

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
CASE WORKER UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY-2024

TECHNICAL PAPER - III
(PSYCHOLOGY)

Time Allowed : 2 hours

FM : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Another word for double promotion among gifted children
 - (a) Enrichment
 - (b) Acceleration
 - (c) Acculturation
 - (d) Expedition
2. A student with an IQ of _____ in a Stanford Binet Test could be classified as retarded if he/she demonstrates deficits in adaptive behavior.
 - (a) 75
 - (b) 85
 - (c) 95
 - (d) 105
3. The full form of AAMD
 - (a) American Association of Mental Disorders
 - (b) American Association of Mental Deficiency
 - (c) American Association of Autistic & Mental Disorders
 - (d) None of the above
4. Factors causing learning disabilities.
 - (a) Genetic
 - (b) Physiological
 - (c) Environmental
 - (d) All of these
5. Approach where attempts are made to analyze the behavior of the disabled child and find out the root cause of learning deficiency.
 - (a) Behavioral
 - (b) Cognitive-Behavioral
 - (c) Technological
 - (d) Psychoanalytic
6. Personality development through value education encompasses
 - (a) Growth of an individual
 - (b) Growth as a Group
 - (c) Growth as a household
 - (d) None of these
7. A systematic process of knowing and understanding oneself and taking informed decisions about academic and career goals
 - (a) Academic achievement
 - (b) Educational counseling
 - (c) Vocational counseling
 - (d) Career Counseling
8. Segments of the population that face various forms of social, economic, or political disadvantage
 - (a) Disadvantaged group
 - (b) Deprivation group
 - (c) Socially deprived group
 - (d) Impoverished group
9. Psychological consequences of living as part of disadvantaged group
 - (a) Low Self-esteem
 - (b) Trauma
 - (c) Depression
 - (d) All of these

10. A term used to describe a person who is disconnected from his or her society and healthy social interaction for a variety of different reason
- (a) Disadvantaged group (b) Deprivation group
(c) Socially deprived group (d) Impoverished group
11. Bowlby's Attachment theory consists of _____ stages.
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5
12. Challenges associated with membership in a disadvantaged group
- (a) Limited resources and power (b) Well-being
(c) Enhanced group prospect (d) Positive identity
13. The most effective way of developing the disadvantaged and deprived group is
- (a) Giving them Housing (b) Giving them Money
(c) Giving them a Job (d) Giving them Education
14. Self-Determination Theory of Motivation was proposed by
- (a) McClelland (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Edward Deci and Richard Ryan (d) Eccles and Wigfield
15. WHO defines noise above _____ decibels (DB) as noise pollution.
- (a) 55 (b) 65
(c) 75 (d) 85
16. The noisiest city in the world
- (a) Nigeria (b) Bangkok
(c) India (d) Bangladesh
17. A phenomenon in which nearby distractions impair perception if a super threshold object, revealing a fundamental limitation in visual-spatial resolution
- (a) Crowding effect (b) Clogging
(c) Flynn Effect (d) Ambiguity Effect
18. _____ does not influence population density.
- (a) Erosion (b) Soil Fertility
(c) Humidity (d) Rainfall
19. Consequences of population explosion
- (a) Industrialization (b) Pollution
(c) Unemployment (d) All of these
20. Most rapidly growing type of waste
- (a) Solid Waste (b) Animal Waste
(c) E-waste (d) Medical Waste
21. A greenhouse gas that are produced by people
- (a) Carbon Monoxide (b) Hydrogen Sulfide
(c) Nitrogen Dioxide (d) Sulphur Dioxide
22. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) act was successfully passed in which year?
- (a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
23. The main objective of _____ prevention is to prevent the onset of a disorder or problem by targeting risk factors and promoting protective factors.
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Health

