



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

COURSE CODE : PSY103 - FINAL
COURSE TITLE : Psychology II
LECTURER(S) : Hugh Maitre
DATE : May 08, 2025
TIME : 1 PM
DURATION : 2 hours
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 **four (4)** sections:

Sections 1 - Multiple Choice Questions **30 Marks**
(Answer all questions in this section)

Section 2 – Multiple Format Assessment

Part 1: Matching items **10 marks**
Part 2: Short answer **10 marks**
Total 20 marks

Section 3 – Data Response **25 Marks**
(Answer one (1) question in this section)

Section 4 – Essay Questions **25 Marks**

TOTAL SCORE :100 Marks

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

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions: There are 30 questions in this section. Do all.

1. According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development, at which stage do children view rules as unchangeable and absolute?
 - A. Preconventional stage
 - B. Conventional stage
 - C. Concrete operational stage
 - D. Formal operational stage

2. Which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development is described as thinking logically about concrete events?
 - A. Motor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Concrete operational
 - D. Formal operation

3. Which stage of Kohlberg's moral development theory involves the development of mutual respect, and recognition of shared moral values?
 - A. Preconventional stage
 - B. Conventional stage
 - C. Postconventional stage
 - D. Preoperational stage

4. Which of the following options best describes bodily changes such as size, and height from birth to adulthood?
 - A. Cognitive development
 - B. Physical development
 - C. Behavioral development
 - D. Mental development

5. The Gradual process in which people change from birth through adulthood is called?
 - A. Human development
 - B. Auditory learning
 - C. Lifespan development
 - D. No listed options

6. The way people change and grow in thought over the stages of life is called?
 - A. Lifespan
 - B. Cognitive development
 - C. Human development
 - D. Physical development

7. Which of the following options is the only similarity between an eight-month-old and an eight-year-old?
 - A. Cognitive skills
 - B. Social skills
 - C. Social relationships
 - D. They are Children

8. Which of the following is **not** a stage of prenatal development?
- A. Fetal stage
 - B. Germinal stage
 - C. Breast feeding stage
 - D. Embryonic stage
9. Which stage of childhood, and much of what they experience is connected to their involvement in the early grades of school?
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Early adolescence
10. At which of the following stages of lifespan development are individuals most likely to establish a sense of identity?
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Late childhood
 - C. Adulthood
 - D. No listed options
11. Which of the following statements about fine motor development in infancy and childhood is true?
- A. Fine motor skills involve large muscle groups and coordination.
 - B. Fine motor skills develop before gross motor skills.
 - C. Fine motor skills refer to the ability to run and jump.
 - D. Fine motor skills involve precise movements of small muscles.
12. In Lev Vygotsky's cognitive theory, which of the following best describes the role of social interaction in cognitive development?
- A. Social interaction plays no significant role in cognitive development.
 - B. Social interaction is the sole determinant of cognitive development.
 - C. Social interaction and individual internalization of knowledge work together in cognitive development.
 - D. Social interaction hinders cognitive development.
13. At which stage are individuals physiologically fit, but are more likely to get involved in violent crimes and substance abuse?
- A. Late childhood
 - B. Early adulthood
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D. Old age
14. Which form of psychological research includes hypothesis testing?
- A. Experiment
 - B. Observation research
 - C. Qualitative research
 - D. No listed options
15. According to Erikson's Cognitive Theory, which stage occurs during infancy?
- A. Initiative vs. Guilt
 - B. Identity vs. Role Confusion
 - C. Trust vs. Mistrust
 - D. Integrity vs. Despair

16. Which of the following concepts is a key component of Lev Vygotsky's cognitive theory?
- A. Zone of proximal development (ZPD)
 - B. Operant conditioning
 - C. Classical conditioning
 - D. Schema theory
17. When we want to see how people change over time, which is the most appropriate form of research to use?
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Longitudinal research
 - C. Descriptive research
 - D. No listed options
18. Which of the following options is not a goal of psychology?
- A. Predict
 - B. Explain
 - C. Change
 - D. Defend
19. Which factor are responsible for changes in proportion of body and brain parts, vision, and dietary needs?
- A. Genetic factors
 - B. Cognitive factors
 - C. Social factors
 - D. Biological factors
20. When a person feels nervous, or uneasy about a situation, psychologists refer to this as_____.
- A. Trauma
 - B. Anxiety
 - C. Depression
 - D. All listed options
21. Which is the most important principle of ethical practices in psychology?
- A. Findings must be published
 - B. Participant names must be published
 - C. Participants must be protected from harm
 - D. All listed options
22. What does the 'right to withdraw' in ethics in research means to participants?
- A. Participants can join the study any time.
 - B. Participant can ensure his name is published.
 - C. Participants may feel embarrassed.
 - D. Participants can withdraw their results at any time.
23. Which of the following options best describes the onset of the adolescent period?
- A. Puberty
 - B. Breast growth
 - C. Voice changes
 - D. All listed options

