

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
PSYCHOLOGIST (CONTRACT)
UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JANUARY-2024

PSYCHOLOGY PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

SECTION - A (Multiple Choice questions) (100 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided.*

1. Psychology is the scientific study of:
 - (a) cognition and emotions
 - (b) people and environment
 - (c) social life
 - (d) behaviour and mental process
2. The father of modern psychology is
 - (a) G Stanley Hall
 - (b) Sigmund Freud
 - (c) Wilhelm Wundt
 - (d) Gustav Fechner
3. A prediction, stemming from a theory, stated in a way that allows it to be tested
 - (a) objective
 - (b) hypothesis
 - (c) prediction
 - (d) statistics
4. Which of the following is not a type of observation?
 - (a) Systematic
 - (b) Naturalistic
 - (c) Participant
 - (d) Intrusive
5. The advantage of experimental methods over other methods is
 - (a) Control of extraneous variables
 - (b) Direct interaction with participants
 - (c) Observation of participant behavior
 - (d) None of the above
6. A method wherein a detailed and indepth information of the subject is acquired.
 - (a) Survey
 - (b) Case Study
 - (c) Correlational method
 - (d) Quasi experimental method
7. T-Test is used:
 - (a) When comparing means of two groups
 - (b) When comparing means of more than two groups
 - (c) To compare observed results with expected results
 - (d) To identify association between different groups
8. The means by which we actively process a limited amount of information from the enormous amount of information available through our senses, our stored memories and our other cognitive processes
 - (a) consciousness
 - (b) memories
 - (c) preconscious processing
 - (d) attention

9. The ability to focus on multiple stimulus or tasks is known as:
- (a) Divided attention
 - (b) Sustained Attention
 - (c) Selective Attention
 - (d) Executive Attention
10. Physical receptors that operate in smelling are known as
- (a) Gustatory
 - (b) Olfactory
 - (c) Visual
 - (d) Visceral
11. Kinesthesia refers to our ability to
- (a) Know the location of our body parts
 - (b) Understand internal states of the body
 - (c) Know body position, movement and acceleration
 - (d) Balance and coordinate.
12. Perception that is guided by higher-level knowledge, experience, expectations and motivations
- (a) bottom-up processing
 - (b) top-down processing
 - (c) feature analysis
 - (d) focused-attention stage
13. Perception of messages about which we have no awareness
- (a) subliminal perception
 - (b) extrasensory perception
 - (c) perceptual illusions
 - (d) sensory illusions
14. An example of positive reinforcement is:
- (a) Electric shock
 - (b) Withholding reward
 - (c) Verbal praise
 - (d) A spray of water in the face
15. A cognitive system with a limited capacity that can hold, and manipulate information temporarily.
- (a) Sensory Memory
 - (b) Short Term Memory
 - (c) Long Term Memory
 - (d) Working Memory
16. Retroactive inhibition is when
- (a) Previously learnt information interferes with newly learnt information
 - (b) Newly learnt information interferes with previously learnt information
 - (c) Learnt memory decays as a result of non-use
 - (d) Failure to retrieve already stored memory
17. The memory for the biographical details of our individual lives is called –
- (a) working memory
 - (b) semantic memory
 - (c) procedural memory
 - (d) episodic memory
18. The intentional or spontaneous process of retrieving episodes personally lived in the past.
- (a) Remembering
 - (b) Déjà vu
 - (c) Reminiscence
 - (d) Retrieval
19. Memory interference that results from activities that came after, or subsequent to, the events one is trying to remember is called
- (a) Retroactive Inhibition
 - (b) Proactive Inhibition
 - (c) Retrieval Problems
 - (d) Motivated Forgetting
20. A meaningful grouping of stimuli that can be stored as a unit in short-term memory
- (a) chunk
 - (b) code
 - (c) concepts
 - (d) schemas

21. The pattern of enduring characteristics that differentiates a person- the patterns of behaviours that make each individual unique
- (a) personality
 - (b) unconscious
 - (c) behaviour
 - (d) thinking
22. Unconditional positive regard was a concept that was coined by
- (a) Abraham Maslow
 - (b) Carl Rogers
 - (c) Viktor Frankl
 - (d) Rollo May
23. Excessive investment of psychic energy in a particular stage of psychosexual development that results in various types of psychological disorders is called
- (a) Fixation
 - (b) Libido
 - (c) Regression
 - (d) Sublimation
24. The belief that both physiological and emotional arousal are produced simultaneously by the same nerve stimulus
- (a) Canon-Bard Theory
 - (b) James- Lange Theory
 - (c) Schachter- Singer Theory
 - (d) None of these
25. According to Allport, a single trait that dominates an individual's entire personality.
- (a) Cardinal trait
 - (b) Central Trait
 - (c) Secondary Trait
 - (d) Source Trait
26. An example of a psychological tool that utilizes ambiguous pictures to reveal hidden emotions and thoughts
- (a) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
 - (b) NEO-PI
 - (c) Bender Gestalt Test
 - (d) Rorschach Inkblot Test
27. The three components of attitude are
- (a) Cognitive, affective and speech
 - (b) Cognitive, affective and behavioral
 - (c) Affective, speech and behavioral
 - (d) Speech, behavioral and Cognitive
28. Which of the following is not a factor of attitude change?
- (a) Credibility of the source of message
 - (b) Suggestion of the content of the message
 - (c) Selective attention to the message
 - (d) Biological predispositions
29. Public opinions are useful methods to
- (a) Predict or provide information
 - (b) Understand individual attitude
 - (c) Get in-depth knowledge of a person's inner thinking
 - (d) Find connections between two variables
30. Drive theories of motivation focus on
- (a) Being motivated by rewards
 - (b) Motivation is initiated by feel-good emotions
 - (c) Driving states within the individual
 - (d) Trying to maintain an optimal level of arousal
31. The theory suggesting that motivation stems from the desire to obtain valued external goals, or incentives
- (a) arousal approaches to motivation
 - (b) drive-reduction approaches to motivation
 - (c) cognitive approaches to motivation
 - (d) incentive approaches to motivation

