

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Counsellor under Sikkim State Subordinate Allied and Healthcare Service

PAPER -II

Time allowed: 3.00 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
- 2. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Sheet.**
- 3. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.**
- 4. This Test Booklet contains 50 questions in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet. Part II and Part III are Subjective Questions which have to be written on separate answer sheet provided to you.**
- 5. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.**
- 6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and separate answer sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take with you the Test Booklet.**

7. Marking Scheme

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

- i. There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.**
- ii. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.**
- iii. If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate; there will be no penalty for that question.**

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PART - I

Choose the correct answer for the following questions:

(1x50=50)

1. The most important part of the eye which contains the actual visual receptions is the

- A. Choroid
- B. Retina
- C. Pupil
- D. None of these

2. What aspect of the sound wave determines pitch?

- A. Amplitude
- B. Loudness
- C. Frequency
- D. Purity

3. Illusions are wrong

- A. Perception
- B. Size constancy
- C. Memory
- D. Habits

4. _____ is characterized by reduced ability to constant stimuli.

- A. Sensory adaptation
- B. Subliminal perception
- C. Absolute Threshold
- D. Perceptual overlearning

5. _____ is sensation plus meaning.

- A. Perception
- B. Grouping
- C. Symmetry
- D. Similarity

6. Cones & Rods are found in _____.

- A. Lens
- B. Eyes
- C. Retina
- D. Blind spot

7. The Ames room was specifically designed to test_____.

- A. Shape constancy
- B. Size constancy
- C. Motion parallax
- D. Interposition

8. Hue refers to _____

- A. Brightness
- B. Colour
- C. Tint
- D. Light

9. Short term memory is also known as _____

- A. Primary memory
- B. Recognition
- C. Sensory memory
- D. Working memory

10. Multiple choice question is the example of _____

- A. Recognition
- B. Recall
- C. Immediate memory
- D. False memory

11. Interference or inhibitions may be of _____ type(s).

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Five

12. One of the causes of forgetting is _____.

- A. Reinforcement
- B. Frustration
- C. Retroactive inhibition
- D. Rehearsal

13. _____ is the process through which we seek to explain the causes of other's behavior.

- A. Mind reading
- B. Theory of mind
- C. Attribution
- D. Mind mapping

14. In common language, _____ implies a favourable or unfavourable evaluation of the person or object concerned.

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Learning
- C. Prejudice
- D. Attitude

15. Attitude is _____ in nature

- A. Evaluative
- B. Cognitive
- C. Mental
- D. Spiritual

16. _____ theory of attitude is based upon the principle of consistency in human behavior.

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Balance
- C. Cognitive learning
- D. None of the above

17. _____ behavior is any helping behavior designed to benefit another.

- A. Prosocial
- B. Altruism
- C. Motivation
- D. Attribution

18. Solomon Asch's classic experiment was arranged to test the limits of

- A. Social perception
- B. Indoctrination
- C. Coercive power
- D. Conformity

19. The reality television shows that deliberately force people to face their 'worst fear' are similar to which therapy technique?

- A. Systematic desensitization
- B. Aversion therapy
- C. Flooding
- D. Extinction

20. The risk of permanent brain damage is greatest with

- A. Cyber therapy
- B. ECT
- C. Psychosurgery
- D. Bilateral ECT

21. When anxiety is unrelated to any known, realistic factor, it is called _____.

- A. Free floating anxiety
- B. Panic
- C. Phobia
- D. Acute

22. Which type of schizophrenia is most likely to have delusions of grandeur?

- A. Disorganized
- B. Paranoid
- C. Catatonic
- D. Residual

23. Which mood disorder is a consistently sad mood?

- A. Bipolar
- B. Cyclothymia
- C. Mania
- D. Major depression

24. The technique of token economy is used for which age group client?

- A. Young children
- B. Adult
- C. Young women
- D. Small kid

25. Which is psychotic disorder _____?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Phobia
- C. Schizophrenia
- D. Depression

26. _____ refer to ways in which variables/numbers are defined and categorized.

