FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS-

IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002

PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

NOTE:

Student Bounty.com Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

- How did Behaviorism differ from earlier schools of Psychology? What were the main objections of Gestalt Psychologists about behaviorism?
- 2. What is the endocrine system? Discuss the role of various hormones in regulating normal human development.
- How is "Shaping" used to condition a new response? In what ways principles of operant conditioning can be used for improving educational techniques?
- Elucidate the differences between biogenic and sociogenic motives. How does Maslow's Hierarchy of Motives explain the relative standing of these motives? Give examples.
- What are the main determinants of perception? Explain the effects of learning and motivation on perception.
- Critically evaluate Freud's theory of Personality development.
- Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - Formation of opinions and attitudes.
- Prejudice.

Internation tension. (iii)

(iv) Group norms.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the statement.

	The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is							
		ed the:						
	(a)_	Reputake site	(b) [°]	Receptor site				
		Synapse	(d)	Axon terminal				
	(e)	None of these.))				
2.	The	autonomic nervous system differs from	the so	matic nervous system in that its operation				
	is la	rgely:						
		luntary	(b)	Voluntary				
	(c)	Controlled by the brain	(d)	Controlled by the spinal card				
	(c)	None of these.	1					
3		most fundamental principle of perceptua	ıl orga	anization is called the:				
	(a)_	Figure-ground relationship	(b)	Volley principle				
	(c)	Dark adaptation phenomenon	(d)	Law of closure				
	(e)	None of these.	}					
4	Whi	Which of the following phenomena was studied by Parlor:						
	(a)	Maturation	(b)	Animal cognition				
	(c)	Operant conditioning	(d)	Classical conditioning				
	(e)	None of these.]					
5		What can occur if a person believes that a connection exists between an act and its						
	cons	sequences when there is no relationship	etwe	en the two?				
	(a)	Classical conditioning	(b)	Superstitious behavior				
	(c)	Shaping	(d)	Sequential learning				
		None of these.]					
6	Adv	ertisers place beautiful people or likable	place	s and objects with the products they are				
		ng to sell because the se items:	•					
70		Distract from the disadvantages of the	(b)	Cause pleasant feelings to be evoked				
6	1	product	j` ′	, ,				
	(c)	Are part of the product's basic ualities	(d)	Are just elements of scenery.				
		None of these.	1					
7			nte of	internal balance or equilibrium is called:				
7		Arousal	(b)	Opponent process				
		Homeostasis	(d)	Instinct				
		None of these.						
	, ,							
L	l	1	1.1	<u></u>				

