

Cutting, Overwriting, Erasing, Fluid painting and use of Lead Pencil will earn no marks.
Write answer of the Questions on this sheet and handover it to the supervisory staff of
examination within time. Attempt All Questions.

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Pass Marks: 40%

Sign of Supdt.

Encircle the correct option:

1- Psychological Tests:

- a) Pertain only to overt behavior b) Always have right or wrong answers
c) Do not attempt to measure traits d) Measure characteristics of human behavior

2- One's general potential, independent of prior learning, can best be described as:

- a) Achievement b) Aptitude c) Intelligence d) Ability

3- Achievement, aptitude and intelligence can be encompassed by the term:

- a) Human Potential b) Human Traits c) Human Personality d) Human Ability

4- The work of Weber and Fechner represent which foundation of psychological testing?

- a) Individual Differences b) Psychophysical Measurement
c) Survival of the Fittest d) Darwinian Evolution

5- A child's mental age:

- a) Cannot be determined independently of the child's chronological age
b) Provides a measurement of a child's performance relative to other children of a particular age group
c) Cannot be determined from a child's test score
d) Can only be determined from large representative samples

6- A major problem with the Woodworth Personal Data Sheet was that:

- a) It assumed the answers were acceptable at face value b) The normative sample was too small
c) It was difficult to administer d) There were too few questions

7- Factor analytic techniques were employed in the development of the:

- a) MMPI b) CPI c) TAT d) 16PF

8- Which of the following scales would be used when the information is qualitative rather than quantitative?

- a) Ordinal b) Interval c) Nominal d) Ratio

9- In a Negative Correlation:

- a) Individuals tend to maintain the same or a similar relative performance
b) Scores on one variable tell us nothing about scores on a second
c) Individuals who score low on one variable tend to score low on a second.
d) High scores on the x variable are associated with low scores on the y variable

10- Which of the following correlations represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

- a) .01 b) .85 c) .80 d) .50

11- If the scores on X give us no information about the scores on Y, this indicates:

- a) a Positive Correlation b) a Negative Correlation
c) No Correlation d) a Perfect Correlation

12- A Professor constructed 5 different short history tests by randomly drawing questions from the huge pool of all possible questions about the current material. He has created:

- a) Randomly Parallel Tests b) A Large Sample Size c) Systematic Errors d) Attenuation Effects

13- The difference between David's two typing tests, one at the beginning of the semester and one at the end, reflects the fact that he typed quite a few term papers during the semester. This reflects:

- a) Attenuation b) Random Error c) Practice Effects d) Domain Sampling

(Continued Overleaf)

14- Sources of error associated with time sampling are measured using

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The Test Retest Method | b) The Split Half Method |
| c) KR20 | d) The Alpha Method |

15- Suppose you were trying to estimate the reliability of a whole test on the basis of the correlation between scores on the two halves of the test. In order to correct for using scores based on the halves, you might use the

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|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) KR20 | b) Alpha Method |
| c) Spearman Brown Formula | d) Split Half Method |

16- Which of the following would tend to provide the most conservative estimate of split half reliability?

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|------------------------|---|
| a) The Phillips Method | b) The Spearman Brown Formula |
| c) Coefficient Alpha | d) The Odd Even Reliability Coefficient |

17- The reliability of a difference score is:

- a) Equal to the reliability of the most reliable of the two measures
- b) Equal to the reliability of the least reliable of the two measures.
- c) The average reliability of the two measures.
- d) Expected to be lower than the reliability of either of the two measures

18- Tests will be most reliable if they are:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| a) Multi-Dimensional | b) Uni-Dimensional | c) Brief | d) Criterion Referenced |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|

19- Items are probably measuring the same thing when the correlation between an item and the total score:

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|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| a) is high | b) is low | c) approaches 0 | d) is negative |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|

20- Which type of validity is unique because it is not statistically based?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| a) Predictive | b) Concurrent | c) Content | d) Construct |
|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|

21- Both convergent and discriminant evidence are essential for:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Content Validity | b) Predictive Validity | c) Concurrent Validity | d) Construct Validity |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|

22- Suppose you wanted to develop a measure of jealousy, but were unable to define precisely the concept.

What type of validation studies would you most likely use?

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|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Face Validation | b) Reliability Validation | c) Criterion Validation | d) Construct Validation |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|

23- Some personality tests use this format because it requires an absolute judgment.

