

Test Date : 01 Jul 2023

Test Slot : Slot 3

Subject : (Exam No. - 6) M.Sc. Clinical Psychology / M.Sc. Forensic Psychology

Sl. No.1

QBID:11170001

Which of the following best describes the concept of self-efficacy?

1. The process of forming an identity
2. The ability to understand and empathize with others
3. The belief in one's own capability to succeed in specific situations
4. The tendency to conform to group norms

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1201]

2[Option ID=1202]

3[Option ID=1203]

4[Option ID=1204]

Sl. No.2

QBID:11170002

What is the primary purpose of the experimental method in psychological research?

1. To observe and describe behaviour as it naturally occurs
2. To establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables
3. To collect detailed information about individual cases
4. To explore the subjective experiences of individuals

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1205]

2[Option ID=1206]

3[Option ID=1207]

4[Option ID=1208]

Sl. No.3

QBID:11170003

Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with feelings of pleasure and reward?

1. Serotonin
2. Dopamine
3. Acetylcholine
4. GABA

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1209]

2[Option ID=1210]

3[Option ID=1211]

4[Option ID=1212]

Sl. No.4

QBID:11170004

What is the correct sequence of stages in Sigmund Freud's psychosexual development theory?

1. Oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
2. Genital, oral, anal, latency, phallic
3. Phallic, genital, oral, anal, latency
4. Anal, oral, phallic, latency, genital

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1213]

2[Option ID=1214]

3[Option ID=1215]

4[Option ID=1216]

Sl. No.5

QBID:11170005

What is the correct order of the stages in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

1. Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
2. Preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
3. Sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational
4. Preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1217]

2[Option ID=1218]

3[Option ID=1219]

4[Option ID=1220]

Sl. No.6

QBID:11170006

What is the primary focus of cognitive psychology?

1. Unconscious processes and childhood experiences
2. Observable behaviour and its environmental determinants
3. Mental processes such as perception, memory, and problem-solving
4. The influence of cultural factors on behaviour

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1221]

2[Option ID=1222]

3[Option ID=1223]

4[Option ID=1224]

Sl. No.7

QBID:11170007

According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which needs must be met before an individual can strive for self-actualization?

1. Physiological needs
2. Safety needs
3. Love and belongingness needs
4. Esteem needs

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1225]

2[Option ID=1226]

3[Option ID=1227]

4[Option ID=1228]

Sl. No.8

QBID:11170008

The process of encoding refers to:

1. Retrieving stored information from memory.
2. Transforming sensory information into a meaningful memory representation.
3. Organizing and categorizing information in memory.
4. Forgetting previously learned information.

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1229]

2[Option ID=1230]

3[Option ID=1231]

4[Option ID=1232]

Sl. No.9

QBID:11170009

Which of the following is a symptom of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)?

1. Recurrent panic attacks
2. Intrusive thoughts and compulsions
3. Extreme fear of specific objects or situations
4. Excessive worry and uncontrollable anxiety

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1233]
2[Option ID=1234]
3[Option ID=1235]
4[Option ID=1236]

Sl. No.10
QBID:11170010

According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, during the preoperational stage, children exhibit:

1. The ability to think logically and engage in abstract reasoning.
2. The development of conservation and operational thinking.
3. Egocentrism and symbolic representation of objects.
4. The acquisition of object permanence.

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1237]
2[Option ID=1238]
3[Option ID=1239]
4[Option ID=1240]

Sl. No.11
QBID:11170011

According to the psychoanalytic perspective, the ego operates based on:

1. Pleasure principle
2. Reality principle
3. Repression principle
4. Oedipus complex principle

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1241]
2[Option ID=1242]
3[Option ID=1243]
4[Option ID=1244]

Sl. No.12
QBID:11170012

Which of the following is a primary goal of humanistic therapy?

1. Exploring and resolving unconscious conflicts
2. Modifying maladaptive behaviours through conditioning
3. Enhancing self-awareness and personal growth
4. Identifying and challenging irrational thoughts

- (1) 1

- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1245]
2[Option ID=1246]
3[Option ID=1247]
4[Option ID=1248]

Sl. No.13
QBID:11170013

The process of transforming short-term memories into long-term memories is called:

1. Retrieval
2. Consolidation
3. Encoding
4. Recognition

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1249]
2[Option ID=1250]
3[Option ID=1251]
4[Option ID=1252]

Sl. No.14
QBID:11170014

Which of the following is a central concept in Carl Rogers' person-centered therapy?

