

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**Entrance Examination for PhD Psychology 2023 Admission
(MODEL QUESTION PAPER)**

Max. Time: 2 hour

Max. Marks: 100

Write the answers to any two questions in about 800 words, choosing ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SET. Each question carries 30 marks

SET A (PSYCHOLOGY)

1. To what extent do the contemporary models of decision making support the claim that human beings are rational beings.

OR

2. What are the contributions and relevance of Humanist theorists to the field of personality? Chose the work of any two theorists to substantiate your answer.

SET B (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)

3. What is the relationship between sampling, nature of distribution, and type of statistical analysis used. Explain.

OR

4. How are philosophical assumptions and interpretative frameworks related in qualitative research?

Write the answers to any two questions in about 200 words, choosing ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SET. Each question carries 10 marks

SET A (PSYCHOLOGY)

5. Describe any one theory of forgetting and illustrate the extent to which it can explain forgetting in real life

OR

6. What are any two the challenges with respect to measuring creativity

SET B (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)

7. Write a brief note on the relevance of ethics in the conduction of good research in psychology

OR

8. Describe a problem each for quantitative and qualitative research designs?

Write the answers to any four questions in about 100 words choosing TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH SET. Each question carries 5 marks

SET A (PSYCHOLOGY)

9. Logo therapy

10. Turing test

11. PASS

SET B (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)

12. Action research
in qualitative research

13. Correlation and Regression

10. Member checking

SYLLABUS FOR THE PHD ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY

- Attention as Consciousness; Theoretical models of Attention; Inattention blindness; Neglect and neurological explanation of attention
- Theoretical models of Perception and their evidence base; What and Where pathways and Agnosias
- Theoretical models of memory and their evidence base; Theories of forgetting and Memory errors; Brain areas and Memory Attributes
- Applications of Classical and Operant conditioning; Behavioural learning theorists -Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull and Gange; Cognitive learning theorists - Kohler, Tolman and Bandura; Comparison between cognitive and behaviourist approaches
- Problem solving by Systematic search versus heuristics; Reproductive and Productive Problem solving behaviour; Obstacles to problem solving
- Classical Theory of decision making and its critique; Biases and heuristics in decision making; Process of group thinking
- Types and Errors in conditional deductive and Syllogistic reasoning and Inductive reasoning
- Traditional and Contemporary approaches to intelligence; Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence: Turing Test; The Chinese room experiment
- Challenges and issues in measurement of creativity; Creativity and Intelligence; Big C and Small c of creativity; Models or Theories of Creativity and their critique: Wallas Stage theory; Mednick's remote association; Divergent thinking; Economic theories of creativity
- Cognitive approach to emotion - Action-readiness theory of emotions; The core-affect theory; The communicative theory; Emotion as a cognition; Biology of Emotion
- Personality Assessment - Big Five factor, Robert Hogan's Socio analytical approach, Endler and Magnusson's Interactionism; Mc Adams's Narrative Approach; Holland's Typology; Perspectives on Personality - Classical psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud; Analytic theory of Carl Jung; Ego Psychology of Anna Freud; European psychoanalytical tradition of Jacques Lacan; Social Psychological Theories of Eric Fromm, Karen Horney and Harry Stack Sullivan; Object relations theories of Margaret Mahler, Melanie Klein, and Donald Winnicott; Personal construct approach of George Kelly; Humanistic theories of Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow; Existential perspectives of Victor Frankl and Rollo May; Dynamics of Personality of Kurt Lewin
- Some Key theories to understand man in society: Cognitive dissonance;

Social comparison, Reactance; Attribution; Social identity theory; Field theory; Social representation theory

- Approaches to psychopathology: Biological, psychodynamic, Behavioural, cognitive, socio- cultural.
- Ethical considerations in Psychology: General Principles of code of conduct (Beneficence, non maleficence, fidelity, responsibility, integrity, justice, respect for people's right and dignity); Threats of Eugenics; Violation in experimental research (Asch and Milgram); Colonization and Globalization of Psychology as a discipline

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Basic Assumption of Science: Karl Popper and scientific theory; Goals of psychological research; Steps of research process in psychology
- Ethics in Psychological Research: Need for ethics; Ethical guidelines used in psychology; Ethical Relevance and Ethical Issues in Psychological Research in the Indian Context
- Research participant selection: Population, Sample, and Sampling Methods (Probability and Non-Probability)
- Variables and Measurements: Operational definitions; Reliability and Validity; Scales of measurement
- Hypothesis: Qualities of a good Hypothesis; Null Hypothesis & Alternative Hypothesis; Hypothesis Testing – Logic & Importance
- Experimental research strategy: Single factor designs; Between Subjects Design; Within-Subjects Design; Factorial Designs; Correlational design; Quasi-experimental design; Small-N-Design.
- Descriptive research strategy: Observation research design; Survey research design; Case study research design
- Parametric and Non-parametric statistical analysis for the different designs
- Reporting styles commonly used by psychology journals; Plagiarism; Citation Index (h-Index, i10-Index), DOI
- Basic understanding of Philosophical beliefs (Ontological, Epistemological, Axiological and Methodological) and Interpretative frameworks used in qualitative research (Post positivism, Social Constructivism, Transformative, Pragmatism, Postmodern perspective, Critical theories)
- Data collection strategies: Observation and participant observation; Interviewing techniques (generic in-depth, ethnographic, phenomenological, focus-group, interviewing elites, interviewing children and interviewing across differences in social identities); Life history, Narrative inquiry, Digital storytelling; Document and historical analysis; Objects and Artifacts of material culture.

- Narrative research; Phenomenological research; Grounded theory; Ethnography; Case study; Action research; Thematic analysis
- Use of software in research: Packages for analysis; Referencing tools and packages