- A. Measurement
- B. Evaluation
- C. Reliability
- D. Variable

27. Which scale has an absolute zero?

- A. Nominal
- B. Interval
- C. Ratio
- D. Ordinal

28. Who developed first intelligence test?

- A. Louis Terman
- B. Alfred Binet
- C. Cattell
- D. Gardner

29. 16 PF test is developed by _____.

- A. Cattell
- B. Jung
- C. Karen
- D. Bandura

30. Which one is projective test?

- A. Sentence completion test
- B. 16 PF
- C. MMPI
- D. Likert rating scale

31. _____ is the action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness.

- A. Rehabilitation
- B. Disability
- C. Psychology
- D. Motivation

32. Ruby tastes her food, then adds salt to it. Naroj assumes that the food needed salt, therefore Naroj attribute Ruby's actions to a (n).

- A. Internal cause
- B. External causes
- C. Setting
- D. Situational demand

33. _____ is the branch of psychology concerned with the assessment and treatment of mental illness and behavioural problems.

- A. Rehabilitation
- B. Clinical psychology
- C. Occupational therapist
- D. Career counselling

34. _____ refers to a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.

- A. Mental health
- B. Pathology
- C. Illness
- D. Disorder

35. During research in a simulated prison situation

- A. Three prisoners were so severely beaten they had to be hospitalized
- B. Guards did not take their roles seriously
- C. Prisoners quickly became passive and dehumanised
- D. The prisoners & the guards quickly became friendly towards one another

36. A good test must also have _____, meaning that the test obtains consistent results when it's administered.

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Variable
- D. Item analysis

37. In the social sciences, deviant behaviours and actions, like violent crime, are known as _____.

- A. Social pathology
- B. Criminology
- C. Behaviourism
- D. Psychotic

38. Chandan hates to go over bridges. This is a mild form of_____.

- A. Social phobia
- B. Specific phobia
- C. Agora phobia
- D. Claustro phobia

39. _____, meaning that it's free from subjective elements regarding the interpretation of items and the scoring of the test.

- A. Objectivity
- B. Reliability
- C. Validity
- D. Practicability

40. In which category of schizophrenia would a person be who shifts patterns of behavior?

- A. Catatonic
- B. Disorganized
- C. Paranoid
- D. Undifferentiated

41. Intelligence quotient measures_____.

- A. Intelligence
- B. Personality
- C. Occupation
- D. Career

42. According to Karl Marx, human beings enter into certain productive, or economic, relations and these relations lead to a form of_____.

- A. Social consciousness
- B. Society
- C. Anti-social
- D. Consciousness

43. The term "episodic memory" was coined by_____.

- A. Endel Tulving
- B. Sperling
- C. Ebbinghaus
- D. Miller

44. _____ occurs when you cannot learn a new task because of an old task that had been learnt.

- A. Proactive interference
- B. Retroactive interference
- C. Memory decay theory
- D. Rehearsal

45. Projective & Non projective test comes under _____?

- A. Intelligence test
- B. Personality test
- C. Occupation test
- D. Career test

46. _____ is the predisposition about something.

- A. Attitude
- B. Attribution
- C. Social role
- D. Conformity

47. _____ refers to a learning procedure in which a biologically potent stimulus (e.g. food) is paired with a previously neutral stimulus (e.g. a bell).

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Operant conditioning
- C. Modelling
- D. Motivation

48. Operant conditioning is given by _____

- A. Pavlov
- B. Bandura
- C. B.F Skinner
- D. Freud

49. Who revised first intelligence test?

- A. Alfred
- B. Terman
- C. Freud
- D. Bandura

50. _____ is any continuing condition that restricts everyday activities.

- A. Disability
- B. Rehabilitation
- C. Anxiety
- D. Depression

PART - II

Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

(5x4= 20)

1. Interference Theory
2. Attribution
3. Mental deficiency
4. Occupational interest measurement
5. Psychology of corruption
6. Roles & functions of clinical psychology

PART - III

Attempt **ANY TWO** of the following questions:

(15x2= 30)

1. What is forgetting? Explain the theories of forgetting in detail.
 2. Write an essay on current trends in social psychology.
 3. Describe the classification of neurotic disorder.
 4. What do you mean by Disability and Rehabilitation? Explain disability with an example.
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