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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. : **0093**

Subject : PSYCHOLOGY

Post : Lab. Asst.-cum-Storekeepers

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF NON-TEACHING POSTS
(JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS(P.E.Ts) AND
LABORATORY ASSISTANT-CUM-STOREKEEPERS) IN GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGES, ODISHA**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the **OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN** provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks. While **1.5** marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.50** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the **original copy of OMR Answer Sheet** issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

1. Wilhelm Wundt founded the first laboratory of Psychology in Germany in the year _____.
 (A) 1893 (B) 1876
 (C) 1879 (D) 1844
2. An early view of Psychology named 'Structuralism' was proposed by _____.
 (A) Darwin (B) W. Wundt
 (C) W. James (D) Skinner
3. The branch of Psychology that studies how people change physically, cognitively and socially over the entire life span is known as _____ psychology.
 (A) Cognitive (B) Clinical
 (C) Social (D) Developmental
4. Appreciation of difference in behavior or characteristics of groups from different cultures is known as the concept of _____.
 (A) Attitude (B) Discrimination
 (C) Diversity (D) Prejudice
5. Which amongst the four components mentioned are not part of a scientific study?
 (A) Accuracy (B) Subjectivity
 (C) Skepticism (D) Open-mindedness
6. The tendency to notice and remember primarily information that lends support to our views is _____ bias.
 (A) Affirmative (B) Confirmation
 (C) Availability (D) Discriminatory
7. Never to be stampeded into accepting some view because others accept it is a guideline of _____ thinking.
 (A) Intuitive (B) Common Servical
 (C) Complex (D) Critical
8. A research method in which behavior is studied in the setting where it usually occurs is known as _____.
 (A) Survey method (B) Systematic observation
 (C) Naturatistic observation (D) Case studies

9. The factor systematically varied by the researcher is termed _____ variable.
 - (A) Independent
 - (B) Extraneous
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Systematic
10. Procedures in which the researchers who have contact with the participants do not know the hypothesis under consideration is termed _____ procedure.
 - (A) Deception
 - (B) Blinded
 - (C) Secret
 - (D) Double blinded
11. Case history is a method that is most often used to collect data in _____ psychology.
 - (A) Social
 - (B) Cognitive
 - (C) Clinical
 - (D) Humanistic
12. A _____ correlation is observed when increase in one variable leads to increase in another.
 - (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Sample
13. Cells referred to as building blocks of the _____ are known as neurons.
 - (A) Endocrine system
 - (B) Skeletal system
 - (C) Digestive system
 - (D) Nervous system
14. A region where the axon of one neuron closely approaches other neurons is called _____.
 - (A) Dendrites
 - (B) Synapse
 - (C) Myelin Sheath
 - (D) Glial cells
15. Small gaps in the myelin sheath surrounding the axons of many neurons is called _____.
 - (A) Cervical lymph nodes
 - (B) Axillary node
 - (C) Pectoral node
 - (D) Nodes of Ranvier
16. _____ is the neurotransmitter produced by neurons located in a region of brain called the substantia nigra.
 - (A) Dopamine
 - (B) Serotonin
 - (C) Glutamate
 - (D) Acetylcholine

17. _____ is a part of the brain concerned with the regulation of basic motor activities.
- (A) Cerebrum (B) Thalamus
(C) Cerebellum (D) Medulla
18. The superior colliculi is a centre in midbrain responsible for _____.
- (A) Vision (B) Hearing
(C) Taste (D) Smell
19. _____, a structure in the brain is responsible for formation of memories.
- (A) Amygdala (B) Reticular formation
(C) Hippocampus (D) Pons
20. _____ lobe is a portion of cerebral cortex, plays a major role in touch, temperature and pressure.
- (A) Parietal (B) Occipital
(C) Temporal (D) Frontal
21. The principle of _____ constancy refers to the fact that the perceived shape of an object does not alter as the image it casts on the retina changes.
- (A) Size (B) Colour
(C) Brightness (D) Shape
22. Law of _____ refers to the tendency to perceive items located together as a group.
- (A) Proximity (B) Similarity
(C) Closure (D) Simplicity
23. Gestalt means 'whole' in _____.
- (A) Russian (B) German
(C) French (D) English
24. Moon illusion is a type of illusion of _____.
- (A) Size (B) Shape
(C) Depth (D) Constancy
25. Any relatively permanent change in behavior produced by experience is termed as _____.
- (A) Sensation (B) Learning
(C) Motivation (D) Creativity