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|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| a) Multiple Choice | b) Likert | c) Dichotomous Choice | d) Category |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|

24- When distracters are likely to be selected as alternative responses on multiple choice tests)

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Validity is Increased | b) Item Reliability is Increased. |
| c) Item Reliability is Decreased | d) Guessing is Reduced |

25- When teachers are originally told that the students they will be teaching are either not very imaginative or are very imaginative, ratings using an adjective checklist will tend to reflect this original assessment. This is an example of:

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|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) The Effect of Context | b) Visual Analogue | c) Low Sample Size | d) Forced Choice Effect |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|

26- This approach is popular for measuring self rated health.

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|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Q Sort Technique | b) Visual Analogue Scale | c) Checklists | d) Category Formats |
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27- In item analysis, the internal criteria against which items are evaluated refers to the

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|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Discrimination Index | b) Total Test Score | c) Criterion | d) Predictor |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|

28- Which type of test is especially helpful for evaluating progress in individualized programs of instruction?

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|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| a) Peaked Conventional | b) Criterion Referenced | c) Rectangular Referenced | d) Dichotomous |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|

- 29-** Rosenthal asserted that expectancy effects are likely to result from subtle uses of
- a) Reinforcement
 - b) Nonverbal Communication
 - c) Disapproving Comments
 - d) Gender and Racial Bias
- 30-** Test scores of paper and pencil tests compared to computer assisted tests indicate:
- a) better scores are achieved by paper and pencil tests
 - b) better scores are achieved by computer assisted tests
 - c) the scores are about equivalent
 - d) poorer control with computer assisted tests
- 31-** The tendency to report the same behavior differently when observations are repeated in the same context is referred to as:
- a) Reactivity
 - b) Expectancy
 - c) Drift
 - d) Contrast Effect
- 32-** Observers in behavioral studies are usually more accurate when they are being observed by their supervisors. This phenomenon is known as:
- a) Reactivity
 - b) Drift
 - c) Expectancies
 - d) Partial Correlation
- 33-** Probing statements
- a) will put the interviewee on the defensive
 - b) do not carry judgmental overtones
 - c) should usually be avoided in an interview
 - d) communicate a deep sense of empathy
- 34-** The branch of Psychology that deals with design, administration and interpretation of tests for the measurement of psychological variables is:
- a) Psychometrics
 - b) Psychological testing
 - c) Norming
 - c) Behavior assessment
- 35-** A measure allows to successfully predict future behavioral outcomes. The measure has:
- a) Criterion validity
 - b) Face validity
- 36-** Unobstructive measures reduce the problem of reactivity.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 37-** Whenever you divide people into groups, you probably use a nominal scale level of measurement.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 38-** Psychological assessments include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Developing a treatment plan
 - b) Formulating Hypotheses
 - c) Gathering data concerning a person's psychological state
 - d) Gathering data concerning a person's psychosocial history
- 39-** Measurement reliability refers to the:
- a) Dependency of the Scores
 - b) Comprehensiveness of the Scores
 - c) Consistency of the Scores
 - d) Accuracy of the Scores
- 40-** If a measure is consistent over multiple occasions, it has:
- a) Internal Validity
 - b) Construct Validity
 - c) Test-Retest Reliability
 - d) Inter-Rater Reliability
- 41-** The validity of a measure refers to the:
- a) Consistency of the measurement
 - b) Particular type of construct specification
 - c) Particular type of construct specification
 - d) Accuracy with which it measures the construct
- 42-** An objective and standardized measure of a sample of behaviour is:
- a) Assessment
 - c) Personality measurement
 - c) Psychological testing
 - d) None of the above

43- RPM test measures:

- a) Personality
- b) Achievement
- c) Skills
- c) None of these

44- The first objective measure of personality was:

- a) MMPI
- b) Stanford Binet Scale
- c) Woodworth Personal Data Sheet
- d) Moony Problem Checklist

45- The tests that are used in educational and occupational settings, and measure how much one knows about the a particular topic are:

- a) Personality Tests
- b) Intelligence Tests
- c) Achievement Tests
- d) Occupational Tests

46- The roots of contemporary psychological testing and assessment can be found in:

- a) Early twentieth -century France
- b) Early nineteenth- century Spain
- c) Eleventh-century B.C.E. China
- d) Mid-twentieth-century Las Vegas

47- All of the following served as catalysts to the modern testing and assessment enterprise EXCEPT:

