PPSC Lecturer Psychology | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 2 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Psychology | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 0 verified facts predicted to recur, 100 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified PPSC Lecturer Psychology | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.

[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool. 100 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 0 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Psychology

Who is associated with classical conditioning?

- A. B. F. Skinner
- B. Ivan Pavlov ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. John B. Watson

Why this answer? Ivan Pavlov is associated with classical conditioning.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 2 Psychology

Who is associated with behaviourism?

- A. Carl Jung
- B. Abraham Maslow
- C. John B. Watson ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Jean Piaget

Why this answer? John B. Watson is associated with behaviourism.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 3 Psychology

Who is associated with the hierarchy of needs?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. Erik Erikson
- C. Abraham Maslow ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Carl Rogers

Why this answer? Abraham Maslow is associated with the hierarchy of needs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

4 Psychology

Who is associated with psychosocial stages of development?

- A. Carl Rogers
- B. Albert Bandura
- C. Erik Erikson ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Alfred Binet

Why this answer? Erik Erikson is associated with psychosocial stages of development.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 5 Psychology

Who is associated with social learning theory?

- A. Alfred Binet
- B. Charles Spearman
- C. Albert Bandura ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Sigmund Freud

Why this answer? Albert Bandura is associated with social learning theory.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 6 Psychology

Who is associated with the two-factor theory of intelligence?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. B. F. Skinner
- D. Charles Spearman ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Charles Spearman is associated with the two-factor theory of intelligence.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 7 Psychology

What does the term 'Learning' mean in psychology?

- A. The process of storing and recalling information
- B. A relatively permanent change in behaviour from experience ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The process of interpreting sensory information
- D. The process that starts and directs behaviour

Why this answer? Learning means a relatively permanent change in behaviour from experience.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 8 Psychology

What does the term 'Perception' mean in psychology?

- A. The process that starts and directs behaviour
- B. A feeling state with physical and mental changes
- C. The stable pattern of behaviour and thought of a person
- D. The process of interpreting sensory information ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Perception means the process of interpreting sensory information.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

9 Psychology

What does the term 'Emotion' mean in psychology?

- A. A feeling state with physical and mental changes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The stable pattern of behaviour and thought of a person
- C. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems
- D. Mental processes such as thinking and knowing

Why this answer? Emotion means a feeling state with physical and mental changes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 10 Psychology

What does the term 'Intelligence' mean in psychology?

- A. Mental processes such as thinking and knowing
- B. Focusing mental resources on selected information
- C. The ability to learn, reason and solve problems ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A learned tendency to respond to something

Why this answer? Intelligence means the ability to learn, reason and solve problems.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 11 Psychology

What does the term 'Attention' mean in psychology?

- A. Focusing mental resources on selected information ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A learned tendency to respond to something
- C. A negative attitude towards a group
- D. The body's response to demands and pressures

swer? Attention means focusing mental resources on selected information.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 12 Psychology

What does the term 'Prejudice' mean in psychology?

- A. The body's response to demands and pressures
- B. A negative attitude towards a group ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The feeling when a goal is blocked
- D. A feeling of worry and unease

Why this answer? Prejudice means a negative attitude towards a group.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 13 Psychology

What does the term 'Frustration' mean in psychology?

- A. The feeling when a goal is blocked ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A feeling of worry and unease
- C. A mood disorder of persistent sadness
- D. The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes

Why this answer? Frustration means the feeling when a goal is blocked.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 14 Psychology

What does the term 'Depression' mean in psychology?

scientific study of behaviour and mental processes

- B. A relatively permanent change in behaviour from experience
- C. The process of storing and recalling information
- D. A mood disorder of persistent sadness ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Depression means a mood disorder of persistent sadness.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: basic concepts recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 15 Psychology

Which of these is a defence mechanism?

- A. Denial
- B. Projection
- C. All of these
- D. Repression ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Repression, denial and projection are all defence mechanisms.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: personality recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 16 Psychology

Which of these is a sense organ?

