



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011, INDIA.

(An Institute of National Importance under Govt. of India)

Phone—(91)0471—2443152 Fax—(91)0471—2446433, 2550728

Email-sct@sctimst.ac.in Web site—www.sctimst.ac.in

ROLL NUMBER

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF PSYCHOLOGIST – A To B

DATE: 19/03/2024

TIME: 9.30 to 10.30 AM

DURATION: 60 MINUTES

Total Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the answer sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer (A, B, C or D) in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. Over-writing is not permitted.
6. Candidate should sign in the question paper and answer sheet.
7. No clarifications will be given.
8. Candidate should hand over the answer sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

Kan
19/3/24

MFP-1 PSYCHOLOGIST

1. Largest lobe of the brain?
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Temporal lobe
 - c. Occipital lobe
 - d. Parietal lobe
2. Alexia is difficulty in:
 - a. Reading
 - b. Writing
 - c. Enjoying music
 - d. Calculations
3. Verbal Memory is localised to which lobe?
 - a. Right temporal
 - b. Right occipital
 - c. Left temporal
 - d. Left occipital
4. Ace III score has a maximum score of?
 - a. 30
 - b. 100
 - c. 200
 - d. 300
5. MMSE was created by?
 - a. Marshal Folstein
 - b. Arvid Carlsoon
 - c. Jean Martin Charcot
 - d. Pierre Pollock
6. Clock drawing assesses which of the following?
 - a. Attention
 - b. Planning
 - c. Constructional ability
 - d. All of the above
7. Papez circuit is concerned with?
 - a. Memory
 - b. Attention
 - c. Language
 - d. Vision
8. The neurotransmitter deficient in Parkinson's disease is?
 - a. Acetylcholine
 - b. GABA
 - c. Dopamine
 - d. Glycine
9. Which of the following regarding Alzheimer's disease is false?
 - a. Most common neurodegenerative disorder
 - b. Usually begins before 60 years of age
 - c. Usually begins with memory loss
 - d. Motor symptoms occur only late in the disease course
10. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of frontotemporal dementia?
 - a. Punding
 - b. Hoarding
 - c. Disinhibition
 - d. Simultagnosia
11. MoCA assesses all of the following except?
 - a. Clock drawing
 - b. Trail test
 - c. Cube drawing
 - d. Letter cancellation test

12. Trail B test examines the following:

- a. Set shifting
- b. Memory
- c. Hearing
- d. Apraxia of eye lid opening

13. Alzheimer's disease is characterised by :

- a. Early impairment in recent memory
- b. Disinhibition
- c. Anosmia
- d. Early impairment in procedural Memory

14. Pseudodementia is seen in:

- a. Schizophrenia
- b. Depression
- c. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
- d. Post-traumatic stress disorder

15. Normal-pressure hydrocephalus is characterized by all of the following except?

- a. Dementia
- b. Urinary incontinence
- c. Hallucinations
- d. Gait impairment

16. Autistic spectrum disorder is characterised by all except?

- a. Stereotypies
- b. Lack of eye contact
- c. Poor name-call response
- d. Coprolalia

17. Cingulate island sign in PET scan is seen in?

- a. Alzheimer's disease
- b. Lewy body dementia
- c. Fronto-temporal dementia
- d. Parkinson's disease

18. fMRI- "f" stands for:

- a. functional
- b. feasible
- c. fast
- d. flexible

19. Exposure and response prevention is a type of therapy utilised in:

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- b. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
- c. Autism spectrum disorder
- d. Post traumatic stress disorder

