

**PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-I**



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR  
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number

**PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-I**

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I) 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:20</b>
	<b>(PART-II) 2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS:80</b>

- 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) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists work to improve efficiency of people in business.  
(a) Cognitive (b) Developmental (c) Industrial/organizational  
(d) Physiological (e) None of these
- (ii) Psychology is the science of:  
(a) Behaviour & mental processes (b) Objective introspection (c) Inductive reasoning  
(d) Emotions (e) None of these
- (iii) A hypothesis is:  
(a) The independent variable (b) An explanation of a phenomenon  
(c) A testable prediction derived from a theory (d) The dependent variable  
(e) None of these
- (iv) The research method used by Freud was:  
(a) Correlational method (b) Naturalistic observation (c) Survey research  
(d) Case study method (e) None of these
- (v) The amount of association between two or more variable is:  
(a) Correlation (b) Naturalistic observation (c) Reliability  
(d) Synchronicity (e) None of these
- (vi) Gestalt theory emphasized:  
(a) A flow of consciousness (b) The atoms of thought (c) Environmental stimuli  
(d) Our tendency to see patterns (e) None of these
- (vii) Short fibers that branch out from the cell body and pick up incoming messages are called:  
(a) Dendrites (b) Axons (c) Nerves  
(d) Terminals (e) None of these
- (viii) The thyroid gland controls:  
(a) Glucose absorption (b) Emotions (c) Metabolism  
(d) Sexuality (e) None of these
- (ix) The ability of the eye to distinguish fine details is called:  
(a) Visual dilation (b) Visual acuity (c) Visual sensitivity  
(d) Adaptation (e) None of these
- (x) A disorder called \_\_\_\_\_ results when fluid pressure builds up inside the eye and causes damage to the optic nerve:  
(a) Prosopagnia (b) Achromatospia (c) Dyslexia  
(d) Glaucoma (e) None of these
- (xi) Optical illusions result from distortion in:  
(a) Transduction (b) Sensation (c) Perception  
(d) Adaptation (e) None of these
- (xii) Our general method for dealing with the environment is known as:  
(a) Intelligence (b) Perceptual style (c) Personality  
(d) Cognitive style (e) None of these
- (xiii) External stimuli that lead to goal-directed behaviour are called:  
(a) Drives (b) Needs (c) Incentives (d) Reciprocals

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- (xiv) Most psychologists believe that aggression is:
  - (a) An innate biological response to frustration
  - (b) Linked to sexual drive
  - (c) A learned response
  - (d) A drive that builds up over time and must be released
  - (e) None of these
- (xv) The process of detecting, translating and transmitting messages from the external environment to the brain is called:
  - (a) Perception
  - (b) Sensation
  - (c) Selective attention
  - (d) Adaptation
  - (e) None of these
- (xvi) According to Alfred Adler, the prime motivating force in a person's life is:
  - (a) Physical gratification
  - (b) Existential anxiety
  - (c) Striving for superiority
  - (d) The need for power
  - (e) None of these
- (xvii) Which of the following learning mechanism does B.F. Skinner see as being the major means by which behaviour is learned?
  - (a) Classical conditioning
  - (b) Operant conditioning
  - (c) Observational learning
  - (d) Insight learning
  - (e) None of these
- (xviii) Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?
  - (a) The humanistic approach
  - (b) The psychoanalytic approach
  - (c) Skinner's approach
  - (d) The behavioural approach
  - (e) None of these
- (xix) Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept?
  - (a) Conditional love
  - (b) Appropriate role models
  - (c) Immediate-need gratification
  - (d) Unconditional love
  - (e) None of these
- (xx) Stereotypes are:
  - (a) Special types of schemas that are part of people's shared cultural background
  - (b) Widely held beliefs that people have certain characteristics because of their membership in a particular group.
  - (c) Equivalent to prejudice
  - (d) Both (a) & (b)
  - (e) None of these

**PART – II**

<b>NOTE:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>.</li> <li>(ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks.</li> <li>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</li> </ul>
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- Q.2.** Define psychology as a science of behaviour. List the various schools and systems used in psychology. (20)
- Q.3.** Describe the structures and functions of Brain emphasizing the role of neurons as a unit of nervous system (20)
- Q.4.** Differentiate between classical conditioning and operant conditioning in context of Human Learning. (20)
- Q.5.** Describe the significance of Motivation in human life referring to any one theory of motivation. (20)
- Q.6.** Define perception and sensation and explain how the five senses specially vision and hearing operate? (20)
- Q.7.** Explain the psychoanalytic perspective of personality, giving details of Freud's psychosexual stages of personality development. (20)
- Q.8.** Define **ANY TEN** of the following: (2 x 10)
  - (i) Psychometrics
  - (ii) Unconscious mind
  - (iii) Perceptual constancy
  - (iv) Negative Reinforcement
  - (v) Free Association
  - (vi) Thematic Apperception Test (T.A.T)
  - (vii) Stimulus
  - (viii) Aggression
  - (ix) Personality traits
  - (x) Extinction
  - (xi) Attitudes
  - (xii) Altruism
  - (xiii) Group norms
  - (xiv) Prejudice

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