24. Prevention strategies that target individuals who exhibit early signs of a disorder or problem but do not yet meet the diagnostic criteria
- (a) Universal
 - (b) Selective
 - (c) Indicated
 - (d) Primary
25. One of the challenges of primary intervention program
- (a) Funding and resource constraints
 - (b) Identifying individuals at risk
 - (c) Stigma and barriers to help-seeking
 - (d) Discrimination in help seeking
26. Aims to identify and intervene in the early stages of a problem or disorder, reducing its severity and preventing further complications
- (a) Primary Prevention Programs
 - (b) Secondary Prevention Programs
 - (c) Tertiary Prevention Programs
 - (d) All of these
27. Systematic identification of individuals at risk or showing early signs of a problem, using standardized assessment tools or questionnaires
- (a) Early Intervention
 - (b) Risk Assessment
 - (c) Screening
 - (d) Monitoring
28. One of the role of psychologist in secondary intervention program is
- (a) Assessment
 - (b) Diagnosis
 - (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
 - (d) Both (a) & (b)
29. Using cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), dialectical behavior therapy (DBT), and family therapy, to address psychological and emotional challenges
- (a) Psychotherapy
 - (b) Physiotherapy
 - (c) Cognitive Therapy
 - (d) Behavior Therapy
30. Evaluation conducted during the development and implementation of a program, focusing on the process and providing feedback for improvement
- (a) Formative
 - (b) Summative
 - (c) Mixed method
 - (d) Diagnostic
31. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) Act passed in the Parliament was created to regulate manpower development programmes in the field of _____.
- (a) Education for orphans.
 - (b) Education for Delinquents.
 - (c) Education for individuals with special needs.
 - (d) Education for tribals.
32. Which of the following are treatments offered by residential rehabilitation centres?
- (a) Group work
 - (b) Psychological Interventions
 - (c) Social Skills training
 - (d) All of these
33. Under the Scheme funds for the welfare of persons with disabilities are provided to non-Governmental organizations for projects like Special Schools, Vocational Training Centres, Half Way Homes, Community Based Rehabilitation Centres, Early Intervention Centres for disabled and Rehabilitation for Leprosy Cured Persons etc.
- (a) DDRS
 - (b) ADIP
 - (c) SIPDA
 - (d) ESI
34. Care for the elderly who are disabled or chronically ill individuals, or those with progressive diseases
- (a) Long-Term Rehabilitation
 - (b) Short-Term Rehabilitation
 - (c) Tertiary Rehabilitation
 - (d) None of these
35. The term _____ encompasses individuals or groups affected by criminal acts, irrespective of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim or the legal status of the offender
- (a) Scapegoat
 - (b) Martyr
 - (c) Victim
 - (d) Assailant

36. Refers to children under the age of 18 years, suspected or accused of committing a crime or be part of illegal activity
- (a) Juvenile Delinquent (b) Bully
(c) A Felon (d) A criminal
37. An act against the law
- (a) Criminal Behaviour (b) Criminality
(c) Crime (d) Outlawry
38. In _____, the Government of India established the National AIDS Committee within the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- (a) 1980 (b) 1982
(c) 1984 (d) 1986
39. Common impairments that could result from HIV/AIDS.
- (a) Dementia (b) Neurological Disorder
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) & (b)
40. Counseling involves
- (a) Advice from the counsellor to the client only
(b) Problem shared by the client to the counsellor
(c) Identifying issues with children with needs
(d) Consultation and interchange of opinions between the counsellor and client
41. Who among the following used procedures where the client was asked to enact a role during a therapeutic session?
- (a) Carl Jung (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Carl Rogers (d) George Kelly
42. The approach to Counseling in which the therapeutic process is directed along the lines considered relevant by the counsellor is named as _____.
- (a) Vocational Counseling (b) Eclectic Counseling
(c) Non- Directive Counseling (d) Directive Counseling
43. Aims to stimulate personality growth, assist individuals in coping with life problems and inner conflict
- (a) Counseling (b) Personality Counseling
(c) Guidance (d) Family Counseling
44. Basic counselling skills that assist rapport building and begin the therapeutic process
- (a) Process Skills (b) Feedback Skills
(c) Relationship Skills (d) Micro Skills
45. Empathy involves
- (a) Feeling sorry for someone (b) Putting others before yourself
(c) Putting yourself in the client's position (d) Putting yourself before others
46. According to Freud, when the client reacts to the counsellor in ways that resemble how he or she would react to other authority figures, the process is called
- (a) Resistance (b) Catharsis
(c) Transference (d) Free Association
47. Qualities of an effective counsellor
- (a) Empathy (b) Openminded
(c) Self-Aware (d) All of these
48. The client's submission to the thoughts, opinions, and ideas of another person who is seen as 'superior'
- (a) Deference (b) Recurrence
(c) Contemplation (d) None of these

