafi'. Every time he tried to sing 'raag kaafi' he began singing 'raag malkaus'. This is known as
  - a. The method of loci
  - b. Forgetting curve
  - c. Proactive interference
  - d. Retroactive interference
2. Maslow's Need Hierarchy Model is broadly divided into which two categories of needs
  - a. Material needs and emotional needs
  - b. Cognitive needs and emotional needs
  - c. Deficiency needs and growth needs
  - d. All of the above
3. What is an ego defense mechanism?
  - a. Part of Ego state that prevents rational thinking
  - b. Part of unconscious that attempts to control unacceptable Id influences
  - c. Part of Ego state designed to reduce barriers
  - d. Part of Ego state that aids development
4. Learning by observing behaviour of others and noting consequences of that behaviour is known as
  - a. Vicarious learning
  - b. Vicious learning
  - c. Ventral learning
  - d. Vexed learning
5. According to Cannon-Bard theory –
  - a. The thalamus plays a central role in producing emotions
  - b. The cerebellum must give the go ahead for emotions
  - c. Activity in the occipital and parietal lobe happens simultaneously to produce emotions
  - d. The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system works in concert
6. The tendency for distributed study or practice to yield better long-term retention than is achieved through massed study or practice is called?
  - a. Serial positioning effect
  - b. Spacing effect
  - c. Recency effect
  - d. Primacy effect
7. Two train lines, although parallel to each other, still appear to converge at the end. This is an example of which kind of monocular cues?
  - a. Linear perspective
  - b. Convergence
  - c. Aerial perspective
  - d. Motion parallax
8. Weber's Law, well established in perceptual research, states that –
  - a. A stimulus must be increased by equal value to be just noticeably different
  - b. A stimulus must be increased by twice its amount to be noticeably different
  - c. A stimulus must be increased by a constant fraction of its value to be just noticeably different
  - d. A stimulus must be increased by ten times as amount to be just noticeably different

9. The ability to focus on multiple things at the same time is –
- Sustained attention
  - Divided attention
  - Selective attention
  - Alternating attention
10. According to Jean Piaget's cognitive development model, at which stage children are able to conserve, reverse their thinking and classify objects in terms of their many characteristic?
- Sensory motor stage
  - Preoperational stage
  - Concrete operational stage
  - Formal operational stage
11. Who among the following believed that development occurred as a maturational or (or biological) process regardless of practice or training.
- Sigmund Freud
  - Arnold Gesell
  - John Watson
  - Jean Piaget
12. Which of the following is true about Erik Erikson's theory of development
- Erikson is a neo-Piagetian
  - Erikson's approach is based on the idea that people are products of their sexual instincts
  - A significant fact of Erikson's theory is that it describes the entire life span
  - None of the above
13. Which of the following is the correct order of Kohlberg's theory of self-socialization-
- Gender consistency – gender stability – gender labeling
  - Gender stability – gender labeling – gender consistency
  - Gender labeling – gender stability – gender consistency
  - Gender labeling – gender consistency – gender stability
14. According to the preconventional morality phase in Kohlberg's theory –
- Right and wrong are defined by the hedonistic consequences of a given action
  - It is based on social rules
  - Moral rules are seen as convention, designed to ensure greater good
  - None of the above
15. Contact comfort is more essential in bond formation than physical providing for physical needs was concluded by –
- John Bowlby
  - Jerome Kagan
  - Mary Ainsworth
  - Harry Harlow
16. Which of the following is not a part of fore brain
- Cerebrum
  - Cerebellum
  - Thalamus
  - Limbic system
17. What is the function of reticular formation
- Arousal, alertness and attention
  - Refined motor movements
  - Emotions
  - Hunger

