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ROLL NUMBER

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF PSYCHOLOGIST – A

DATE : 15/07/2017

TIME : 09.30 AM

DURATION : 90 MINUTES

TOTAL MARKS : 80

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the OMR sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Darken only the bubble corresponding to the most appropriate answer.
5. Marking more than one answer will invalidate the answer.
6. Candidate should sign on the question paper and OMR sheet.
7. Candidate should hand over the question paper and OMR sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF PSYCHOLOGIST – A

12. The adrenal glands produce hormones that prepare the body
- A. To respond to emergencies and cope with stress
 - B. For sexual maturation and reproductive behaviour
 - C. To metabolize glucose and expend energy
 - D. For digesting and assimilating food
13. The -----goal of counselling refers to the problem for which the client is seeking solution here and now.
- A. Process
 - B. Ultimate
 - C. Immediate
 - D. Mediate
14. -----is primarily an ethical concept that refers to the counsellor's obligation to respect the client's privacy, and to our promise to client that the information they reveal during counselling will be protected from disclosure without their consent.
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Justice
 - C. Confidentiality
 - D. Fidelity
15. ----- seems to be specialized for the recognition and memory of visual, auditory, tactile and spatial patterns of stimulation
- A. Right hemisphere
 - B. Left hemisphere
 - C. Frontal lobe
 - D. Temporal lobe
16. In the process of communication which one of the following is in the chronological order?
- A. Communicator- message-medium-receiver-effect
 - B. Message-communicator-medium –receiver-effect
 - C. Communicator-message-effect-receiver-medium
 - D. Medium- communicator-message-effect-receiver
17. The distinction between obsessions and compulsions is the distinction between
- A. engaging in behaviors that are merely inconvenient and those that are severely disruptive.
 - B. having positive and negative feelings toward an object or event.
 - C. thoughts that are evidence of neurosis or those that are evidence of psychosis
 - D. having repetitious thoughts or engaging in repetitious actions
18. The school of psychology which emphasizes, 'the whole is something more than the sum of its parts.'
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Gestalt psychology
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Structuralism
19. An in-depth focus on all aspects of a single person is known as:
- A. Survey method
 - B. Case study
 - C. Naturalistic observation
 - D. Participant observation
20. The microscopic space between two neurons over which messages pass is known as:
- A. Soma
 - B. Synapse
 - C. Axon
 - D. Dendrites
21. A speech disturbance resulting from brain damage:
- A. Alexia
 - B. Agraphia
 - C. Aphasia
 - D. Acalculia

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35. A genetically based fatal neuromuscular disorder characterized by the gradual onset of jerky, uncontrollable movements.
- A. Huntington's Disease. C. Cataplexy.
B. Asperger's syndrome. D. Cerebral palsy.
36. Firmly held beliefs that have no basis in reality.
- A. Hallucination. C. Illusions.
B. Delusions. D. Subliminal Perception.
37. Memory for factual information that we acquired at a specific time.
- A. Procedural memory. C. Semantic Memory.
B. Working Memory. D. Episodic Memory.
38. Strategies for helping people to remember information, usually involving cues such as rhyme or imagery.
- A. Schema. C. Algorithm.
B. Heuristics. D. Mnemonics.
39. A personality trait characterized by feelings of anxiety, tension, anger and or depression.
- A. Pessimism. C. Neuroticism.
B. Optimism. D. Psychoticism.
40. The reduction in individual effort that can occur in tasks when only group performance is measured.
- A. Social inhibition. C. Social loafing.
B. Social facilitation. D. Social mobility.
41. Eating or chewing on inedible objects or substances such as chalk, ashes, and the like.
- A. Enuresis. C. Encopresis.
B. Pica. D. Anorexia nervosa.
42. A device for recording heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, and galvanic skin response, commonly called a "lie detector".
- A. Polygraph B. Elisa test C. Ishihara test D. Digit span test
43. Which of the following personality disorders describes a person who has an extremely unstable self-image, is moody, and does not develop stable relationships?
- A. borderline C. schizoid
B. histrionic D. narcissistic
44. The mechanism to cope with anxiety by shifting the discharge of impulses from a threatening object to a safer target is:
- A. Regression. C. Displacement.
B. Introjection. D. Identification.
45. A compulsion, sometimes observed in autistic children, to repeat everything that is said.
- A. Parroting. C. Echolalia.
B. Paraphrasing. D. Echopraxia.
46. Perception of a stimulus below the threshold for conscious recognition is known as:
- A. Extra sensory perception. C. Illusion.
B. Subliminal perception. D. Perceptual defense.