26. Ivan Pavlov, best known for his research on classical conditioning is a _____ physiologist.
- (A) Swedish (B) German
(C) Russian (D) French
27. The process by which a conditioned stimulus acquires the ability to elicit a conditioned response through repeated pairings of an unconditioned stimulus with the conditioned stimulus is known as _____.
- (A) Delay conditioning (B) Discrimination
(C) Simultaneous conditioning (D) Acquisition
28. The eventual decline and disappearance of a CR in the absence of an UCS is known as _____.
- (A) Reconditioning (B) Extinction
(C) Generalisation (D) Spontaneous recovery
29. Premack Principle is associated with _____ conditioning.
- (A) Classical (B) Operant
(C) Positive (D) Negative
30. An organism receives a reward for each small step toward a final goal is undergoing _____.
- (A) Chaining (B) Shaping
(C) Reinforcement (D) Punishment
31. _____ learning can be used in helping workers interact more effectively with people from different cultural backgrounds.
- (A) Insightful (B) Operant
(C) Classical (D) Observational
32. When conditioning to new stimulus is prevented by previous conditioning _____ takes place.
- (A) Blocking (B) Extinction
(C) Chaining (D) Generalisation
33. The process through which information is retained in memory is known as _____.
- (A) Storage (B) Encoding
(C) Distortion (D) Construction

34. Our ability to attend to only some aspects of the world around us while largely ignoring others is known as _____ attention.
- (A) Limited (B) Controlled
(C) Selective (D) Discriminatory
35. Short term memory is also known as _____ memory.
- (A) Conscious (B) Unconscious
(C) Photographic (D) Working
36. The kind of memory that allows one to go back in time and to remember experiences from the past is _____ memory.
- (A) Semantic (B) Episodic
(C) Procedural (D) Context dependent
37. Mental frameworks individuals knowledge and assumptions about aspects of the world are known as _____.
- (A) Concepts (B) Schemas
(C) Prototypes (D) Exemplar
38. Vivid memories of what we were doing at the time of an emotion provoking event is called _____ memories.
- (A) Autobiographical (B) Descriptive
(C) Mood dependent (D) Flash bulb
39. The active elimination from consciousness of memories of experiences we find threatening is called _____.
- (A) Repression (B) Supression
(C) Interference (D) Black out
40. Efforts to develop or choose among various responses in order to attain desired goals is known as _____.
- (A) Problem identification (B) Decision making
(C) Problem solving (D) Heuristics
41. Effective problem solving involves _____ stages.
- (A) Three (B) Six
(C) Five (D) Four

42. A state of physiological balance within the body is called _____.
 (A) Motivation (B) Homeostasis
 (C) Activation (D) Arousal
43. Need for food, water and oxygen is an example of _____ need.
 (A) Biological (B) Emotional need
 (C) Esteem (D) Social
44. _____ is defined as an internal process that activate, guide and maintain behavior over time.
 (A) Perception (B) Motivation
 (C) Emotion (D) Learning
45. Which of these theories are not theories of motivation?
 (A) Drive theory (B) Arousal theory
 (C) Expectancy theory (D) Growth theory
46. Motivation to perform many activities simply because they are enjoyable is known as _____ motivation.
 (A) Intrinsic (B) Extrinsic
 (C) Achievement (D) Physiological
47. Facial feedback hypothesis provides support for _____ theory.
 (A) Two-factor theory (B) James-Lange theory
 (C) Cannon-Bard theory (D) Scachtez-Singer theory
48. _____ hemisphere plays an important role in emotional functions.
 (A) Left cerebral (B) Right cerebral
 (C) Corpus callosum (D) Cerebellum
49. _____ seems to be involved in our ability to judge the intensity of others emotions.
 (A) Pons (B) Medulla
 (C) Amygdala (D) Thalamus
50. People often reveal their emotions through _____ cues like facial expression, body movement and postures.
 (A) Verbal (B) Nonverbal
 (C) Psychological (D) Biological

