

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

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. Write clearly.

1. Highlight and describe the main Motivational Factors which regulate the degree and quality of **LEARNING**.
2. How do you conceptualize '**SELF-ACTUALIZATION**' ? What **STAGES**, according to Maslow, it has to pass through to reach the **GOAL**? Discuss.
3. What is meant by '**DETERMINANTS OF PERCEPTION**' ? Describe atleast 5 out of 8 such major factors.
4. Describe the role of **HOME & SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT** in shaping of one's **PERSONALITY**.
5. What is implied by the Process of **SOCIALIZATION**? Enumerate and describe the impact of major agents of **SOCIAL CHANGE**.
6. Comment on Recent Trends in Psychology as viewed by **BEHAVIOURISTS**.
7. What is **GROUP DYNAMICS**? Describe the role, in your opinion, it can play in diffusing the Tension at **National and International level**. Discuss.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
- (1) By the perceptual organization of stimuli the person's span of attention is:
(a) increased (b) decreased (c) divided
(d) unaffected (e) None of these
 - (2) Figural aftereffects pertain to distortion:
(a) in memory of figures (b) caused by ambiguity of figures
(c) caused by prolonged fixation of figures
(d) caused by oscillation of attention (e) None of these
 - (3) One of the following is not a monocular depth cue:
(a) Interposition (b) Relative movement (c) Convergence
(d) Accommodation (e) None of these
 - (4) The cerebellum and cerebrum are:
(a) functionally independent (b) bilaterally symmetrical
(c) found in the midbrain (d) in front the central fissure
(e) None of these
 - (5) Factors predisposing an individual towards feeling of jealousy include:
(a) lack of intensity of feelings of love (b) insecurity in self-conception
(c) self-hate (d) all of these (e) None of these
 - (6) Copying behaviour is:
(a) often unconscious (b) a form of habitual behaviour
(c) always goal-directed
(d) usually carried out with minimal attention (e) None of these

- (7) Self-assertive behaviour is an example primarily of:
 - (a) an abundancy motive (b) a stimulation motive
 - (c) a survival motive (d) a security motive (e) None of these
- (8) The concept of homeostasis most closely associated with the name of:
 - (a) Richter (b) Cannon
 - (c) Levin (d) Warden (e) None of these
- (9) The approach-approach conflict involves:
 - (a) a stable equilibrium (b) an unstable equilibrium
 - (c) an oscillation of (a) & (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)
 - (e) None of these
- (10) The two parts of autonomic nervous system are:
 - (a) voluntary and involuntary (b) cerebrospinal and cortical
 - (c) thalamus and hypothalamus (d) sympathetic and parasympathetic
 - (e) None of these
- (11) Which of the following is not a law of perceptual grouping?
 - (a) proximity (b) similarity
 - (c) constancy (d) continuation (e) None of these
- (12) In Pavlovian conditioning the learned response is:
 - (a) CS (b) CR
 - (c) UCS (d) UCR (e) None of these
- (13) Thorndike's "Law of effect" was an early form of the present day principle of:
 - (a) extinction (b) contiguity
 - (c) reinforcement (d) trial and error (e) None of these
- (14) When new acquisition improve retention of the old, we speak of:
 - (a) positive transfer (b) negative transfer
 - (c) reproductive facilitation (d) reproductive interference
 - (e) None of these
- (15) Of the following, one is not a measure of retention:
 - (a) recognition (b) recall
 - (c) relearning (d) reminiscence (e) None of these
- (16) Typically the curve obtained in discrimination learning in animals is:
 - (a) positively accelerated (b) linearly accelerated
 - (c) negatively accelerated (d) S-shaped (e) None of these
- (17) Development of any skill depends intimately on:
 - (a) muscle facility (b) feedback
 - (c) abstractions (d) kinesthetic stimulation (e) None of these
- (18) The theory of personality in which "basic anxiety" is the primary concept was associated with the name:
 - (a) Fromm (b) Sullivan
 - (c) Horney (d) Murray (e) None of these
- (19) In the perception of people, feedback will serve to:
 - (a) correct an inaccurate initial perception
 - (b) confirm an accurate initial perception
 - (c) stabilize an inaccurate initial perception
 - (d) any of the above would be true (e) None of these
- (20) The essential feature of Client-centered therapy is:
 - (a) the giving of reassurance to the client.
 - (b) the facilitating the client to arrive at his own insight about his problems.
 - (c) It's directive character.
 - (d) it's emphasis upon searching for deep unconscious aspects of the problem.
 - (e) None of these.

