

PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009**

PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

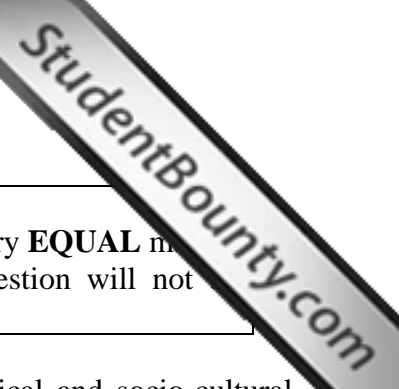
NOTE: (i) **First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes**.
(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) A child is creating new schemata to account for new information, Piaget calls this process:
 - (a) Assimilation (b) Accommodation (c) Operations
 - (d) Function autonomy (e) None of these
 - (ii) Children begin to understand and use abstractions during which of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development?
 - (a) Oral stages (b) Preoperational stage (c) Stage of formal operations
 - (d) Secondary stage (e) None of these
 - (iii) Which theoretical viewpoint emphasizes the importance of learning for understanding development?
 - (a) Freudian theory (b) Information processing theory (c) Ecological theory
 - (d) Behavioral theory (e) None of these
 - (iv) Behavior is governed by its consequences, describe:
 - (a) Operant conditioning (b) Psychological crisis (c) Supply demand theory
 - (d) The Yerkes Dodson law (e) None of these
 - (v) Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - (a) Genetic influence affects children more than adults
 - (b) Even if genetic factors underlie a particular behavior, it is subjected to change
 - (c) Traits such as extroversion and introversion are influenced by genes
 - (d) Intelligence has a genetic basis
 - (e) None of these
 - (vi) If characteristic requires only one gene to show it self the characteristics is considered:
 - (a) Dominant (b) Co-dominant (c) Incompletely dominant
 - (d) Recessive (e) None of these
 - (vii) A genetic disorder in which the production of mucus affects the respiratory system is?
 - (a) Huntington’s disease (b) Down syndrome (c) Cystic fibrosis
 - (d) Sickle cell anemia (e) None of these
 - (viii) Aptitudes are:
 - (a) Preferences to perform certain activities
 - (b) High levels of achievement in an area of endeavor
 - (c) The abilities of individual to learn in specific areas of endeavor
 - (d) Skills one brings to a given task
 - (e) None of these
 - (ix) In psychological research, a _____ is defined as an entity that can occur with different values:
 - (a) Hypothesis (b) Measurement system (c) Variable
 - (d) Experimental group (e) None of these
 - (x) The ability to exercise precise control over a variable is what distinguishes the _____ method from other methods of scientific observation?
 - (a) Control group identification (b) Randomized selection (c) Hypothesis testing
 - (d) Experimental (e) None of these

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- (xi) Consideration of participants in psychological research as _____ in the research process is a central principle of ethical research today:
 - (a) Informed participants
 - (b) Full partners
 - (c) Willing participants
 - (d) Co-investigators
 - (e) None of these
- (xii) Maturation refers to:
 - (a) the attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
 - (b) Relatively stable changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of a biological process of aging
 - (c) Relatively stable changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of accumulating experience
 - (d) The development of an individual's thought and behavior due to interactions of biological and environmental factors
 - (e) None of these
- (xiii) Learning refers to:
 - (a) The attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
 - (b) Changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of biological processes of aging
 - (c) Changes in an individual's thought and behavior as a result of accumulating experience
 - (d) The development of an individual's thought and behavior due to interactions of biological and environmental factors
 - (e) None of these
- (xiv) Psychodynamic determinism refers to:
 - (a) Behavior that is ruled by forces over which we have no control
 - (b) Behavior that is preconscious in origin
 - (c) Id impulses that will forever remain unfulfilled
 - (d) The delimiting characteristic of superego
 - (e) None of these
- (xv) According to Freudian dream terminology, condensation refers to:
 - (a) Repressed urges that find disguised outlets for expression
 - (b) The bizarre, irrational quality of dream
 - (c) The process whereby unacceptable thoughts or impulses are combined into a single dream image
 - (d) Process whereby one thing may stand for another in dream Interpretation
 - (e) None of these
- (xvi) According to one definition, behavior is abnormal if it is:
 - (a) Labeled as abnormal, by the society in which the individual lives
 - (b) Not under conscious control by individual statistically typical
 - (c) Statistically typical
 - (d) Adaptive to the individual
 - (e) None of these
- (xvii) Axis III in DSM-IV addresses:
 - (a) The major abnormal disorders
 - (b) Primary personality disorders
 - (c) physical disorder
 - (d) The severity of psychological symptoms
 - (e) None of these
- (xviii) An individual who is identified as having a borderline personality disorder shows:
 - (a) Persecutory thoughts
 - (b) Exhibitionistic tendencies
 - (c) Instability in mood and social relations
 - (d) Apathy and indifference to opinions of others
 - (e) None of these
- (xix) The clinical interview typically includes:
 - (a) A follow up evaluation and assessment after therapy is terminated
 - (b) The initial diagnosis of a client's psychological functioning
 - (c) The psycho physiological assessment
 - (d) The client's initial and final evaluation
 - (e) None of these
- (xx) Two explicitly directive psychotherapeutic approaches are:
 - (a) Behavior therapy & psychodynamic therapy
 - (b) Behavior therapy & humanistic therapy
 - (c) Humanistic therapy & existential therapy
 - (d) Cognitive therapy & behavior therapy
 - (e) None of these



NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Define Growth, development and maturation and explain the role of biological and socio-cultural factors in the process of development. (20)

- Q.3.** Differentiate between **ANY TWO** of the following Development Area: (10+10)
 - (i) Physical Development – Social Development
 - (ii) Sensory Development – Intellectual Development
 - (iii) Perceptual Development – Emotional Development
 - (iv) Personality Development – Fine Motor Development

- Q.4.** List the different types of Assessment Procedures/Tools used for clinical diagnosis and explain the significance of clinical judgment in the process of Assessment. (20)

- Q.5.** List various therapies used in Psychological Treatment and write about any two in detail. (20)

- Q.6.** Define intelligence in reference to factors of intelligence and write how intelligence test can be used for identification of disability in general and mental retardation in specific? (20)

- Q.7.** Describe the role of biological and sociological factors in development of maladjustment and criminal behavior and explain the treatment strategies. (20)

- Q.8.** Define **ANY FIVE** of the following: (4 Each)
 - (i) Infancy
 - (ii) Genetics
 - (iii) Chromosomal abnormality
 - (iv) Motor development
 - (v) Emotional patterns
 - (vi) Mental Retardation
 - (vii) Character Disorder
 - (viii) Jevvenile Delinquency
 - (ix) Group dynamics