32. The hypothesis that facial expressions not only reflect emotional experience, they also help determine how people experience and label emotions
- (a) display rules
 - (b) facial-affect program
 - (c) facial – feedback hypothesis
 - (d) facial expressions
33. Which theory states that bodily reaction to an emotion provoking situation produces subjective states labeled as emotions?
- (a) Canon-Bard Theory
 - (b) James-Lange Theory
 - (c) Schachter-Singer Theory
 - (d) Cognitive Appraisal
34. Important language symbols used in thinking are known as
- (a) Concepts
 - (b) Ideas
 - (c) Thoughts
 - (d) Memories
35. There are four main conditions of creative thinking. Select the correct order-
- (a) Preparation-verification-incubation-illumination
 - (b) Preparation- illumination – verification – incubation
 - (c) Preparation – incubation – illumination – verification
 - (d) Preparation – incubation – verification – illumination
36. The systematic way in which words can be combined and sequenced to make meaningful phrases and sentences
- (a) syntax
 - (b) grammar
 - (c) semantics
 - (d) lexicon
37. Creative thinking includes:
- (a) Being able to reproduce thoughts/ideas
 - (b) Accurately copying existing thoughts/ideas
 - (c) Production of novel thoughts/ideas
 - (d) None of these
38. The rules used in problem solving includes:
- (a) Algorithm and heuristics
 - (b) Psychological meaningfulness
 - (c) Means-end readiness
 - (d) Conservative focussing
39. IQ may be defined as
- (a) $ma/ca \times 100$
 - (b) $ca/ma \times 100$
 - (c) $ma/100 \times ca$
 - (d) none of these
40. The Weschler Intelligence Tests includes two main categories of tests, namely
- (a) Written and Performance
 - (b) Verbal and Performance
 - (c) Projective and Verbal
 - (d) Projective and Written
41. Self-Awareness, empathy and social skills are elements of which type of intelligence?
- (a) Creative Intelligence
 - (b) Practical Intelligence
 - (c) Social Intelligence
 - (d) Emotional Intelligence
42. Factors in the environment that can harm the developing fetus.
- (a) Teratogens
 - (b) Variables
 - (c) Stimulus
 - (d) Values
43. How many genes do humans inherit from each parent?
- (a) 12
 - (b) 23
 - (c) 34
 - (d) 46

44. The three levels of analysis in biological psychology are
- (a) Biological, individual & social
 - (b) Biological, cognitive & sociocultural
 - (c) Individual, social and national
 - (d) Individual cognitive & sociocultural
45. The principle of _____ states that the body monitors and maintains relatively constant levels of internal states, such as temperature, fluid levels and energy supplies.
- (a) equilibrium
 - (b) hedonism
 - (c) homeostasis
 - (d) self-actualization
46. _____ is a fat and protein substance surrounding some axons in the nervous system, arranged as a series of segments along the length of the axon.
- (a) naloxon
 - (b) nodes of ranvier
 - (c) myelin sheath
 - (d) spindle
47. A molecule, usually a drug, that binds a receptor molecule and initiates a response like that of another molecule, usually a neurotransmitter.
- (a) agonist
 - (b) antagonist
 - (c) hormones
 - (d) chemicals
48. Which is the fastest route of administering drugs?
- (a) intraperitoneal injection
 - (b) intramuscular injection
 - (c) intravenous injection
 - (d) none of the above
49. Syntax is another term for:
- (a) Grammar
 - (b) Speech
 - (c) Spellings
 - (d) Concepts
50. The highest level of language elements is:
- (a) Syntax
 - (b) Pragmatics
 - (c) Phonemes
 - (d) Morphemes

SECTION - B (100 Marks)

Marks for each question is indicated against it. Attempt all questions.

This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

1. Mention two other subjects that psychology has relations with highlighting how they are related. (2+2=4)
2. Explain any two methods of data collection. Give suitable example. (3+3=6)
3. Explain in brief the major steps of conducting a psychological research? (6)
4. Describe the different laws of perceptual organization. (8)
5. Briefly describe the process of operant conditioning and explain the various schedules of reinforcement? (3+5=8)
6. Explain in detail the theories of forgetting. (8)
7. Describe the Behaviorist theory of personality. (6)
8. How are attitudes formed? Explain. (8)
9. Describe any two theories of emotions. (4+4=8)
10. What are the different stages in creativity? Explain them. (6)
11. Explain the five components of emotional intelligence as mentioned by Daniel Goleman? (2+2+2+2+2=10)
12. What are the major developmental stages? Explain the different significant changes that take place during each stage? (8)
13. How does addiction happen at the biological level? Describe the effects of drugs on the human brain. (3+5=8)
14. Explain any two theories of language development. (3+3=6)

* * * * *