

SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011. INDIA.

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ROLL NUMBER	

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF PSYCHOLOGIST - A

DATE: 18/10/2023

TIME: 11 To 12.30 pm

DURATION: 90 MINUTES

Total Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- 1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the **OMR** sheet.
- 2. Each question carries one (1) marks
- 3. There will be no Negative Marking.
- 4. Each question carries 4 options i.e., A, B, C & D. Darken completely, the bubble corresponding to the most appropriate answer using blue or black ball point pen.
- 5. Marking more than one option will invalidate the answer.
- 6. Candidate should sign in the question paper and OMR sheet.
- 7. No clarifications will be given.
- 8. Candidate should hand over the OMR sheet and question paper to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

Leepa Suedhar 2023

MCQ Psychologist A - 18/10/2023

- 1. In the event that an individual has an expertise of getting the intentions, sentiments, ways of behaving of others, he or she said to have
 - a. Linguistic Intelligence
 - b. Intrapersonal intelligence
 - c. Interpersonal Intelligence
 - d. Social Intelligence
- 2. Which factor influences aptitude formation?
 - a. Family
 - b. Age
 - c. Caste
 - d. Intelligence
- 3. What is an individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others?
 - a. Intelligence
 - b. Aptitude
 - c. Values
 - d. Interest
- 4. MRI shows damage to the cerebellum. Which of the following functions would be affected?
 - a. Coordination of movement
 - b. Inability to speak
 - c. Memory loss
 - d. Inability to see
- 5. The key language centres in the brain are located in the _____.
 - a. frontal lobe
 - b. limbic system
 - c. left hemisphere
 - d. right hemisphere
- 6. The primary emotions include
 - a. Disgust, anger and shame
 - b. Fear, Anger and Joy
 - c. Fear, anger and hatred
 - d. Love, joy and sadness

Rupa Gredbar 18/10/2023

7. a. b. c. d.	A much-feared outcome of Alzheimer's disease is general paresis senile dementia Paranoia functional psychosis
8.	Which lobe is connected with thinking, planning and emotional control? a. Frontal b. Occipital c. Temporal d. Parietal
9.	Which part of the brain controls balance? a. Medulla b. Thalamus c. Cerebellum d. Hypothalamus
10.	The is to feeling fear as the is to feeling pleasure. a. pons/medulla b. amygdala/hypothalamus c. thalamus/hypothalamus d. cerebellum/amygdala
11.	Which of the following processes is NOT influenced by working memory span?
b. с.	Reading ability Reading comprehension Inhibiting no-longer-relevant information Blocking out distracting information
12.	The Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Test is an example of atesting approach.
	a. Fixed batteryb. Processc. Developmentald. Lurian

Rupa Greedhar 18/18/2023.

- 13. The production of is commonly reported to be reduced in Alzheimer's disease.
 - a. Acetyl choline
 - b. Dopamine
 - c. Adrenaline
 - d. GABA
- 14. Depression is typically associated with __ functioning of the __ area of the brain.
 - a. Reduced, left frontal
 - b. Reduced, right frontal
 - c. Increased, left frontal
 - d. Increased, right frontal
- 15. Consciously forcing painful or anxiety-producing thoughts from memory is called
 - a. Proactive inhibition
 - b. Repression
 - c. Suppression
 - d. Continued avoidance
- 16. The concept of "Intelligence Quotient" was devised by a German psychologist:
 - a. Spencer
 - b. Stern
 - c. Thurstone
 - d. E.G. Boring
- 17. The term "cognition" includes
 - a. thinking, problem solving, reasoning, and dreaming
 - b. classical and instrumental conditioning
 - c. the use of memory systems
 - d. an active process by which sensory input is selected, organized, and integrated.
- 18. The Addenbrooke's Cognitive Examination III (ACE-III) does NOT assess which one of the following?
 - a. attention,
 - b. memory,
 - c. visuospatial abilities
 - d. emotion