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1. Highlight and describe the Developmental irregularities during Pre-natal period of development and their probable causes.
2. During Early Childhood significant EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT begins to manifest. Describe the Characteristic Pattern of development.
3. Describe the potential Sources of Information on which a RELIABLE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS can be based.
4. Comment on MENTAL RETARDATION and describe as to what best can be done to cope with it? Discuss.
5. What is implied by MALADJUSTMENT? Can increasing rate of Crime be attributed to this Factor alone? Discuss.
6. Briefly describe the distinguishing features of each of the following:
(a) Psychoneurotic disorder (b) Psychosis
(c) Psychosomatic disorder (d) Character disorder
7. What, in your opinion, needs to be looked into by an Industrial Psychologist to ensure the smooth functioning of an industrial organization? Discuss.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Studies on maturation and learning have indicated:
(a) that environmental stimulation may affect growth
(b) that some behaviour may affect normal development
(c) that the two follow independent course
(d) both (a) & (b) above (e) None of these
 - (2) The over-all bodily and mental curves for man:
(a) diverge at the age of puberty (b) run parallel courses
(c) show a drop at the age of puberty (d) both (b) & (c)
(e) None of these
 - (3) Psychosomatic disorders are best illustrated by:
(a) asthma caused by anxiety (b) neurotic anxiety
(c) depression caused by tuberculosis (d) over-eating
(e) None of these
 - (4) Which one of the following is not listed as classification of psychoneurosis?
(a) phobic reactions (b) conversion reactions
(c) delusional reactions (d) neurasthenic reactions
(e) None of these
 - (5) So-called "functional" & "organic" psychoses are"
(a) really both functional in origin
(b) really both organic in origin (c) clearly differentiated as to the origin
(d) not clearly distinguishable (e) None of these

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PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

- (6) Psychodrama is one of the psychotherapeutic technique which basically involve situations representing:
- (a) ego blocking (b) super ego blocking
 - (c) primary ego (d) all the above (e) None of these
- (7) Psychodynamic therapist believes that maladaptive behaviour stems from:
- (a) emotional trauma experienced in childhood.
 - (b) a failure to live upto one's full potential
 - (c) disturbed thought patterns
 - (d) inappropriate learning patterns (e) None of these
- (8) The semantic differential scale is used mainly to measure:
- (a) values (b) opinions
 - (c) attitudes (d) interests (e) None of these
- (9) While selecting a psychological test for personnel selection, main concern regarding the test is:
- (a) cost (b) ease of administration
 - (c) validity (d) objectivity (e) None of these
- (10) The concept of introversion and extroversion was advanced by:
- (a) Spranger (b) Jung
 - (c) Kretschmer (d) Jaensch (e) None of these
- (11) Emergency reactions refer to:
- (a) individual's attempt to cope with an emergency.
 - (b) bodily changes accompanying emotions of anger and fear.
 - (c) feeling of startle when suddenly stimulated.
 - (d) ways that the individual seeks to achieve emotional control.
 - (e) None of these.
- (12) Studies show that an "authoritarian" family tends to produce an adolescent who is:
- (a) dependent and obedient (b) independent but reserved
 - (c) surface-complaint but rebellious underneath
 - (d) Self reliant (e) None of these
- (13) The non-directive approach characterizes:
- (a) psychoanalysis (b) behaviour modification
 - (c) client-centered therapy (d) hypnosis (e) None of these
- (14) Child-rearing practices in Pakistan:
- (a) differ little from those in other countries.
 - (b) differ from one social class to another.
 - (c) have changed very little over past 50 years.
 - (d) are now pretty much the same from one social class to the next.
 - (e) None of the above observations is correct.
- (15) In Maslow's theory of personality the main concept is that of:
- (a) functional autonomy (b) acquired drives
 - (c) interpersonal relations (d) Self-actualization (e) None of these
- (16) According to Erikson's theory, the struggle during adolescence is:
- (a) intimacy /VS/ isolation (b) initiative /VS/ guilt
 - (c) identity /VS/ confusion (d) competence /VS/ inferiority
 - (e) None of these
- (17) According to Clinical psychologists unconscious is:
- (a) a construct (b) a place
 - (c) a thing (d) an observation (e) None of these
- (18) Disagreeing with Freud, Erikson emphasized more on:
- (a) conflict (b) racial memory
 - (c) adulthood (d) early habits (e) None of these
- (19) The prototype of the modern intelligence test for children was developed by:
- (a) Terman (b) Wechsler
 - (c) Binet (d) Stanford (e) None of these
- (20) In Thurston's method of attitude scaling, the key factor is the use of:
- (a) numbers (b) judges (c) reinforcement
 - (d) positive and negative items (e) None of these
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