



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT**  
**TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**PSYCHOLOGY**

Roll Number

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>	<b>(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b>
<b>PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b>
<b>NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR 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>	
<b>(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.</b>	

**PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)**

**Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box  on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)**  
**(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.**

1. **Which approach in psychology emphasizes the role of unconscious drives and early childhood experiences?**  
 (A) Behavioral psychology (B) Psychoanalysis (C) Cognitive psychology (D) Humanistic psychology
2. **Which term is used for the study of psychological development across the lifespan?**  
 (A) Cognitive psychology (B) Developmental psychology  
 (C) Social psychology (D) Neuropsychology
3. **The sympathetic nervous system is responsible for:**  
 (A) Rest and relaxation (B) Voluntary muscle movement  
 (C) "Fight or flight" responses (D) Digesting food
4. **Which gland is known as the "master gland" of the endocrine system, regulating other glands and hormones in the body?**  
 (A) Thyroid gland (B) Pineal gland (C) Adrenal gland (D) Pituitary gland
5. **Which monocular cue is involved when objects that are farther away appear smaller in size?**  
 (A) Motion parallax (B) Linear perspective (C) Texture gradient (D) Relative size
6. **Which type of learning occurs through observing others and imitating their behaviors?**  
 (A) Classical conditioning (B) Operant conditioning (C) Observational learning (D) Latent learning
7. **Which type of memory has the longest duration and largest capacity, often storing information for a lifetime?**  
 (A) Sensory memory (B) Short-term memory (C) Long-term memory (D) Working memory
8. **Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?**  
 (A) Working hard for a promotion at work (B) Playing a sport for fun  
 (C) Studying to avoid punishment (D) Attending school for a scholarship
9. **Which theory of emotion suggests that emotions occur simultaneously with physiological reactions?**  
 (A) Cannon-Bard Theory (B) Schachter-Singer Two-Factor Theory  
 (C) James-Lange Theory (D) Lazarus Cognitive-Mediational Theory
10. **Which type of validity is concerned with whether the test truly measures the concept it is intended to measure?**  
 (A) Content validity (B) Construct validity (C) Criterion-related validity (D) Face validity
11. **Which of the following is an example of a projective psychological test?**  
 (A) The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)  
 (B) The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)  
 (C) The Rorschach Inkblot Test (D) The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
12. **According to Sigmund Freud, which part of the personality is responsible for the moral and ethical aspects of behavior?**  
 (A) Id (B) Ego (C) Superego (D) Libido
13. **Which theory of intelligence proposes that there are three types of intelligence: analytical, creative, and practical?**  
 (A) Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences  
 (B) Robert Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence  
 (C) Spearman's Two-Factor Theory (D) Cattell-Horn-Carroll Theory
14. **Who is associated with the concept of fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence?**  
 (A) Jean Piaget (B) Raymond Cattell (C) Charles Spearman (D) Howard Gardner
15. **In the Milgram obedience study, what percentage of participants administered the highest shock (450 volts) despite hearing the learner's protests?**  
 (A) 25% (B) 35% (C) 50% (D) 65%
16. **According to Erik Erikson, the primary psychosocial conflict in adolescence is:**  
 (A) Trust vs. Mistrust (B) Autonomy vs. Shame  
 (C) Identity vs. Role Confusion (D) Integrity vs. Despair

PSYCHOLOGY

17. Which of the following is NOT a commonly used method for psychological assessment?  
 (A) Medical imaging techniques (B) Self-report questionnaires  
 (C) Structured interviews (D) Projective tests
18. Which decision-making model involves a leader making decisions based on a thorough analysis of data and alternatives?  
 (A) Intuitive decision making (B) Rational decision making  
 (C) Group decision making (D) Incremental decision making
19. Which model of stress focuses on how an individual appraises a situation as stressful based on their perceived ability to cope?  
 (A) The Transactional Model of Stress (B) The General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)  
 (C) The Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS) (D) The Cognitive-Behavioral Model
20. Which of the following factors is most likely to influence the accuracy of eyewitness testimony?  
 (A) The eyewitness's level of education (B) The eyewitness's emotional state during the event  
 (C) The time of day the event occurs (D) The presence of the police during the event

\*\*\*\*\*

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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
 (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.  
 (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
 (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

- Q. No. 2.** Discuss the nature and scope of psychology as a scientific discipline. How has psychology evolved over time, and what are the major areas of study within the field? (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Define intelligence and its types. Narrate how the major theories have shaped our understanding of intelligence such as Spearman's two-factor theory, Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, and Sternberg's triarchic theory. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** What are the principles of classical conditioning? Compare and contrast classical conditioning and operant conditioning. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** What is the relationship between motivation and emotion? Explain how these two psychological processes influence behavior. Discuss Maslow's hierarchy of needs. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Discuss the role and importance of psychological assessment in understanding and diagnosing psychological conditions. What are the different types of psychological assessments (e.g., clinical interviews, questionnaires, standardized tests)? (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the role of genetics, environment, and life experiences in shaping personality. Describe how personality assessment tools can be helpful for measuring personality traits? (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following. (5 each) (20)
- What is the role of the hippocampus in memory?
  - What does the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) assess?
  - What is the difference between crystallized and fluid intelligence?
  - What is the role of social support in health?
  - What is cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)?

\*\*\*\*\*