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- 19. Which one of the following is NOT true regarding the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) test?
- a. The MoCA test is a simple, in-office tool that can quickly determine if there is any impairment in a person's cognitive function
- b. It has a high sensitivity for mild cognitive impairment.
- c. The test can determine which type of dementia is involved.
- d. It is available in more than 35 languages as well as versions for people with blindness or hearing impairment.
- 20. Which of the following option is not a characteristic of autism spectrum disorder?
- a. Problem in vision and hearing
- b. Problem in social interaction
- c. Problem in verbal and non-verbal communication
- d. Repetitive behaviour
- 21. Memory for general principles and skills required to perform a task is called _____ memory.
 - a. Complex.
 - b. Reference.
 - c. Working.
 - d. Inclusive.
- 22. In Alzheimer's disease, which of the following is not seen?
 - a. Aphasia
 - b. Acalculia
 - c. Agnosia
 - d. Apraxia
- 23. You would expect dysfunction in the in Parkinson's disease.
 - a. Hippocampus
 - b. Hypothalamus
 - c. Caudate nucleus
 - d. Cerebellum

Rupa Gredhar 18/10/23

- 24. A therapy in which a phobic person imagines his or her most-feared situation until fear decreases is called
 - a. Flooding
 - b. Aversion therapy
 - c. Pavlovian conditioning
 - d. Covert sensitization
- 25. Which one of the following is a theoretical approach which argues that the proper subject matter of psychology is observable behaviour, not internal mental processes?
 - a. Behaviorism
 - b. Proposition
 - c. Linguistic relativity hypothesis
 - d. Artificial Intelligence
- 26. Who was responsible for putting forward the idea now known as Cartesian dualism: the idea that the mind and the body were separate and independent of one another?
- a. Descartes
- b. Locke
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. William James
- 27. Perception, Representation, Memory, and Language are the many facets of which one of the following?
 - a. Physiological psychology
 - b. Social psychology
 - c. Developmental psychology
 - d. Cognitive psychology
- 28. Who is the father of Experimental Psychology?
- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. C.G. Jung
- d. E.B. Titchene
- 29. Who is the psychologist who constructed the first intelligence test?
- a. William James
- b. J. B. Watson

Repa Breaduar 18/10/2023

c. William Mo d. Alfred Bine	
30	approach is popularly rooted in Gestalt psychology.
	esponse-Behaviouristic Approach ad Psychoanalytic Approach
31. Which bra	nch of psychology deals with the study of animal behaviour?
a. Social Psyc	hology
b. Comparativ	e Psychology
c. Abnormal P	rsychology
d. Differential	Psychology
32. The first w	voman who was awarded Ph. D in psychology is
a. Anna Freud	
b. Margaret Fl	oy Washburn
c. Melanie Kle	ein
d. Karen Horn	ey
33. Who is a p	pioneer contributor to the Cognitive Psychology?
a. Jean Piaget	
b. Kohler	
c. Chomsky	
d. Kholberg	
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7
34. The ability of a counsellor to reflect on what the clients says and feels using different words is known as
a. Decoding
b. Communication
c. Listening
d. Paraphrasing
35. Empathy is a part of skills.
a. Communication
b. psychological testing
c. Counselling
d. Interviewing
36. Unwanted behaviour can be reduced and wanted behaviour can be increased simultaneously through
a. positive reinforcement
b. differential reinforcement
c. negative reinforcement
d. aversive conditioning

37. The objective of which therapy is to increase an individual's self-awareness

a. Logotherapy

b. Gestalt therapy

and self-acceptance?

c. Client-centered therapy

d. Reinforcement therapy

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38. People have 'freedom and choices' is the core assumption of therapy.
a. cognitive
b. gestalt
c. behaviour
d. client-centred
39. Rational Emotive Therapy (RET) has been proposed by
a. Abraham Maslowb. Albert Ellisc. Aaron Beckd. Carl Rogers
40. Systematic desensitization involves
a. Pairing a feared stimulus with a state of deep relaxation by being exposed to feared situations in a gradual hierarchical fashion
b. Trying to get the patient to stop having irrational thoughts and dysfunctional attitudes
c. Free association, dream interpretation, transference, and interpreting the client's resistance to discussing painful memories
d. Rationalisation
41. Catatonia is a type of
a. Schizophrenia
b. Phobia
c. Depression
d. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

