

**Admission Test (Session: 2015-16)**  
**MS in Clinical Psychology**  
**University of Dhaka**

Name: ..... Serial no: CPSY .....

**Part- I : Multiple Choice Questions**

**Time: 60 min**

**Marks: 56**

[Score 1 for each correct response for Questions 1- 32; Score 1.5 for each correct response for Questions 33 and onward]

Please circle the correct answers e.g. f

1. If positive reinforcement is not given within a short time following the response, learning will proceed slowly. This phenomenon is called
  - a. Delay of reinforcement
  - b. Extinction
  - c. Conditioned response
  - d. Consistency
2. What type of therapy utilizes the individual's thinking rather than unconscious fears as treatment?
  - a. Psychoanalytic
  - b. Behavioral
  - c. Cognitive
  - d. Social
3. A child whose IQ test performance is matched with their chronological age is considered:
  - a. Below average
  - b. Average
  - c. Above average
  - d. Slightly below average
4. Which neurotransmitter is most involved with the reward system?
  - a. Adrenaline
  - b. Dopamine
  - c. Serotonin
  - d. Acetylcholine
5. What does it mean if two variables have a positive correlation?
  - a. As one variable increases, the other decreases
  - b. As one variable increases, so does the other
  - c. The correlation between the two variables is 0
  - d. The correlation between the two variables is greater than 1.0
6. Which area of the brain acts as a relay station, directing most incoming sensory information to a proper region of the cerebral cortex?
  - a. Autonomic nervous system
  - b. Reticular formation
  - c. Thalamus
  - d. Medula
7. Which of the following disorders involves physical complaints or disabilities that occur in the absence of physical pathology?
  - a. Anxiety disorders
  - b. Cognitive disorders
  - c. Somatoform disorders
  - d. Bipolar mood disorder
8. Freud's concept of the basic life instinct that seeks to preserve and perpetuate life is called
  - a. Eros
  - b. Libido
  - c. Erogenous zone
  - d. Introject
9. Which one is self-report measurement tool?
  - a. Beck Depression Inventory
  - b. Psychological test of ability
  - c. Projective test
  - d. All above
10. Which one is experimental research design?
  - a. Descriptive design.
  - b. Correlational design.
  - c. Pre-post design
  - d. None above
11. Supervisor of the brain
  - a. Amygdala
  - b. Brain stem
  - c. Cerebellum
  - d. Frontal cortex

12. Whose name is associated with trial-and-error learning (law of exercise, law of effect, law of readiness)
  - a. Guthrie
  - b. Thorndike
  - c. Hull
  - d. Bandura
13. Which of the following is used to assess personality?
  - a. Thematic apperception test
  - b. Beck hopelessness scale
  - c. Raven's progressive matrix test
  - d. None of the above
14. When behavior change occurs because of a person's expectation of change rather than the result of any manipulation by the experimenter, it is known as the
  - a. Clinical significance
  - b. Cohort effect
  - c. Placebo effect
  - d. Von Restorff effect
15. Which of the following is the most essential characteristic of social phobia?
  - a. Fear of being in public places
  - b. Fear of being left alone
  - c. Fear of evaluation by other people
  - d. Fear of being harmed by the society
16. Which technique appears to be the most effective treatment for phobias?
  - a. Exposure to the feared stimulus under therapeutic supervision
  - b. Rapid and repeated exposure to the feared stimulus followed by immediate escape
  - c. Hypnosis during which fear-related conflicts are banished from the unconscious
  - d. Challenging the client to see that the fears are irrational unrealistic, and excessive
17. The primary symptom of hypochondriasis is
  - a. Fear of developing a disease
  - b. Fear of spreading a disease
  - c. Fear of contact with diseased individuals
  - d. Fear of currently having a disease
18. When we see other people receive reward for their behavior, we also tend to do that behavior more. Which of the following explain this
  - a. Learning by doing
  - b. Vicarious reinforcement
  - c. Modeling
  - d. Indirect reinforcement
19. The variable that is assigned to the subjects by the experimenter is called
  - a. The dependent variable
  - b. The independent variable
  - c. The organismic variable
  - d. The congruent variable
20. A test that measures what it is supposed to measure is said to be
  - a. Consistent
  - b. Reliable
  - c. Valid
  - d. Congruent
21. Delusions are
  - a. False beliefs
  - b. Valid cognitive content
  - c. Faulty perceptions
  - d. Reliable sensations
22. What makes defining abnormality difficult?
  - a. There are so many types of abnormal behavior that they can't be accurately described.
  - b. There is no single criteria that can define abnormal behavior.
  - c. Most of us are abnormal much of the time so that we cannot tell what is normal.
  - d. Criteria for abnormality have yet to be developed.
23. One of the core concepts of the humanistic-existential approach is
  - a. Rationalism.
  - b. Transference
  - c. Deviation from the statistical norm.
  - d. Unconditional positive regard
24. Which of the following is associated with memory retrieval?
  - a. Hawthorne effect
  - b. Latency effect
  - c. Recency effect
  - d. Expectancy error

