

NFAT Prep India (NPI)

NFAT OMR Based Mock Test

M.Sc. Forensic Psychology
M.Sc. Neuro Psychology / M.Sc. Clinical Psychology

Q1. In Bandura's Bobo Doll experiment, children who observed aggressive behavior were more likely to:

- A) Avoid aggression
- B) Show aggressive behavior
- C) Show fear
- D) Exhibit passive behavior

Q2. Which of the following best demonstrates classical conditioning in humans?

- A) A student studying to earn a reward
- B) A person blinking at a puff of air
- C) Feeling anxious upon hearing a dentist's drill
- D) Learning to ride a bicycle

Q3. When a learned behavior returns after extinction and a rest period, it is called:

- A) Reconditioning
- B) Spontaneous recovery
- C) Stimulus generalization
- D) Disinhibition

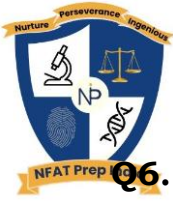
Q4. Learning that is influenced by understanding or cognition rather than direct reinforcement is part of:

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Constructivism
- C) Cognitive learning theory
- D) Classical conditioning

Q5. A retrieval cue is:

- A) A type of short-term memory
- B) A hint that helps recall information
- C) A long-term memory
- D) A type of interference





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Q6. Which of these is most likely to be stored as a procedural memory?

- A) The capital of France
- B) Riding a bicycle
- C) Your birthday
- D) A math formula

Q7. A schema is best described as:

- A) A physical structure in the brain
- B) A type of long-term memory
- C) A mental framework used to organize information
- D) A form of sensory memory

Q8. The hippocampus plays a critical role in:

- A) Reflex actions
- B) Long-term procedural memory
- C) Forming new explicit memories
- D) Controlling fine motor skills

Q9. Which theory of emotion suggests that emotions are shaped by bodily reactions and environmental cues interpreted together?

- A) Cannon-Bard theory
- B) James-Lange theory
- C) Schachter-Singer theory
- D) Lazarus theory

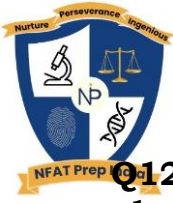
Q10. What does “emotion-focused coping” aim to change?

- A) The problem causing the stress
- B) The source of anxiety
- C) The emotional response to a stressor
- D) The external situation

Q11. In psychological terms, “valence” of emotion refers to:

- A) The frequency of emotional reactions
- B) The level of arousal
- C) The positivity or negativity of an emotion
- D) The origin of the emotion





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Q12. Which neurotransmitter is most linked with feelings of pleasure and reward?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine
- C) GABA
- D) Acetylcholine

Q13. Which theory of emotion suggests that emotions are shaped by bodily reactions and environmental cues interpreted together?

- A) Cannon-Bard theory
- B) James-Lange theory
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Q14. What does “emotion-focused coping” aim to change?

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Q15. In psychological terms, “valence” of emotion refers to:

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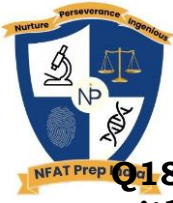
Q16. Which neurotransmitter is most linked with feelings of pleasure and reward?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine
- C) GABA
- D) Acetylcholine

Q17. Which of the following personality types would Jung classify as intuitive-feeling?

- A) Focused on facts and logic
- B) Guided by sensory detail
- C) Driven by possibilities and personal values
- D) Task-oriented and grounded





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Q18. According to Freud, which psychosexual stage is associated with toilet training?

- A) Oral
- B) Phallic
- C) Anal
- D) Genital

Q19. Which of the following best describes the "Persona" in Jungian theory?

- A) Repressed side of personality
- B) Deep unconscious self
- C) Social mask used to conform
- D) Source of psychic energy

Q20. Jung believed that archetypes are inherited:

- A) From parents
- B) Through personal experiences
- C) Biologically through the species
- D) Through education and culture

Q21. Which of these is an example of a task function in a group?

- A) Encouraging shy members
- B) Clarifying a goal
- C) Resolving a conflict
- D) Creating group harmony

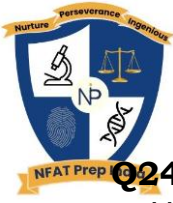
Q22. The "risky shift" phenomenon is associated with:

- A) Groups making more conservative decisions
- B) Groups avoiding risk altogether
- C) Groups making riskier decisions than individuals
- D) Individuals becoming indecisive in groups

Q23. Which of these factors does NOT typically promote group conformity?

