

**National Institute of Psychology,**  
**Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad**

**Sample Paper for MPhil Admission Test**

**Instruction for MPhil Admission Test Fall 2022  
(Morning Program)**

- Written test is of 40 marks.
- Passing marks are 50%.
- The list of the successful candidates will be shared on the same day of test around 2 pm on the nip website (www.nip.edu.pk).
- Interview of successful candidates in this test will be conducted on next day that will start at 10 am and may end up in the evening.

**PART I**

**Marks: 25**

**Time: 50 minutes**

**Instructions**

- All the MCQs are mandatory to attempt (50 items)
  - Put a (X) on the best option for given statements on the answer sheet provided with booklet.
  - You will get only one chance to attempt each item. Option once selected could not be changed.
1. The tendency to attribute our own behavior to situational causes and the behaviour of others to personal causes is an example of:
    - a) Self-fulfilling prophecy
    - b) Actor-observer bias
    - c) Dispositional attribution
    - d) Just-world phenomenon
  2. Which of the following statements best defines the concepts of equivalent from reliability?
    - a) The score received on the first half of a test should correlate with the score received on the second half of the test
    - b) The score received on a test should correlate with a score received on another test of the same material
    - c) The score a grader assign to one assessment should match that of another grader
    - d) The score received on the test should reflect the scores on previous standardized test

3. This tests the hypothesis that the variances in different groups are equal (i.e., the difference between the variances is zero)
  - a) Levene's test
  - b) Robust test
  - c) Hartley's Fmax
  - d) Parametric test
  
4. In order to assess the behavioral problems, a therapist asked the children to act in a situation in which one child is bullying the other. This is an example of:
  - a) Portfolio assessment
  - b) Informal assessment
  - c) A case study evaluation
  - d) Role playing evaluation
  
5. Cultural sensitivity in test development is evaluated by
  - a) Test publishers
  - b) Behavioral observation of participants from different cultures
  - c) Panels of experts who review items
  - d) Preparing test manual

## Part – II

**Marks: 05**

**Time: 10+10 minutes**

**Instructions: Read the following passage. You have 10 minutes to read it; after which the passage will be collected from you and a page containing 5 questions related to the passage will be handed over to you. You have to answer all five questions.**

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
  - a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
  - b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
  - c) There was no difference
  - d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science
2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
  - a) It is not practically applicable
  - b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
  - c) It is irrelevant for education
  - d) None of the above
3. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
  - a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
  - b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
  - c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
  - d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now
4. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?
  - a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
  - b) Yes
  - c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
  - d) He believed that all pupils are not talented
5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?
  - a) Facts are not important
  - b) Facts do not lead to holistic education
  - c) Facts change with the changing times
  - d) Facts are frozen in time

**Part – III**

**Time: 10 min.**

**Marks: 10**

Some people think that internet has brought people closer while others think that people and communities have become more isolated. What is your opinion? Explain why.