

SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Division of Technical Education and Management Studies

EXAMINATION SESSION : Semester One, December 2011 Examination
TUTOR (S) : Mrs. Janice Mitchell-Phillip
PROGRAMME TITLE : Applied Arts – Business Administration
Elective
PROGRAMME CODE : 3B-ABA-AD
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Psychology
COURSE CODE : PSY101
CLASS (ES) : Year 1's & Electives
DATE : 16th December, 2011
COMMENCEMENT TIME : 9:00 a.m.
DURATION : 2 ½ Hours
INVIGILATOR (S) : U. Joseph, M. Charles, A. P;ummer, M. Floyd
ROOM (S) : CEHI-1R-02



INSTRUCTIONS:

Candidates are required to write only ID # on examination scripts. No names are required.
This Examination is worth **120 marks** which represents **40%** of the Final Course Grade.

There are five (5) *sections* in the examination. Read **all** sections and questions carefully.

Section A – Multiple Choices (20 marks)

Section B – Fill in the Blanks (30 marks)

Section C – True or False (15 marks)

Section D – Short Notes (15 marks)

Section E- Essay (40 marks)

- Students are advised to use a pen to write this examination.
- Write your ID Number on *each* answer sheet.
- All cell phones must be turned off during the examination.
- **Note:** Bags, books as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator should be deposited at the front of the examination room or as otherwise indicated.
- Students must sign IN and OUT on the examination class list.

SECTION A-MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 marks)

This section has twenty (20) questions; each is worth one (1) mark. Answer ALL questions in this section by circling the letter next to the correct answer on the exam question paper.

1. _____ is the retention of encoded information overtime.
 - a. Encoding
 - b. Retrieval
 - c. Storage
 - d. Memory

2. Today, most researchers distinguish three long-term memory systems, which includes all of these EXCEPT:
 - a. Sensory memory
 - b. Episodic memory
 - c. Semantic memory
 - d. Procedural memory

3. The term _____ is often used to refer to processes involved in the initial acquisition or encoding of information.
 - a. Remembering
 - b. Learning
 - c. Memory
 - d. Forgetting

4. All of these are ways to improve memory EXCEPT:
 - a. Use Mnemonic devices
 - b. Study repeatedly to boost long-term recall
 - c. Recall events while they are fresh
 - d. Maximize interference

5. Plutchik proposed that there are _____ basic emotions.
 - a. Six
 - b. Seven
 - c. Eight
 - d. Nine

6. The view on emotion that states that environmental stimuli elicit emotions and bodily response simultaneously is known as:
 - a. James-Lange theory
 - b. Cannon-Bard theory
 - c. Cognitive theory
 - d. Plutchik theory

7. The revised model of basic emotions includes all of following EXCEPT:
 - a. Fear
 - b. Disgust
 - c. Intrinsic
 - d. Surprise

8. _____ involves creating false but plausible excuses to justify unaccepted behavior.
 - a. Regression
 - b. Projection
 - c. Rationalization
 - d. Displacement

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
9. The Memory Stage where information is said to be stored permanently is:
- Selective Memory
 - Long Term Memory
 - Short Term Memory
 - Sensory Memory
10. _____ consists of masking perceived weaknesses or developing certain positive traits to make up for limitations.
- Ritual and undoing
 - Sublimation
 - Displacement
 - Compensation
11. Characteristics of a self actualized individual include all of these EXCEPT:
- Clear perception of reality
 - Dependent
 - Dedication to a cause
 - Simplicity and naturalness
12. Which of the following refers to a Physiological state that usually triggers a state of Motivational Arousal?
- A Need
 - A Drive
 - An Instinct
 - An Incentive
13. Maslow's Hierarchy begins with _____ Needs and ends with _____ Needs
- Safety and Security; Self Actualization
 - Physiological; Self Actualization
 - Belongingness and Love; Safety and Security
 - Physiological; Self Esteem
14. Motives that are directly related to biological survival are known as _____:
- Primary Motives
 - Secondary Motives
 - Physiological Motives
 - Psychological Motives
15. The process by which brain organizes and interprets sensory information is referred to as _____:
- Perception
 - Transduction
 - Psychophysics
 - Adaptation
16. The smallest change in stimulation that can be detected half the time is known as the:
- Difference Thresholds
 - Absolute Thresholds
 - Binocular Cues
 - Opponent Process
17. The fact that "what we see and interpret is not always the same as the visual information that enters our eyes," can be demonstrated most dramatically by the:
- Visual Illusions
 - Conduction Deafness
 - Colour Blindness
 - Dark Adaptation

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
18. Specialized cells that convert physical energy in the environment or the body to electrical energy that can be transmitted as nerve impulses to the brain is known as:
- Difference Threshold
 - Sense receptors
 - Adaptation
 - Deprivation
19. The _____ contains material just beneath the surface of awareness that can easily be retrieved
- Preconscious
 - Conscious
 - Unconscious
 - Awareness
20. Childlike thinking by which the id attempts to satisfy the instinctual drives
- Fantasy
 - Gratifications
 - Primary-process
 - Secondary-process

SECTION B- – FILL IN THE BLANKS (30 MARKS)

This Section has *twenty (20)* items; each question from 1 to 10 is worth *two (2)* marks, and each question from 11-20 is worth *one (1)* mark. Answer each question from 1 to 10 by writing the correct answer on the line provided and complete each sentence from 11 to 20 by filling in the blanks with the correct word from the list provided.