1. Defence mechanisms
2. Transference
3. Unconditional positive regard
4. Self-actualization

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1253]
2[Option ID=1254]
3[Option ID=1255]
4[Option ID=1256]

Sl. No.15
QBID:11170015

The part of the brain responsible for regulating basic bodily functions such as breathing and heart rate is the:

1. Cerebral cortex
2. Hippocampus
3. Medulla oblongata
4. Basal ganglia

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1257]
2[Option ID=1258]
3[Option ID=1259]
4[Option ID=1260]

Sl. No.16
QBID:11170016

In operant conditioning, a reinforcement schedule that reinforces a behaviour after a specific number of responses is called a:

1. Fixed-ratio schedule
2. Variable-ratio schedule
3. Fixed-interval schedule
4. Variable-interval schedule

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1261]
2[Option ID=1262]
3[Option ID=1263]
4[Option ID=1264]

Sl. No.17
QBID:11170017

The concept of "self-efficacy" is associated with which psychologist?

1. Albert Bandura
2. Carl Jung
3. Ivan Pavlov
4. John B. Watson

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1265]
2[Option ID=1266]
3[Option ID=1267]
4[Option ID=1268]

Sl. No.18
QBID:11170018

Which of the following is a symptom of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)?

1. Disorganized speech and behaviour
2. Excessive worry and anxiety about multiple life domains
3. Intrusive memories, nightmares, and flashbacks of a traumatic event
4. Mood swings and instability in relationships

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1269]

2[Option ID=1270]

3[Option ID=1271]

4[Option ID=1272]

Sl. No.19

QBID:11170019

The part of the neuron that receives signals from other neurons is called the:

1. Axon
2. Myelin sheath
3. Cell body
4. Dendrite

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1273]

2[Option ID=1274]

3[Option ID=1275]

4[Option ID=1276]

Sl. No.20

QBID:11170020

The process of forgetting previously learned information over time is known as:

1. Amnesia
2. Retroactive interference
3. Proactive interference
4. Decay

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1277]

2[Option ID=1278]

3[Option ID=1279]
4[Option ID=1280]

Sl. No.21
QBID:11170021

The process of using past experiences and existing knowledge to understand and interpret new information is known as:

1. Encoding
2. Retrieval
3. Scaffolding
4. Schema

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1281]
2[Option ID=1282]
3[Option ID=1283]
4[Option ID=1284]

Sl. No.22
QBID:11170022

The process of adjusting existing schemas or mental frameworks to incorporate new information is called:

1. Assimilation
2. Accommodation
3. Equilibration
4. Generalization

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1285]
2[Option ID=1286]
3[Option ID=1287]
4[Option ID=1288]

Sl. No.23
QBID:11170023

Which of the following research designs is used to study cause-and-effect relationships between variables?

1. Case study
2. Correlational study
3. Experimental study
4. Observational study

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1289]
2[Option ID=1290]
3[Option ID=1291]
4[Option ID=1292]

Sl. No.24
QBID:11170024

The process of consciously retrieving and bringing information from long-term memory to working memory is called:

1. Encoding
2. Consolidation
3. Retrieval
4. Recognition

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1293]
2[Option ID=1294]
3[Option ID=1295]
4[Option ID=1296]

Sl. No.25
QBID:11170025

Which book is widely regarded as one of the most influential and commonly referenced works in the field of psychology?

1. "Introduction to Psychology" by James W. Kalat
2. "Psychology: Themes and Variations" by Wayne Weiten
3. "Principles of Psychology" by William James
4. "Psychology: The Science of Mind and Behaviour" by Michael Passer and Ronald Smith

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1297]
2[Option ID=1298]
3[Option ID=1299]
4[Option ID=1300]

Sl. No.26
QBID:11170026

Delirium is characterised by

1. Sleep wake cycle disturbances
2. Perceptual disturbances
3. Cognitive impairment
4. All the above

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1301]
2[Option ID=1302]
3[Option ID=1303]
4[Option ID=1304]

Sl. No.27
QBID:11170027

Oral changes, disinhibition, apathy, ritualistic behavior, and loss of empathy are symptoms associated with which of the following variants of frontotemporal dementia?