- A) Ambiguous tasks
- B) Unanimous majority
- C) Low group cohesion
- D) High group status





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Q24. Arrange the following stages of conflict resolution in a group setting:

1. Identifying conflict
 2. Listening to all sides
 3. Generating solutions
 4. Reaching agreement
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
B) 2, 1, 4, 3
C) 1, 3, 2, 4
D) 3, 1, 2, 4

Q25. Which of the following techniques is based on changing behavior first to affect attitudes?

- A) Foot-in-the-door technique
B) Mere exposure effect
C) Elaboration Likelihood Model
D) Cognitive appraisal

Q26. The Mere Exposure Effect states that:

- A) Repetition reduces attitude strength
B) People develop a preference for things merely because they are familiar with them
C) Frequent exposure leads to desensitization
D) Attitudes are best formed through direct interaction

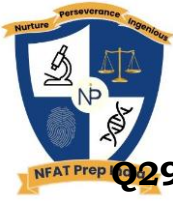
Q27. According to the Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein), behavior is directly predicted by:

- A) Past behavior
B) Social norms
C) Behavioral intention
D) Emotional state

Q28. Which of the following is an example of attitude inoculation?

- A) Exposing someone to counterarguments in a weak form
B) Ignoring opposing views
C) Repeating the same message over and over
D) Using fear appeals





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Q29. The concept of "double depression" involves:

- A) Bipolar disorder and MDD
- B) Dysthymia and an episode of MDD
- C) Depression with anxiety
- D) Postpartum depression and SAD

Q30. The PHQ-9 is used to:

- A) Diagnose schizophrenia
- B) Screen for personality disorders
- C) Measure depression severity
- D) Evaluate cognitive impairment

Q31. What distinguishes reactive depression from endogenous depression?

- A) Presence of delusions
- B) Biochemical cause
- C) Trigger by external events
- D) Occurrence in older adults only

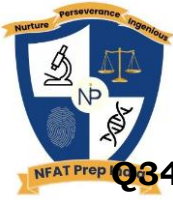
Q32. Which of the following is a myth about depression?

- A) Depression can affect anyone
- B) Depression is a real medical illness
- C) People with depression can "snap out of it" if they try hard enough
- D) Therapy and medication can help manage depression

Q33. Schizophrenia that includes both mood disorder symptoms and psychotic symptoms during a single episode is best classified as:

- A) Schizoaffective disorder
- B) Bipolar disorder
- C) Delusional disorder
- D) Paranoid schizophrenia





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Q34. Which of the following are disorganized symptoms?

1. Word salad
 2. Flat affect
 3. Neologisms
 4. Catatonia
- A) 1 and 3
B) 2 and 4
C) 1 and 4
D) 3 and 2

Q35. Which of the following diagnostic tools is commonly used to assess psychotic symptoms?

- A) Beck Depression Inventory
B) PANSS
C) MMPI
D) BDI-II

Q36. The concept of “double bind” theory in schizophrenia is associated with:

- A) Genetic mutations
B) Dysfunctional family communication
C) Brain injury
D) Autoimmune response

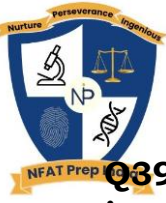
Q37. The Ames room illusion demonstrates errors in:

- A) Hearing perception
B) Visual constancy
C) Depth perception
D) Motor coordination

Q38. Which structure in the eye is directly responsible for color vision?

- A) Rods
B) Optic nerve
C) Cones
D) Retina





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Q39. The tendency to ignore stimuli that remain constant over time is called:

- A) Sensory adaptation
- B) Habituation
- C) Constancy
- D) Reflex inhibition

Q40. Which sensory receptor type adapts the slowest?

- A) Pacinian corpuscles
- B) Merkel discs
- C) Meissner corpuscles
- D) Thermoreceptors

Q41. Which term refers to the brain's ability to interpret sensory input based on context, experience, and expectations?

- A) Sensation
- B) Perception
- C) Transduction
- D) Adaptation

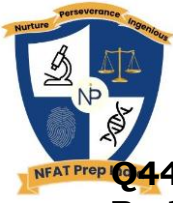
Q42. Identify the parts of the ear involved in hearing:

1. Pinna
 2. Semicircular canals
 3. Cochlea
 4. Tympanic membrane
- A) 1, 3, 4
 - B) 2, 3, 4
 - C) 1, 2, 4
 - D) 1, 2, 3

Q43. Damage to the cerebellum may result in:

- A) Memory loss
- B) Emotional instability
- C) Poor motor coordination
- D) Aphasia





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Q44. The neurotransmitter most commonly associated with Parkinson's disease is:

- A) Serotonin
- B) Acetylcholine
- C) GABA
- D) Dopamine

Q45. Which lobe is primarily responsible for processing auditory information?