- 18.** Which of the following forms a part of the limbic system
- Septal nuclei
  - Amygdala
  - Hippocampus
  - All of the above
- 19.** Which lobe is responsible for vision
- Frontal lobe
  - Occipital lobe
  - Parietal lobe
  - Temporal lobe
- 20.** The part of the brain which connects the left hemisphere with the right hemisphere is called –
- Corpus callosum
  - Inferior colliculi
  - Wernicke's area
  - Broca's area
- 21.** The function of myelin sheath is to –
- Insulate nerve fibers from one another
  - Carry neural message
  - Act as energy center
  - Receive incoming information
- 22.** Neural conduction within a neuron is –
- Electrical process
  - Chemical process
  - Both a. and b.
  - None of the above
- 23.** The electrical charge at resting potential across the neuron is
- 70 millivolts
  - +70 millivolts
  - 40 millivolts
  - +40 millivolts
- 24.** Neurotransmitters are present in the –
- Soma
  - Synapse
  - Synaptic vesicles
  - Axon
- 25.** Which of the following best defines Operational Definition
- How a researcher will measure the variables
  - Testable explanation of the relationship between two variables
  - Identifying a problem to study
  - A factor that varies in amount and is measurable
- 26.** When a relevant subgroups of the population are randomly sampled in proportion to its size, it is –
- Random sample technique
  - Stratified random sample technique
  - Representative sample
  - Cluster sample technique
- 27.** When we say that the population mean is same as the sample mean, it signifies –
- research hypothesis
  - alternative hypothesis
  - experimental hypothesis
  - null hypothesis
- 28.** Type II error is made by the researcher when –
- when the null hypothesis is true and the null hypothesis is rejected
  - when the null hypothesis is true and the null hypothesis is accepted
  - when the null hypothesis is false and the null hypothesis is accepted
  - when the null hypothesis is false and the null hypothesis is rejected

- 29.** Which of the following is a type of construct validity
- Convergent validity
  - Criterion validity
  - Content validity
  - Concurrent validity
- 30.** In which measurement scale can we use all arithmetic operation i.e. addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- Nominal scale
  - Interval scale
  - Ratio scale
  - Ordinal scale
- 31.** All else being equal, which of the following signifies strongest correlation
- 0.96
  - 0.24
  - +0.85
  - 1.05
- 32.** The design which concerns the question of how many times items are to be observed and how the information and data gathered is to be analysed is called –
- Sampling design
  - Statistical design
  - Observational design
  - Operational design
- 33.** a data set has a positive skewness when,
- Mean<Median<Mode
  - Mode<Median<Mean
  - Mode=Median=Mean
  - None of the above
- 34.** Fritz Heider gave which of the given theories of Attitude
- Cognitive Dissonance theory
  - Self-Perception theory
  - Balance theory
  - Persuasion theory
- 35.** ‘Repeated exposure to a stimulus translates into enhanced liking for the stimulus’ is stated by-
- Mere exposure hypothesis
  - Attractiveness stereotype
  - Spatial proximity
  - Need complementarity
- 36.** When the likelihood to help in an emergency decreases because there are greater number of witnesses in an emergency, it is called
- Social influence
  - Diffusion of responsibility
  - Negative state relief
  - Altruism
- 37.** Who among the following developed an equation to compare mental age to chronological age which is popularly called Intelligence Quotient?
- Alfred binet
  - Lewis Terman
  - William Stern
  - Theodore Simon
- 38.** The tendency of people to behave differently on being knowingly observed is called –
- Placebo effect
  - Halo effect
  - Horn effect
  - Hawthorne effect
- 39.** Wechsler tests have-
- Verbal scale
  - Performance scale
  - Both a. and b.
  - None of the above

40. \_\_\_\_\_ indicates how well a person performed on an IQ test relative to the particular age group the subject is a member of.
- Ratio IQ
  - Deviation IQ
  - Both a. and b.
  - None of the above
41. Which of the following is not a form of projective test
- Rorschach inkblot test
  - Thematic Apperception test
  - Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank
  - Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
42. “Barnum effect” refers to the –
- The tendency of people to accept and approve of the interpretation of their personalities that you give them
  - The tendency of people to not accept and disapprove of the interpretation of their personalities that you give them
  - The tendency of people to remain neutral of the interpretation of their personalities that you give them
  - The tendency of people to seek more information before they accept or disapprove of the interpretation of their personalities that you give them
43. Which neurological disorder is characterized by the degeneration of dopamine producing neurons in the substantia nigra?
- Alzheimer's disease
  - Parkinson's disease
  - Multiple sclerosis
  - Epilepsy
44. Rajat is experiencing sudden episodes of intense dread along with shortness of breath, heart palpitations which come and go. He is suffering from -?
- Generalised anxiety disorder
  - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
  - Panic Disorder
  - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
45. Which of these is not a part of Cluster B personality disorders
- Narsissistic personality disorder
  - Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - Histrionic personality disorder
  - Borderline personality disorder
46. Shashi witnessed brutal killings, and screams of children during war. After returning, he suffered from recurring haunting memories and nightmares, a numbed social withdrawal, jumpy anxiety, and insomnia. He may be experiencing –
- Post- Traumatic Stress disorder
  - Generalised Anxiety Disorder
  - Dissociative Disorder
  - None of the Above
47. Which of the following is a subtype of schizophrenia?
- Catatonia
  - Paranoid
  - Undifferentiated
  - All of the above