25. Maria believes that her dead grandmother occasionally speaks to her. In deciding if Maria has a mental illness or not, which of the following is important?
- How old is Maria?
  - Is Maria's belief consistent with the beliefs of her culture?
  - Do people in general consider Maria's belief abnormal?
  - Does her belief match any of the symptoms in the disorders in the DSM?
26. Experimental designs are characterized by
- Normative data
  - Controlled conditions
  - Automated Stimulation
  - All of the above
27. The difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning is
- Classical conditioning is based on consequences of an event while operant conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events
  - Classical conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events while operant conditioning is based on the consequences of an event
  - Whether or not the infant likes the reward
  - Classical conditioning uses motor behavior but operant conditioning uses any behavior
28. What method did Piaget use to study the child's mind?
- The experimental method
  - The survey method
  - The phenomenological method
  - The correlational method
29. What is epidemiology?
- The exploration of what forms of treatment are most effective
  - A form of psychotherapy
  - The study of the role of genes in mental illness
  - The study of the distribution of a disorder in a population
30. **165135** is to **peace** as **1215225** is to
- lead
  - love
  - loop
  - castle
31. The day before the day before yesterday is three days after Saturday. What day is it today?
- Tuesday
  - Wednesday
  - Thursday
  - Friday
32. Which number should come next in this series?  
**3, 5, 8, 13, 21,**
- 4
  - 21
  - 31
  - 34

### 33. Comprehension:

Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

- The development of the horse has been recorded from the beginning through all of its evolutionary stages to the modern form. It is, in fact, one of the most complete and well-documented chapters in paleontological history. Fossil finds provide us not only with detailed information about the horse itself, but also with valuable insights into the migration of herds and even evidence for speculation about the climatic conditions that could have instigated such migratory behavior.
- 5 It has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse, about midway through its evolutionary development, crossed a land bridge where the Bering Straits are now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Europe. The horse was the hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. In Europe the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had
- 10 previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was completely replaced by it. By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the
- 15 hipparion had become extinct in North America, where they had originated. In Europe they had evolved into an animal very similar to the horse as we know it today. It was the descendant of this horse that was brought by the European colonists to the Americas.
- I. According to the author, fossils are considered valuable for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- they suggest how the climate may have been
  - they provide information about migration
  - they document the evolution of the horse
  - they maintain a record of life prior to the Miocene Age

- II. The word "instigated" in line 5 could best be replaced by
- explained
  - caused
  - improved
  - influenced
- III. The author suggests that the hipparion and the anchitheres migrated to Europe
- by means of a land route that is now nonexistent
  - on the ships of European colonists
  - because of a very cold climate in North America
  - during the Miocene Period
- IV. Which of the following conclusions may be made on the basis of information in the passage?
- The hipparions migrated to Europe to feed in developing grasslands.
  - There are no fossil remains of either the anchitheres or the hipparion.
  - There were horses in North America when the first European colonists arrived.
  - Very little is known about the evolution of the horse
- V. The word "it" in line 14 refers to
- anchitheres
  - hipparion
  - Miocene Period
  - route
- VI. The word "extinct" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- familiar
  - widespread
  - nonexistent
  - tame
- VII. Both the hipparion and the anchitheres
- were the size of a modern pony
  - were native to North America
  - migrated to Europe in the Pliocene Period
  - had unspecialized teeth
- VIII. It can be concluded from this passage that the
- Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
  - Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene
  - Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
  - Pliocene Period was prior to the Miocene