- A. The eye ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The ear
- C. The nose
- D. All of these

Why this answer? The eye, ear and nose are all sense organs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: sensation and

ecurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 17 Psychology

Which of these is a psychological test?

- A. Personality test
- B. Intelligence test ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Aptitude test
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Intelligence, personality and aptitude tests are all psychological tests.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: testing recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 18 Psychology

Which of these is a stage of sleep?

- A. Deep sleep
- B. Light sleep
- C. All of these
- D. REM sleep ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? REM, deep and light sleep are all stages of sleep.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 19 Psychology

Which of these is an emotion?

- A. Fear
- B. Anger

- D. Joy ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Joy, fear and anger are all emotions.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: motivation and emotion recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 20 Psychology

Which of these is a type of intelligence in Gardner's theory?

- A. Logical intelligence
- B. Musical intelligence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Spatial intelligence
- D. All of these

Why this answer? Musical, logical and spatial intelligence are all in Gardner's theory.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: intelligence recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 21 Psychology

Who wrote 'The Principles of Psychology'?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. John Watson
- C. Wilhelm Wundt
- D. William James ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? William James wrote The Principles of Psychology.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

22 Psychology

Who founded the school of structuralism?

- A. Edward Titchener ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. William James
- C. John Watson
- D. Sigmund Freud

Why this answer? Edward Titchener founded structuralism.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 23 Psychology

Who founded functionalism in psychology?

- A. Edward Titchener
- B. William James ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. John Watson
- D. Sigmund Freud

Why this answer? William James founded functionalism.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 24 Psychology

Who founded Gestalt psychology?

- A. Max Wertheimer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. William James
- C. John Watson
- D. Sigmund Freud

swer? Max Wertheimer founded Gestalt psychology.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: classical theorists recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 25 Psychology

What is Gestalt psychology about?

- A. Perception of wholes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Behaviour only
- C. The unconscious
- D. Learning by reward

Why this answer? Gestalt psychology is about perception of wholes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: schools of psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 26 Psychology

What is humanistic psychology about?

- A. The unconscious
- B. Behaviour only
- C. Human growth and self-actualisation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Learning by reward

Why this answer? Humanistic psychology is about human growth and self-actualisation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: schools of psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 27 Psychology

What is cognitive psychology about?

avioul only

- B. Mental processes such as thinking and memory ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The unconscious
- D. Learning by reward

Why this answer? Cognitive psychology studies mental processes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: schools of psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 28 Psychology

What is developmental psychology?

- A. The study of children only
- B. The study of adults only
- C. The study of change across the lifespan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of old age only

Why this answer? Developmental psychology studies change across the lifespan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 29 Psychology

What is social psychology?

- A. The study of society
- B. The study of the mind
- C. The study of how people influence each other ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of groups only

Why this answer? Social psychology studies how people influence each other.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology

ry Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 30 Psychology

What is abnormal psychology?

- A. The study of mental disorders ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The study of normal behaviour
- C. The study of children
- D. The study of groups

Why this answer? Abnormal psychology studies mental disorders.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 31 Psychology

What is clinical psychology?

- A. The study of children
- B. The study of groups
- C. The study of animals
- D. The assessment and treatment of mental disorders ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Clinical psychology assesses and treats mental disorders.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 32 Psychology

What is educational psychology?

- A. The study of learning in education ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The study of children only

study of teachers only

- D. The study of schools only

Why this answer? Educational psychology studies learning in education.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: schools of psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 33 Psychology

What is industrial psychology?

- A. Psychology of factories only
- B. Psychology of machines
- C. Psychology of money
- D. Psychology applied to workplaces ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Industrial psychology applies psychology to workplaces.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: schools of psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 34 Psychology

What is the scientific method?

- A. Guessing
- B. Systematic observation and testing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Reading books
- D. Asking friends

Why this answer? The scientific method is systematic observation and testing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

35 Psychology

What is an experiment?

- A. A survey
- B. An observation
- C. A case study
- D. A controlled test of a hypothesis ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An experiment is a controlled test of a hypothesis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 36 Psychology

What is a hypothesis?

