

**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.	

<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) 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

## **PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II**

- (xi) Consideration of participants in psychological research as \_\_\_\_\_ in the research enterprise 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

<b>NOTE:</b>	<p>(i) <b>PART-II</b> is to be attempted on the separate <b>Answer Book</b>. (ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from <b>PART-II</b>. All questions carry <b>EQUAL</b> 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

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