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8		cerns with meeting standards of excellen	ce an	d accomplishing difficult tasks refers to			
		ced for:					
		Affiliation	(b)	Achievement			
ĺ		Power	(d)	Apperception.			
	(e)	None of these.]]			
9	Whie	ch of the following conditions is not asso	ciate	d with prolonged sensory deprivation:			
-		Inability to concentrate	(b)	A satisfying, relaxed feeling			
			A-4	Confusion			
		Hallucinations	(d)	Confusion			
[None of these.	Ĺ <u>.</u>				
10		ence of others may interfere with perform					
	(a)	Social inhibition	(b)_	Social loafing			
	(c)	Distraction	(d)	All of these.			
1	(c)	None of these.	} `	. }			
11	Psvc	hology has been defined by psychologist	s as:				
		The study of behavior	(b)	The study of mental activity			
		The science that studies behavior and		All of these.			
		mental processes		None of these.			
.	ا. ـ ـا						
	1	look at a distant object, we usually					
		Object size		Perspective size			
		A compromise between object size and		Retinal size			
Ĺ <u>.</u>		perspective size	(c)	None of these.			
13	The	view that we are born with the ability to	perce	eive the way we do it is held by:			
	(a)	Sensory psychologists	(b)	Nativists			
		Empiricists	(d)	Contemporary psychologists			
		None of these.	1				
14			re int	erested while resisting distracting stimuli			
' '	is ca			STORY OF THE STORY			
		Concentrated attending	(b)	Stimulus focusing			
		Selective attention	(d)	Structured perceiving			
			(6)	istructured perceiving			
\ <u></u>		None of these.	Ļ <u>.</u>				
15		rend's theory of personality:					
	(a)	The ego obeys the reality principle	(b)	The id operates by secondary process			
l		i		thinking			
	(c)	The superego obeys the pleasure	(d)	The ego operates by primary process			
]		principle		thinking.			
İ	(c)	None of these.	1 _				
16	12	Theory have been criticized on the grou	ind ti	pat: \			
				Moderator variable are often very			
}	1, ,	situation	Key	influential			
		They often do not specify how traits	200	All of the (a), (b) and (c)			
		are organized within the personality		None of the (a), (b) and (c).			
	[are organized within the personanty	(e)	None of the (a), (b) and (c).			
17	Wire	en we receive mixed information about a	pers	on, we tend to base our impression on the			
١.	information that is:						
		Favorable	(b)	Unfavorable			
1 -	12	Received first	(d)	Received last			
		None of these,	197	Treation inst			
10		I					
lı g		• • // • • //	i attill	ude change has been generated by theories			
<u> </u>		cerning:	74 -	15			
		Consistency in attitudes and behavior	(b)	Cognitive dissonance			
		Self-perception	(d)	Attribution			
	(e)	None of these	1				
19	The	public opinion survey is:					
		A passive record of opinion	(b)	Limited to what the public believes at			
1 .	'		ľ	one moment in time			
	(c)	Generally ignored by successful	(d)	Increasingly helping to shape opinion as			
	(0)	politicians	100	well as measure it.			
1	(c)	None of these.	1	The money were the			
20		<u> </u>	٠				
20		objectivity of science lies in:	Izi S	In the state of th			
1	(a)	The capability of scientists to avoid the	(D)	The choice of questions studied			
4	177	prejudices of their society	<u> </u>				
_\	-	lts methodology	(d)	All of these.			
1	(c)	None of these.	1	1			

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PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

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.

- 1. Discuss why growth, maturation, and learning are considered important to our understanding of human development.
- 2. Compare and contrast Longitudinal and Cross-sectional methods, identifying the advantages and limitations of each.
- 3. What is chromosomal abnormality? Discuss the causes and consequences of chromosomal abnormalities for later development.
- 4. Describe Piaget's view of the cognitive development process, and define the roles of schemes, assimilation, accommodation and equilibrium in the process.
- 5. What are the different sources of information in clinical diagnosis? Why training and official permission is essential for a practicing psychotherapist?
- Compare and contrast the Rational Emotive Theory of Ellis and Cognitive Theory
 of Beck.
- 7. Give a critical appraisal of biological and sociological factors contributing to maladjustment of youth and crime in our society.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book, Don't reproduce the statement.