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- 42. Which of the following skills is associated with emotional intelligence?
- a. Memorising
- b. Motor processing
- c. Envisaging
- d. Empathising
- 43. The psychological model that explains abnormal behaviour in the light of learning maladaptive ways is:
 - a. Cognitive model
 - b. Psychodynamic model
 - c. Social model
 - d. Behavioural model
- 44.Legal Psychology is a branch of
 - a. Pure Psychology
 - b. Applied Psychology
 - c. Clinical Psychology
 - d. Abnormal Psychology
- 45. Psychologists who are involved in vocational and other forms of counselling are
- a. Psychoanalyst
- b. Psychiatrist
- c. Clinical Psychologists
- d. Educational Psychologists
- 46, Freud developed the concepts of id, ego and super ego
 - a. To analyse personality structure
 - b. To consider human mind
 - c. To describe morality
 - d. To describe sociability
- 47..... theory is that "much of man's behaviour is determined by innate instincts that are largely unconscious".
 - a. Skinner's
 - b. Watson's
 - c. Freud's

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b. Adler's

- 48. The Indian Psychoanalytic Society was founded by
- a. Girindra Shekhar Bose
- b. Brajendranath Seal
- c. N.N. Sengupta
- d. Sigmund Freud
- 49. "Introspection" was the main method used by
- a. Functionalism
- b. Behaviourism
- c. Gestalt Psychology
- d. Structuralism
- 50. The first psychology department in India was established at Calcutta University in the year
- a. 1910
- b. 1916
- c. 1909
- d.1920
- 51. All the following are true about Anorexia Nervosa EXCEPT
- a. Binge eating is common
- b. Unknown in male
- c. Amenorrhea starts before severe loss of weight
- d. Self- induced vomiting

Rupa Guednar 18 [15] 2023

- 52. Evolutionary psychology suggests that our behaviour is influenced by
- a. Inherited tendencies
- b. Unconscious motives
- c. Learning
- d. Society
- 53. Pathognomonic of manic episode is
- a. Elevated mood
- b. Grandiosity
- c. Decreased appetite
- d. Increased sleep
- 54. What is Trichotillomania?
- a. Irresistible desire to set fire
- b. Irresistible desire to steal things
- c. Compulsive hair pulling
- d.Pathological gambling
- 55. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder is associated with which personality?
- a. Anakastic
- b. Borderline
- c. Narcissistic
- d. Histrionic
- 56. Delusions are features of all **EXCEPT**
- a. Delirium
- b. Schizophrenic

Lupa Greedian
18/18/2023

- c. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- d. Alcohol withdrawal
- 57. Visual hallucinations may be seen in all EXCEPT
- a. Delirium
- b. Depression
- c. Schizophrenia
- d. Alcohol withdrawal
- 58. Neurotransmitter in mania
- a. Increased Dopamine
- b. Decreased Dopamine
- c. Increased Norepinephrine
- d. Decreased norepinephrine
- 59. In Schizophrenia, there is
- a. Increased GABA
- b. Decreased Norepinephrine
- c. Increased dopaminergic activity
- d. Decreased dopaminergic activity
- 60. Who was the first man to define Psychology?
- a. William James
- b. William Wundt
- c. William Mc Doughall
- d. Sullivan

Rupa Suedvar 18/18/2023

61. Dr. J.B. Rhine is best known Psychologist in
a. Psychophysical research
b. Psychoanalytical research
c. Social Psychological research
d. Parapsychological research
62. An advantage to group therapy is that groups
a. Are a source of social support.
b. Allow countertransference to occur.
c. Provide unconditional approval to the group members.
d. Allow an extremely shy person to feel more comfortable speaking up
63 memory refers to how many items you are able to understand and remember at one time.
a. Episodic
b. Procedural
c. Semantic
d. Short-term
64. Therapies directed at changing the disordered behaviour are referred to as
a. Action therapies
b. Insight therapies
c. Biomedical therapies
d. Relationship therapies
65. A goal of family therapy is to
a. Change the needs of individual family members