1. Behavioral variant
2. Semantic variant
3. Agrammatic variant
4. Temporal variant

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1305]
2[Option ID=1306]
3[Option ID=1307]
4[Option ID=1308]

Sl. No.28
QBID:11170028

The concept of source and surface traits was given by

1. Cattell
2. Jung
3. Allport
4. Eysenck

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1309]
2[Option ID=1310]
3[Option ID=1311]
4[Option ID=1312]

Sl. No.29
QBID:11170029

Systematic desensitization is based on

1. Counter conditioning
2. Reciprocal inhibition
3. Reciprocal disinhibition
4. All

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1313]
2[Option ID=1314]
3[Option ID=1315]
4[Option ID=1316]

Sl. No.30
QBID:11170030

Information processing model of memory was given by

1. Postman
2. Tulving
3. Atkinson & Shiffrin
4. Miller

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1317]
2[Option ID=1318]
3[Option ID=1319]
4[Option ID=1320]

Sl. No.31
QBID:11170031

The concept of animal magnetism was given by

1. Freud
2. Charcot
3. Braid
4. Bleuler

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1321]
2[Option ID=1322]
3[Option ID=1323]
4[Option ID=1324]

Sl. No.32
QBID:11170032

Last items are remembered better than middle items. It is known as

1. Primacy effect
2. Recency effect
3. Middle effect
4. Initiation effect

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1325]
2[Option ID=1326]

3[Option ID=1327]
4[Option ID=1328]

Sl. No.33
QBID:11170033

Incomplete tasks are better remembered than complete tasks. It is called

1. Rosenzweig effect
2. Zeigernik effect
3. Green spoon effect
4. Zigler effect

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1329]
2[Option ID=1330]
3[Option ID=1331]
4[Option ID=1332]

Sl. No.34
QBID:11170034

The gap between two neurons is bridged by a chemical connection called a

1. Axon
2. Dendrite
3. Synapse
4. Cell body

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1333]
2[Option ID=1334]
3[Option ID=1335]
4[Option ID=1336]

Sl. No.35
QBID:11170035

What is the main function of the cerebellum?

1. Regulation of body temperature
2. Control of voluntary muscle movements
3. Coordination and balance
4. Control of heart rate

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1337]
2[Option ID=1338]
3[Option ID=1339]
4[Option ID=1340]

Sl. No.36
QBID:11170036

Which of the following is the process by which sensory information is organized and interpreted by the brain?

1. Sensation
2. Perception
3. Attention
4. Memory

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1341]

2[Option ID=1342]

3[Option ID=1343]

4[Option ID=1344]

Sl. No.37

QBID:11170037

Which area of the brain is primarily associated with the formation of new long-term memories?

1. Cerebellum
2. Amygdala
3. Hippocampus
4. Prefrontal cortex

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1345]

2[Option ID=1346]

3[Option ID=1347]

4[Option ID=1348]

Sl. No.38

QBID:11170038

The process of strengthening and stabilizing memories over time is known as:

1. Memory retrieval
2. Memory decay
3. Memory interference
4. Memory consolidation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1349]

2[Option ID=1350]

3[Option ID=1351]

4[Option ID=1352]

Sl. No.39
QBID:11170039

Which of the following properties of sound would be the most similar to the colour or hue of light?

1. Pitch
2. Loudness
3. Timber
4. Purity

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1353]
2[Option ID=1354]
3[Option ID=1355]
4[Option ID=1356]

Sl. No.40
QBID:11170040

Which of the following is the most general of the Gestalt principles describing how individual elements are grouped into higher order figure?

1. Continuity
2. Proximity
3. Similarity
4. Simplicity

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1357]
2[Option ID=1358]
3[Option ID=1359]
4[Option ID=1360]

Sl. No.41
QBID:11170041

What is the approximate visual field covered by each human eye?

1. 130 degrees
2. 160 degrees
3. 180 degrees
4. 220 degrees

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1361]
2[Option ID=1362]
3[Option ID=1363]
4[Option ID=1364]

Sl. No.42
QBID:11170042

What is not an example of perceptual constancy?

