

**MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR**  
**DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER (DSWO)**  
**UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, AUGUST-2023**  
**PAPER-III (PSYCHOLOGY)**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

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

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each. Attempt all questions.*

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

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
  - (a) people and things
  - (b) emotions and beliefs
  - (c) perception and religion
  - (d) mind and behaviour
2. Psychology traces its origins to
  - (a) Philosophy
  - (b) Physics
  - (c) Sociology
  - (d) Medicine
3. The father of modern psychology is
  - (a) G. Stanley Hall
  - (b) Sigmund Freud
  - (c) Wilhelm Wundt
  - (d) Gustav Fechner
4. Research in which people chosen to represent some larger populations are asked a series of questions about their behaviour, thoughts or attitudes is -
  - (a) case study
  - (b) survey research
  - (c) correlational research
  - (d) interview
5. If you wanted to understand how people's attitudes change over time and what factors contributed to the change, you would want to use a
  - (a) cross-sectional design
  - (b) between-subjects design.
  - (c) factorial design.
  - (d) longitudinal design.
6. 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
7. A sampling method in which a single point of contact is first made and then others are found through this first contact.
  - (a) Cluster sampling
  - (b) Random sampling
  - (c) Snowball sampling
  - (d) Convenience sampling

8. *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
9. Which is the proper order of steps in research?
  - (a) Hypothesis formulation, problem statement , sampling, analysis, interpretation
  - (b) Hypothesis formulation, problem statement , analysis, sampling , interpretation
  - (c) Problem statement, hypothesis formulation, sampling, analysis, interpretation
  - (d) Problem statement, sampling, hypothesis formulation, analysis, interpretation
10. The positive emotional bond that develops between a child and a particular individual is called
  - (a) Child rearing
  - (b) Attachment
  - (c) Parenting
  - (d) Caregiving
11. The process by which a child's understanding of the world changes as a function of age and experience
  - (a) Motor development
  - (b) Social development
  - (c) Cognitive Development
  - (d) Proximal development
12. The four predominant styles of parenting was proposed by
  - (a) Diana Baumrind
  - (b) Hans Selye
  - (c) Martin Seligman
  - (d) Mary Ainsworth
13. Positive reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood of a behaviour, and negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood of a behaviour.
  - (a) decreases, decreases
  - (b) increases, increases
  - (c) increases, decreases
  - (d) decreases, increases
14. The process by which we select, organize and interpret input from our sensory receptors.
  - (a) Sensation
  - (b) Perception
  - (c) Attention
  - (d) Cognition
15. The ability to focus on multiple stimulus or tasks is known as
  - (a) Divided attention
  - (b) Sustained Attention
  - (c) Selective Attention
  - (d) Executive Attention
16. Physical receptors that operate in smelling are known as
  - (a) Gustatory
  - (b) Olfactory
  - (c) Visual
  - (d) Visceral
17. A meaningful grouping of stimuli that can be stored as a unit in short-term memory is known as:
  - (a) Chunking
  - (b) Rehearsal
  - (c) Recollection
  - (d) Rote memory
18. Classical Conditioning was proposed by
  - (a) John B Watson
  - (b) BF Skinner
  - (c) Ivan P. Pavlov
  - (d) EL Thorndike

19. Memories of a specific, important or surprising event that are so vivid, they are like a snapshot of the event
- (a) Flashbulb memory
  - (b) Autobiographical memory
  - (c) Episodic memory
  - (d) Working memory
20. Unconscious strategies people use to reduce anxiety by concealing the source of the anxiety from themselves and other
- (a) Retention
  - (b) Projection
  - (c) Rationalization
  - (d) Defense Mechanism
21. The return of conditioned responses elicited by the CS after time passes following extinction.
- (a) Generalization
  - (b) Differentiation
  - (c) Spontaneous Recovery
  - (d) Discrimination
22. The factors that direct and energize the behaviour of humans and other organisms is called:
- (a) Homeostasis
  - (b) Instinct
  - (c) Motivation
  - (d) Desire
23. 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
24. The intentional or spontaneous process of retrieving episodes personally lived in the past.
- (a) Remembering
  - (b) Déjà vu
  - (c) Reminiscence
  - (d) Retrieval
25. The concept of mental age was developed by
- (a) Binet and Standford
  - (b) Standford and Simon
  - (c) Simon
  - (d) Binet
26. Unconditional positive regard was a concept that was coined by
- (a) Abraham Maslow
  - (b) Carl Rogers
  - (c) Viktor Frankl
  - (d) Rollo May
27. The Big Five Theory of personality was proposed by
- (a) Hans Eysenck
  - (b) Paul Costa and Robert McCrae
  - (c) Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
  - (d) Gordon Allport
28. The rules used in problem solving includes:
- (a) Algorithm and heuristics
  - (b) Psychological meaningfulness
  - (c) Means-end readiness
  - (d) Conservative focussing
29. 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
30. 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