20. Which type of brain injury/event typically has the worst rehabilitation outcome?

- a. Focal injuries
- b. Anoxic encephalopathy
- c. Stroke
- d. Viral infections

21. The production of which neurotransmitter is commonly reported to be reduced in Alzheimer's disease?

- a. Dopamine
- b. Norepinephrine
- c. Acetylcholine
- d. GABA

22. Which cognitive function generally shows the most decline in normal aging?

- a. Processing speed
- b. Vocabulary
- c. Reading ability
- d. Memory

23. A damage to the cerebellum would lead to :
- a. Lack of Co-ordination of movements
 - b. Inability to see
 - c. Memory loss
 - d. Inability to speak
24. Working Memory is tested by:
- a. Forward digit span
 - b. Backward digit span
 - c. Address recall
 - d. Drawing intersecting pentagon
25. Apathy results from lesion of which of the following area?
- a. Mesial frontal
 - b. Dorsolateral prefrontal
 - c. Orbitofrontal
 - d. Broca's area
26. The concept of "Intelligence Quotient" was given by:
- a. William Stern
 - b. Stanley Fahh
 - c. Martin Charcot
 - d. Alexander Fleming
27. Which of the following is false?
- a. The term "missing forest for trees" is concerned with dorsal simultanagnosia
 - b. Dorsal stream in higher visual processing is also known as "where" pathway
 - c. Prosopagnosia is difficulty in recognition of faces
 - d. Colour agnosia is a dorsal stream defect
28. Where is the dysfunction in Parkinson's disease?
- a. Basal ganglia
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Thalamus
 - d. Hippocampus
29. Which of the following is false?
- a. Episodic memory is the memory of dates, events and unique personal experiences
 - b. Semantic memory is the memory of factual knowledge
 - c. Lesion in the medial temporal lobes results in loss of episodic memory
 - d. Procedural memory is an example of explicit memory
30. Who is the father of experimental psychology?
- a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. Alim Benabid
 - d. Stern
31. Which branch of psychology deals with animal behaviour?
- a. Social psychology
 - b. Abnormal psychology
 - c. Comparative psychology
 - d. Differential psychology
32. "Sundowning" phenomenon is seen in?
- a. Depression
 - b. Delirium
 - c. OCD
 - d. ADHD
33. Objective of which therapy is to increase an individual's self awareness and self acceptance?
- a. Logotherapy
 - b. Gestalt therapy
 - c. Client centered therapy
 - d. Reinforcement therapy

34. Which of the following skills is associated with emotional intelligence?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a. Memorising | c. Motor processing |
| b. Envisaging | d. Empathising |
35. "Stroop test" is done to assess the function of:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Temporal lobe | c. Occipital lobe |
| b. Frontal lobe | d. Parietal lobe |
36. Which lobe of the brain is important for vision?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Frontal lobe | c. Occipital lobe |
| b. Temporal lobe | d. Parietal lobe |
37. Which lobe of the brain is required for judgement and execution?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Frontal lobe | c. Occipital lobe |
| b. Temporal lobe | d. Parietal lobe |
38. Which part of the brain is required for planning and movement selection?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. Basal ganglia | c. Thalamus |
| b. Cerebellum | d. Hippocampus |
39. Which of the following is not assessed in Frontal assessment battery?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Judgement | c. Dressing apraxia |
| b. Lexical fluency | d. Luria test |
40. Which of the following regarding aphasia is false?
- Broca's aphasia is expressive aphasia
 - Broca's area is in the posterior part of inferior frontal gyrus
 - Comprehension will be impaired in Broca's aphasia
 - Jargon speech is seen in Wernicke's aphasia
41. Agraphia is difficulty in:
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a. Reading | c. Enjoying music |
| b. Writing | d. Calculating |
42. BDI score is for ?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Dementia | c. Anxiety |
| b. Depression | d. Delirium |
43. Driving is an example of:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Semantic Memory | c. Procedural Memory |
| b. Working memory | d. Episodic Memory |
44. What is loss of interest in earlier pleasurable activities known as?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| a. Akinetic mutism | c. Abulia |
| b. Anhedonia | d. Apraxia |

45. All of the following are impulse control disorders except?

- a. Pathological gambling
- b. Hypersexuality
- c. Catatonia
- d. Excessive shopping

46. Delusions are seen in all of the following except?

- a. Delirium
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- d. Parkinson's disease psychosis

47. Visual hallucinations are commonly seen in which disorder?

- a. Lewy body dementia
- b. Fronto-temporal demntia
- c. OCD
- d. ADHD

48. Which of the following is not a true apraxia?

- a. Ideational apraxia
- b. Ideomotor apraxia
- c. Callosal apraxia
- d. Dressing apraxia

49. Mr X has a fear of lying down for an MRI scan. What is the phobic disorder?

- a. Social phobia
- b. Claustrophobia
- c. Acrophobia
- d. Agarophobia

50. Mrs Y's behaviour always improves in the presence of others. This is known as:

- a. Synergism
- b. Social facilitation
- c. Imitation
- d. Interaction

Name of category: Neuropsychology

ANSWER KEY

1	a	21	c	41	b
2	a	22	a	42	b
3	c	23	a	43	c
4	b	24	b	44	b
5	a	25	a	45	c
6	d	26	a	46	c
7	a	27	d	47	a
8	c	28	a	48	d
9	b	29	d	49	b
10	d	30	a	50	b
11	d	31	c		
12	a	32	b		
13	a	33	b		
14	b	34	d		
15	c	35	b		
16	d	36	c		
17	b	37	a		
18	a	38	a		
19	a	39	c		
20	b	40	c		

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