

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS-

IN PBS-17, UNDER 'THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT', 2002

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. How did Behaviorism differ from earlier schools of Psychology? What were the main objections of Gestalt Psychologists about behaviorism?
2. What is the endocrine system? Discuss the role of various hormones in regulating normal human development.
3. How is "Shaping" used to condition a new response? In what ways principles of operant conditioning can be used for improving educational techniques?
4. Elucidate the differences between biogenic and sociogenic motives. How does Maslow's Hierarchy of Motives explain the relative standing of these motives? Give examples.
5. What are the main determinants of perception? Explain the effects of learning and motivation on perception.
6. Critically evaluate Freud's theory of Personality development.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

(i) Formation of opinions and attitudes.	(ii) Prejudice.
(iii) International tension.	(iv) Group norms.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the statement.

1	The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is called the:	
	(a) Repulse site	(b) Receptor site
	(c) Synapse	(d) Axon terminal
	(e) None of these.	
2	The autonomic nervous system differs from the somatic nervous system in that its operation is largely:	
	(a) Involuntary	(b) Voluntary
	(c) Controlled by the brain	(d) Controlled by the spinal cord
	(e) None of these.	
3	The most fundamental principle of perceptual organization is called the:	
	(a) Figure-ground relationship	(b) Volley principle
	(c) Dark adaptation phenomenon	(d) Law of closure
	(e) None of these.	
4	Which of the following phenomena was studied by Pavlov:	
	(a) Maturation	(b) Animal cognition
	(c) Operant conditioning	(d) Classical conditioning
	(e) None of these.	
5	What can occur if a person believes that a connection exists between an act and its consequences when there is no relationship between the two?	
	(a) Classical conditioning	(b) Superstitious behavior
	(c) Shaping	(d) Sequential learning
	(e) None of these.	
6	Advertisers place beautiful people or likable places and objects with the products they are trying to sell because these items:	
	(a) Distract from the disadvantages of the product	(b) Cause pleasant feelings to be evoked
	(c) Are part of the product's basic utilities	(d) Are just elements of scenery.
	(e) None of these.	
7	The body's natural tendency to maintain a state of internal balance or equilibrium is called:	
	(a) Arousal	(b) Opponent process
	(c) Homeostasis	(d) Instinct
	(e) None of these.	

8	Concerns with meeting standards of excellence and accomplishing difficult tasks refers to the need for:			
	(a) Affiliation	(b)	Achievement	
	(c) Power	(d)	Apperception.	
	(e) None of these.			
9	Which of the following conditions is not associated with prolonged sensory deprivation:			
	(a) Inability to concentrate	(b)	A satisfying, relaxed feeling	
	(c) Hallucinations	(d)	Confusion	
	(e) None of these.			
10	Presence of others may interfere with performance due to:			
	(a) Social inhibition	(b)	Social loafing	
	(c) Distraction	(d)	All of these.	
	(e) None of these.			
11	Psychology has been defined by psychologists as:			
	(a) The study of behavior	(b)	The study of mental activity	
	(c) The science that studies behavior and mental processes	(d)	All of these.	
	(e) None of these.			
	When we look at a distant object, we usually judge its size by:			
	(a) Object size	(b)	Perspective size	
	(c) A compromise between object size and perspective size	(d)	Retinal size	
	(e) None of these.			
13	The view that we are born with the ability to perceive the way we do it is held by:			
	(a) Sensory psychologists	(b)	Nativists	
	(c) Empiricists	(d)	Contemporary psychologists	
	(e) None of these.			
14	The ability to focus on stimuli in which we are interested while resisting distracting stimuli is called:			
	(a) Concentrated attending	(b)	Stimulus focusing	
	(c) Selective attention	(d)	Structured perceiving	
	(e) None of these.			
15	In Freud's theory of personality:			
	(a) The ego obeys the reality principle	(b)	The id operates by secondary process thinking	
	(c) The superego obeys the pleasure principle	(d)	The ego operates by primary process thinking.	
	(e) None of these.			
16	Trait Theory have been criticized on the ground that:			
	(a) Traits may be highly dependent on the situation	(b)	Moderator variable are often very influential	
	(c) They often do not specify how traits are organized within the personality	(d)	All of the (a), (b) and (c)	
	(e) None of the (a), (b) and (c).			
17	When we receive mixed information about a person, we tend to base our impression on the information that is:			
	(a) Favorable	(b)	Unfavorable	
	(c) Received first	(d)	Received last	
	(e) None of these.			
18	Most of the social-psychological research on attitude change has been generated by theories concerning:			
	(a) Consistency in attitudes and behavior	(b)	Cognitive dissonance	
	(c) Self-perception	(d)	Attribution	
	(e) None of these.			
19	The public opinion survey is:			
	(a) A passive record of opinion	(b)	Limited to what the public believes at one moment in time	
	(c) Generally ignored by successful politicians	(d)	Increasingly helping to shape opinion as well as measure it.	
	(e) None of these.			
20	The objectivity of science lies in:			
	(a) The capability of scientists to avoid the prejudices of their society	(b)	The choice of questions studied	
	(c) Its methodology	(d)	All of these.	
	(e) None of these.			