31. Sexual and hunger motivations are examples of
- (a) Biological motivations
  - (b) Cognitive motivations
  - (c) Social motivations
  - (d) Achievement motivations
32. 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
33. A class of disorders involving severe distortions of reality
- (a) Mood disorder
  - (b) Bipolar disorder
  - (c) Schizophrenia
  - (d) Conversion disorder
34. Mental categories for objects, events, experiences or ideas
- (a) Concepts
  - (b) Proposition
  - (c) Images
  - (d) Ideas
35. A change in behaviour or attitudes brought about by a desire to follow the beliefs or standards of other people
- (a) Social influence
  - (b) Attribution
  - (c) Conformity
  - (d) Compliance
36. Generalized beliefs and expectations about social groups and their members
- (a) Misconception
  - (b) Bias
  - (c) Stereotypes
  - (d) Prejudice
37. The ability to come up with novel solutions.
- (a) Problem Solving
  - (b) Creative Thinking
  - (c) Decision Making
  - (d) Communication
38. A method of problem solving in which all possible solutions are tried until one succeeds.
- (a) Trial and Error
  - (b) Algorithm
  - (c) Analogy
  - (d) Heuristics
39. An example of culture fair test is
- (a) Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale
  - (b) Stanford Binet Test
  - (c) Progressive Matrices
  - (d) Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children
40. An aptitude test measures
- (a) Current set of skills and knowledge
  - (b) Mental and emotional approach to someone or something
  - (c) Goal oriented behavior
  - (d) Patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviors that distinguish a person from others
41. The ability to think critically and analytically.
- (a) Fluid Intelligence
  - (b) Analytical Intelligence
  - (c) Creative Intelligence
  - (d) Practical Intelligence
42. The idea of multiple intelligence was first proposed by
- (a) William Stern
  - (b) Howard Gardner
  - (c) Robert Sternberg
  - (d) Raymond B Cattell

43. The accumulation of information skills, and strategies learned through experience and that can be applied in problem solving situations is referred to as
- (a) Crystallized intelligence
  - (b) Fluid intelligence
  - (c) Multiple intelligence
  - (d) Information Processing Intelligence
44. The term mental retardation is replaced with
- (a) Intellectual disability
  - (b) Mental illness
  - (c) Intellectual backwardness
  - (d) Intellectual disadvantage
45. The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in language.
- (a) Semantics
  - (b) Syntax
  - (c) Grammar
  - (d) Composition
46. The communication of information through symbols arranged according to systematic rules is termed
- (a) Grammer
  - (b) Semantics
  - (c) Language
  - (d) Speech
47. The ability of computers to perform human-like feats of cognition including learning, problem-solving, perception, decision-making, and speech and language is referred to as
- (a) Computer intelligence
  - (b) Cognitive intelligence
  - (c) Artificial intelligence
  - (d) Information technology
48. Extrasensory perception refers to sensing with
- (a) Touch
  - (b) Contact
  - (c) Mind
  - (d) Soul
49. The stage of sleep where we experience dreams is called
- (a) Light sleep
  - (b) REM sleep
  - (c) Deep sleep
  - (d) None of the above
50. The effect in the atmosphere caused by excess carbon dioxide:
- (a) the greenhouse effect
  - (b) ozone decay
  - (c) pollution
  - (d) temperature inversion

**SECTION - B (Short answer type question) (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. Write short notes on the following: **(10×2=20)**
- (a) One method of data collection
  - (b) Differentiate between experimental and quasi experimental methods
  - (c) Difference threshold
  - (d) Tip of the tongue phenomena
  - (e) Homeostasis
  - (f) Maslow's self-actualization
  - (g) Sustained attention and selective attention
  - (h) Aims of geriatric rehabilitation
  - (i) Role of military psychologist in defence
  - (j) Cardinal rules of mental skills training in sport psychology
2. Answer the following : **(10×5=50)**
- (a) Spearman's 'g factor' theory of intelligence.
  - (b) Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
  - (c) Steps of conducting psychological research.
  - (d) Role of genetic and environment in human development.
  - (e) Laws of perceptual organization.
  - (f) Processes that are involved in the storage of information in memory.
  - (g) Difference between projective techniques and paper-pencil tests in personality assessment.
  - (h) Different kinds of biological motivation.
  - (i) Describe any two theories of intelligence.
  - (j) Five components of emotional intelligence according to Daniel Goleman.
3. Answer **any 3 (three)** of the following in descriptive form :
- (a) What are the different types of psychological tests? Explain, giving suitable examples of each test. **(10)**
  - (b) What are the major developmental stages? What significant changes take place during each stage? **5+5=10)**
  - (c) Explain the psychoanalytic approach to personality and the relevance of the theory in today's world. **(10)**
  - (d) What is artificial intelligence? What are the applications of artificial intelligence in modern day psychology? **(10)**
  - (e) Mention the five senses and how they help us to make sense of the world around us. **(10)**