

# FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



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

### PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

<b>TIME ALLOWED:</b>	<b>(PART-I MCQs)</b>	<b>30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b>
<b>THREE HOURS</b>	<b>(PART-II)</b>	<b>2 HOURS &amp; 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b>
<b>NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.</b>			
<b>(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.</b>			

#### (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) The child's increasing skill at using his muscles is due chiefly to:  
(a) Maturation (b) Learning (c) Pushing by parents  
(d) An opportunity to exercise (e) None of these
- (ii) The stage of prenatal development during which the developing organism is most vulnerable to injury is the:  
(a) Zygotic stage (b) Germinal stage (c) Foetal stage (d) Embryonic stage (e) None of these
- (iii) Which of the following is part of the psychosocial domain?  
(a) Motor skills (b) Memory (c) Judgement (d) Style of behaving (e) None of these
- (iv) It would be most accurate to say that maturation:  
(a) Can be delayed by illness or poor nutrition (b) Is dramatically accelerated by good nutrition  
(c) Is greatly accelerated by good health care and delayed by illness  
(d) Is not affected by any environmental factors because it is genetic. (e) None of these
- (v) The first two weeks of life are referred to as:  
(a) The period of infancy (b) The preoperational stage  
(c) Early childhood (d) The neonatal period (e) None of these
- (vi) An individual becomes a member of social group through the process of:  
(a) Aging (b) Socialization (c) Learning (d) Maturation (e) None of these
- (vii) When a researcher tests several groups of people at the same time each group at a different age, he is conducting a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.  
(a) Observational (b) Longitudinal (c) Cross-sectional (d) Sequential (e) None of these
- (viii) Piaget's stage for infancy is:  
(a) Concrete operations (b) Formal operation  
(c) Pre-operational thought (d) Sensory motor thoughts (e) None of these
- (ix) Job satisfaction is enhanced by tasks that are:  
(a) Challenging but not overwhelming (b) Very easy to accomplish  
(c) Overwhelming and rewarding (d) Unrelated to one's personal needs. (e) None of these
- (x) Basic characteristics of tasks that result in social loafing is that they are:  
(a) Additive (b) Subtractive (c) Multiplicative (d) Negative (e) None of these
- (xi) The process by which a trained professional uses psychological methods to help people with psychological problem is known as:  
(a) Psychiatry (b) Psychoanalysis (c) Psychotherapy (d) Psychosurgery (e) None of these

## PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, PART-I

- (xii) Albert Ellis and Aron Beck are names associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ therapy approach.  
(a) Gestalt (b) Cognitive (c) Behavioural (d) Phenomenological (e) None of these
- (xiii) An affective disorder in which a person swings from one mood extreme to another is classified as:  
(a) Manic (b) Depressive (c) Unipolar (d) Bipolar (e) None of these
- (xiv) The leading cause of mental retardation is believed to be:  
(a) Fetal alcohol syndrome (b) Organic brain syndrome  
(c) Environmental factors (d) Inherited traits (e) None of these
- (xv) People who consistently come up with \_\_\_\_\_ explanations of events are more prone to depression.  
(a) Overly optimistic (b) Pessimistic (c) Delusional (d) Dysthymic (e) None of these
- (xvi) According to Piaget the process of building mental representation of the world through direct interaction with it is:  
(a) Adaptation (b) Egocentrism (c) Metacognition (d) Conservation (e) None of these
- (xvii) Intelligence can be defined as:  
(a) Knowledge of a great many facts (b) The ability to get good grades in school  
(c) The ability to think abstractly and learn from experience  
(d) All the factors that make one person different from another. (e) None of these
- (xviii) When people are \_\_\_\_\_ they have lost touch with reality.  
(a) Manic (b) Neurotic (c) Psychotic (d) Psychopathic (e) None of these
- (xix) Which of the following clinical procedures are based, in part on classical conditioning?  
(a) Transference (b) Systematic desensitization  
(c) Token economy (d) Two chair technique (e) None of these
- (xx) Illnesses that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called:  
(a) Hysterical (b) Psychosomatic (c) Somatic (d) Conversion disorders (e) None of these

## PART-II

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| <b>NOTE:</b> (i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.<br>(ii) <b>Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</b><br>(iii) <b>Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</b> |
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- Q.2.** Differentiate between maturation and development. Identify several factors that can be harmful to the developing foetus. (10+10=20)
- Q.3.** Discuss different viewpoints regarding abnormality. (20)
- Q.4.** Describe Jean's Piaget's four stages of development; and discuss the process of organization, adaptation, assimilation and accommodation. (20)
- Q.5.** List and briefly describe different techniques of behaviour therapy. (20)
- Q.6.** Show your familiarity with psychosomatic disorders. (20)
- Q.7.** Discuss several different approaches to defining intelligence. (20)
- Q.8.** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:- (5 x 4 = 20)
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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Job satisfaction       | (ii) Drug addiction       |
| (iii) Mental retardation   | (iv) Psychosis            |
| (v) Personality assessment | (vi) Work incentives      |
| (vii) Group therapies      | (viii) Character disorder |

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