51. Women in China are encouraged for express grief and conceal happiness – This is the impact of _____ on emotion.
- (A) SFS (B) Age
(C) Culture (D) Motivation
52. Thurstone (1938) proposed that intelligence is composed of _____ distinct primary mental abilities.
- (A) Six (B) One
(C) Nine (D) Seven
53. Triarchic Theory of intelligence was proposed by _____.
- (A) Gardner (B) Sternberg
(C) Cattell (D) Das
54. Advanced societies adopt child rearing practices which enhances skills of generalisation and abstraction, speed and minimal moves which form the basis of _____ intelligence.
- (A) Fluid (B) Crystallized
(C) Practical (D) Technological
55. Intelligence in the Indian tradition is termed as _____ intelligence.
- (A) Contextual (B) Componential
(C) Creative (D) Integral
56. Wechsler divided a set of tests for both children and adults that include verbal component and _____ component.
- (A) Performance (B) Potential
(C) Mental health (D) Conceptual
57. _____ is the ability to produces work that is both novel and appropriate.
- (A) Aptitude (B) Creativity
(C) Knowledge (D) Acquisition
58. The view that behavior in any situation is a function of both personality and external factors is referred to as the _____ perspective.
- (A) Interactionist (B) Cognitive
(C) Behavioral (D) Biological

59. Freud claimed that most of the mind lies below the threshold of _____ experience.
- (A) Unconscious (B) Conscious
(C) Preconscious (D) Psychosexual
60. According to Freud, when an individual's ego senses that unacceptable impulses are about to go out of hand, it experiences _____.
- (A) Depression (B) Anxiety
(C) Delusions (D) Hallucinations
61. _____ is a defence mechanism in which threatening unconscious impulses are channeled into socially acceptable forms of behavior.
- (A) Projection (B) Rationalisation
(C) Repression (D) Sublimation
62. In Freud's theory, ID is the portion of personality concerned with immediate gratification of _____ needs.
- (A) Social (B) Perceptual
(C) Primitive (D) Idealistic
63. According to Freud, the psychic energy that powers all mental activity is known as _____.
- (A) Thanatos (B) Libido
(C) Fixation (D) Ego
64. According to _____, there are sixteen source traits that underlie differences between individuals on many specific dimensions.
- (A) Bandura (B) Rogers
(C) Adler (D) Cattell
65. According to Allport, a single trait that dominates an individual's entire personality is known as _____ trait.
- (A) Cardinal (B) Secondary
(C) Central (D) Complex
66. Life span development is a process beginning at _____ that continues until death.
- (A) Birth (B) Puberty
(C) Childhood (D) Conception

67. Piaget's theory of cognitive development is a _____ theory.
- (A) Content (B) Process
(C) Concept (D) Stage
68. In Piaget's theory, the modification of existing knowledge structures as a result of exposure to new information is known as _____.
- (A) Assimilation (B) Accomodation
(C) Schema (D) Constructivism
69. The stage in which children become aware of permanence of objects is known as _____ in Piaget's theory.
- (A) Sensorimotor stage (B) Preoperational stage
(C) Concrete operational stage (D) Formal operation stage
70. The ability to arrange objects in order along some dimension is known as _____ in Piaget's Theory.
- (A) Seriation (B) Conservation
(C) Symbolic Play (D) Egocentrism
71. DSM-IV-TR, a multiaxial system to diagnose maladaptive behavior consists of _____ axes.
- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
72. Which of the following clinical disorders is not part of AXIS-I of DSM-IV?
- (A) substance-related disorders (B) Schizophrenia
(C) Anxiety disorders (D) Mental retardation
73. Which of the following is not a symptom of common anxiety?
- (A) Nervousness (B) Sweating
(C) Dizziness (D) Hallucinations
74. Unlike people who have generalized anxiety disorders, people suffering from _____ know exactly what they are afraid of.
- (A) Phobia (B) Panic attacks
(C) Mood disorder (D) Bipolar disorders