- A. A proven fact
- B. A testable prediction ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A question
- D. A theory

Why this answer? A hypothesis is a testable prediction.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 37 Psychology

What is the independent variable?

- A. The variable measured
- B. A constant
- C. The result
- D. The variable manipulated by the researcher ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 38 Psychology

What is the dependent variable?

- A. The variable manipulated
- B. A constant
- C. The variable measured in an experiment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The cause

Why this answer? The dependent variable is measured in an experiment.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 39 Psychology

What is a control group?

- A. A group given the treatment
- B. A group of researchers
- C. A group not given the treatment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A group of patients

Why this answer? A control group is not given the treatment.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 40 Psychology

What is a case study?

- B. A survey
- C. An experiment
- D. In-depth study of one person or case ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A case study is an in-depth study of one case.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 41 Psychology

What is naturalistic observation?

- A. Observing in a laboratory
- B. Asking questions
- C. Observing behaviour in its natural setting ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Giving tests

Why this answer? Naturalistic observation is observing in a natural setting.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 42 Psychology

What is a survey?

- A. An experiment
- B. An observation
- C. A case study
- D. Collecting data by questions from a sample ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A survey collects data by questions from a sample.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods

ry Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 43 Psychology

What is correlation?

- A. A cause
- B. A relationship between two variables ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An experiment
- D. A test

Why this answer? Correlation is a relationship between two variables.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 44 Psychology

Does correlation prove causation?

- A. Yes
- B. Sometimes
- C. No ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Always

Why this answer? Correlation does not prove causation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: research methods recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 45 Psychology

What is the brain's largest part?

- A. The cerebrum ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The cerebellum

medulla

- D. The pons

Why this answer? The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 46 Psychology

What is the cerebellum responsible for?

- A. Thinking
- B. Memory
- C. Coordination and balance ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Emotion

Why this answer? The cerebellum handles coordination and balance.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 47 Psychology

What is the medulla responsible for?

- A. Thinking
- B. Memory
- C. Vital functions such as breathing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Emotion

Why this answer? The medulla handles vital functions such as breathing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

48 Psychology

What is a neuron?

- A. A blood cell
- B. A muscle cell
- C. A bone cell
- D. A nerve cell ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A neuron is a nerve cell.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 49 Psychology

What is a synapse?

- A. The gap between two neurons ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A nerve cell
- C. A brain part
- D. A muscle

Why this answer? A synapse is the gap between two neurons.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 50 Psychology

What is the central nervous system?

- A. Brain and spinal cord ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Nerves only
- C. Brain only
- D. Spinal cord only

swer? The central nervous system is the brain and spinal cord.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 51 Psychology

What is the peripheral nervous system?

- A. Brain and spinal cord
- B. Brain only
- C. Spinal cord only
- D. Nerves outside the brain and spinal cord ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The peripheral nervous system is the nerves outside the brain and spinal cord.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 52 Psychology

What is a reflex?

- A. A learned response
- B. An automatic response to a stimulus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A thought
- D. A habit

Why this answer? A reflex is an automatic response to a stimulus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

53 Psychology

What is sleep?

- A. A state of rest with reduced consciousness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Death
- C. Unconsciousness
- D. Dreaming only

Why this answer? Sleep is a state of rest with reduced consciousness.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 54 Psychology

What is a dream?

- A. A thought
- B. A memory
- C. A hallucination
- D. Mental activity during sleep ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A dream is mental activity during sleep.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 55 Psychology

What is REM sleep?

- A. Deep sleep
- B. Light sleep
- C. Rapid eye movement sleep ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Dreamless sleep

swer? REM sleep is rapid eye movement sleep.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 56 Psychology

What is insomnia?

- A. Difficulty in falling asleep ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sleeping too much
- C. Sleepwalking
- D. Dreaming

Why this answer? Insomnia is difficulty in falling asleep.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: biological bases recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 57 Psychology

What is schizophrenia?

