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

Roll Number

PSYCHOLOGY, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

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) In developmental psychology, the term nature refers to _____ factors that influence development.
(a) Biological (b) Environmental (c) Physical
(d) All of these (e) None of these

(ii) In the study of development, the most important biological factor is _____ the systematic physical growth of the body, including the nervous system.
(a) Maturation (b) Hormones (c) Growth factors
(d) Environment (e) None of these

(iii) A biologically determined period in the life of some animals during which certain forms of learning can take place most easily is called a:
(a) Stage (b) Milestone (c) Critical period
(d) Landmark (e) None of these

(iv) _____ is distinguished for major stages of cognitive development, the sensorimotor, the preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage and the formal operational stage.
(a) Jean Piaget (b) John Bowlby (c) Sigmund Freud
(d) Harry Harlow (e) None of these

(v) Kohlberg's theory of moral development was criticized by Gilligan primarily because:
(a) The data did not support his conclusions (b) It was based on a study of boys only
(c) It was done so long ago (d) His subjects consisted of urban children only
(e) None of these

(vi) The rapid increase in weight and height that occurs around the onset of puberty is known as the:
(a) Maturation stage (b) Physical development stage (c) Adolescent growth spurt
(d) Menarche (e) None of these

(vii) The _____ stage is characterized by an ability to use abstract concepts:
(a) Concrete operational (b) Formal operational (c) Preoperational
(d) Operational (e) None of these

(viii) We are more likely to experience which of the following during adolescence than at any other time in our lives?
(a) Moodiness (b) Parent-child conflicts (c) Risky behaviour
(d) All of these (e) None of these

(ix) A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches for the unconscious roots of their problems is drawn from:
(a) Psychoanalysis (b) Humanistic therapies (c) Person-centered therapy
(d) Cognitive therapy (e) None of these

(x) Compared to psychoanalytic therapists, humanistic therapists are more likely to emphasize:
(a) Hidden or repressed feelings (b) Childhood experiences (c) Psychological disorders
(d) Self-Fulfillment & growth (e) None of these

(xi) Behaviour therapies apply learning principles to:
(a) Identify and treat the underlying causes of dysfunction
(b) Improve learning and insight
(c) Eliminate the unwanted behaviour
(d) Improve communication and social sensitivity
(e) None of these

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(xii) An example of a cognitive therapy is rational-emotive therapy, which is developed by:
(a) Carl Rogers (b) Joseph Wolpe (c) Albert Ellis
(d) Allen Bergin (e) None of these

(xiii) The explicit and implicit rules that a society establishes to govern conduct are referred to as:
(a) Norms (b) Culture (c) Morality
(d) Conventions (e) None of these

(xiv) The violation of a society's explicit and implicit norms can be viewed as not normal in the sense that the violation is:
(a) Deviant (b) Distressful (c) Dysfunctional
(d) A danger to one's self or to others (e) None of these

(xv) Which aspect of the definition of abnormality includes unhappiness?
(a) Distress (b) Deviance (c) Dysfunction
(d) Danger to self or others (e) None of these

(xvi) Which of the following is not true regarding people with a mental illness?
(a) They frequently are in considerable distress
(b) Society views such people as in need of help
(c) They usually pose a danger to themselves or others
(d) They usually have behaviour that is in some way different
(e) None of these

(xvii) Dementia is a condition that is characterized by:
(a) General paresis (b) Physical ailments (c) A general intellectual decline
(d) The loss of contact with reality (e) None of these

(xviii) The ancient Greek physicians characterized hysteria as:
(a) Euphoric behaviour (b) Uncontrollable sobbing
(c) An inability to control emotional responses (d) A physical ailment without any physical cause
(e) None of these

(xix) What model of mental illness did most people hold during the middle ages?
(a) The moral model (b) The medical model (c) The psychogenic model
(d) The supernatural model (e) None of these

(xx) The first medical practitioner to specialize in mental illness was:
(a) Johan Weyer (b) William Tuke (c) Benjamin Rush
(d) Sigmund Freud (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	**(i)** **PART-II** is to be attempted on the 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. Define growth and development and discuss the basic processes and stages of development highlighting the nature nurture theory. **(20.**

Q.3. Explain the pre + natal development and infancy period of development. Write down the role of genetics and heredity in chromosomal disorder or abnormality. **(20)**

Q.4. What are the various areas of human development. Define and describe the significance of intellectual development in comparison with other areas of development in child development. **(20)**

Q.5. Explain the concept of Abnormality. Briefly describe the goals of clinical diagnosis and write about either personality or behavioural assessment. **(20)**

Q.6. Define therapy. List the various therapies used in psychology and write about **ANY ONE** briefly.**(20)**

Q.7. Describe what do you know about Biological and Sociological factors relating to maladjustment and crime psychology? **(20)**

Q.8. Define **ANY TEN** of the following: **(2 x 10)**

(i) Maturation (ii) Infancy (iii) Imprinting
(iv) Neo-natal period (v) Object permanence (vi) Chromosomal Abnormality
(vii) Psycho-Somatic Disorder (viii) Psycho Therapy (ix) I.Q.
(x) Drug Addiction (xi) Juvenile Delinquency (xii) Neurotic Disorder
(xiii) Psychosis (xiv) Group Dynamics

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