- 48.** Which of the following is not a positive symptom of Schizophrenia?
- hallucinations
  - talk in disorganized and deluded ways,
  - exhibit inappropriate laughter,
  - toneless voices
- 49.** which of these illnesses is related to abnormality in the dopaminergic system?
- Schizophrenia
  - Parkinson
  - Alzheimer
  - Schizophrenia and Parkinson
- 50.** A person who is impatient, compulsive and competitive is likely to be diagnosed as having
- Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - Type A personality
  - Type B personality
  - Machiavellian personality
- 51.** The most acceptable criterion of abnormality is the
- Personality
  - Pathological
  - Sociability
  - Statistical
- 52.** “A patient was highly disturbed by an morbid fear travelling in a train, but he did not know why.” Which type of disease the patient is suffering from?
- Psychosomatic disorder
  - Psychoneurosis
  - Psychosis
  - Fatigue
- 53.** Which technique is none other than a de-conditioning or counter conditioning procedure used to breakdown neurotic anxiety reaction in the model of experimental neurosis
- Psychotherapy
  - Non-directive therapy
  - Systematic desensitization
  - Mileu therapy
- 54.** Nowadays biofeedback is being used in the treatment of
- Paranoia
  - Catatonia
  - Phobia
  - Psychosomatic disorder and Epilepsy
- 55.** Psychotherapy in which the therapist prescribes remedies and courses of action as much as a physician prescribes medicine, used extensively in the early history of psychotherapy is known as
- Psychotherapy
  - Directive therapy
  - Directive counseling
  - Non directive therapy
- 56.** Which psychotherapy was developed by Perls that attempts to restore a persons senses of wholeness until the individual becomes strong enough for growth to take place?
- Gestalt therapy
  - Yoga therapy
  - Family therapy
  - Psychoanalytical therapy

- 57.** A state of apprehension, tension and worry alongwith fear is characterized as
- Anxiety
  - Depression
  - Phobia
  - Schizophrenia
- 58.** Specific phobias are defined as:
- Excessive worry bouts triggered by a specific object or situation
  - An abnormal sensitivity to light
  - An excessive, unreasonable, persistent fear triggered by a specific object or situation
  - A persistent fear of social situations
- 59.** Which of the following is a predominant evolutionary theory of phobias?
- Non-associative fear acquisition
  - Learned fear responses
  - Biological preparedness
  - Specific phobia acquisition
- 60.** It is considered that successful CBT treatments of social phobia include elements of
- Exposure therapy
  - Social skills training
  - Cognitive restructuring
  - All of the above



## Rough Work



**ANSWER KEY**

<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>ANS</b>	<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>ANS</b>	<b>Q.NO.</b>	<b>ANS</b>
1	C	22	A	43	B
2	C	23	A	44	C
3	B	24	C	45	B
4	A	25	A	46	A
5	A	26	B	47	D
6	B	27	D	48	D
7	A	28	C	49	D
8	C	29	A	50	B
9	B	30	C	51	D
10	C	31	A	52	B
11	B	32	B	53	C
12	C	33	B	54	D
13	C	34	C	55	B
14	A	35	A	56	A
15	A	36	B	57	A
16	B	37	C	58	C
17	A	38	D	59	C
18	D	39	C	60	D
19	B	40	B		
20	A	41	D		
21	A	42	A		