

Psychology Exam 1

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (MQCs) - 20 MKS

1. The branch of psychology that focuses on changes a person experiences over the course of his/her life span is

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Cognitive psychology
- C. Clinical psychology
- D. Evolutionary psychology

2. A psychological process of studying the self or self-examination is called

- A. Functionalism
- B. Structuralism
- C. Introspection
- D. Behaviorism

3. According to Psychoanalysis

- A. Much of our behavior is governed by unconscious motive and primitive biological instincts
- B. The focus is on what is observable.
- C. Behavior is defined in terms of their functions in man's adjustment to his environment
- D. Behavior is determined by individual's psychological processes and problems solving ability

4. The following psychological concepts explain behavior. EXCEPT?

- A. Overt or covert
- B. Conscious or unconscious
- C. Voluntary or involuntary
- D. Good or bad

5. The process of blocking out of consciousness any upsetting thoughts is the defense mechanism called

- A. Projection
- B. Reaction formation
- C. Denial
- D. Intellectualization

6. Stress has the following symptoms EXCEPT

- A. Too much sleep
- B. Loss of appetite
- C. Constant headaches
- D. Drug and substance abuse

7. An internal state of deprivation or feeling of deficiency by an organism which has to be satisfied is termed as

- A. Drive
- B. Motive

- C. Need
- D. Desire

8. A psychological school of thought in which people have full control over their lives and are solely accountable for shaping their thoughts, ideas, behavior and attitude is called;

- A. Humanistic perspective
- B. Gestalt perspective
- C. Behavioral perspective
- D. Cognitive perspectives

9. According to Freud, which part of the mind is dominated by the pleasure principle?

- A. The id
- B. The ego
- C. The superego
- D. The Super-id

10. Which of the following statements is not true about the information processing theory?

- A) Sensory memory – provides initial screening and process new stimuli.
- B) Working memory – assigns meaning to stimuli and links information pieces.
- C) Sensory memory – performs visual-spatial mental operators.
- D) L.T.M – provides a permanent repositioning of different types of knowledge

11. The following are ways of managing stress, EXCEPT?

- A. Setting and observing priorities
- B. Knowing your limits
- C. Eating too much
- D. Having adequate rest

12. According to Gestalt psychology, the law that states that elements of objects tend to be grouped together and integrated into perceptual wholes if they are aligned within an object is the

- A. Law of Continuity
- B. Law of Closure
- C. Law of Similarity
- D. Law of Proximity

13. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of an extrovert?

- A. Open and talkative
- B. Interested in new people
- C. Easily breaks unwanted relations
- D. Works well alone

14. According to Freud, at what stage in development does long lasting relationships revolving around sexual and romantic interests?

- A. The oral stage
- B. Anal stage
- C. Phallic stage
- D. Genital stage

15. When Ken called Barbie to ask her for a date, Barbie said, "I'm sorry, but I think I'm bussy for

the rest of my life!" Ken has decided that he is really relieved because Barbie has lots of faults anyway. Which defense mechanism is he using?

- A. Displacement
- B. Repression
- C. Rationalization
- D. Suppression

16. Which of the following is NOT classified under primary needs

- A. Water
- B. Elimination
- C. Sex
- D. Love

17. According to Baddley's (2001) the model of working memory consists of three components EXCEPT?

- A) Sensory memory.
- B) Executive control system.
- C) Articulators loop.
- D) Visual – spatial sketchpad.

18. Chang'wan had been living in a neighborhood but moved away three years ago.He cannot get the right direction to their home due to facelift that results into in accessibility of physical cues .This explains the_____ hypothesis?

- A) Retrieval.
- B) Displacement.
- C) Delay.
- D) Interference.

19. A psychological research method which focuses on the existence of cause-and-effect relations among variables is called

- A) Correlation
- B) Experimental
- C) Qualitative
- D) Descriptive

20. When Sandy's disruptive classroom behavior stops because the teacher no longer pays attention to the behavior, but later resurfaces when the teacher gives her the attention, the principle is known as

- A. Stimulus discrimination
- B. Extinction
- C. Stimulus generalization
- D. Spontaneous recovery

SECTION II SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (SAQs) - 40MKS

1. Describe how any four psychological perspectives explain behavior of humans (8mks)
2. Explain any four primitive defense mechanisms. (8 mks)
3. Explain eight signs of a drug abuser (8 marks)
4. Explain the input- output process according to the Information Processing Model (I.P.M)
5. Explain four factors determinants of an individual's personality (8mks)

SECTION III LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)- 40mks

1. Explain the psycho social stages of personality development by Eric Erickson giving their implications for human behavior (20mks)

2. Describe Maslow's theory of self- actualization by providing its relevance in human behavior (20mks)