1. Define the term Psychology.

2. What does displacement as a defense mechanism involves?

3. Another defense mechanism is reaction formation. What does it involve?

4. What does the conscious consist of?

5. Define the term deprivation

6. What is Visual Illusion?

7. This is characterized by the inability to form memories after onset of a disorder.

STUDENT ID NO.								
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8. What is memory?

9. Another word for short term memory is?

10. What does source amnesia involves?

Instinct Theories	Perception	Bulimia Nervosa	Operant Conditioning	Synthesia
Persuasion	Incentives	Repression	Preconscious	Ego

11. _____ is the notion that human behavior is motivated by certain innate patterns of action that are activated in response to stimuli.

12. _____ are external stimuli that prompt goal-directed behavior.

13. _____ an eating disorder characterized by repeated and uncontrolled episodes of binge eating, usually followed by purging, which is self-induced vomiting and/or the use of large quantities of laxative and diuretics.

14. _____ is the process by which the brain organizes and interprets sensory information.

15. A condition in which stimulation of one sense also evokes another is called _____

16. _____ works best when messages, in the form of advertising or self-help tapes, are above-threshold, or at a supraliminal level

17. _____ describes learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened, depending on its positive or negative consequences.

18. The _____ is the decision-making component of personality that operates according to the reality principle.

19. The _____ contains material just beneath the surface of awareness that can easily be retrieved

20. _____ involves keeping distressing thoughts and feelings buried in the unconscious.

SECTION C – TRUE OR FALSE (15 MARKS)

This section has *fifteen (15)* items; each item is worth *one (1)* mark. To represent the correct answer for each statement, circle (T) for TRUE or (F) for FALSE next to each.

1. Most extrasensory perception (ESP) studies provide positive findings and can easily be replicated. (T) or (F)
2. Freud described seven stages of psychosexual development. (T) or (F)
3. We interpret things based on similar things we have experienced in the past –this is called Assimilation (T) or (F)
4. The physician who founded Psycho-Analysis is Sigmund Freud. (T) or (F)
5. Regression involves keeping distressing thoughts and feelings buried in the unconscious. (T) or (F)
6. Development is more common in adulthood than at any other phase. (T) or (F)
7. A woman who dislikes her boss thinks she likes her boss, but feels that the boss does not like her is using the defense mechanism of displacement. (T) or (F)
8. A dangerously overweight woman goes on eating binges when she feels neglected by her husband, is an example of overcompensation defense mechanism (T) or (F)
9. Behavior that is performed in order to obtain a reward or to avoid punishment is called intrinsic motivation (T) or (F)
10. Responses to food are governed by learning and social conditioning (T) or (F)
11. Memory and learning are closely related, and the terms often describe roughly the same processes. (T) or (F)
12. Most people remember the words in the middle of the series of working memory better than those at the beginning and the end. (T) or (F)
13. Many psychotherapists believe that early childhood sexual abuse results in repressed memories. (T) or (F)
14. Learning some new information may disrupt retrieval of other information. (T) or (F)
15. Forgetting can only occur during retrieval from long term memory. (T) or (F)

SECTION D - SHORT NOTES (15 marks)

This section has ten (10) questions; each question is worth five (5) marks. Using the foolscap sheets provided, write Short Notes/Sentences on ANY THREE (3) topics.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Absolute Threshold | 6. Perceptual Processes |
| 2. Reinforcement | 7. False Memory Syndrome |
| 3. Shaping | 8. Types of non-associative learning |
| 4. Sensory Adaptation | 9. Theories of emotions |
| 5. Anorexia nervosa | 10. The Visual Cliff |

SECTION E- ESSAYS (40 marks)

This section has four (4) questions. Each question is worth thirty (30) marks. Choose ANY ONE (1) question and on the Foolscap Sheets provided, write an essay of at least 250-300 words. Please note that EACH question has TWO parts.

1. *Sygmund Freud* is well known for his the theory on personality development.
 - (a) Explain in details Freud's *stages of psychosexual development*.
 - (b) Provide an outlined *evaluation* on Freudian theory, clearly stating the benefits and limitations.

2. Albert Bandurra believed that we learn by observing other people and patterning our behavior after theirs.
 - (a) Clearly describe the study on which this principle was based.
 - (b) Explain in details the observational learning phases.

3. "*Knowledge could only be acquired through action*" is the view held by Jean Piaget regarding cognitive development.
 - (a) Based on Piaget's theory describe how learning occurs.
 - (b) Discuss his four stages of cognitive development.

4.
 - (a) Explain the stages in Erik Erikson's psychosocial development theory.
 - (b) Discuss the criticism and limitations of Erikson's theory.

END OF EXAMINATION