- a) The rise to power of the Chan dynasty in China
- b) The creation and use of the Binet test in France
- c) The First World War
- d) The Second World War

48- Psychological testing and assessment was perhaps most popular in the United States during:

- a) the 1920s and 1930s
- b) the 1930s and 1940s
- c) the 1940s and 1950s
- d) the 1950s and 1960s

49- Congressional hearings in response to public concern about psychological tests were conducted during the:

- a) 1940s
- b) 1950s
- c) 1960s
- d) 1970s

50- A key difference between the terms "psychological testing" and "psychological assessment" is that "psychological testing" refers to a process that:

- a) involves more problem-solving than psychological assessment
- b) is more technician-like than psychological assessment
- c) was first described by Maloney and Ward in the mid-1970s
- d) is much broader in scope than psychological assessment

51- The term "Alternate Assessment" refers to:

- a) The alternate of verbal and performance tasks in administering a test
- b) The alternative of declining to be assessed on Constitutional grounds
- c) A special accommodation or alternative method of assessment
- d) An evaluation of a stand-in for the person originally scheduled

52- "A good test measures what it purports to measure and does so in a relatively consistent fashion." This statement is a reference to the

- a) Degree to which a tool of assessment is precise
- b) Degree to which a tool of assessment is concise
- c) Computer-administered version of a paper-and-pencil test
- d) Technical or Psychometric Quality of a test

53- "Format of a test" is a term that refers to:

- a) To form a test
- b) The arrangement or layout of test items
- c) Whether a computerized test is IBM or Apple-compatible
- d) All of the above

54- The term "portfolio assessment" encompasses

- a) Case study Assessments
- b) Work Sample Assessments
- c) Behavioral Assessments
- d) All of the above

55- Case history data may include

- a) Doodling b) Family Album c) Medical Records d) All of the above

56- Jamal is inappropriately out of his seat for 56 minutes in every morning session." A statement like this is most likely to appear in a report using which tool of assessment?

- a) Behavioral Observation b) Role Play c) Interview d) Portfolio Assessment

57- Which is NOT one of the 12 assumptions about testing and assessment listed in the text?

- a) Psychological traits and states can be quantified and measured
b) Test-related behavior predicts non-test-related behavior
c) Sources of error can be eliminated from the assessment process
d) Assessment can be conducted in a fair and unbiased manner

58- Which is NOT typically a variable considered when evaluating the technical quality of a test?

- a) Personality b) Reliability c) Validity d) Normative Data

59- The best source of an objective review of a test is:

- a) Tests in Print b) The Mental Measurements Yearbook
c) The test publisher's catalogue description of the test
d) APA's "Finding Information about Psychological Tests"

60- Reliability refers to whether we are truly measuring the concept of interest in our study.

- a) True b) False

61- The three common types of validity in psychological research are observational, internal, and external.

- a) True b) False

62- Scientists always try to maximize reliability and validity in their research.

- a) True b) False

63- The extent to which we can generalize the results of a study to other participants is called:

- a) External Validity b) Internal Validity c) Sampling Validity d) Construct Validity

64- When you are confident that the experimental manipulation produced the changes you measured in the dependent variable, your study probably has good _____ validity.

- a) Causal b) External c) Construct d) Internal

65- A measure has high internal consistency reliability when:

- a) Multiple observers make the same ratings using the measure
b) Participants score at the high end of the scale every time they complete the measure
c) Each of the items correlates with other items on the measure
d) Multiple observers obtain the same score every time they use the measure

66- The MMPI gives a quantitative measurement of an individual's emotional adjustment and

- a) Immediate Memory c) Adherence to Reality Testing
c) Cognitive Functioning d) Attitude toward Test Taking

67- Norms are mostly used for:

- a) Estimating the reliability and validity of a test b) Comparing the individual with other individual
c) Predicting probable achievement levels for special group of examinees
d) Establishing minimum level of competence

68- A type of scale with a true zero point is:

- a) An IQ scale b) An Interval Scale c) An Ordinal Scale d) A Ratio Scale

69- A Psychologist uses behaviour analysis to conduct behavioral assessments. She will use all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Interviews b) Projective Tests c) Direct Observation d) All of the above

70- The DSM-IV uses five separate dimensions to provide different types of information about a person's diagnosis. This is called _____ diagnostic system.

- a) A Five-axis b) An Assessment c) A Clarifying d) A Multiaxial