**34. Analytical ability:**

In an office, each of the nine employees - P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, and X - is to be assigned his or her own mailbox. The boxes, which are all the same size, are arranged in three rows of the three boxes each with each box directly above and / or below another box. The boxes are numbered from left to right - 1 to 3 in the top row, 4 to 6 in the middle row, and 7 to 9 at the bottom row. The assignments are subject to the following restrictions:

P is to be assigned box 5

Q is to be assigned the box directly above T's box

R is to be assigned a box in the bottom row

U is to be assigned the box directly to the left of V's box

X is to be assigned the box directly above P's box

Please answer question **I** to **VII** based on the above description

- I. X must be assigned box
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
- II. Which of the following groups of three people could be assigned boxes 4, 5, and 6, respectively?
- P, V, and T
  - Q, P, and S
  - S, P, and T
  - T, Q, and P
  - U, P, and T
- III. If **W** is to be assigned box 6, **Q** must be assigned box
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5

IV. Which of the following could be the box assigned to V ?

- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

V. Which of the following must be assigned a box in the middle row?

- Q
- R
- T
- U
- X

VI. If S is to be assigned to box 3, W must be assigned box

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

VII. Which of the following could be assigned the box directly above R's box?

- P
- Q
- S
- U
- V

35. Homeowners aged 40 to 50 are more likely to purchase ice cream and are more likely to purchase it in larger amounts than are members of any other demographic group. The popular belief that teenagers eat more ice cream than adults must, therefore, be false.

The argument is flawed primarily because the author

- fails to distinguish between purchasing and consuming
- does not supply information about homeowners in age groups other than 40 to 50
- depends on popular belief rather than on documented research findings
- does not specify the precise amount of ice cream purchased by any demographic group
- discusses ice cream rather than more nutritious and healthful foods

## Part-II: Essay Type

Time: 1 hour and 30 min

Marks: 44

### A. Essay Type Questions: Answer any 4 of the following questions

4x7=28

(Questions 1 to 6 can be answered either in English or in Bengali)

1. What is schizophrenia? Discuss the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
2. How do you think the principles of learning can be used in treating psychological problems?
3. Discuss how Erikson's theory of personality development differs from Freud's.
4. You would like to know the features of depression in Bangladesh. Design a research to find the answer of this research problem.
5. Why ethics is important in psychological research and practice? Justify your answer.
6. Who are the mental health professionals? Describe the specific roles played by these mental health professionals.

### B. Translate into Bengali

8

The experience of anger varies widely. How often anger occurs, how intensely it is felt, and how long it lasts are different for each person. People also vary in how easily they get angry, as well as how comfortable they are with feeling angry. Some people are always getting angry while others seldom feel angry. Some people are very aware of their anger, while others fail to recognize anger when it occurs. Some experts suggest that the average adult gets angry about once a day and annoyed about three times a day. Other anger management experts suggest that getting angry fifteen times a day is more likely a realistic average. Regardless of how often we actually experience anger, it is a common and unavoidable emotion.

### C. Translate into English

8

শান্তি হচ্ছে এমন একটি প্রক্রিয়া যেখানে অপ্রীতিকর কোন কথা বা ব্যথা সৃষ্টিকারী কোন উদ্দীপক ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে কোন একটি বিশেষ আচরণকে নিরুৎসাহিত বা বন্ধ করা হয়। শিশুদেরকে নিয়ম শৃঙ্খলায় আবদ্ধ করার জন্য বেশীর ভাগ সময় নানা ধরনের শান্তির ব্যবহার হয়।

শান্তির বিভিন্ন ধরন ও মাত্রা আছে। তবে সাধারণভাবে শান্তিকে দুই শ্রেণীতে ভাগ করা যেতে পারে। যেমন:

১. শারীরিক শান্তি : প্রহার করা, হাত পা বেঁধে রাখা, শারীরিক যন্ত্রণার সৃষ্টি করা ইত্যাদি।
২. মানসিক শান্তি: বকাঝকা করা, গালিগালাজ করা, অপমান করা, সমালোচনা করা, নেতিবাচক তুলনা করা, ঘরে বন্দী করে রাখা ইত্যাদি।

উভয় ধরনের শান্তিই লঘু থেকে গুরু মাত্রার হতে পারে। তবে শান্তি যে মাত্রারই হোক না কেন এটা শিশুর সামগ্রিক বিকাশে নেতিবাচক ভূমিকা রাখে।