1. Size
2. Shape
3. Brightness
4. Dimensions

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1365]
2[Option ID=1366]
3[Option ID=1367]
4[Option ID=1368]

Sl. No.43
QBID:11170043

When we stare at an object, each eye receives slightly different image, providing a depth cue known as

1. Convergence
2. Linear perspective
3. Relative motion
4. Retinal disparity

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1369]
2[Option ID=1370]
3[Option ID=1371]
4[Option ID=1372]

Sl. No.44
QBID:11170044

Long axons are present at

1. Sympathetic nerves
2. Parasympathetic nerves
3. Motor neurons
4. Afferent neurons

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1373]
2[Option ID=1374]
3[Option ID=1375]
4[Option ID=1376]

Sl. No.45
QBID:11170045

The neurotransmitter which influences normal memory function is

1. Acetylcholine
2. Dopamine
3. Serotonin
4. Norepinephrine

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1377]

2[Option ID=1378]

3[Option ID=1379]

4[Option ID=1380]

Sl. No.46

QBID:11170046

Damage to this region—known as _____ —
produces three major symptoms: inability to recognize spoken words (i.e., to tell one word from another), inability to understand the meaning of these words, and inability to convert thoughts into words.

1. Broca's area
2. Wernicke's area
3. Cerebellum
4. Basal ganglia

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1381]

2[Option ID=1382]

3[Option ID=1383]

4[Option ID=1384]

Sl. No.47

QBID:11170047

Schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease are both linked to changes in which neurotransmitter?

1. Serotonin
2. Glutamate
3. Dopamine
4. Acetylcholine

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1385]

2[Option ID=1386]

3[Option ID=1387]

4[Option ID=1388]

Sl. No.48

QBID:11170048

DSM stands for:

1. Diagnostic and scientific manual of mental disorders
2. Diagnostic and statistical manual of major disorders
3. Diagnostic and scientific manual of major disorders
4. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1389]

2[Option ID=1390]

3[Option ID=1391]

4[Option ID=1392]

Sl. No.49

QBID:11170049

The XO combination in females is primarily associated with:

1. PKU
2. Klinefelter's
3. Down's syndrome
4. Turner's syndrome

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1393]

2[Option ID=1394]

3[Option ID=1395]

4[Option ID=1396]

Sl. No.50

QBID:11170050

The electroencephalogram relies upon

1. Signals from single electrode attached to the forehead
2. Signals from several pairs of electrodes attached to various parts of the scalp
3. Polygraph rhythms
4. Monitoring of rapid eye movements

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1397]

2[Option ID=1398]

3[Option ID=1399]

4[Option ID=1400]

Sl. No.51
QBID:11170051

Research is

1. Working in a scientific way to search for the truth of any problem
2. Finding solutions to any problem
3. Searching again and again
4. Identifying the problems

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1401]
2[Option ID=1402]
3[Option ID=1403]
4[Option ID=1404]

Sl. No.52
QBID:11170052

A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. What method should he prefer for the study?

1. Conducting Interview
2. Preparing a Schedule document
3. Rating on a scale of 10
4. Circulating Questionnaires

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1405]
2[Option ID=1406]
3[Option ID=1407]
4[Option ID=1408]

Sl. No.53
QBID:11170053

The conclusions/findings of which type of research cannot be generalized to other situations

1. Historical research
2. Descriptive Research
3. Experimental Research
4. Causal Comparative Research

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1409]
2[Option ID=1410]

3[Option ID=1411]
4[Option ID=1412]

Sl. No.54
QBID:11170054

The format of thesis writing is the same as in

1. preparation of a research paper/article
2. writing of seminar presentation
3. a research dissertation
4. presenting a workshop/conference paper

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1413]
2[Option ID=1414]
3[Option ID=1415]
4[Option ID=1416]

Sl. No.55
QBID:11170055

A researcher attempts to evaluate the effect of weight gain on the self-esteem of adults. Which method of research would be appropriate for this?

1. Case study method
2. Experimental method
3. Ex-post-facto method
4. Survey method

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1417]
2[Option ID=1418]
3[Option ID=1419]
4[Option ID=1420]

Sl. No.56
QBID:11170056

In _____ random sampling units are randomly sampled from a population that has been divided into categories.

1. Simple
2. Stratified
3. Cluster
4. Systematic

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1421]
2[Option ID=1422]
3[Option ID=1423]
4[Option ID=1424]

Sl. No.57
QBID:11170057

Research Methodology term refers to the

1. Methods which are used in the collection of data and analysis
2. Rules and regulations on how to write a research report
3. Methods on how to conduct study and analysis
4. Conceptual Framework for data collection, analysis and interpretation.