Rupa Greedhar 18/10/2023

b.	Improve family communication and interaction
	Identify and treat the person in the family who is the source of the majority the family's problems
d.	Teach family members to remain neutral on sensitive issues
66.	Person-centered therapy is a type of therapy.
a.	Insight
b.	Behavior
c.	Cognitive
d.	Reality.
67.	Family counselling is a form of therapy.
a.	Organic
b.	Group
c.	Self-help
d.	Informal
	The primary goal of is to find meaning in life and accept inevitable ses.
a.	Existential therapy
b.	Anxiety
c.	Transference
d.	Depression
	rests on the idea that thoughts that precede the behaviours need to ange first.
a.	Regression toward the mean
b.	Interpersonal therapy
с.	Cognitive behaviour therapy Lupa Reedhar 18 10 2013

d. Choice theory
70. The absence of joy and interest in activities that were previously enjoyable is called
a. Autism
b. Anhedonia
c. Helplessness
d. Irritability
71. Depression is typically associated with functioning of the area of the brain.
a. Reduced, left frontal
b. Reduced, right frontal
c. Increased, left frontal
d. Increased, right frontal
72. Which cognitive function generally shows the most decline in normal aging?
a. Processing speed
b. Vocabulary
c. Reading abilitiy
d. Memory
73. Apraxia is
a. The inability to carry out purposeful movements despite adequate motor skills
b. A language disorder
c. A disorder of vision
d. A memory disorder
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- 74. Which part of the brain is responsible for controlling eating, sleeping, drinking and body temperature, and provide a link between brain and endocrine glands?
- a. Parietal lobes
- b. Hippocampus
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Frontal lobe
- 75. Inability to recognize form/shape or function of objects is known as
 - a. Dyskinesia
 - b. Multiple sclerosis
 - c. Huntington disorder
 - d. Agnosia
- 76. The ratio which states the relationship between mental age and the chronological age is called the
- a. Developmental quotient (DQ)
- b. Intelligence quotient (IQ)
- c. Performance quotient (PO)
- d. Ability quotient (AQ)
- 77. An IQ below is generally considered intellectually disabled.
- a. 100
- b. 70
- c. 120
- d. 110
- 78. Which one of the following is **NOT** true regarding the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale?
- a. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) is an IQ test designed to measure intelligence and cognitive ability in adults and older adolescents.
- b. The WAIS-IV measure is acceptable for use with people who are 16–90 years of age.
- c. For people younger than 16, the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI, 2½–7 years, 7 months) and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC, 6–16 years) are used.

Rupa Kreedhar 18/18/2023

- 17 d. With the WAIS-IV, the verbal/performance IQ scores from previous versions were retained. 79. Emotional competence refers to a. Self-monitoring of emotions b. Self-competence to handle behaviour c. Discrimination of behaviour d. Persistence in behaviour 80. is the case where the client reveres, or experiences passionate feelings for the advisor, and looks for the specialist's endorsement. a. Transference psychosis b. Transference neurosis c. Positive transference d. Negative transference 81. Sheela has some irrational thoughts in her mind i.e "I should be loved by everyone". This can be treated by
- a. Rational emotive therapy
- b. Behaviour therapy
- c. Logotherapy
- d. Inventory therapy
- 82. Rahul is habitual of screaming. His parents decided to take the food away whenever he screams. This is ...
- a. Rational therapy
- b. Negative reinforcement
- c. Token economy
- d. Positive reinforcement
- 83. Bodily symptoms without any physical disease known as
- a. Depressive disorder
- b. Hallucination
- c. Dissociative disorder
- d. Somatoform disorder

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- 84. John is having sudden and temporary fluctuation of consciousness that blots out painful experience. He is showing signs of
 - a. Panic disorder
 - b. Mood disorder
 - c. Conversion disorder
 - d. Depressive disorder
- 85. Sita always helps others whenever she finds it fair to do so, this the norm of____
- a. Social responsibility
- b. Expected reactions
- c. Reciprocity
- d. Equity
- 86. Rema's behaviour always improves in the presence of others. This is known as:
- a. Synergism
- b. Imitation
- c. Social facilitation
- d. Interaction
- 87. Prejudice is a kind of
 - a. Motivation
 - b. Emotion
 - c. Attitude
 - d. Instinct
- 88. Raja is head of his company. He is highly motivated and hardworking. However, he is unable to relax and is always in a hurry. This is an example of which type of personality?
 - a. Type C
 - b. Type A
 - c. Type B
 - d. Type D
- 89. In psychology, refers to the observable expression of emotion, often manifested through facial expressions, voice, and gestures.
 - a. Affect

