

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

**TECHNICAL PAPER - I**  
**(PSYCHOLOGY)**

Time Allowed : 2 hours

FM : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. Psychology is the scientific study of –  
(a) behaviour and mental process (b) cognition and emotions  
(c) people and environment (d) human beings
2. The field of psychology that examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning across various cultures is –  
(a) cross-cultural psychology (b) personality psychology  
(c) social psychology (d) cognitive psychology
3. Psychology is a –  
(a) Biological Science (b) Physical Science  
(c) Social Science (d) Natural Science
4. The word “Psychology” is derived from which language?  
(a) Italian (b) Greek  
(c) Latin (d) Urdu
5. The first psychological laboratory was established in –  
(a) Leipzig in 1875 (b) Canada in 1875  
(c) Russia in 1785 (d) Lanchester in 1875
6. Research that examines the relationship between two sets of variables to determine whether they are associated –  
(a) field experiment (b) correlational research  
(c) experimental research (d) case study
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ indicates that as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable will also increase.  
(a) negative correlation (b) no correlation  
(c) positive correlation (d) experimental correlation
8. The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called –  
(a) control (b) random assignment  
(c) significant experiment (d) experimental manipulation
9. The approach used by psychologist to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behaviour and other phenomena of interest is –  
(a) scientific method (b) introspection  
(c) tabula rasa (d) subjective method

10. Behaviours, events or other characteristics that can change or vary in some way is referred to as –
  - (a) statistics
  - (b) variables
  - (c) numbers
  - (d) data
11. Any identifiable and well-specified group of individuals may be defined as –
  - (a) model
  - (b) population
  - (c) groups
  - (d) variables
12. A directed conversation in which a researcher, therapist, clinician, employer, or the like intends to elicit specific information from an individual for purposes of research, diagnosis, treatment, or employment –
  - (a) case debate
  - (b) discussion
  - (c) brainstorming
  - (d) interview
13. The framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to conduct a study is called –
  - (a) research technique
  - (b) research analysis
  - (c) research design
  - (d) research frame
14. A list of questions or items used to gather data from respondents about their attitudes, experiences, or opinions is –
  - (a) questionnaire
  - (b) items
  - (c) information sheet
  - (d) memo
15. An explanation in research that describes the issue that is in need of study is a –
  - (a) thesis statement
  - (b) problem statement
  - (c) research design
  - (d) none of these
16. 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) awareness
  - (b) attention
  - (c) perception
  - (d) sensation
17. A person's ability to attend to a field of stimulation over a prolonged period, during which the person seeks to detect the appearance of a particular target stimulus of interest is referred to as –
  - (a) vigilance
  - (b) search
  - (c) attention
  - (d) rehearsal
18. The framework to explain how people pick out the important stimuli embedded in a wealth of irrelevant, distracting stimuli.
  - (a) perceptual constancy theory
  - (b) divided attention theory
  - (c) Signal-detection theory
  - (d) none of these
19. The model that suggests that the more similar the target and distracters are, the more difficult it is to find the target is –
  - (a) similarity theory
  - (b) feature-integration theory
  - (c) guided search theory
  - (d) movement filter theory
20. The term cocktail party phenomenon, which is the process of tracking one conversation while distracted by other conversations was derived by –
  - (a) Michael Posner
  - (b) John Ridley
  - (c) Matthew Bryant
  - (d) Colin Cherry
21. The filter theory which was one of the earliest theories of attention that stated that we filter information right after we notice it at the sensory level was proposed by –
  - (a) Broadbent
  - (b) Moray
  - (c) Treisman
  - (d) Deutsch and Deutsch