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1425]
2[Option ID=1426]
3[Option ID=1427]
4[Option ID=1428]

Sl. No.58
QBID:11170058

Which of the following is an example of Applied Research?

1. Research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness.
2. Research on an investigation of the role of social media in the perception of self-image.
3. Research of investigating how the public census of influential government officials differs between urban and non-urban areas.
4. examining the effects of sleep deprivation on mood.

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1429]
2[Option ID=1430]
3[Option ID=1431]
4[Option ID=1432]

Sl. No.59
QBID:11170059

Testing of hypotheses?

- i) alternative hypotheses can be tested.
 - ii) null hypotheses can be tested.
1. i Only
 2. ii Only
 3. Both i and ii
 4. Neither i nor ii

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1433]

2[Option ID=1434]

3[Option ID=1435]

4[Option ID=1436]

Sl. No.60

QBID:11170060

Which of the following does not correspond to the characteristics of research?

1. Research is not passive
2. Research is systematic
3. Research is not a problem-oriented
4. Research is not a process

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1437]

2[Option ID=1438]

3[Option ID=1439]

4[Option ID=1440]

Sl. No.61

QBID:11170061

The research that is especially carried out to test and validate the study hypothesis is termed as _____

1. Fundamental Research
2. Applied Research
3. Conclusive Research
4. Exploratory Research

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1441]
2[Option ID=1442]
3[Option ID=1443]
4[Option ID=1444]

Sl. No.62
QBID:11170062

_____ is the term used to describe research studies that investigate the impact of one factor on another, particularly focusing on the influence of one variable on another

1. Casual Research
2. Applied Research
3. Conclusive Research
4. Exploratory Research

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1445]
2[Option ID=1446]
3[Option ID=1447]
4[Option ID=1448]

Sl. No.63
QBID:11170063

Which of the below describes the characteristic features of qualitative research?

- i) Substantive research hypothesis is tested via alternative hypothesis
 - ii) data take the form of words or pictures
 - iii) Actual settings are the direct source of data
 - iv) assumption that social facts exist and have a single, objective reality
1. i, ii and iii only
 2. i and iv only
 3. ii and iv only
 4. i, ii and iv only

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1449]
2[Option ID=1450]
3[Option ID=1451]
4[Option ID=1452]

Sl. No.64
QBID:11170064

When knowledge can be tested and verified through empirical evidence, it is considered _____

1. Altruistic
2. Artistic
3. Scientific
4. Idiosyncratic

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1453]
2[Option ID=1454]
3[Option ID=1455]
4[Option ID=1456]

Sl. No.65
QBID:11170065

External validity in research refers to

1. Rigour of the study
2. Accuracy of a procedure
3. Relation of the research problem with the researcher's personal life
4. Extent of generalizability that the results provide

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1457]
2[Option ID=1458]
3[Option ID=1459]
4[Option ID=1460]

Sl. No.66
QBID:11170066

In which of the following scales of measurements ranking of observations is not possible?

1. Nominal
2. Ordinal
3. Interval
4. Ratio

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1461]
2[Option ID=1462]

3[Option ID=1463]

4[Option ID=1464]

Sl. No.67

QBID:11170067

Ethical considerations in research are:

- i) Free copying from books and journals
- ii) Informed consent
- iii) Avoiding plagiarism
- iv) Proper referencing
- v) Privacy as an insignificant issue

- 1. i, ii and iii only
- 2. ii, iii and iv only
- 3. iii, iv and v only
- 4. i, iv and v only

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1465]

2[Option ID=1466]

3[Option ID=1467]

4[Option ID=1468]

Sl. No.68

QBID:11170068

Plagiarism in research is:

- 1. Creative use of previous data
- 2. Copying unscrupulously and making use of it
- 3. Quoting someone and citing them
- 4. Referring to previous data and working over it with new objectives

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1469]

2[Option ID=1470]

3[Option ID=1471]

4[Option ID=1472]

Sl. No.69

QBID:11170069

Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for:

- 1. Copyright
- 2. Thesis format
- 3. Patenting policy
- 4. Data sharing policies

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1473]
2[Option ID=1474]
3[Option ID=1475]
4[Option ID=1476]

Sl. No.70
QBID:11170070

Research paper:

1. is a compilation of information on a topic
2. can be published in more than one journal
3. contains original research as deemed by the author
4. contains peer-reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1477]
2[Option ID=1478]
3[Option ID=1479]
4[Option ID=1480]

Sl. No.71
QBID:11170071

Sampling error decreases with the

1. Process of analysis
2. Increase in sample size
3. Decrease in sample size
4. Process of randomization

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1481]
2[Option ID=1482]
3[Option ID=1483]
4[Option ID=1484]

Sl. No.72
QBID:11170072

The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of

1. Qualitative Research
2. Analysis of Variance
3. Correlational Study
4. Probability Sampling

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1485]
2[Option ID=1486]
3[Option ID=1487]
4[Option ID=1488]

Sl. No.73
QBID:11170073

The scatter in a series of values about the average is called:

- 1. Central tendency
- 2. Dispersion
- 3. Skewness
- 4. Symmetry

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1489]
2[Option ID=1490]
3[Option ID=1491]
4[Option ID=1492]

Sl. No.74
QBID:11170074

The measures of dispersion can never be:

- 1. Positive
- 2. Zero
- 3. Negative
- 4. Equal to 2

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

1[Option ID=1493]
2[Option ID=1494]
3[Option ID=1495]
4[Option ID=1496]

Sl. No.75
QBID:11170075

If the observations of a variable X are, -4, -20, -30, -44 and -36, then the value of the range will be:

- 1. -48
- 2. 40
- 3. -40
- 4. 48

- (1) 1
- (2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1497]

2[Option ID=1498]

3[Option ID=1499]

4[Option ID=1500]

Sl. No.76

QBID:11170076

If the maximum value in a series is 25 and its range is 15, the maximum value of the series is:

1. 10

2. 15

3. 25

4. 35

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1501]

2[Option ID=1502]

3[Option ID=1503]

4[Option ID=1504]

Sl. No.77

QBID:11170077

Mean deviation computed from a set of data is always:

1. Negative

2. Equal to standard deviation

3. More than standard deviation

4. Less than standard deviation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1505]

2[Option ID=1506]

3[Option ID=1507]

4[Option ID=1508]

Sl. No.78

QBID:11170078

The positive square root of the mean of the squares of the deviations of observations from their mean is called:

1. Variance

2. Range

3. Standard deviation

4. Coefficient of variation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1509]
2[Option ID=1510]
3[Option ID=1511]
4[Option ID=1512]

Sl. No.79
QBID:11170079

To compare the variation of two or more than two series, we use

1. Combined standard deviation
2. Corrected standard deviation
3. Coefficient of variation
4. Coefficient of skewness

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1513]
2[Option ID=1514]
3[Option ID=1515]
4[Option ID=1516]

Sl. No.80
QBID:11170080

If standard deviation of the values 2, 4, 6, 8 is 2.236, then standard deviation of the values 4, 8, 12, 16 is:

1. 0
2. 4.472
3. 4.236
4. 2.236

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1517]
2[Option ID=1518]
3[Option ID=1519]
4[Option ID=1520]

Sl. No.81
QBID:11170081

The moments about mean are called:

1. Raw moments
2. Central moments
3. Moments about origin
4. All of the above

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1521]
2[Option ID=1522]

3[Option ID=1523]

4[Option ID=1524]

Sl. No.82

QBID:11170082

If the third moment about mean is zero, then the distribution is:

1. Positively skewed
2. Negatively skewed
3. Symmetrical
4. Mesokurtic

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1525]

2[Option ID=1526]

3[Option ID=1527]

4[Option ID=1528]

Sl. No.83

QBID:11170083

If mean=25, median=30 and standard deviation=15, the distribution will be:

1. Symmetrical
2. Positively skewed
3. Negatively skewed
4. Normal

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1529]

2[Option ID=1530]

3[Option ID=1531]

4[Option ID=1532]

Sl. No.84

QBID:11170084

In a mesokurtic or normal distribution, $4\sigma^2 = 243$. The standard deviation is:

1. 81
2. 27
3. 9
4. 3

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1533]

2[Option ID=1534]

3[Option ID=1535]

4[Option ID=1536]

Sl. No.85

QBID:11170085

The measurements of spread or scatter of the individual values around the central point is called:

1. Measures of dispersion
2. Measures of central tendency
3. Measures of skewness
4. Measures of kurtosis

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1537]

