

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Written (Main) Examination for the post of Sub-Jailer

Time Allowed: 3 hours

PAPER - II
PSYCHOLOGY

Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 8 (eight) pages and has 63 (sixty-three) printed questions.
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED, TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Sheet.
4. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR ANSWER SHEET as well as on SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKLET for Conventional Type Questions. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
5. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 3 (three) parts - Part-I, Part-II and Part-III.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple-Choice Questions. The answers for these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Parts II and III consist of Conventional Type Questions. The answers for these questions have to be written in the Separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
11. **Marking Scheme**
THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS
 - (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
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Choose the correct answer for Questions 1 to 50 from the given options. Each question carries 3 marks.
[50 x 3 = 150]

1. To obtain the past history of the person is the main objective of the following method:
 - (a) Observation method
 - (b) Anecdotal Record
 - (c) Experimental method
 - (d) Case history method
2. Our formal education system deals mainly with the fostering of:
 - (a) Crystallized abilities
 - (b) Fluid abilities
 - (c) Creativity
 - (d) Meta cognition
3. Person low in self-esteem responds more to _____ behaviour.
 - (a) Attractive
 - (b) Rewarding
 - (c) Creditable
 - (d) Interpersonal
4. Human motives vary in terms of:
 - (a) Quality
 - (b) Number
 - (c) Intensity
 - (d) Degree
5. Readiness is a state to learn new things or behave differently which is an outcome of:
 - (a) Growth
 - (b) Development
 - (c) Heredity
 - (d) Reinforcement
6. Roughly speaking any procedure for ascertaining whether a given hypothesis is true or not may be called an/a:
 - (a) Generalization
 - (b) Random activity
 - (c) Theory
 - (d) Experiment
7. Blind people can perform remarkable feats as a result of:
 - (a) Conditioning
 - (b) Reinforcement
 - (c) Perceptual learning
 - (d) Conditioned stimulus
8. Flight of ideas is a phenomenon of rapid succession of superficially related, or entirely unrelated ideas, occurring in states of:
 - (a) Thinking
 - (b) Hypnotism
 - (c) Mania
 - (d) Deep sleep
9. The choice of coping depends on:
 - (a) Personality
 - (b) Types of stress
 - (c) Availability of social support
 - (d) All of the above
10. Motivational states are states that lead animals to work towards _____.
 - (a) Emotions
 - (b) Goals
 - (c) Society
 - (d) Perception
11. Our conformity is high in:
 - (a) Similar groups
 - (b) Sub groups
 - (c) Cohesive groups
 - (d) None of these
12. The actual interpretation of stimuli involves a process known as:
 - (a) Cognition
 - (b) Perception
 - (c) Judgement
 - (d) Understanding

13. Eysenck originally developed _____, a highly researched factor theory of personality.
- A sixteen-factor model
 - A three-factor model
 - An interpersonal trait models
 - The big five model
14. Can a person study well when music is on? The method of _____ should be applied to answer this question experimentally.
- Case study
 - Field observation
 - Study of systematic change
 - Differential psychology
15. Social perception describes social and cultural effect on man's _____ structuring of his physical and social environment.
- Cognitive
 - Emotional
 - Defensive
 - None of the above
16. Gestalt theory emphasizes:
- A flow of consciousness
 - The atoms of thoughts
 - Environmental stimuli
 - Our tendency to see pattern
17. What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?
- Dreams
 - Unconscious intentions
 - Conscious desires
 - Brain size
18. Perception of the brightness of a colour is affected mainly by:
- The wavelength of light waves
 - The saturation of light waves
 - The amplitude of light waves
 - The purity of light waves
19. If the person is initially favourable, poorly informed, and relatively unintelligent, which one of the following would be the most effective way of communication:
- One-sided communication
 - Two-sided communication
 - Fear-arousing communication
 - Informal communication
20. The method we use in memorizing poetry is called:
- Paired associate learning
 - Distributed learning
 - Serial memorization
 - Syntactic memorization
21. Which behaviour is common in situation of motivational conflict:
- Depression
 - Voodoo death
 - Vacillation
 - Lethargy
22. Freud describe the super ego as:
- an internalization of parental values
 - the primary process
 - the agent of adaptation
 - the "Engine"
23. The phenomenon of "love at first sight" is probably due to:
- Discrimination
 - Infatuation
 - Spontaneous recovery
 - Stimulus generalization
24. In which type of memory, would you keep $2 + 2 = 4$?
- Semantic memory
 - Episodic memory
 - Iconic memory
 - Echoic memory