75. Hoarding is one of the most dramatic forms of _____ disorders.
- (A) PTSD (B) OCD
(C) Somatoform disorders (D) Anxiety disorders
76. Which of the following is not a positive symptom of schizophrenia?
- (A) Delusions (B) Hallucinations
(C) Disorganised speech (D) Flat affect
77. _____ schizophrenia is characterised by psychomotor disturbance that may range from immobility to excessive motor activity.
- (A) Paranoid (B) Disorganised
(C) Catatonic (D) Residual
78. The dopamine hypothesis has for many years been the most widely accepted explanation for biochemical pathology in _____.
- (A) Alzheimer's disease (B) Bipolar II
(C) Schizophrenia (D) Somatoform disorders
79. Bipolar disorder is a mental illness involving episodes of _____ and depression.
- (A) Hypomania (B) Mania
(C) Mixed mania (D) Cyclothymia
80. Patients with _____ disorders believe that they are sick, provide detailed history in support of their belief and take large quantities of medicines.
- (A) Somatization (B) Schizo affective
(C) Conversion (D) Dysthymic
81. Social Psychologists generally use the term _____ to refer to our evaluations of virtually any aspect of the social world.
- (A) Attitudes (B) Cognition
(C) Attributions (D) Observation
82. Prejudice is generally a _____ attitude towards the members of specific social groups.
- (A) Positive (B) Complex
(C) Tokenistic (D) Negative

83. Prejudice stems from _____ among social groups over valued commodities or opportunities.
- (A) Co-operation (B) Reconciliation
(C) Competition (D) Acceptance
84. 'Girls are more docile and want to please others' is an example of _____.
- (A) Prejudice (B) Discrimination
(C) Stereotype (D) Persuasion
85. Inferential statistics focus on making _____ about a larger data set, based on sample of that data.
- (A) Description (B) Generalisations
(C) Discrimination (D) Evaluations
86. 'Numbering of football players' is an example of _____ scale of measurement.
- (A) Nominal (B) Ordinal
(C) Interval (D) Ratio
87. Which of the following tests are non-parametric statistical test?
- (A) T test (B) ANOVA
(C) Pearson's Correlation (D) Chi-square
88. _____ is the most frequently occurring value in a data set.
- (A) Mean (B) Median
(C) Mode (D) Range
89. The most stable index of variability is the _____.
- (A) Average Deviation (B) Quartile Deviation
(C) Standard Deviation (D) Coefficient of Variation
90. In plotting a frequency polygon, frequencies on each interval are plotted above the _____ of the intervals on the X axis.
- (A) Lower limit (B) Exact lower limit
(C) Midpoint (D) Higher limit

91. In comparing two or more graphs plotted on the same axes _____ is considered more useful.
- (A) Frequency polygon (B) Bar graph
(C) Column diagram (D) Scatter diagram
92. While drawing a frequency distribution, determining the _____ is considered to be the first step.
- (A) Number of groupings (B) Size of groupings
(C) Tally (D) Range
93. A good general rule used in a graph is one in which the height of the figure is approximately _____ of its width.
- (A) 50 percent (B) 25 percent
(C) 75 percent (D) 90 percent
94. The standard score is commonly referred to as _____ score.
- (A) x (B) y
(C) q (D) z
95. Which of the following tests is not an objective type of test?
- (A) True false test (B) Oral presentation
(C) Matching test (D) Multiple choice
96. Which of the following tests require less time to prepare?
- (A) Multiple choice (B) Completion type
(C) Identification type (D) Short notes
97. Which of the following is not a goal of standardisation?
- (A) Consistency (B) Uniformity
(C) Reliability (D) Subjectivity
98. Reliability refers to _____ of a measurement.
- (A) Predictability (B) Consistency
(C) Confirmity (D) Accuracy

99. Which of the following is an example of Non-standardised test?

- (A) SAT
- (B) MCAT
- (C) Intelligence tests
- (D) Teacher-made tests

100. Which of the following are not consistent with the concept of 'norm'?

- (A) Unwritten
- (B) Acceptable
- (C) Normal
- (D) Written

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