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47. ---- test is used to identify Colour blindness.
A. Coloured Progressive Matrices. C. Letter Cancellation Test.
B. Bender Gestalt Test. D. Ishihara test.
48. _____ studies how behaviour is modified and how people retain these modifications
A. Industrial Psychologist C. Educational Psychologist
B. Clinical Psychologist D. Experimental Psychologist
49. The process through which one or more persons attempt to alter the attitudes of others.
A. Attribution. C. Magical thinking.
B. Persuasion. D. Schema.
50. According to Karen Horney, children's fear of being left alone, helpless, and insecure is:
A. Generalized Anxiety. C. Empty Nest Syndrome.
B. Moral Anxiety. D. Basic Anxiety.
51. _____ is a method of brain scanning in which a series of x-ray images are synthesized and analyzed by computer
A. MRI B. CT C. EEG D. CP
52. One method of deactivation in neurotransmitter is by catalysts, called _____ which trigger chemical reactions that break up the neurotransmitter molecules
A. Enzymes B. Reuptake C. Excitation D. Inhibition
53. A form of learning in which reflex responses are associated with new stimuli is known as:
A. Operant conditioning. C. Observational learning.
B. Classical conditioning. D. S-R Theories.
54. Reducing fear or anxiety by repeatedly exposing a person to emotional stimuli while the person is deeply relaxed is known as:
A. Free association C. Desensitization
B. Flooding D. Meditation
55. A PET scan involves the injection of _____
A. Radioactive Sugar B. Iodine C. Metal Particles D. Xenon Gas
56. The temporary inability to remember something you know, accompanied by a feeling that it's just out of reach is known as:
A. Decay C. Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
B. Amnesia D. Elaboration
57. If a person suffering from schizophrenia has an identical twin, that twin
A. will have a 46 percent chance of becoming schizophrenic.
B. will be no more likely than anyone else to become schizophrenic
C. is almost sure to become schizophrenic
D. is also likely to have more than one personality
58. Memories centered on a specific, important, or surprising event that are so vivid it is as if they represented a snapshot of the event is known as-----
A. Schemas C. Autobiographical memories
B. Flashbulb memories D. Explicit memory

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59. -----is a disease that afflicts long-term alcoholics, leaving some abilities intact, but including hallucinations and a tendency to repeat the same story.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Korsakoff's syndrome | C. Retrograde amnesia |
| B. Anterograde Amnesia | D. Alzheimer's disease |
60. Unacceptable or unpleasant impulses are pushed back into the unconscious is -----
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. Repression | B. Regression | C. Sublimation | D. Projection |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
61. True paranoids are rarely treated or admitted to hospitals because
- A. they are potentially harmful and dangerous to others.
 - B. they resist the attempts of others to offer help.
 - C. their severe hallucinations make reasoning with them impossible.
 - D. psychiatric hospitals are primarily for psychotics.
62. Most animals and humans are said to become clumsy and uncoordinated after the removal of
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Cerebrum | C. Pons |
| B. Thalamus | D. Cerebellum |
63. _____ controls activities of the autonomic nervous system which is concerned with vegetative and emergency functions.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. Pons | C. Cerebellum |
| B. Medulla oblongata | D. Cerebrum |
64. What is the Latin meaning of the term 'medulla'?
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Bridge | B. Marrow | C. Little brain | D. Fore brain. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
65. On Wechsler scales intelligence was found to reach in the peak at about years.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 18 | B. 16 | C. 20 | D. 22 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
66. A researcher seeking an organic basis for schizophrenia would be well-advised to investigate the role of:
- A. amphetamines and amphetamine receptors
 - B. adrenaline and noradrenaline
 - C. histamine and antihistamine
 - D. dopamine and dopamine receptors
67. A much-feared outcome of Alzheimer's disease is
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Functional Psychosis | C. General Paresis |
| B. Paranoia | D. Senile Dementia |
68. Multiple personality or dissociative identity disorder often begins
- A. As a result of combat exhaustion
 - B. In adulthood as a response to unremitting phobias
 - C. As a consequence of post-traumatic stress disorders
 - D. In childhood as a result of unbearable experiences
69. The ability of the brain to adapt to deficits or injury
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. Plasticity | B. Proximity | C. Unlearning | D. Learning |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
70. Retreat from reality by hallucinations and delusions and by social withdrawal typically characterizes
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. somatoform disorders | C. psychotic disorders |
| B. anxiety disorders | D. personality disorders |