Wha	t are the problems associated with lo	w bi	rth weight?			
(a)	Susceptibility to infection		Difficulty maintaining body temperature			
<u> </u>	swallowing and digestion	(d)	All of the (a), (b) and (c).			
According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of the sensorimotor stage is:						
(a)	Abstract thinking	(b)	Egocentrism			
		(d)	Object permanence			
During the s age of concrete operations children:						
(a)	Understand the concept of reversibility	(b)	Do not yet understand the concept of conservation			
(c)	Are able to solve abstract problems	(d)	None of these.			
Studies show that an "authoritarian family" tends to produce an adolescent who is:						
(a)	Dependent and obedient	(b)	Self-reliant			
(c)	Independent but reserved	(d)	Surface-compliant but rebellious underneath.			
Chile	l-rearing methods in Pakistan:					
(a)	Differ little from those in other countries	(b)	Differ from one social class to the next			
(c)_	Have changed very little over the past fifty years	(d)	Are now pretty much the same from one social class to the next			
Λοοι	ording to Erikson's theory, the strugg	le di	ring adolescence is:			
(a)	Intimacy versus isolation	(b)	Initiative versus guilt			
(c)	Identity versus role confusion	(d)	Competence versus inferiority			
	(a) (c) (A) (c) (d) (d) (b) (c) Stud (a) (c) Chile (a) (c)	(a) Susceptibility to infection (c) Difficulty with breathing, sucking, swallowing and digestion (A) None of the (a), (b) and (c). According to Piaget, the major accomplises (a) Abstract thinking (c) Centration (d) None of these. During the stage of concrete operations of reversibility (c) Are able to solve abstract problems Studies show that an "authoritarian family and problems of the problems	(c) Difficulty with breathing, sucking, swallowing and digestion (A) None of the (a), (b) and (c). According to Piaget, the major accomplishme (a) Abstract thinking (b) Centration (d) None of these. During the stage of concrete operations childred in the concept of preversibility (c) Are able to solve abstract problems Studies show that an "authoritarian family" to a Dependent and obedient (c) Independent but reserved (d) Child-rearing methods in Pakistan: (a) Differ little from those in other countries (b) Have changed very little over the past fifty years According to Erikson's theory, the struggle duting and intimacy versus isolation (b)			

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PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

CHC	<u>OLOGY, PAPER-II</u>		T	
	A major defining characteristic of person	 nality	disorders is that they:	
	a) Are pathological, more from	-	Reflect a lack of contact with reality	244
F	society's view than from that of	(,	Remove a men or commer state touring	.00
	the persons who have them		1	1.
(c	c) Are comparatively easy to treat		Are frequently reactive, i.e. short term responses to stress	THO PLANTS CON
			elates it to "learned helplessness". The most	8
oł	bvious symptom of this condition is:		· <u></u>	
	a) Passivity	(b)	Increased appetite	
(0	c) Excessive counter aggressiveness		An increase in random maladaptive	1 //
	when threatened		behavior.	!
В	Behavior therapists believe that insight is	•		
(1	a) A worthwhile goal	(b)	Non sufficient for behavior change	1
1.			All of these.	+ .
	The suggested cause of abnormal behavior			1
				-
l`.	a) Faulty learning		Early childhood experiences	
			Faulty thinking.	
1	he most frequently occurring major psy			
(;	a) Phobias	(b)	Schizophrenia	1
(c) Depression			†
15 .	Person-centered therapy is best described		Inpone discovery	+
	a) Confrontive		Structured	4
<u> </u>		_ [_ '		_
	c) Nondirective		Objective	_
	Systematic desensitization is used in trea			
1-2	a) Schizoj hrenia		Mood disorders	
	c) Phobias		Somatoform disorders	
4 G	Juilford's structure of Intellect Model of			
(a	a) It separates operations from content and product		It rejects the idea of a gender factor	
	c) It yields 180 unique intellectual factors		All of these.	
		an ir	ndividual should be considered retarded is	1
	hat individual's:	<u> </u>		
- 1	a) Social competence	_	Mental age	
	c) I.Q.		Ability to learn to speak	
	mproved job satisfaction results in			
(;	a) Decrease; decrease	(b)	Increase; no change	-
1	e) Increase; increase		No change; decrease	-
	Some employers allow their employees to			1
	parameters. This is called:	<i>y</i> :	ate their Ovin outside of the transfer and	
	a) Job sharing	(b)	Job enrichment	
(c	c) Time sharing	(d)	Flextime	†
	All of the following are some of the majo			1
	a) /Little control		Shift work	1
	c) High decision latitude		Discrimination	· .
9 B	Bonuses, recognition awards, praise and			1
	application of:	\$ R	•	
	a) Performance appraisal	l(b)	Benefits	+
- 12,2	e) Reinforcement		Objective criteria	4
	The Binet-Simon Scale was adapted for A			1
	a) Thurstone		Terman	
• • •	c) Wechsler		Binet	1 .

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