24. At which of the following ages does puberty start for boys?
- A. 10 -11
 - B. 9 -10
 - C. 11-12
 - D. 10 -20
25. At which of the following ages does puberty start for girls?
- A. 10 –11
 - B. 9 – 10
 - C. 11-12
 - D. 10 -20
26. Which is the most significant feature of puberty for boys?
- A. Fat accumulation
 - B. Growth spurt
 - C. Voice change
 - D. Conflict with parents
27. Which is the most significant feature of puberty for girls?
- A. Fat accumulation
 - B. Arms grow shorter
 - C. Voice changes
 - D. Breast development
28. What is the average weight of 12- to 13-year-old girls at the onset of adolescence?
- A. 95 – 100 lbs.
 - B. 85 –100 lbs.
 - C. 105 – 125 lbs.
 - D. 105 – 115 lbs.
29. Which of the following is a stage in Jean Piaget’s theory of cognitive development?
- A. Classical conditioning
 - B. Concrete operational
 - C. Super ego
 - D. Culture root of learning
30. According to Kohlberg, at which stage of moral development do individuals make moral decisions based on their own internalized ethical principles, regardless of societal norms or laws?
- A. Stage 3: Good Interpersonal Relationships
 - B. Stage 4: Maintaining Social Order
 - C. Stage 6: Universal Ethical Principles
 - D. All listed options
31. Developmental milestones such as crawling, walking, and talking are used to:
- A. Predict academic success
 - B. Identify developmental delays
 - C. Measure intellectual abilities
 - D. Assess physical fitness
32. The theory that suggests cognitive growth is achieved through social interaction is:
- A. Piaget’s Theory of Cognitive Development
 - B. Erikson’s Psychosocial Development
 - C. Vygotsky’s Sociocultural Theory
 - D. Baltes’ Lifespan Theory

33. Which of the following is the definition of plasticity in lifespan development?
- A. The ability to adapt to changes and challenges
 - B. The process of biological maturation
 - C. The period of adolescence
 - D. The stability of cognitive functions in old age
34. According to Piaget, which stage represents the ability to think abstractly and reason logically?
- A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Concrete operational
 - D. Formal operational
35. Which principle of development suggests that different body systems mature at different rates?
- A. Proximodistal development
 - B. Independence of systems
 - C. Cephalocaudal development
 - D. Hierarchical integration

SECTION TWO: MULTIPLE FORMAT ASSESSMENT

Matching Items (10 marks)

Instructions: Match the descriptions of adolescent development to the correct stages or Characteristics. Match all the questions in this section.

- A. Increased thoughts on global issues, justice, and idealistic views.
- B. The ability to reason abstractly and form hypotheses
- C. Focus on forming an identity and thinking about the future
- D. Personal decision-making and questioning authority.
- E. A strong desire for autonomy leads adolescents to make independent decisions.

- 1. **Early Adolescence** -----
- 2. **Middle Adolescence.** -----
- 3. **.Erikson's Autonomy and Decision-Making.** -----
- 4. **Late Adolescence.** -----
- 5. **Piaget's Formal Operational Stage.** -----

True/False (10 marks)

Instructions: There are five questions in this section. **Answer All questions.**

- 1. As we age, the brain naturally loses cells which can contribute to memory loss. -----
- 2. Common eye problems associated with aging include cataracts, glaucoma, and macular Degeneration -----
- 3. As we age, the digestive system works more efficiently, with improved swallowing and digestive reflexes. -----
- 4. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, "generativity" refers to the desire to contribute to society by parenting, mentoring, or creating things that will outlast the individual. -----

5. Older adults often face psychological challenges such as depression, social withdrawal, and difficulty managing leisure time, as well as changes in their physical appearance and roles. -----
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SECTION THREE : DATA RESPONSE

Data Response (25 marks)

Instructions: There are four questions in this section. Do **one (1)** question with subsections **a. b and c**

1. What are the physical changes that occur in old age?
 - a) Identify three common physical changes that occur as people age.
 - b) Explain how aging affects muscle strength and bone density.
 - c) Discuss how these changes impact daily activities.

2. What are the psychological effects of aging?
 - a) Define cognitive decline and provide an example.
 - b) Explain the impact of aging on memory and problem-solving skills.
 - c) Discuss how social interactions can help maintain cognitive function in older adults.

3. How does aging affect emotional well-being?
 - a) Explain how emotional regulation changes in older adults.
 - b) Describe the role of social support in maintaining mental health.
 - c) Discuss how loneliness and isolation can negatively affect older adults.

4. How do societal attitudes and policies impact aging individuals?
 - a) Define ageism and provide an example.
 - b) Explain the role of government policies in supporting older adults.
 - c) Discuss how cultural perspectives on aging influence elderly care.

SECTION 4 EASSY QUESTIONS

ESSAY (25 marks)

Instructions: there are three (3) questions in this section. **Do one (1)**
Students use theoretical evidence where necessary to support your claims.
Pay attention to structure, correct spelling and grammar

1. Developmental norms and expectation cause more harm than good in assessing children's Development. Discuss.

2. To what extent does Freud's psychosexual theory provide a comprehensive explanation for human personality development?"

3. Critically analyze the view that "Biological factors are more influential than environmental factors in determining the timing of maturation milestones such as puberty"

END OF EXAM