- A) Frontal
- B) Parietal
- C) Temporal
- D) Occipital

Q46. The nervous system's communication is primarily:

- A) Chemical only
- B) Electrical only
- C) Both electrical and chemical
- D) Mechanical

Q47. The relative refractory period occurs during:

- A) Depolarization
- B) Hyperpolarization
- C) Absolute refractory period
- D) Resting potential

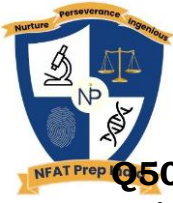
Q48. Which of the following best describes an "all-or-none" response?

- A) Graded based on stimulus strength
- B) Action potential magnitude varies
- C) Action potential occurs fully or not at all
- D) Only sensory neurons show it

Q49. Which structure initiates the action potential?

- A) Dendrites
- B) Axon hillock
- C) Synapse
- D) Terminal button





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Q50. In a neuron, what typically prevents the backflow of action potentials?

- A) Myelin
- B) Dendrites
- C) Refractory period
- D) Axon terminals

Q51. Which of the following measures can be used for all levels of measurement?

- A) Mean
- B) Median
- C) Mode
- D) Standard deviation

Q52. Which of the following is most limited in terms of descriptive and inferential statistical analysis?

- A) Ratio
- B) Interval
- C) Ordinal
- D) Nominal

Q53. The level of measurement used for coding ethnicities is:

- A) Nominal
- B) Ordinal
- C) Interval
- D) Ratio

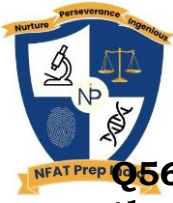
Q54. When is quota sampling commonly used?

- A) When probability sampling is not feasible due to time or resources
- B) When the entire population is accessible
- C) When the sampling frame is complete
- D) When random sampling is possible

Q55. Which sampling method relies heavily on social networks for recruitment?

- A) Stratified sampling
- B) Snowball sampling
- C) Cluster sampling
- D) Systematic sampling





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Q56. Which sampling method divides the population into groups and then samples some groups entirely?

- A) Simple random sampling
- B) Stratified sampling
- C) Cluster sampling
- D) Systematic sampling

Q57. Which of the following is a challenge when using self-report data?

- A) Observer bias
- B) Social desirability and inaccurate recall
- C) High cost
- D) Difficulty in data recording

Q58. What is the main characteristic of open-ended questions in data collection?

- A) Provide fixed response options
- B) Allow respondents to answer freely in their own words
- C) Are easy to code statistically
- D) Are less useful for qualitative research

Q59. Which data collection method would be most appropriate for exploring personal experiences in depth?

- A) Structured questionnaire
- B) In-depth interviews
- C) Observation
- D) Physiological measurement

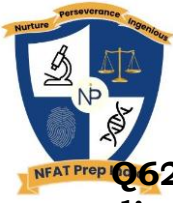
Q60. What type of research design uses retrospective data?

- A) Experimental
- B) Cross-sectional
- C) Case-control
- D) Longitudinal

Q61. What does random assignment in experimental research help to control?

- A) External validity
- B) Sampling error
- C) Confounding variables
- D) Data entry errors





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Q62. Which of the following is most suitable for rare psychological disorders?

- A) Cross-sectional
- B) Case study
- C) Survey research
- D) Experimental

Q63. Which best describes a Type I error in forensic psychology?

- A) Wrongly declaring a suspect guilty
- B) Missing signs of malingering
- C) Not recognizing a psychological disorder
- D) Labeling someone sane when they are not

Q64. If we fail to reject the null hypothesis and it is actually false, we have committed:

- A) Type I error
- B) Type II error
- C) No error
- D) Double error

Q65. What is the correct statement regarding Type I and Type II errors in terms of critical values?

- A) Widening the critical region decreases both errors
- B) Narrowing the critical region increases Type I error
- C) Widening the critical region increases Type I error
- D) Narrowing the critical region increases Type II error

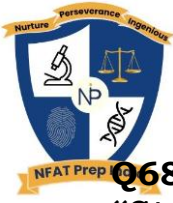
Q66. What distinguishes a ratio variable from an interval variable?