49. Being honest with strong moral values
(a) Humility (b) Integrity
(c) Resilience (d) Competence
50. Rehabilitation Council of India Code of Ethics for Counsellors was revised in March 28,
(a) 2004 (b) 2006
(c) 2008 (d) 2010
51. It means 'beyond the personal' and it aims to explore human growth, discover a deep and more enduring self beyond the conditioned ego
(a) Transpersonal Counseling (b) Humanistic Counseling
(c) Psychodynamic Counseling (d) Eclectic Counseling
52. Which type of approach is mostly focused on exploring childhood relationships?
(a) Behavioural (b) Cognitive
(c) Humanistic (d) Psychodynamic
53. Behaviour Modification is a type of
(a) Psychodynamic Therapy (b) Behaviour Therapy
(c) Humanistic Therapy (d) Client centered Therapy
54. Persuading clients to abandon their erroneous ways of thinking is a goal of
(a) Aversive conditioning (b) Systematic desensitization
(c) Cognitive therapy (d) Social-skills training
55. When the therapist lets the client know that he or she understands and accepts the client, it is known as
(a) Cognitive restructuring (b) Interpersonal learning
(c) Systematic desensitization (d) Validation
56. Group counseling can be helpful for clients because
(a) It is more cost effective than individual therapy.
(b) Clients can interact in genuine relationships, which is more like real-life setting.
(c) Clients are more comfortable speaking in group settings.
(d) It allows clients to not invest their energy as compared to individual therapy.
57. Family counseling is generally used to:
(a) Improve communications between members of the family.
(b) Resolve specific-conflicts between adolescents and their parents.
(c) It attempts to understand the family as social system.
(d) All of the above
58. It is used to diagnose mental health conditions, determine appropriate treatment options, and measure progress in treatment
(a) Behavioral Assessment (b) Psychological Assessment
(c) Results of a Psychological Test (d) None of these
59. Assessments most often conducted in medical-based setting
(a) Psychological Assessment (b) Behavioral Assessment
(c) Neurological Assessment (d) All of these
60. The purpose of carrying out an assessment is
(a) Self-Understanding (b) Receive Diagnosis
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
61. A test that is administered and scored in a consistent, or standard manner
(a) Psychological test (b) Standardized test
(c) Achievement test (d) Diagnostic test

62. Principles of assessment have been given by
(a) Sigmund Freud (b) Eysenck
(c) Shertzer and Linden (d) Vygotsky
63. It involves multiple methods in collecting information
(a) Holistic Assessment (b) On-Going Assessment
(c) Balanced Assessment (d) Critical Assessment
64. Types of Psychological Assessment
(a) Diagnostic Measurement Tools (b) Clinical Observation
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
65. APA ethical code contains _____ general principles, whereas ethical conduct covers _____ categories.
(a) 4, 7 (b) 5, 8
(c) 6, 8 (d) 7, 8
66. _____ is considered as a measure of the stability or consistency of test scores.
(a) Validity (b) Conformity
(c) Reliability (d) None of these
67. CTT stands for:
(a) Classical target theory (b) Classical traumatic theory
(c) Classical test theory (d) Classical technical theory
68. In classical test theory, the letter T represents the
(a) Total score (b) Test score
(c) Observed score (d) True score
69. _____ is not a tool of Psychological Assessment.
(a) Prediction (b) Interviews
(c) Behavioural Observation (d) Case History
70. The first step of test development is _____.
(a) Test scoring (b) Test construction
(c) Test conceptualization (d) Test standardization
71. _____ refers to the average performance of a representative sample on a given test.
(a) Ethics (b) Intelligence
(c) Age (d) Norms
72. The main advantage of test-retest reliability is that it gives completely _____ test content on both occasions of testing.
(a) Different (b) Split
(c) Equivalent (d) Reliable
73. Psychological testing assists educators and guidance counsellors in categorising students into group based on their progress, behavior changes, career decisions and other aspects
(a) Recognition (b) Cognition
(c) Assessment (d) Classification
74. Fundamental aspects of data interpretation in psychology
(a) Ethical Considerations (b) Bias Awareness
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) & (b)
75. A concise summary of a research paper or an entire thesis
(a) Objective (b) Abstract
(c) Method (d) Result