22. The process by which we recognize, interpret or give meaning to the information provided by sense organs is called –
- (a) sensation (b) attention  
(c) perception (d) consciousness
23. The idea that recognition process begins from the parts, which serve as the basis for the recognition of the whole is known as –
- (a) bottom-up processing (b) top-down processing  
(c) identification of stimuli (d) feature integration
24. Perception of the objects as relatively stable in spite of changes in the stimulation of sensory receptors is called –
- (a) monocular cues (b) perceptual constancy  
(c) depth perception (d) none of these
25. The process of organizing visual field into meaningful wholes is known as –
- (a) figure-ground relationship (b) law of proximity  
(c) form perception (d) law of similarity
26. A type of learning in which a neutral stimulus comes to bring about a response after it is paired with a stimulus that naturally brings about that response is known as –
- (a) operant conditioning (b) classical conditioning  
(c) trial and error (d) stimulus conditioning
27. The process by which a stimulus increases the probability that a preceding behaviour will be repeated–
- (a) reinforcement (b) neutral stimulus  
(c) observation (d) motivation
28. Learning that takes place through observing the behaviour of another person called a model is referred to as –
- (a) stimulation learning (b) learning by conditioning  
(c) action learning (d) observational learning
29. A stimulus that decreases the probability that a previous behaviour will occur again
- (a) punishment (b) unwanted stimulus  
(c) fixed-ratio (d) none of the above
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process in which, after a stimulus has been conditioned to produce a particular response, stimuli that are similar to the original stimulus produce the same response.
- (a) spontaneous recovery (b) stimulus generalization  
(c) stimulus discrimination (d) extinction
31. Learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its favourable or unfavourable consequences is known as –
- (a) operant conditioning (b) classical conditioning  
(c) unconditioned stimulus (d) conditioned stimulus
32. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the initial, momentary storage of information that lasts only an instant.
- (a) short-term memory (b) sensory memory  
(c) procedural memory (d) long-term memory
33. A memory system that holds information temporarily while actively manipulating and rehearsing that information.
- (a) working memory (b) autobiographical memory  
(c) eyewitness memory (d) none of these

34. Memories of a specific, important, or surprising emotionally significant event that are recalled easily and with vivid imagery.
- (a) sensory memory
  - (b) flashbulb memories
  - (c) short-term memory
  - (d) procedural memory
35. The loss of information in memory through its non-use is known as –
- (a) decay
  - (b) interference
  - (c) amnesia
  - (d) memory loss
36. Interference in which material that was learned later disrupts the retrieval of information that was learned earlier is called –
- (a) retroactive interference
  - (b) proactive interference
  - (c) cue-dependent forgetting
  - (d) decay
37. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to intentional or conscious recollection of information.
- (a) Implicit memory
  - (b) Explicit memory
  - (c) Priming
  - (d) None of these
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the pattern of enduring characteristics that produce consistency and individuality in a given person.
- (a) Attitude
  - (b) Behaviour
  - (c) Personality
  - (d) Values
39. The theory that unconscious forces act as determinants of personality is known as –
- (a) psychoanalytic theory
  - (b) humanistic theory
  - (c) behaviouristic theory
  - (d) cognitive theory
40. Conflicts or concerns that persist beyond the developmental period in which they first occur –
- (a) oral stage
  - (b) fixation
  - (c) identification
  - (d) latency
41. In Freudian theory, unconscious strategies that people use to reduce anxiety by distorting reality and concealing the source of the anxiety from themselves is called –
- (a) unconscious motives
  - (b) dislocation
  - (c) defense mechanisms
  - (d) subjugation
42. Eysenck described personality in terms of three major dimensions:
- (a) extraversion, neuroticism, and consciousness.
  - (b) extraversion, neuroticism, and psychoticism.
  - (c) extraversion, neuroticism, and ambiversion.
  - (d) none of these
43. Theories that emphasize people's innate goodness and desire to achieve higher levels of functioning
- (a) humanistic approaches to personality
  - (b) behaviouristic approaches to personality
  - (c) psychoanalytic approaches to personality
  - (d) developmental approaches to personality
44. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that we have the personal capabilities to master a situation and produce positive outcomes.
- (a) self-assurance
  - (b) self-efficacy
  - (c) self-evaluation
  - (d) self-esteem
45. The 16 PF was proposed by –
- (a) Raymond Cattell
  - (b) B.F. Skinner
  - (c) Gordon Allport
  - (d) Eysenck
46. A state of self-fulfilment in which people realize their highest potential, each in a unique way –
- (a) self-actualization
  - (b) self-esteem
  - (c) self-satisfaction
  - (d) none of these