- A) Ratio variables are always discrete
- B) Interval variables are qualitative
- C) Ratio variables have a true zero point
- D) Interval variables allow for all mathematical operations

Q67. Which variable type would best describe reaction time measured in milliseconds?

- A) Ordinal
- B) Interval
- C) Ratio
- D) Nominal





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Q68. A scale measuring attitude with options: "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree" is:

- A) Nominal
- B) Ordinal
- C) Interval
- D) Ratio

Q69. Which of these hypotheses is best suited for quantitative research?

- A) "Participants will feel more empowered."
- B) "Mindfulness enhances attention span."
- C) "Participants describe feeling calm."
- D) "The experience was spiritual."

Q70. Which hypothesis is best written for statistical analysis?

- A) Students learn better in warm classrooms.
- B) Temperature affects learning.
- C) There is a significant difference in test scores between students in warm and cold classrooms.
- D) Warm rooms are better.

Q71. The alternative hypothesis assumes:

- A) No relationship between variables
- B) No variation in results
- C) The presence of an effect or relationship
- D) Data are normally distributed

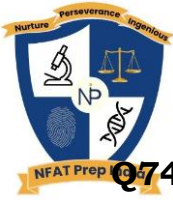
Q72. Which situation suggests poor reliability?

- A) A test gives consistent scores for the same person
- B) Observers score the same behavior differently
- C) The test is standardized
- D) Alpha coefficient is 0.82

Q73. A reliable test must yield:

- A) Accurate conclusions
- B) Same results over repeated trials
- C) Results matching theory
- D) Generalizable findings





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Q74. What is the primary focus of construct validity?

- A) Measuring observable behaviors only
- B) Testing face appearance
- C) Theoretical soundness of the test
- D) Comparison to other forms

Q75. Which type of validity is most relevant when evaluating a new diagnostic test for depression against a clinical interview?

- A) Predictive validity
- B) Content validity
- C) Concurrent validity
- D) Construct validity

Q76. What is the median of 10, 20, 30, 40?

- A) 25
- B) 20
- C) 30
- D) 35

Q77. The measure of central tendency that is most appropriate for categorical data is:

- A) Mean
- B) Median
- C) Mode
- D) Variance

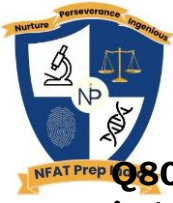
Q78. In positively skewed distributions, the mean is:

- A) Greater than median
- B) Less than median
- C) Equal to median
- D) Always zero

Q79. A data set has a median of 50. If a new score of 100 is added, the median will:

- A) Increase significantly
- B) Stay the same or slightly increase
- C) Be equal to mean
- D) Decrease





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Q80. A distribution has a long tail to the left. Which of the following is true?

- A) Mean > Mode
- B) Median > Mode
- C) Mode > Median > Mean
- D) Mean = Mode = Median

Q81. The sum of deviations from the mean is always:

- A) Equal to mean
- B) Zero
- C) Positive
- D) One

Q82. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of Pearson's correlation?

- A) Normal distribution
- B) Interval/ratio scale
- C) Linearity
- D) Ordinal scale

Q83. The square of the correlation coefficient (r^2) represents:

- A) Strength of relationship
- B) Percentage of shared variance
- C) Prediction error
- D) Mean difference

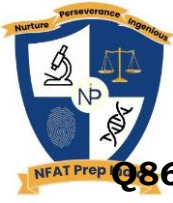
Q84. In a two-tailed t-test, the significance is tested in:

- A) One direction
- B) Both directions
- C) Neither direction
- D) Only for positive t-values

Q85. If the calculated t is greater than the critical t, then:

- A) Accept null hypothesis
- B) Reject null hypothesis
- C) Do nothing
- D) Test again





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Q86. A distribution with a longer tail on the left will have:

- A) Positive skewness
- B) No skewness
- C) Negative skewness
- D) Normal skewness

Q87. Which of the following distributions is most likely to be skewed?