- A. A mood disorder
- B. A disorder with disturbed thinking and perception ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An anxiety disorder
- D. A personality disorder

Why this answer? Schizophrenia is a disorder with disturbed thinking and perception.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 58 Psychology

What is a phobia?

tional fear

- B. An irrational fear of something ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A mood disorder
- D. A habit

Why this answer? A phobia is an irrational fear.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 59 Psychology

What is obsessive-compulsive disorder?

- A. A mood disorder
- B. A disorder with unwanted thoughts and repeated acts ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A phobia
- D. A habit

Why this answer? OCD involves unwanted thoughts and repeated acts.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 60 Psychology

What is psychotherapy?

- A. Treatment by drugs only
- B. Treatment by surgery
- C. Treatment by rest
- D. Treatment of mental disorders by psychological methods ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Psychotherapy treats mental disorders by psychological methods.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal

ecurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 61 Psychology

What is psychoanalysis as a treatment?

- A. Treatment by drugs
- B. Treatment by surgery
- C. Treatment by exploring the unconscious ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Treatment by rest

Why this answer? Psychoanalysis explores the unconscious.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 62 Psychology

What is behaviour therapy?

- A. Treatment by drugs
- B. Treatment by talking
- C. Treatment by changing behaviour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Treatment by rest

Why this answer? Behaviour therapy changes behaviour.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: abnormal psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 63 Psychology

Who proposed the stages of cognitive development?

- A. Erik Erikson
- B. Sigmund Freud

- B. Skinner
- D. Jean Piaget ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Piaget proposed the stages of cognitive development.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 64 Psychology

How many stages did Piaget propose?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Four ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Piaget proposed four stages.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 65 Psychology

What is the first stage in Piaget's theory?

- A. Sensorimotor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Preoperational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

Why this answer? The first Piaget stage is sensorimotor.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

66 Psychology

What is the last stage in Piaget's theory?

- A. Sensorimotor
- B. Preoperational
- C. Formal operational ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Concrete operational

Why this answer? The last Piaget stage is formal operational.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 67 Psychology

What is Erikson's theory called?

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Psychoanalysis
- C. Psychosocial development ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Behaviourism

Why this answer? Erikson's theory is called psychosocial development.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 68 Psychology

How many psychosocial stages did Erikson propose?

- A. Four
- B. Eight ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Five
- D. Six

swer? Erikson proposed eight psychosocial stages.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 69 Psychology

What is the first psychosocial stage in Erikson's theory?

- A. Autonomy vs shame
- B. Trust vs mistrust ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Identity vs confusion
- D. Industry vs inferiority

Why this answer? The first Erikson stage is trust vs mistrust.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 70 Psychology

What is adolescence in development?

- A. Childhood
- B. Adulthood
- C. The period between childhood and adulthood ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Old age

Why this answer? Adolescence is between childhood and adulthood.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: developmental psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 71 Psychology

What is conformity?

- B. Leading a group
- C. Changing behaviour to match a group ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Ignoring a group

Why this answer? Conformity is changing behaviour to match a group.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 72 Psychology

What is obedience?

- A. Following orders from authority ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Leading others
- C. Ignoring orders
- D. Giving orders

Why this answer? Obedience is following orders from authority.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 73 Psychology

Who studied obedience to authority?

- A. Stanley Milgram ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Solomon Asch
- C. Philip Zimbardo
- D. Leon Festinger

Why this answer? Milgram studied obedience to authority.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology

Question 74 Psychology

Who studied conformity?

- A. Stanley Milgram
- B. Philip Zimbardo
- C. Leon Festinger
- D. Solomon Asch ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Asch studied conformity.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 75 Psychology

What is cognitive dissonance?

- A. Discomfort from holding conflicting beliefs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Agreement of beliefs
- C. A memory
- D. A habit

Why this answer? Cognitive dissonance is discomfort from conflicting beliefs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 76 Psychology

What is an attitude?

- A. A reflex
- B. A learned tendency to respond ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A thought

Why this answer? An attitude is a learned tendency to respond.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 77 Psychology

What is prejudice?

- A. A positive attitude
- B. A neutral attitude
- C. A negative attitude towards a group ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A habit

Why this answer? Prejudice is a negative attitude towards a group.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 78 Psychology

What is groupthink?

