

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) 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 MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1.** Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. (1 x 20=20)
- (i) Psychology may best be described as the scientific study of _____ and _____.
- (a) Mental states; Physical states (b) Thoughts; Emotions
(c) Behaviour; Mental processes (d) Mental health; Mental illness (e) None of these
- (ii) Freud believed that adult problems usually:
- (a) Result in Freudian slip (b) Result in bad dreams
(c) Can be traced back to critical stage during childhood
(d) Are the result of poor behaviour (e) None of these
- (iii) Gestalt theory emphasizes:
- (a) A flow of consciousness (b) The atoms of thought
(c) Environmental stimuli (d) Our tendency to see pattern (e) None of these
- (iv) Whereas the _____ asked what happens when an organism does something; the _____ asked how and why.
- (a) Functionalist; Behaviourist (b) Structuralist; Introspectionist
(c) Structuralist; Functionalist (d) Functionalist; Structuralist (e) None of these
- (v) The _____ lobe is to hearing as the occipital lobe is to vision.
- (a) Frontal (b) Temporal (c) Parietal (d) Cerebellar (e) None of these
- (vi) Reflexes are usually controlled by the:
- (a) Medulla (b) Frontal lobe (c) Spinal cord (d) Hypothalamus (e) None of these
- (vii) A part of the brain that sends signals "Alert" to higher centres of the brain in response to incoming messages is:
- (a) Limbic system (b) Reticular formation (c) Amygdala (d) Hippocampus (e) None of these
- (viii) Perception of the brightness of a colour is affected mainly by:
- (a) The amplitude of light waves (b) The wavelength of light waves
(c) The purity of light waves (d) The saturation of light waves (e) None of these
- (ix) Which of the following is not a clue for depth perception?
- (a) Interposition (b) Orientation (c) Linear perspective (d) Reduced clarity (e) None of these
- (x) Psychophysics is the study of:
- (a) Perceptual illness (b) The psychological perception of physical stimuli
(c) Depth perception (d) Movement perception (e) None of these
- (xi) Perceptual constancies are
- (a) Illusion in which we perceive something that does not correspond to the sensory information
(b) Confusing to an individual rather than helping him determine what really exists
(c) Likely inborn and not subject to learning.
(d) An aid in perceiving a stable and consistent world (e) None of these

PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, PART-II

- (xii) Which of the following is a subdivision of the autonomic nervous system?
(a) Both the sympathetic and para-sympathetic nervous systems (b) Only sympathetic nervous system
(c) Only the parasympathetic nervous system (d) Brain and spinal cord (e) None of these
- (xiii) Any stimulus that follows a behaviour and increases the likelihood that the behaviour will be repeated is called _____.
(a) Cue (b) Situational stimulus (c) Reinforcer (d) Punisher (e) None of these
- (xiv) Conditioned response may be eliminated by withdrawing reinforcement. This is known as :
(a) Stimulus generalization (b) Extinction
(c) Discrimination (d) Spontaneous recovery (e) None of these
- (xv) The ability to learn by observing a model or receiving instructions, without reinforcement, is called _____ theory.
(a) Cognitive learning (b) Contingency
(c) Social learning (d) Instrumental learning (e) None of these
- (xvi) Analysis of avoidance learning suggest that many phobias are acquired through _____ conditioning.
(a) Classical (b) Operant (c) Reinforcement (d) Intermittent (e) None of these
- (xvii) The James-Lange or body reaction theory of emotion says
(a) You feel emotion then a bodily reaction. (b) You react with your body first then you feel emotion.
(c) The somatic nervous system is the seat of emotion.
(d) Emotion and visceral reactions are simultaneous. (e) None of these
- (xviii) The frustration-aggression hypothesis;
(a) Assume that aggression is basic instinct
(b) Claims that frustration and aggression are both instinctive.
(c) Assumes that frustration produces aggression.
(d) Was developed by social learning theorist. (e) None of these
- (xix) In Freud's theory of personality
(a) The ego obeys the reality principle. (b) The id operates by secondary process.
(c) The super ego obeys the pleasure principle.
(d) The ego operates by primary process thinking. (e) None of these
- (xx) Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?
(a) The humanistic approach (b) The psychoanalytic approach.
(c) The social learning approach. (d) The behavioural approach. (e) None of these

PART-II

NOTE:(i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on 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.**

- Q.2.** State the definition of Psychology as a science. Show your familiarity with the scope of Psychology.(20)
- Q.3.** Describe briefly the structure and functions of central nervous system. (20)
- Q.4.** Define learning. Discuss the principle of reinforcement as related to both classical and operant conditioning. (20)
- Q.5.** Distinguish between sensation and perception. Explain determinants of perception. (20)
- Q.6.** Critically examine Maslows hierarchy of need theory. (20)
- Q.7.** Define personality. Discuss the factors in development of personality. (20)
- Q.8.** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:- (5 +5+5+5= 20)
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| (i) Homeostasis | (ii) Frustration and Conflict | (iii) Prejudice |
| (iv) Endocrine system | (v) Group norms | (vi) Personality test |
| (vii) Socialization | (viii) Inter group tension | |