- A) Normal IQ scores
- B) Daily temperature
- C) Reaction time in milliseconds
- D) Student height

Q88. Kurtosis is independent of:

- A) Skewness
- B) Shape
- C) Central tendency
- D) Mean and median

Q89. A distribution with low peak and many moderate scores is most likely:

- A) Leptokurtic
- B) Mesokurtic
- C) Platykurtic
- D) Skewed

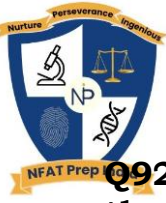
Q90. The inflection points of the normal curve occur at:

- A) Mean
- B) ± 1 SD
- C) ± 2 SD
- D) Tail ends

Q91. If the standard deviation is increased, the NPC will become:

- A) Narrower and taller
- B) Wider and flatter
- C) Steeper
- D) Shift to the right





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Q92. In experimental research, the variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called:

- A) Dependent variable
- B) Independent variable
- C) Extraneous variable
- D) Confounding variable

Q93. SD is used in calculating:

- A) t-test
- B) Chi-square
- C) Z-score
- D) All of the above

Q94. In a dataset, $SD = 0$. What does this mean?

- A) Data is normal
- B) All values = mean
- C) Mean is 0
- D) Values are skewed

Q95. Which of the following has the highest variance?

- A) {10, 10, 10}
- B) {8, 10, 12}
- C) {5, 10, 15}
- D) {9, 10, 11}

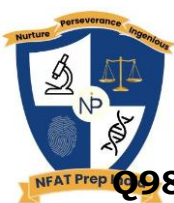
Q96. Why is variance important in psychological research?

- A) To find correlations
- B) To determine mean
- C) To assess data variability
- D) To calculate median

Q97. In ANOVA, what does the F-ratio compare?

- A) Means
- B) Variances between and within groups
- C) Medians
- D) Skewness





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Q98. Which measure is most affected by skewness?

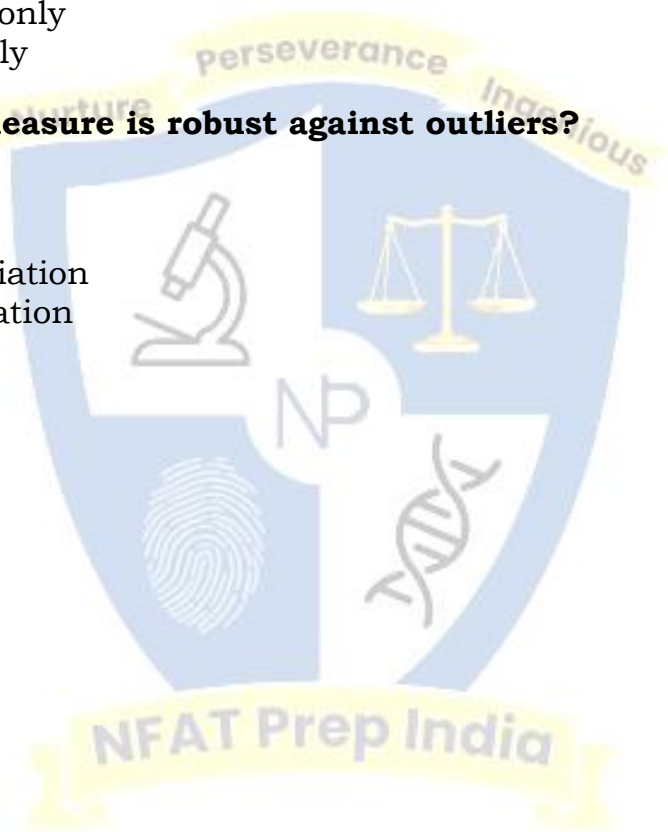
- A) Mean
- B) Median
- C) Mode
- D) Quartile deviation

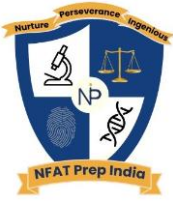
Q99. Quartile Deviation can be used for:

- A) Ordinal data
- B) Nominal data
- C) Interval data only
- D) Ratio data only

Q100. Which measure is robust against outliers?

- A) Mean
- B) Variance
- C) Standard deviation
- D) Quartile deviation





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Answers and Explanations

Q1.

Answer: B) Show aggressive behavior

Explanation: This demonstrated observational learning and vicarious reinforcement—children imitated aggressive models.

Q2.

Answer: C) Feeling anxious upon hearing a dentist's drill

Explanation: This is a learned emotional response to a previously neutral stimulus (the drill sound), associated with pain.

Q3.

Answer: B) Spontaneous recovery

Explanation: After a rest period, the conditioned response can suddenly reappear when the conditioned stimulus is presented again.

Q4.

Answer: C) Cognitive learning theory

Explanation: Cognitive learning theory emphasizes internal mental processes, like thinking, memory, and problem-solving.

Q5.