47. Standard measures devised to assess behaviour objectively; used by psychologists to help people make decisions about their lives and understand more about themselves is –
- (a) psychological analysis
  - (b) psychological tests
  - (c) psychological appraisal
  - (d) none of these
48. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is well-known –
- (a) paper pencil test
  - (b) self-report measure
  - (c) projective test
  - (d) none of these
49. Prejudice is a type of –
- (a) attitude
  - (b) motivation
  - (c) instinct
  - (d) inspiration
50. The three components of attitude are –
- (a) affective, behavioural and intellectual
  - (b) affective, behavioural and cognitive
  - (c) emotional, behavioural and cognitive
  - (d) attitude, behavioural and cognitive
51. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as enduring and abstract concepts that serve as guiding principles in an individual's life.
- (a) socialization
  - (b) policy
  - (c) values
  - (d) trust
52. The natural inclination or attraction towards specific activities, subjects, or areas of focus is called –
- (a) attitudes
  - (b) interest
  - (c) values
  - (d) motivation
53. The kind of interest in which individuals engage in activities or subjects for external reasons, such as rewards, social approval, or practical benefits is known as –
- (a) extrinsic interests
  - (b) intrinsic interests
  - (c) external benefits
  - (d) internal drive
54. Which of the following is NOT a test/measurement of interest?
- (a) Strong Interest Inventory
  - (b) Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure
  - (c) Self-Directed Search
  - (d) Interest Checklists and Inventories
55. An unpleasant state that occurs when we notice that various attitudes we hold, or our attitudes and our behaviour, are somehow inconsistent
- (a) Cognitive Dissonance
  - (b) Cognitive inconsistency
  - (c) Cognitive displacement
  - (d) Cognitive standby
56. Motivational tension, or arousal, that energizes behavior to fulfil a need is referred to as –
- (a) drive
  - (b) instinct
  - (c) pressure
  - (d) desires
57. A stable, learned characteristic in which a person obtains satisfaction by striving for and achieving challenging goals
- (a) need for security
  - (b) need for achievement
  - (c) need for affiliation
  - (d) need for power
58. 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
59. The belief that emotional experience is a reaction to bodily events occurring as a result of an external situation (“I feel sad because I am crying”).
- (a) Canon-Bard Theory
  - (b) James- Lange Theory
  - (c) Schachter- Singer Theory
  - (d) None of these

60. The type of thinking in which a problem is viewed as having a single answer and which produces responses that are based primarily on knowledge and logic.
- (a) divergent thinking
  - (b) convergent thinking
  - (c) intellectual thinking
  - (d) artistic thinking
61. The tendency of a person to solve problems by following already tried mental operations or steps
- (a) mental set
  - (b) mental preparedness
  - (c) fixed state
  - (d) fixation
62. In contrast to deductive reasoning, inductive reasoning
- (a) involves conclusions that are more or less probable.
  - (b) is less descriptive of human thought processes.
  - (c) should be avoided in science whenever possible.
  - (d) none of the above
63. A mental grouping of similar objects, events, or people is known as
- (a) concepts
  - (b) mental images
  - (c) stimuli
  - (d) features
64. A thinking strategy that may lead us to a solution to a problem or decision, but may sometimes lead to errors.
- (a) algorithm
  - (b) heuristic
  - (c) inference
  - (d) orientation
65. A rule that, if applied appropriately, guarantees a solution to a problem.
- (a) exploration
  - (b) familiarity heuristic
  - (c) algorithm
  - (d) induction
66. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the ability to generate original ideas or solve problems in novel ways
- (a) thinking
  - (b) creativity
  - (c) learning
  - (d) conditioning
67. The tendency to find and apply information that supports one's initial solution or idea and to ignore information that does not support it.
- (a) confirmation bias
  - (b) means-ends analysis
  - (c) mental bias
  - (d) fixed set
68. A sudden awareness of the relationships among various elements that had previously appeared to be independent of one another.
- (a) eureka
  - (b) resolutions
  - (c) awareness
  - (d) insight
69. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the capacity to understand the world, think rationally, and use resources effectively when faced with challenges.
- (a) intelligence
  - (b) creativity
  - (c) learning
  - (d) thinking
70. Intelligence that reflects the ability to reason abstractly is referred to as –
- (a) crystallized intelligence
  - (b) fluid intelligence
  - (c) multiple intelligence
  - (d) general intelligence
71. The accumulation of information, knowledge, and skills that people have learned through experience and education is referred to as –
- (a) crystallized intelligence
  - (b) fluid intelligence
  - (c) multiple intelligence
  - (d) general intelligence

