



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

COURSE CODE : PSY101
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Psychology (FINAL)
LECTURERS : Ernest Ottley/Kayla Henry
DATE : April 29, 2025
TIME : 1 p.m.
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.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper is divided into three (3) sections:

Section 1 - Multiple Choice Questions. (Answer all questions in this section) 25 Marks
Section 2 – Chart Completion 15 Marks
Section 3 – Cloze Passage 10 Marks

Question	Student's mark	Moderated mark
Section 1		
Section 2		
Section 3		
TOTAL		

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

SECTION ONE - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions: Answer ALL questions 25 in this section. Circle the letter that corresponds to the BEST answer.

1. Psychology uses the scientific method as an organized way of testing:
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Character
 - C. Genotype
 - D. Heredity

2. A hypothesis is a statement that is:
 - A. Tested by research
 - B. Essentially untrue
 - C. Highly exaggerated
 - D. Research oriented

3. It is not unethical to deceive research participants:
 - A. In all circumstances
 - B. When the benefits outweigh the potential harm
 - C. When they are told about the research
 - D. In any circumstance

4. Animals are usually used in place of human subjects for:
 - A. Controlled experiments
 - B. Mass experiments
 - C. harmful experiments
 - D. New vaccine experiments

5. Nature may appear to be a stronger determinant of personality than nurture:
 - A. Always
 - B. Never
 - C. Most times
 - D. Sometimes

6. Prenatal environment can have lifetime influence on:
 - A. Addictive behaviour
 - B. Height and weight
 - C. Social relationships
 - D. Intellectual ability

7. Recessive genes would not be expressed unless they are:
 - A. Dominant
 - B. In a pair
 - C. Within the ovary
 - D. in the mother's genes

8. Genotypes are traits that could be easily seen
 - A. Changed
 - B. Traced
 - C. Examined
 - D. Seen

9. Schema refers to foundational building blocks of information according to:
 - A. Freud
 - B. Piaget
 - C. Erikson
 - D. James

10. In the Sensory-motor stage of development children learn through
 - A. The senses only
 - B. The senses and oral stimulation
 - C. The senses and movement
 - D. The senses and visual perception
11. Fixations refer to:
 - A. Interruptions in the progression of a developmental stage
 - B. Crisis encountered in social development
 - C. Being stuck in an area of psychosexual development
 - D. Reaching an important milestone in personality development
12. The super ego is at work when:
 - A. Someone feels guilty about their behaviour
 - B. Someone is compelled to satisfy their desires
 - C. Someone exercises reason in making decisions
 - D. Someone is using defence mechanisms to protect the mind
13. Brandon may be in regression:
 - A. if he acts like he and his ex-girlfriend are still together
 - B. if he reverts to prior childhood behaviour after the breakup
 - C. If he attempts to bury his thoughts and forget about his ex-girlfriend
 - D. If he projects his feelings toward his ex-girlfriend toward other persons
14. Being paid for a job well done is an example of an:
 - A. Intrinsic reward
 - B. Extrinsic reward
 - C. Appropriate psychological reward
 - D. Id pleasure satisfying reward
15. The process of perception entails:
 - A. Organizing and interpreting information
 - B. Understanding and processing stimuli
 - C. Using the senses and reacting to stimuli
 - D. Interpreting sensations and reacting
16. When we perceive by filling in the gaps, we engage in:
 - A. Bottom up processing
 - B. Using monocular cues
 - C. Top down processing
 - D. Using binocular cues
17. Gestalt psychologists focus on how we
 - A. Separate objects to make sense of them
 - B. Group objects to make sense of them
 - C. Analyse objects to make sense of them
 - D. Vary objects to make sense of them
18. Memory is:
 - A. Similar to computer information processing
 - B. Repeated information
 - C. Learning to store information
 - D. Reviewing information
19. Encoding in terms of memory is the same as:
 - A. extracting meaning
 - B. Understanding meaning
 - C. Processing meaning
 - D. Inputting meaning

20. The correct order of the periods of development would be:
- Zygote, germinal, embryonic and foetal period
 - Germinal, zygote, foetal and embryonic period
 - Foetal, embryonic, zygote and germinal period
 - Zygote, germinal, foetal and embryonic period
21. Human beings use all of the following to group incoming stimuli EXCEPT:
- Proximity
 - Similarity
 - Continuity
 - Memory
22. The following statements about type A personalities are true EXCEPT:
- Easily angered
 - Competitive
 - Easy going
 - Ambitious
23. Some factors that may lead to forgetting include all of the following EXCEPT:
- Meaningfulness of material
 - Similarity of material
 - Time between learning and recall
 - Repetition
24. According to Piaget what is the first stage of cognitive development from birth to two years?
- Sensory motor stage
 - Infant cognition stage
 - Object permanence
 - Sensory information
25. Which of the following methods do psychologists rely on to make systematic observations and draw conclusions about human behaviour?
- Speculation and common sense
 - Generalization and common sense
 - Hindsight and experimentation
 - Controlled measurement and experimentation

SECTION TWO - CHART COMPLETION

Instructions - Complete the chart below by filling in the name of the stage and the approximate age at which the stage occurs.

Stage	Approximate Age	Basic Conflict
	0/Birth-1year	Infants learn to trust their caregivers and the world around them
		Toddlers develop a sense of independence and self-control
		Preschoolers learn to take initiative and develop a sense of purpose

	School-aged children develop competence and a sense of accomplishment
	Adolescents explore their identities and roles in society
	Young adults form intimate relationships and find love and connection
	Middle-aged adults focus on contributing to society and future generations
	Older adults reflect on their lives and find meaning and acceptance

15 marks

SECTION THREE - CLOZE PASSAGE

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate word from the list of words below to complete the passage that follows. DO NOT write within the passage. Write your selected answers on the numbered lines below. A response could only be used ONE time.

WORD BANK

Behaviorism Behaviors Experimental Function Functionalism

Introspection Laboratory Psychoanalysis Structure Unconscious

PASSAGE

Wilhelm Wundt is often considered the father of __ (1) psychology. He established the first psychology __ (2) in 1879 and focused on studying the __ (3) of consciousness through __ (4).

Sigmund Freud developed __ (5), a method of exploring the __ (6) mind and its influence on behavior, and his theories remain highly influential in psychology and culture.

William James was a prominent figure in the development of __ (7), which focused on the purpose and __ (8) of mental processes.

B.F. Skinner was a leading figure in __ (9), which emphasized the study of observable __ (10) and their relationships with environmental stimuli, and he developed the theory of operant conditioning.

10 Marks

WRITE YOUR SELECTED WORD CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER ON THE LINES BELOW.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

END OF EXAMINATION