Answer: B) A hint that helps recall information

Explanation: Retrieval cues can trigger memory recall, especially if they are similar to the original context of learning.

Q6.

Answer: B) Riding a bicycle

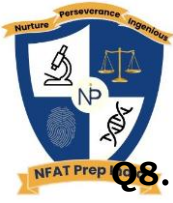
Explanation: Procedural memory involves motor skills and actions, often performed without conscious awareness.

Q7.

Answer: C) A mental framework used to organize information

Explanation: Schemas help us interpret and remember incoming information by linking it to what we already know.





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Answer: C) Forming new explicit memories

Explanation: Damage to the hippocampus impairs the ability to form new declarative (explicit) memories.

Q9.

Answer: C) Schachter-Singer theory

Explanation: This theory posits that both physiological arousal and cognitive interpretation contribute to emotional experience.

Q10.

Answer: C) The emotional response to a stressor

Explanation: Emotion-focused coping helps regulate the feelings associated with stress rather than addressing the cause.

Q11.

Answer: C) The positivity or negativity of an emotion

Explanation: Valence indicates whether an emotion is pleasant (positive) or unpleasant (negative).

Q12.

Answer: B) Dopamine

Explanation: Dopamine plays a major role in the brain's reward system and feelings of pleasure.

Q13.

Answer: C) Schachter-Singer theory

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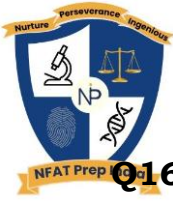
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Q15.

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Q16.

Answer: B) Dopamine

Explanation: Dopamine plays a major role in the brain's reward system and feelings of pleasure.

Q17.

Answer: C) Driven by possibilities and personal values

Explanation: Intuitive-feeling types use abstract insight and emotion-based judgments.

Q18.

Answer: C) Anal

Explanation: The anal stage (~18 months–3 years) involves issues of control, such as toilet training.

Q19.

Answer: C) Social mask used to conform

Explanation: The persona is the outward face we present to the world, often differing from the true self.

Q20.

Answer: C) Biologically through the species

Explanation: Archetypes are part of the collective unconscious and inherited across generations.

Q21.

Answer: B) Clarifying a goal

Explanation: Task functions help the group achieve its objectives.

Q22.

Answer: C) Groups making riskier decisions than individuals

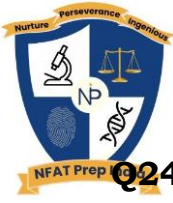
Explanation: Risky shift occurs when group discussions lead to greater risk-taking.

Q23.

Answer: C) Low group cohesion

Explanation: High group cohesion increases conformity; low cohesion reduces pressure.





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Q24.

Answer: A) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation: Effective conflict resolution involves identifying, understanding, brainstorming, and agreeing.

Q25.

Answer: A) Foot-in-the-door technique

Explanation: This technique works by gaining compliance to a small request first, which makes individuals more likely to agree to larger requests—shifting their attitudes for consistency.

Q26.

Answer: B) People develop a preference for things merely because they are familiar with them

Explanation: Repeated exposure increases liking, even without direct interaction.

Q27.

Answer: C) Behavioral intention

Explanation: This theory suggests that behavioral intention (based on attitudes and subjective norms) leads to actual behavior.

Q28.

Answer: A) Exposing someone to counterarguments in a weak form

Explanation: Like a vaccine, weak exposure strengthens resistance to future persuasion.

Q29.

Answer: B) Dysthymia and an episode of MDD

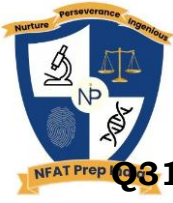
Explanation: Double depression occurs when someone with Persistent Depressive Disorder develops a Major Depressive Episode.

Q30.

Answer: C) Measure depression severity

Explanation: The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 is a brief self-report tool used to assess depressive symptoms.





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Q31.

Answer: C) Trigger by external events

Explanation: Reactive depression is triggered by identifiable stressful life events, unlike endogenous depression which is more biologically based.

Q32.

Answer: C) People with depression can "snap out of it" if they try hard enough

Explanation: This is a misconception. Depression often requires professional treatment.

Q33.

Answer: A) Schizoaffective disorder

Explanation: This disorder presents features of both schizophrenia and mood disorders.

Q34.

Answer: A) 1 and 3

Explanation: Disorganized speech (e.g., word salad) and invented words (neologisms) are part of disorganized symptoms.

Q35.

Answer: B) PANSS

Explanation: The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) is widely used for assessing schizophrenia symptoms.