72. Gardner's intelligence theory that proposes that there are eight distinct spheres of intelligence is known as –
- (a) Spearman two factor theory of intelligence      (b) Theory of multiple intelligence  
(c) Emotional intelligence      (d) Triarchic Theory
73. The set of skills that underlie the accurate assessment, evaluation, expression, and regulation of emotions.
- (a) emotional intelligence      (b) practical intelligence  
(c) general intelligence      (d) artificial intelligence
74. IQ score may be derived from which formula –
- (a)  $ma/ca \times 100$       (b)  $ma/100 \times ca$   
(c)  $ca/ma \times 100$       (d)  $ca/ma \times 200$
75. Intellectually gifted are the 2% – 4% segment of the population who have IQ scores greater than –
- (a) 130      (b) 150  
(c) 140      (d) 160
76. A condition characterized by significant limitations both in intellectual functioning and in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills.
- (a) intellectual disability      (b) personality disorder  
(c) psychological retardation      (d) mental incapacity
77. The two-factor theory of intelligence was given by –
- (a) Guilford      (b) Spearman  
(c) Gardner      (d) Thurstone
78. The positive emotional bond that develops between a child and a particular individual.
- (a) connection      (b) association  
(c) attachment      (d) affiliation
79. Parenting styles in which parents are rigid and punitive and value unquestioning obedience from their children
- (a) authoritarian parents      (b) authoritative parents  
(c) permissive parents      (d) uninvolved parents
80. The Theory of Psychosocial Development was given by –
- (a) Lev Vygotsky      (b) Erik Erickson  
(c) Jean Piaget      (d) Albert Bandura
81. According to Piaget, the period from 7 to 12 years of age that is characterized by logical thought and a loss of egocentrism is –
- (a) formal operational stage      (b) sensorimotor stage  
(c) concrete operational stage      (d) preoperational stage
82. The period at which maturation of the sexual organs occurs, beginning at about age 11 or 12 for girls and 13 or 14 for boys.
- (a) adolescence      (b) puberty  
(c) pre-adulthood      (d) childhood
83. Development of individuals' interactions and understanding of each other and of their knowledge and understanding of themselves as members of society.
- (a) psychosocial development      (b) ethical development  
(c) physical development      (d) sexual development
84. A basic, inborn characteristic way of responding and behavioural style.
- (a) behaviour      (b) temperament  
(c) maturity      (d) sociability

85. The new cell formed by the union of an egg and sperm.
- (a) zygote (b) embryo  
(c) fetus (d) egg
86. The parts of the chromosomes through which genetic information is transmitted.
- (a) genes (b) chromosomes  
(c) teratogens (d) none of these
87. In humans, each cell normally contains how many pairs of chromosomes?
- (a) 46 pairs (b) 23 pairs  
(c) 24 pairs (d) 22 pairs
88. Chemicals that carry messages across the synapse to the dendrite (and sometimes the cell body) of a receiver neuron.
- (a) special chemicals (b) elements  
(c) neurotransmitters (d) none of these
89. The part of the autonomic division of the nervous system that acts to prepare the body for action in stressful situations, engaging all the organism's resources to respond to a threat
- (a) sympathetic division (b) parasympathetic division  
(c) somatic division (d) none of these
90. The "new brain," responsible for the most sophisticated information processing in the brain; contains four lobes.
- (a) limbic system (b) cerebral cortex  
(c) cerebellum (d) hypothalamus
91. The process by which an individual grows and changes throughout the life cycle is called –
- (a) development (b) evolution  
(c) growth (d) maturation
92. The actual genetic material or a person's genetic heritage is known as –
- (a) phenotype (b) genotype  
(c) teratogens (d) none of these
93. The maintenance of a constant environment in the body is called –
- (a) homeostasis (b) balance  
(c) hedonism (d) none of these
94. A chemical secreted by an endocrine gland that is conveyed by the bloodstream and regulates target organs or tissues.
- (a) hormone (b) neurotransmitter  
(c) glucose (d) blood chemicals
95. The discomfort and distress that follow when a person who is dependent on a drug discontinues the use of the drug is known as –
- (a) withdrawal (b) abuse  
(c) tolerance (d) none of these
96. The communication of information through symbols arranged according to systematic rules
- (a) language (b) alphabets  
(c) syntax (d) phonology
97. The smallest units of speech.
- (a) phonology (b) phonemes  
(c) grammar (d) syntax



98. The theory that humans are biologically pre-wired to learn language at certain times and in particular ways was proposed by –
- (a) Noam Chomsky
  - (b) B.F. Skinner
  - (c) Erik Erikson
  - (d) none of these
99. \_\_\_\_\_ theory assumes that language acquisition is based on principles of reinforcement and conditioning.
- (a) learning-theory approach
  - (b) nativist approach
  - (c) linguistic-relativity hypothesis
  - (d) interactionist approach
100. The phenomenon by which children over-apply a language rule, thereby making a linguistic error
- (a) telegraphic speech
  - (b) overgeneralization
  - (c) babble
  - (d) none of these

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