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71. ----- counselling, aims to assist individuals with physical, mental, developmental, cognitive, and emotional abilities to achieve their personal, career, and independent living goals in a systematic manner.
- A. Developmental counselling
B. Alcoholic Counselling
C. Crisis Counselling
D. Rehabilitation Counselling
72. Which of the following is related to recent attempts to find biochemical explanations for schizophrenia?
- A. Schizotaxin
B. Psychotropin
C. Dopamine
D. Diazepam
73. A rare condition in which separate personalities exist in the same person is called
- A. Dissociative Identity Disorder.
B. Split Personality.
C. Schizophrenia.
D. Amnesia
74. Persons who are excessively narcissistic, dependent, or antisocial are characterized as having
- A. Somatoform disorders.
B. Generalized Anxiety.
C. Conversion Reactions.
D. Personality Disorders
75. Parkinson's disease results from the death of neurons that produce
- A. Serotonin
B. Acetylcholine
C. Dopamine
D. Norepinephrine
76. An unusual state called "waxy flexibility" is sometimes observed in-----schizophrenia.
- A. Borderline
B. Disorganized
C. Catatonic
D. Paranoid
77. Which of the following medical conditions can produce a mild neurocognitive disorder and mild impairments in social/occupational functioning?
- A. Parkinson's disease
B. Huntington's disease
C. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
D. HIV
78. The 'Hot Seat' technique comes under-----counselling.
- A. Gestalt counselling
B. The Adlerian counselling
C. Narrative Therapy
D. Behavioural counselling
79. When a person's sexual identity does not match his or her physical gender, the diagnosis is:
- A. Paraphilia
B. Sexual Dysfunction
C. Gender Identity Disorder
D. Androgyny
80. It has been discovered that all major anti-psychotic drugs:
- A. Block the action of dopamine
B. Facilitate the action of dopamine
C. Increase levels of dopamine
D. Decrease levels of dopamine

PSYCHOLOGIST - A -ANSWER KEY (15/07/2017)

1	C	31	A	61	B
2	A	32	C	62	C
3	A	33	D	63	B
4	B	34	C	64	B
5	C	35	A	65	C
6	A	36	B	66	D
7	B	37	D	67	D
8	B	38	D	68	D
9	D	39	C	69	A
10	A	40	C	70	C
11	D	41	B	71	B
12	A	42	A	72	C
13	C	43	A	73	A
14	C	44	C	74	D
15	A	45	C	75	C
16	A	46	B	76	C
17	D	47	D	77	D
18	B	48	D	78	A
19	B	49	B	79	C
20	B	50	D	80	A
21	C	51	B		
22	D	52	A		
23	B	53	B		
24	B	54	C		
25	C	55	A		
26	C	56	C		
27	B	57	A		
28	B	58	B		
29	B	59	A		
30	D	60	A		