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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question **No.8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Critically evaluate different Schools and Systems of Psychology. Discuss their scientific status in contemporary Psychology.

2. Describe Central and Peripheral Nervous System and their impact on human behaviour.

3. How would you define Learning? Also compare and contrast different views about Reinforcement. In your opinion which one is significant. Give reasons.

4. In what ways Biogenic motives differ with Sociogenic motives? Support your views in the light of theoretical and experimental researches conducted recently.

5. Explain "what takes place in the perceptual process once the information from the situation is received by the individual".

6. Critically examine the theories of Prejudice with special reference to Social Learning, and Motivational approaches. Also suggest two social psychological techniques for reducing various aspects of prejudice and Stereotyping.

7. Discuss nature of Groups. Also explain Riots, and Social Loafing.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in your answer book. Do not reproduce the questions.

(1) The group in an experiment which receives no treatment is:
(a) Control group (b) Experimental group (c) No group.

(2) The portions of your nervous system which controls breathing and digestion is:
(a) Axon (b) Autonomic (c) Linear circuit (d) None of these.

(3) The colour, smell and feeling of the flowers are relayed through what part of the brain:
(a) acetylcholine (b) thalamus (c) motor area (d) None of these.

(4) A hungry person would find food to be a:
(a) Primary reinforcer (b) Secondary reinforcer (d) None of these.

(5) A psychologist explains you that learning can be best defined in terms of underlying thought process. What theory is being stated:
(a) Social learning (b) Cognitive learning
(c) Trial-and-error (d) None of these.

(6) According to Maslow, a person with no job, no friends and no house can be self-actualized:
(a) 100% yes (b) 100% No (c) None of these.

(7) A need to establish and maintain relationships with other people:
(a) Achievement motivation (b) Need for affiliation
(c) None of these.

(8) Term n-ach was introduced by:
(a) Mc Clleland (b) Jung (c) Maslow
(d) None of these.

(9) Repression refers to:
(a) Primary defense mechanism (b) Regression
(c) Frustration (d) None of these

(10) Enduring dimensions of personality characteristics differentiating people from another is called:
(a) Factor analysis (b) Trait
(c) Determinism (d) None of these.

(11) The theory which suggests that people learn attitudes by observing their own behaviour is:
(a) Operant conditioning (b) CR (c) Self – perception
(d) Vicarious learning. (e) None of these.

(12) Theory of cognitive dissonance is offered by:
(a) Skinner (b) Bandura
(c) Festinger (d) None of these.

(13) The ability to view the world in 3 dimensions and to perceive distance is:
(a) Depth perception (b) Illusion
(c) Delusion (d) None of these.

(14) According to Bandura, one is socialized by:
(a) Punishment (b) Observation
(c) Food (d) None of these.

(15) Crowding causes increases in heart rate, and the level of adrenaline:
(a) No (b) Yes

(16) Studies demonstrate that greater genetic similarity is associated with greater similarity of attitudes:

(a) True (b) False

(17) A theory that states that emotions are a joint result of non-specific physiological arousal and the interpretation of the arousal is called:
(a) Two-factor theory of emotions.
(b) James-Lange theory of emotions
(c) Bem's theory of emotions. (d) None of these.

(18) Maintenance of an internal biological balance is called:
(a) Instinct (b) Need (c) Homeostasis (d)None of these.

(19) The part of personality that provides a buffer between the id and the out side world is:
(a) Super-ego (b) Ego (c) Ego – ideal. (d) None of these.

(20) Specialized cells of nervous system carry:
(a) Messages (b) Reflexes
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the (a) and (b).

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PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. What are different methods of Developmental psychology and how do psychologists employ theory and research to answer questions and hypotheses of interest?

2. Explain major highlights of physical, perceptual, and social development after birth of a child.

3. Compare and contrast Piaget's theory of cognitive development with information – processing theory.

4. Discuss reliable and valid psychological tool to measure Personality of Pakistani adults and children.

5. Describe basic milestones of Gestalt therapy and Humanistic – Existential therapy. In your opinion which therapy you would employ for treatment?

6. Define Intelligence and Mental Retardation. Differentiate between IQ, and EQ.

7. Discuss the role of work incentives on the basis of theories of Reinfocement.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in your answer book. Do not reproduce the questions.

(1) The combining of responses or ideas in novel ways is called:
(a) Exploration (b) Creativity (c) Thinking

(2) Group intelligence testing is better than individual testing:
(a) True (b) False

(3) Birth typically occurs after:
(a) Forty weeks conception (b) Thirty eight weeks conception
(c) Four weeks conception (d) None of these.

(4) Longitudinal researches investigate:
(a) Behaviour through times as subjects age
(b) Behaviour of different ages are compared (d) None of these.

(5) The cause of abnormal behaviour is only physiological, it is explained by:
(a) Psycho. model (b) Medical model
(c) Psychosocial model (d) None of these.

(6) One abnormal behaviour was associated to witchcraft:
(a) True (b) False

(7) A feeling of apprehension or tension is:
(a) Frustration (b) [illegible] (c) Anxiety

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(8) Which of the following treatments deal with phobias by gradual exposure:
(a) Super ego control (b) Systematic desensitization
(c) Reinforcement (d) Dreams (e) None of these.

(9) The operation of the brain's neurotransmitters are altered because:
(a) Use of LDS (b) Use of Alcohol (c) None of these

(10) Researches show that poor performance is the result of:
(a) Poor conditions (b) Job satisfaction
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these.

(11) Low job satisfaction is likely to bring about high absenteeism:
(a) False (b) True

(12) The term Propinquity explains:
(a) Geographical proximity (b) Why people affiliate with one another.
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these.

(13) Group think refers to:
(a) deterioration of mental efficiency
(b) Deterioration of physical energy
(c) Think tank
(d) Both (b) and (c) (e) None of these.

(14) Main functions of stimulants are:
(a) To alleviate tension (b) to provide energy and alertness
(c) Prescribed for insomnia (d) None of these.

(15) Chromosomal anomalies can be recognised by slanting eyes and flat nose, making children like north-eastern Asia is called as:
(a) Down's syndrome (b) PKU
(c) Langdon Down's syndrome.

(16) Character disorders, such as obsessive – compulsive behaviour, are developed due to disturbed parent – child relation in the:

(a) Later oedipal phase (b) paranoid stage
(c) Libido (d) None of these.

(17) According to Piaget, from 2 to 7 years of age, language is developed slowly and gradually, this stage is called:
(a) Preoperational stage (b) Egocentric thaught
(c) Sensorimator stage (d) None of these.

(18) Speechlike but meaningless sounds appear between 3 months to one year is termed as:
(a) Syntax (b) Babble
(c) Conversation (d) None of these.

(19) The ability to deal with new problems and encounters is technically called as:
(a) Crystallized intelligence (b) G or g – factor of intelligence
(c) Fluid intelligence (d) None of these.

(20) The triarchic theory of intelligence suggests that there are:
(a) Four components (b) Six components
(c) Three components (d) None of these.

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