



SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE : PSY101
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Psychology (FINAL)
LECTURER(S) : Hugh Maitre / Ernest Ottley
DATE : December 10, 2024
TIME : 9 am
DURATION : 1 hour 30 minutes
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper is divided into three (3) sections:

Sections A - Multiple Choice Questions. Answer all questions in this section. Circle the letter A, B, C or D that carries the best response on this question paper. 20 Marks

Section B – Chart Completion 10 Marks

Section C – Short Answer Questions (Answer two (2) questions in this section) 20 Marks

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions: Circle the letter A, B, C or D that carries the best response on this question paper.

1. A cognitive psychologist is most likely interested in:
 - A. Memory and perception
 - B. Observational research
 - C. Research involving a placebo
 - D. Therapy research
2. Which of the following broad domains can be studied by psychologists?
 - A. Biological bases of behaviour
 - B. Cognitive processes
 - C. Developmental processes
 - D. Psychologists can study all of these domains
 - E. Social bases of behaviour
3. Identify the false statement from the following.
 - A. Clinical psychologists investigate the causes and treatment of psychological disorders
 - B. Cognitive psychologists investigate mental processes such as memory and perception
 - C. Developmental psychologists investigate age-related changes
 - D. Physiological psychologists investigate the relationship between the body and the mind
4. According to many, the founder of modern day psychology was
 - A. James
 - B. Seligman
 - C. Weber
 - D. Wundt
5. Which of the following methods do psychologists rely on to make systematic observations and draw conclusions about human behaviour?
 - A. Controlled measurement and experimentation
 - B. Generalization and common sense
 - C. Hindsight and experimentation
 - D. Speculation and common sense
6. Which reflexes in infants ensures that normal infants will respond to contact with the mother's breasts for feeding.
 - A. Babinsky reflex
 - B. Grasping reflex
 - C. Rooting reflex
 - D. Sucking reflex
7. According to Piaget what is the first stage of cognitive development from birth to two years?
 - A. Infant cognition stage
 - B. Object permanence
 - C. Sensory information
 - D. Sensory motor stage
8. The following statements about type A personalities are true EXCEPT:
 - A. Ambitious
 - B. Competitive
 - C. Easily angered
 - D. Easy going
9. The deep hidden reservoir that holds the true self along with all our desires and fears could be described as our:
 - A. Absolute threshold
 - B. Conscious
 - C. Pre-conscious
 - D. Subconscious

10. A person who lashes out in anger after feeling embarrassed might be using a _____ to protect their true inner feelings.
- A. Defence mechanism
 - B. Displacement technique
 - C. Projection
 - D. Reaction formation
11. The correct order of the periods of development would be:
- A. Foetal, embryonic, zygote and germinal period
 - B. Germinal, zygote, foetal and embryonic period
 - C. Zygote, germinal, embryonic and foetal period
 - D. Zygote, germinal, foetal and embryonic period
12. Jim continues to make funny jokes during class. This means that his behaviour has been:
- A. Motivated
 - B. Recurring
 - C. Rewarded
 - D. Unsatisfied
13. A child with a temperament of 'easy' would:
- A. Display regular habits
 - B. Intense emotion
 - C. Irritability
 - D. Low activity
14. When a person's decisions are based on considering the rewards they are using:
- A. Content theory
 - B. Motivation theory
 - C. Process theory
 - D. Reinforcement theory
15. All of the following are first stages in various development theories EXCEPT:
- A. Concrete operational
 - B. Oral
 - C. Sensory-motor
 - D. Trust vs Mistrust
16. Someone displaying strong anger tendencies may have had fixations at the:
- A. Anal stage
 - B. Phallic stage
 - C. Preoperational stage
 - D. Sensory motor
17. The forces within an individual that account for the level and persistence of effort expended, could be considered as:
- A. Drive
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Pressure
 - D. Reward
18. When Stephen mistook the priest for a robber, his mind was engaged in the process of:
- A. Memory
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Perception
 - D. Reasoning
19. Human beings use all of the following to group incoming stimuli EXCEPT:
- A. Continuity
 - B. Memory
 - C. Proximity
 - D. Similarity

20. Some factors that may lead to forgetting include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Meaningfulness of material
 - B. Repetition
 - C. Similarity of material
 - D. Time between learning and recall

20 marks

SECTION B – CHART COMPLETION

Instructions- Complete the table below by filling in the appropriate stage of Sigmund Freud's Psycho-sexual theory. Indicate the key characteristic of each stage and ONE way in which fixations at each stage could be seen in adulthood.

STAGE	WAYS OF SATISFYING THE NEED LEVEL
ORAL	1. 2.
	3. 4.
PHALLIC	5. 6.
LATENCY	7. No change at this stage 8. Person may become strongly academic
	9. 10.

10 marks

SECTION C- SHORT ANSWER

Instructions – This section has four (4) questions. Answer TWO questions in this section

1.
 - a. Define the term psychology. 2 marks.
 - b. Identify TWO types of psychologists and briefly describe the concerns of each. 4 marks.
 - c. Briefly explain McClelland's theory and suggest ONE way in which it relates to the needs and motives people attempt to satisfy. 4marks.

10 marks

- 2.
- a. Define the term perception. 2 marks.
 - b. Identify TWO depth cues in perception and briefly describe each. 4 marks.
 - c. Explain the process of memory formation and suggest one strategy that could help with enhancing long term memory. 4marks.
10 marks
- 3.
- a. What is the Psychologists definition of learning? 2 marks.
 - b. Explain with TWO examples how ‘Habituation’, a type of learning, in psychology occurs. 4 marks.
 - c. Identify TWO causative factors of stress. Explain ONE mechanism people employ to deal with each type factor identified. 4 marks.
- 4.
- a. Distinguish between sensation and perception in psychology? 2 marks.
 - b. Outline the basic periods of human development, also known as lifespan development 4 marks.
 - c. Define post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and explain with ONE example, the behaviors of people suffering with (PTSD) 4 marks
- 20 Marks**

END OF EXAMINATION