

**Sample Paper**  
**Psychological Testing & Statistics – Part I**  
**UAPS501 – Paper IV**  
**Semester V**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of measuring psychology related variables by means of devices or procedures designed to obtain a sample of behaviour.
  - A. Psychological Testing
  - B. Evaluation
  - C. Psychological assessment
  - D. Appraisal
  
2. The term psychometric soundness refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. General psychiatric health of an assessee
  - B. Mental status of an individual during assessment
  - C. Technical quality of a test or other tool of assessment
  - D. General mental status of the assessor
  
3. A key difference between psychological testing and psychological assessment has to do with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Number of hours it takes a test session
  - B. Role of the test user in interpreting the results
  - C. Role of the assessee in a test session
  - D. Utility of the test in a cost versus benefit analysis
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are simply the different versions of a test that has been constructed to measure the same thing.
  - A. Alternate forms
  - B. Interscorer reliability
  - C. Test-retest reliability
  - D. Internal consistency
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful to determine the homogeneity of the test.
  - A. Alternate forms
  - B. Interscorer reliability
  - C. Test-retest reliability
  - D. Internal consistency
  
6. Variance from irrelevant, random sources is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. True variance
  - B. Variance
  - C. Error variance
  - D. Reliability
  
7. Face validity refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Most preferred method for determining validity.
  - B. Another name for construct validity.
  - C. Appearance of relevancy of the test items.
  - D. Validity determined by means of face-to-face interviews
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ in an interval is considered as an assumed mean to calculate mean
  - A. Upper limit
  - B. Midpoint
  - C. Lower limit
  - D. Frequency

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is 'N' for the following data 6, 5, 7, 8, 7, 3, 4
- A. 7
  - B. 6
  - C. 5
  - D. 4
10. Number of students in a class is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Continuous data
  - B. Interval scale
  - C. Ratio Scale
  - D. Discrete data
11. A frequency distribution typically includes \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The average score and a measure of diversion around it.
  - B. Each possible score and how often it occurs
  - C. An estimate of how spread out the scores are
  - D. An index of how "popular" a particular frequency is
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the range for the following set of scores [4, 7, 9, 10, 12]
- A. 4 points
  - B. 8 points
  - C. 9 points
  - D. 12 points

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