25. Our attitudes can be 'illogical' was argued by:
- W. Griffitt
 - R. Likert
 - John T. Cacioppo
 - Richard E. Petty
26. Hypothalamus is most closely related to which of the following glands:
- Pituitary gland
 - Thyroid gland
 - Adrenal gland
 - Gonadal
27. How do babies learn to communicate?
- By recognition
 - Using gestures
 - By hearing
 - Playing with objects
28. Functional fixedness is a kind of:
- Heuristic
 - Algorithm
 - Intelligence
 - Mental set
29. Solution to problem sometimes occur unexpectedly because:
- Problem usually requires a period of incubation.
 - We sometimes get into blind alleys in our thinking and need to wait before tackling a problem again.
 - Thinking is seldom logical.
 - Thinking is basically unconscious anyway.
30. The process of socialization goes on:
- Till childhood
 - Till adolescence
 - Till adult age
 - Throughout life
31. Benet-Simon test of intelligence was designed to measure:
- Judgment, comprehension and memory
 - Judgment, spatial ability and reasoning
 - Judgment, comprehension and reasoning
 - comprehension, memory and reasoning
32. The person who carries the burden of leadership does not _____.
- feel difficulty
 - enjoy the rest
 - feel the emotion of hate
 - decrease positive attitude
33. What may a person who is role-playing a new attitude position come to adopt?
- Role played position
 - Direct position
 - Indirect position
 - Similar position
34. "Feeling as others feel" means:
- Sympathy
 - Identification
 - Empathy
 - Imitation
35. Animal trainers make extensive use of the method of:
- Negative reinforcement
 - Successive approximations
 - Classical conditioning
 - UCS - CS paring
36. The fact that recall is usually relatively good for words at the beginning of a list is called the _____ effect.
- Primacy
 - Serial position
 - Recency
 - Preferential

37. Who among the following worked extensively on study of body language?
- Exman
 - Birdwhistell
 - Kendon
 - Goffman
38. If the historical analysis is done on the emergence of leadership is done, then we find that a leader does not emerge under which of the following circumstances?
- Peace increases a lot
 - An important leader is murdered
 - The danger and unrest increase significantly
 - Most formal heads fail to achieve their goals
39. Which of the following is not included in the category of characteristics of abnormal behaviour?
- Mental imbalance
 - Emotional Immaturity
 - Lack of insightful behaviour
 - Weakness of memory
40. Under socialization process everything is taught _____.
- In a planned way
 - Unsystematically
 - Consciously
 - Independently
41. As a part of the group structure, relative positions take shape and become _____ in some degree over time.
- Disorganised
 - Disturbed
 - Reallocated
 - Stabilized
42. Which of the following terms describes the response of an organism to stress?
- Adaptation
 - Accommodation
 - Assimilation
 - Adjustment

43. IQ scores are an example of:

- Ratio scale
- Nominal scale
- Ordinal scale
- Interval scale

44. The trait of peace and non-violence was predominant in personality traits of Mahatma Gandhi. This quality of his will be categorised as _____.

- Cardinal trait
- Central trait
- Surface trait
- Dynamic trait

45. Match the following:

List-1	List-2
Defence Mechanism	Basic Ideas
A. Isolation	1. Attribution of self-generated desires to others
B. Projection	2. No emotional reaction to the event
C. Rationalization	3. Acceptable reason for unacceptable thought
D. Sublimation	4. Reinstatement of stress

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	1	4	3	2
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	4	3	2	1

46. Cattell divides attitudes into two categories:

- Source and surface attitude
- Traits and types
- Ergs and sentiments
- Defence mechanism and coping mechanism

47. Match the following:

a. Phobia	1. 2013
b. DSM-5	2. Schizophrenia
c. ICD-11	3. 2019
d. Engene Bleuier	4. Illogical fear

Codes:

- (a) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (b) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2
- (c) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
- (d) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

48. Sympathetic activation causes:

- (a) An increase in heart rate
- (b) A decrease in heart rate
- (c) A decrease in blood pressure
- (d) Peristaltic movements

49. Eidetic imagery is most common in:

- (a) Deaf people
- (b) Blind people
- (c) Children
- (d) Females

50. Which of the following most clearly distinguishes perception from sensation?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Learning
- (c) Threshold
- (d) Sensitivity

PART - II

(Conventional Type Questions)

Answer any 2 (two) from Questions 51 to 55. Each question carries 25 marks.

[2 x 25 = 50]

- 51. Jai has been saying for the last year that someone is trying to kill him. He often screams for no reason and shows no expression on his face. These are the symptoms of which psychological disorder? Explain the symptoms and types of this disorder.
- 52. Explain the role of agents which influence our socialization?
- 53. How far are necessary factors responsible for abnormality?
- 54. Explain personality assessment techniques.
- 55. Differentiate creativity and intelligence. How do we measure intelligence?

PART - III

(Conventional Type Questions)

Answer any 5 (five) from Questions 56 to 63. Each question carries 10 marks.

[5 x 10 = 50]

- 56. How do leaders come? Establish the requirements of a good leader.
- 57. Define group. Show how groups come into existence?
- 58. Discuss the factors influencing attitude change. When does attitude change become difficult?
- 59. What do you mean by stress? Describe the various likely reactions to stress.
- 60. Explain perceptual constancies. What would happen if we didn't have perceptual constancy?
- 61. How important is the study of psychology? Describe the scope of psychology.
- 62. Describe the structure and functions of brain with labelled diagram.
- 63. Differentiate animal and human learning. Show the role of motivation in learning.

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