Q36.

Answer: B) Dysfunctional family communication

Explanation: The double bind theory suggests that contradictory messages from caregivers can contribute to schizophrenic thinking.

Q37.

Answer: C) Depth perception

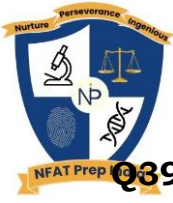
Explanation: The distorted shape of the Ames room creates misleading depth cues.

Q38.

Answer: C) Cones

Explanation: Cones are photoreceptor cells sensitive to color and detail, concentrated in the fovea.





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Q39.

Answer: A) Sensory adaptation

Explanation: Sensory adaptation is the decreased sensitivity to unchanging stimuli.

Q40.

Answer: B) Merkel discs

Explanation: Merkel discs respond to sustained pressure and adapt slowly.

Q41.

Answer: B) Perception

Explanation: Perception is the cognitive process that interprets sensory data.

Q42.

Answer: A) 1, 3, 4

Explanation: Pinna, cochlea, and tympanic membrane play roles in hearing; semicircular canals are for balance.

Q43.

Answer: C) Poor motor coordination

Explanation: The cerebellum regulates posture, balance, and coordination of voluntary movements.

Q44.

Answer: D) Dopamine

Explanation: Dopamine deficiency in the basal ganglia is a hallmark of Parkinson's disease.

Q45.

Answer: C) Temporal

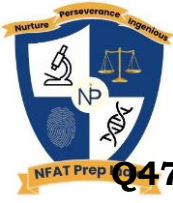
Explanation: The temporal lobe houses the auditory cortex and processes sound.

Q46.

Answer: C) Both electrical and chemical

Explanation: Electrical impulses travel along neurons, and neurotransmitters transmit messages at synapses.





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Q47.

Answer: B) Hyperpolarization

Explanation: During this period, a stronger stimulus is required to fire another action potential.

Q48.

Answer: C) Action potential occurs fully or not at all

Explanation: Once threshold is met, the action potential always has the same magnitude.

Q49.

Answer: B) Axon hillock

Explanation: It is the trigger zone where voltage-gated channels initiate the action potential.

Q50.

Answer: C) Refractory period

Explanation: This period prevents the action potential from reversing direction.

Q51.

Answer: C) Mode

Explanation: Mode is applicable for nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales.

Q52.

Answer: D) Nominal

Explanation: Nominal data only allows counting and mode; other statistics are not applicable.

Q53.

Answer: A) Nominal

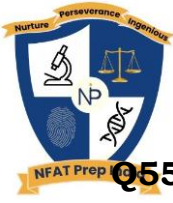
Explanation: Ethnicity is a categorical variable; no order or numerical computation is possible.

Q54.

Answer: A) When probability sampling is not feasible due to time or resources

Explanation: Quota sampling is a non-probability method often used for convenience and speed.





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Q55.

Answer: B) Snowball sampling

Explanation: Snowball sampling uses participants to recruit others, common in hidden populations.

Q56.

Answer: C) Cluster sampling

Explanation: Cluster sampling randomly selects groups (clusters), then samples all members within chosen clusters.

Q57.

Answer: B) Social desirability and inaccurate recall

Explanation: Participants may misrepresent or forget information in self-reports.

Q58.

Answer: B) Allow respondents to answer freely in their own words

Explanation: Open-ended questions yield rich qualitative data.

Q59.

Answer: B) In-depth interviews

Explanation: In-depth interviews provide detailed understanding of individual perspectives.

Q60.

Answer: C) Case-control

Explanation: Case-control studies look back at prior exposure after the outcome has occurred.

Q61.

Answer: C) Confounding variables

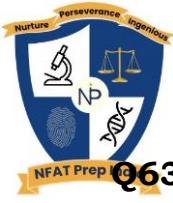
Explanation: Random assignment distributes potential confounding variables evenly across groups.

Q62.

Answer: B) Case study

Explanation: In-depth case studies are ideal for rare or unique conditions.





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Q63.

Answer: A) Wrongly declaring a suspect guilty

Explanation: This is rejecting the "innocence" null hypothesis when it's actually true—a classic false positive.

Q64.

Answer: B) Type II error

Explanation: Not rejecting a false null hypothesis means a missed detection, i.e., a Type II error.

Q65.

Answer: D) Narrowing the critical region increases Type II error

Explanation: A narrow critical region (small α) makes rejecting H_0 harder, increasing Type II error risk.