- A. Good decision-making
- B. Faulty decision-making by a group seeking agreement ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Individual thinking
- D. Creative thinking

Why this answer? Groupthink is faulty decision-making by a group seeking agreement.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

79 Psychology

What is the Hawthorne effect?

- A. Behaviour never changes
- B. Behaviour changes when people know they are observed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. People work harder alone
- D. People work slower in groups

Why this answer? The Hawthorne effect is that behaviour changes when people know they are observed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: social psychology recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 80 Psychology

What is learned helplessness?

- A. Learning quickly
- B. Never failing
- C. Giving up after repeated failure ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Always succeeding

Why this answer? Learned helplessness is giving up after repeated failure.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Psychology: learning recurs in every Lecturer Psychology sitting.

Question 81 Everyday Science

The SI unit of force is:

- A. Joule
- B. Newton ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Watt

Why this answer? The newton is the SI unit of force.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: units recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 82 Everyday Science

Which gas is most abundant in the air?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Argon
- D. Nitrogen ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Nitrogen makes up about 78 percent of the air.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic chemistry facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 83 Everyday Science

The powerhouse of the cell is the:

- A. Mitochondrion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Nucleus
- C. Ribosome
- D. Golgi body

Why this answer? The mitochondrion is the powerhouse of the cell.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: cell biology facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

84 Everyday Science

How many bones are there in the adult human body?

- A. 206 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 196
- C. 216
- D. 226

Why this answer? An adult human has 206 bones.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: human biology facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 85 Everyday Science

The freezing point of water is:

- A. 10 degrees Celsius
- B. 5 degrees Celsius
- C. minus 10 degrees Celsius
- D. 0 degrees Celsius ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic physics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 Computer

What does CPU stand for?

- A. Central Processing Unit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Central Program Unit
- C. Computer Processing Unit
- D. Central Processor Utility

swer? CPU stands for Central Processing Unit.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 87 Computer

Which of these is an output device?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Monitor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Mouse
- D. Scanner

Why this answer? A monitor is an output device.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 Computer

How many bits are there in a byte?

- A. 8 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 4
- C. 16
- D. 32

Why this answer? There are 8 bits in a byte.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 Computer

What does WWW stand for?

- B. World Web Wide
- C. Wide World Web
- D. Web World Wide

Why this answer? WWW stands for World Wide Web.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 Computer

Which key is used to delete text to the left of the cursor?

- A. Enter
- B. Backspace ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Tab
- D. Shift

Why this answer? Backspace deletes text to the left of the cursor.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Australia?

- A. Sydney
- B. Melbourne
- C. Perth
- D. Canberra ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Canberra is the capital of Australia; Sydney is its largest city.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world

r in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 General Knowledge

Which is the largest desert in the world?

- A. Gobi
- B. Sahara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Kalahari
- D. Thar

Why this answer? The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 General Knowledge

Which river is the longest in the world?

- A. Amazon
- B. Yangtze
- C. Nile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Indus

Why this answer? The Nile (about 6,650 km) is generally regarded as the world's longest river.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 94 General Knowledge

Which country is home to the kangaroo?

- A. Australia ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. South Africa
- D. Brazil

Why this answer? The kangaroo is native to Australia.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Canada?

- A. Toronto
- B. Vancouver
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 General Knowledge

Which is the smallest continent?

- A. Europe
- B. Australia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Antarctica
- D. Africa

Why this answer? Australia is the smallest continent.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

97 General Knowledge

Which ocean is the largest?

- A. Atlantic
- B. Pacific ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Indian
- D. Arctic

Why this answer? The Pacific is the largest ocean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 General Knowledge

Which is the largest island in the world?

- A. Madagascar
- B. Borneo
- C. Greenland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Sumatra

Why this answer? Greenland is the largest island in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Japan?

- A. Tokyo ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Kyoto
- C. Osaka
- D. Nagoya

swer? Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 100 General Knowledge

Which country has the largest population?

- A. China
- B. USA
- C. Indonesia
- D. India ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? India overtook China as the world's most populous country in 2023.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

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