2[Option ID=1538]

3[Option ID=1539]

4[Option ID=1540]

Sl. No.86

QBID:11170086

If all the scores on examination cluster around the mean, the dispersion is said to be:

1. Small
2. Large
3. Normal
4. Symmetrical

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1541]

2[Option ID=1542]

3[Option ID=1543]

4[Option ID=1544]

Sl. No.87

QBID:11170087

The range of the scores 29, 3, 143, 27, 99 is:

1. 140
2. 143
3. 146
4. 70

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1545]

2[Option ID=1546]

3[Option ID=1547]

4[Option ID=1548]

Sl. No.88

QBID:11170088

The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the:

1. Mean
2. Mode
3. Median
4. Upper quartile

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1549]

2[Option ID=1550]

3[Option ID=1551]

4[Option ID=1552]

Sl. No.89

QBID:11170089

The standard deviation is independent of:

1. Change of origin
2. Change of scale of measurement
3. Change of origin and scale of measurement
4. Difficult to tell

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1553]

2[Option ID=1554]

3[Option ID=1555]

4[Option ID=1556]

Sl. No.90

QBID:11170090

Which of the following statements is correct?

1. The standard deviation of a constant is equal to unity
2. The sum of absolute deviations is minimum if these deviations are taken from the mean.
3. The second moment about origin equals variance
4. The variance is positive quantity and is expressed in square of the units of the observations

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1557]

2[Option ID=1558]

3[Option ID=1559]

4[Option ID=1560]

Sl. No.91

QBID:11170091

Half of the difference between upper and lower quartiles is called:

1. Interquartile range
2. Quartile deviation
3. Mean deviation
4. Standard deviation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1561]

2[Option ID=1562]

3[Option ID=1563]

4[Option ID=1564]

Sl. No.92

QBID:11170092

The mean deviation of the scores 12, 15, 18 is:

1. 6
2. 0
3. 3
4. 2

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1565]

2[Option ID=1566]

3[Option ID=1567]

4[Option ID=1568]

Sl. No.93

QBID:11170093

The variance is zero only if all observations are the:

1. Different
2. Square
3. Square root
4. Same

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1569]

2[Option ID=1570]

3[Option ID=1571]

4[Option ID=1572]

Sl. No.94

QBID:11170094

The standard deviation of -5, -5, -5, -5, 5 is:

1. -5
2. +5
3. 0
4. -25

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1573]
2[Option ID=1574]
3[Option ID=1575]
4[Option ID=1576]

Sl. No.95
QBID:11170095

In quality control of manufactured items, the most common measure of dispersion is:

1. Range
2. Average deviation
3. Standard deviation
4. Quartile deviation

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1577]
2[Option ID=1578]
3[Option ID=1579]
4[Option ID=1580]

Sl. No.96
QBID:11170096

If $Y = aX \pm b$, where a and b are any two numbers and $a \neq 0$, then the range of Y values will be:

1. Range(X)
2. a range(X) + b
3. a range(X) - b
4. |a| range(X)

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

1[Option ID=1581]
2[Option ID=1582]
3[Option ID=1583]
4[Option ID=1584]

Sl. No.97
QBID:11170097

Which measure of dispersion can be computed in case of open-end classes?

1. Standard deviation
2. Range
3. Quartile deviation
4. Coefficient of variation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1585]

2[Option ID=1586]

3[Option ID=1587]

4[Option ID=1588]

Sl. No.98

QBID:11170098

The standard deviation one distribution dividedly the mean of the distribution and expressing in percentage is called:

1. Coefficient of Standard deviation
2. Coefficient of skewness
3. Coefficient of quartile deviation
4. Coefficient of variation

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1589]

2[Option ID=1590]

3[Option ID=1591]

4[Option ID=1592]

Sl. No.99

QBID:11170099

If $Y = aX + b$, where a and b are any two numbers but $a \neq 0$, then S.D(Y) is equal to:

1. S.D(X)
2. a S.D(X)
3. $|a|$ S.D(X)
4. a S.D(X) + b

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1593]

2[Option ID=1594]

3[Option ID=1595]

4[Option ID=1596]

Sl. No.100

QBID:11170100

Standard deviation is always calculated from:

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Lower quartile

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

1[Option ID=1597]

2[Option ID=1598]

3[Option ID=1599]

4[Option ID=1600]