Q66.

Answer: C) Ratio variables have a true zero point

Explanation: This allows for meaningful ratios (e.g., 20 kg is twice as heavy as 10 kg).

Q67.

Answer: C) Ratio

Explanation: It has a true zero and allows for comparison of absolute differences.

Q68.

Answer: B) Ordinal

Explanation: The categories have a meaningful order but not equal spacing between them.

Q69.

Answer: B) "Mindfulness enhances attention span."

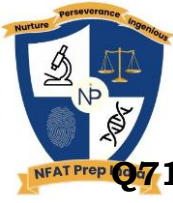
Explanation: It can be operationalized and measured numerically.

Q70.

Answer: C) There is a significant difference in test scores between students in warm and cold classrooms.

Explanation: This is measurable and testable with statistical tools.





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Q71.

Answer: C) The presence of an effect or relationship

Explanation: H_1 suggests that an observed effect or difference exists.

Q72.

Answer: B) Observers score the same behavior differently

Explanation: Indicates poor inter-rater reliability.

Q73.

Answer: B) Same results over repeated trials

Explanation: Consistency is the hallmark of reliability.

Q74.

Answer: C) Theoretical soundness of the test

Explanation: Construct validity links the test to the psychological concept or theory.

Q75.

Answer: C) Concurrent validity

Explanation: It compares the test with a gold standard measured at the time.

Q76.

Answer: A) 25

Explanation: Median = $(20+30)/2 = 25$

Q77.

Answer: C) Mode

Explanation: Categorical data can only use mode.

Q78.

Answer: A) Greater than median

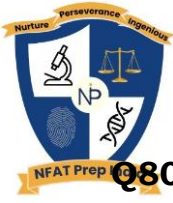
Explanation: Mean is pulled toward the tail.

Q79.

Answer: B) Stay the same or slightly increase

Explanation: A single value won't shift the median.





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Q80.

Answer: C) Mode > Median > Mean

Explanation: Left-skew (negative) pulls mean lower.

Q81.

Answer: B) Zero

Explanation: $\Sigma(x - \text{mean}) = 0$ by definition.

Q82.

Answer: D) Ordinal scale

Explanation: Pearson's r does not apply to ordinal scales.

Q83.

Answer: B) Percentage of shared variance

Explanation: r^2 tells how much variance in one variable is explained by the other.

Q84.

Answer: B) Both directions

Explanation: Two-tailed test checks for any significant difference.

Q85.

Answer: B) Reject null hypothesis

Explanation: The observed difference is statistically significant.

Q86.

Answer: C) Negative skewness

Explanation: Tail on the left = left/negative.

Q87.

Answer: C) Reaction time in milliseconds

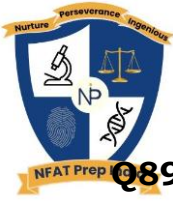
Explanation: Reaction time often has extreme high values, leading to positive skew.

Q88.

Answer: A) Kurtosis is independent of

Explanation: Skewness concerns the asymmetry, kurtosis the tails and peak.





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Q89.

Answer: C) Platykurtic

Explanation: Broad, less peaked shape with flat outliers = platykurtic.

Q90.

Answer: B) ± 1 SD

Explanation: The curve changes from convex to concave at ± 1 SD.

Q91.

Answer: B) Wider and flatter

Explanation: Greater SD spreads the data, flattening the curve.

Q92.

Answer: B) Independent variable

Explanation: In experimental research, the independent variable is the one that the researcher deliberately changes or manipulates to observe its effect on another variable. The outcome or the effect is measured using the dependent variable.

Q93.

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation: All these statistical tests involve SD in their formulas.

Q94.

Answer: B) All values = mean

Explanation: Zero deviation implies no difference from mean.

Q95.

Answer: C) {5, 10, 15}

Explanation: This set is more spread out.

Q96.

Answer: C) To assess data variability

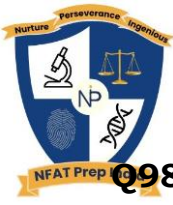
Explanation: Variance helps understand how test scores vary.

Q97.

Answer: B) Variances between and within groups

Explanation: The F-ratio compares variance to determine group differences.





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Q98.

Answer: A) Mean

Explanation: Mean shifts with skewed data.

Q99.

Answer: A) Ordinal data

Explanation: Quartiles can be applied to ordinal and above.

Q100.

Answer: D) Quartile deviation

Explanation: It ignores extremes by focusing on Q1–Q3.