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1. Discuss why growth, maturation, and learning are considered important to our understanding of human development.
2. Compare and contrast Longitudinal and Cross-sectional methods, identifying the advantages and limitations of each.
3. What is chromosomal abnormality? Discuss the causes and consequences of chromosomal abnormalities for later development.
4. Describe Piaget's view of the cognitive development process, and define the roles of schemes, assimilation, accommodation and equilibrium in the process.
5. What are the different sources of information in clinical diagnosis? Why training and official permission is essential for a practicing psychotherapist?
6. Compare and contrast the Rational Emotive Theory of Ellis and Cognitive Theory of Beck.
7. Give a critical appraisal of biological and sociological factors contributing to maladjustment of youth and crime in our society.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the statement.

1	What are the problems associated with low birth weight?	(a) Susceptibility to infection	(b) Difficulty maintaining body temperature
		(c) Difficulty with breathing, sucking, swallowing and digestion	(d) All of the (a), (b) and (c).
		(e) None of the (a), (b) and (c).	
2	According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of the sensorimotor stage is:	(a) Abstract thinking	(b) Egocentrism
		(c) Centration	(d) Object permanence
		(e) None of these	
3	During the stage of concrete operations children:	(a) Understand the concept of reversibility	(b) Do not yet understand the concept of conservation
		(c) Are able to solve abstract problems	(d) None of these
4	Studies show that an "authoritarian family" tends to produce an adolescent who is:	(a) Dependent and obedient	(b) Self-reliant
		(c) Independent but reserved	(d) Surface-compliant but rebellious underneath
5	Child rearing methods in Pakistan:	(a) Differ little from those in other countries	(b) Differ from one social class to the next
		(c) Have changed very little over the past fifty years	(d) Are now pretty much the same from one social class to the next
6	According to Erikson's theory, the struggle during adolescence is:	(a) Intimacy versus isolation	(b) Initiative versus guilt
		(c) Identity versus role confusion	(d) Competence versus inferiority

7	A major defining characteristic of personality disorders is that they:	
	(a) Are pathological, more from society's view than from that of the persons who have them	(b) Reflect a lack of contact with reality
	(c) Are comparatively easy to treat	(d) Are frequently reactive, i.e. short term responses to stress
8	The behavioral interpretation of depression relates it to "learned helplessness". The most obvious symptom of this condition is:	
	(a) Passivity	(b) Increased appetite
	(c) Excessive counter aggressiveness when threatened	(d) An increase in random maladaptive behavior.
9	Behavior therapists believe that insight is:	
	(a) A worthwhile goal	(b) Non sufficient for behavior change
	(c) Not necessary for behavior change	(d) All of these
10	The suggested cause of abnormal behavior, from the cognitive perspective is:	
	(a) Faulty learning	(b) Early childhood experiences
	(c) Unconscious, unresolved conflicts	(d) Faulty thinking.
11	The most frequently occurring major psychological disorder is:	
	(a) Phobias	(b) Schizophrenia
	(c) Depression	(d) Bipolar disorder
12	Person-centered therapy is best described as:	
	(a) Confrontive	(b) Structured
	(c) Nondirective	(d) Objective
13	Systematic desensitization is used in treatment of:	
	(a) Schizophrenia	(b) Mood disorders
	(c) Phobias	(d) Somatoform disorders
14	Guilford's structure of Intellect Model of intelligence is notable because:	
	(a) It separates operations from content and product	(b) It rejects the idea of a gender factor
	(c) It yields 180 unique intellectual factors	(d) All of these.
15	The most important criterion of whether an individual should be considered retarded is that individual's:	
	(a) Social competence	(b) Mental age
	(c) I.Q.	(d) Ability to learn to speak
16	Improved job satisfaction results in in work performance and in turnover.	
	(a) Decrease; decrease	(b) Increase; no change
	(c) Increase; increase	(d) No change; decrease
17	Some employers allow their employees to create their own schedules within set parameters. This is called:	
	(a) Job sharing	(b) Job enrichment
	(c) Time sharing	(d) Flextime
18	All of the following are some of the major sources of work stress EXCEPT:	
	(a) Little control	(b) Shift work
	(c) High decision latitude	(d) Discrimination
19	Bonuses, recognition awards, praise and time off improve motivation through the application of:	
	(a) Performance appraisal	(b) Benefits
	(c) Reinforcement	(d) Objective criteria
20	The Binet-Simon Scale was adapted for American use by:	
	(a) Thurstone	(b) Terman
	(c) Wechsler	(d) Binet