76. A field of psychology that provides continuing and comprehensive mental and behavioral health care for individuals, couples, families, and groups
- (a) Abnormal Psychology
 - (b) Clinical Psychology
 - (c) Health Psychology
 - (d) Counseling Psychology
77. Tests that are used to objectively measure an individual's personality traits, intelligence, abilities, behavioral style and
- (a) Psychometric
 - (b) Behavioral
 - (c) Personality
 - (d) Stress
78. It happens between a psychologist and a patient and it helps in diagnosis and treatment
- (a) Clinical Assessment
 - (b) Clinical Interview
 - (c) Clinical Psychology
 - (d) Clinical Pathology
79. Looking at what the client is doing rather than what she is saying i.e., non-verbal behaviors in a variety of situations
- (a) Assessment
 - (b) Observation
 - (c) Monitoring
 - (d) Review
80. Some major categories of mental status examination
- (a) Judgment and Insight
 - (b) Thoughts
 - (c) Emotions
 - (d) All of these
81. _____ A general appearance and behavior marked by dulled emotional tone associated with detachment or indifference.
- (a) Disinhibition
 - (b) Apathy
 - (c) Distractible
 - (d) Aggressive
82. Academic transcripts, driving record, diaries/journals, financial records, occupational history etc.
- (a) History Taking
 - (b) Psychometric Assessment
 - (c) Clinical Assessment
 - (d) Behavioral Assessment
83. A behavior where a patient echoes part or whole of what has been said to them irrespective of their understanding of the language is known as
- (a) Echopractic
 - (b) Catatonia
 - (c) Echomimia
 - (d) Echolalia
84. A type of onset where symptoms develop within few hours is known as
- (a) Acute
 - (b) Sub-acute
 - (c) Gradual
 - (d) Chronic
85. The patient's level of awareness of their illness is known as
- (a) Perception
 - (b) Intuition
 - (c) Insight
 - (d) Judgement
86. Abrupt, rapid, unstable changes in emotions unrelated to external stimuli is known as
- (a) Labile affect
 - (b) Affective incontinence
 - (c) Flat affect
 - (d) Blunt
87. A factor/event that triggers the onset of symptoms is
- (a) Predisposing factor
 - (b) Precipitating factor
 - (c) Perpetuating factor
 - (d) Protective factor
88. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test (WAIS) provide
- (a) Verbal IQ
 - (b) Performance IQ
 - (c) Full scale IQ
 - (d) All of these

89. Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test is based on
(a) Multiple theory of intelligence (b) Three-Stratum theory
(c) Theory of general intelligence (d) Triarchic theory of intelligence
90. It is a self-report measure designed to assess thoughts about suicide
(a) ASIQ (b) APS
(c) MMPI (d) CPI
91. Which of the following intelligence test is culture fair test?
(a) Stanford-Binet Test (b) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
(c) Binet-Kamat Intelligence Test (d) Progressive matrices
92. Wechsler Memory Scale measures _____
(a) Working memory (b) Episodic memory
(c) Procedural memory (d) Semantic memory
93. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) scales consists of _____ clinical scales
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 8 (d) 5
94. _____ allows patients to receive therapeutic interventions with minimal human interventions.
(a) Psycho Therapy (b) Computer-assisted Psychotherapy
(c) Child Therapy (d) Dialectical Behavior Therapy
95. Statistical software packages such as _____ are extensively used for data analysis.
(a) SAS (b) SPSS
(c) MATLAB (d) All of the Above
96. Artificial Intelligence (AI) programming focuses on
(a) Cognitive Skills (b) Mathematical Skills
(c) Language Skills (d) Adaptability Skills
97. According to Arend Hintze, AI can be categorized into _____ types
(a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2
98. Awareness of internal and external stimuli
(a) Unconscious (b) Preconscious
(c) Conscious (d) None of these
99. The ability to cause things to move by virtue of thought processes
(a) ESP (b) Forecasting
(c) Clairvoyance (d) Psychokinesis
100. The coordination of the information presented through separate modalities into a kind of integrated experience
(a) Extrasensory Perception (b) Intrasensory Perception
(c) Intersensory Perception (d) Outersensory Perception