Rupa Greedia.

b. Attitude c. Valence d. Mood 90. Proneness to depression is characteristic of which type of personality? a. Type B b. Type A c. Type C d. Type D 91. Decreased thought and speech productivity is called a. Alogia b. Anhedonia c. Avolition d. Affective flattening 92. Which theory was developed by Carl Jung? a. Individual Psychology b. Social Psychology c. Psychoanalytic Psychology d. Analytical psychology 93. Sooraj always overthinks that his feelings, thoughts and actions are controlled by others. This is called delusion of a. Grandeur b. Reference c. Control d. Persecution 94. Swathi always fears whenever she has to enter in some new or unfamiliar

> Rupa Seederar 18/18/2023

situation. Identify the category of phobic disorder

- a. Social phobia
- b. Claustrophobia
- c. Acrophobia
- d. Agoraphobia
- 95. Hoarding disorder comes under____
- a. Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD)
- b. Acrophobia
- c. Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)
- d Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- 96. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is
- a. a self-report questionnaire used to measure the severity of depression.
- b. a self-report questionnaire used to measure the severity of aggression.
- c. a self-report questionnaire used to measure the severity of anxiety
- d. a self-report questionnaire used to measure the severity of fear
- 97. The mini-mental state examination (MMSE) or Folstein test is
- a. a questionnaire that is used in clinical and research settings to measure cognitive impairment.
- b. a questionnaire that is used in clinical and research settings to measure level of consciousness.
- c. a questionnaire that is used in clinical and research settings to measure level ofanxiety.
- d. a questionnaire that is used in clinical and research settings to measure level ofpractical intelligence.
- 98. Which one of the following is NOT true regarding Trail Making Test?
- a. A trail making test is a neuropsychological test of visual attention and task switching.
- b. The test is conducted in two parts using only a pen and a piece of paper.

Rupa Leedhar 18/10/2023

- c. The trail making test is commonly used as a tool to identify and diagnose many types of brain impairment, particularly those involving the occipital lobes.
- d. The test is sensitive to detect several cognitive impairments such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

99. Sita is	a determined young lady, who shows responsibility, diligence and
tolerance.	All her way of behaving is objective coordinated. Such characteristics
focus on _	facet of integral intelligence.

- a. Social competence
- b. Entrepreneurial competence
- c. Cognitive capacity
- d. Emotional competence
- 100. Which one of the following is **NOT** true regarding The Wisconsin Card Sorting Test?
 - a. The Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) is a neuropsychological test of set-shifting, which is the capability to show flexibility when exposed to changes in reinforcement.
 - b. Stimulus cards are shown to the participant and the participant is then instructed to match the cards.
 - c. Participants are given instructions on how to match the cards
 - d. The WCST has been shown to be reliable and valid in multiple populations including people with autism, people recovering from a stroke, and psychiatric populations.

Rupa Greedhar 18/10/2003

ANSWER KEY FOR PSYCHOLOGIST- A 18/10/2023

ONO	Anc	O NO	Anc	ONO	Ans	ONO	Anc	Q.NO	Ans
Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO	Ans	Q.NO		Q.NO	Ans		
1	d	2	d	3	d	4	a	5	C
6	b	7	b	8	a	9	С	10	b
11	a	12	а	13	a	14	a	15	С
16	b	17	a	18	d	19	С	20	а
21	b	22	С	23	С	24	a	25	а
26	а	27	d	28	а	29	d	30	d
31	b	32	b	33	а	34	d	35	С
36	b	37	b	38	d	39	b	40	а
41	а	42	d	43	d	44	b	45	d _
46	а	47	С	48	a	49	d	50	b
51	b	52	а	53	b	54	С	55	а
56	С	57	b	58	С	59	С	60	С
61	d	62	a	63	d	64	a	65	b
66	a	67	b	68	а	69	С	70	b
71	а	72	а	73	a	74	С	75	d
76	b	77	b	78	d	79	а	80	С
81	а	82	b	83	d	84	С	85	d
86	С	87	С	88	b	89	a	90	d
91	а	92	d	93	С	94	d	95	С
96	а	97	a _	98	С	99	b	100	С

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