



**JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN SOCIOLOGY**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN SOCIAL WORK**

**LEVEL 1 SEMESTER 1**

**EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER**

**MODULE CODE : PSYH 111/SOCH 112/HRMH 112/SWH 112**

**MODULE NARRATION : INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY**

**DATE : 2024**

**DURATION : 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- 1. Answer all questions in sections A and B.**
- 2. Answer one question from section C.**

1. Which of the following best describes the definition of psychology?  
A. The study of behaviour and mental processes      B. The study of the mind  
C. The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes      D. The scientific study of mind and consciousness
2. The following are goals of psychology, **except** to ..... behaviour. A. Describe B. Explain C. Improve D. Understand
3. Affect refers to the following mental processes **except**  
A. Feelings B. Thoughts      C. Mood      D. Emotional states
4. Behaviour in psychology refers to  
A. Actions and responses      B. Beliefs and thoughts      C. Ideas and memories. Feelings and mood
5. The first psychology research laboratory founded by Wilhelm Wundt was in which year?  
A. 1800      B. 1859      C. 1879      D. 1902
6. Who first coined the word 'tabula rasa'?  
A. Aristotle      B. Plato      C. Socrates      D. Descartes
7. All of the following are Gestalt psychologists **except**  
A. Max Wertheimer      B. Kurt Koffka      C. Wolfgang Kohler      D. Fritz Heider
8. William James' functionalism was influenced by  
A. Charles Darwin      B. Stanley Schachter      C. Sigmund Freud      D. Edward Tichener
9. The person referred to as the 'father of behaviourism' is  
A. B. F. Skinner      B. J. B. Watson      C. I. Pavlov      D. E. Thorndike
10. The direction of an electrical impulse occurs in the following order  
A. Dendrites; soma; axon      B. Axon; soma; dendrites      C. Soma; dendrites; axon      D. Axon; soma; dendrites
11. A common neurotransmitter used in the spinal cord and motor neurons to stimulate muscle contractions and is used in the brain to regulate memory, sleeping, and dreaming is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Dopamine      B. Acetylcholine      C. Endorphin      D. GABA
12. Which one of the following schools of thought emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes?  
A. Humanistic      B. Psychodynamic      C. Cognitive      D. Behavioural
13. Which school of psychology uses the method of introspection to study human experience  
A. Behaviourism      B. Psychoanalysis      C. Structuralism      D. Functionalism



25. Who put forward the law of effect which states that if a response made to a stimulus is followed by satisfaction, that response is more likely to occur the next time the stimulus is present? A. I. Pavlov  
B. B. F. Skinner C. J. B. Watson D. E. Thorndike
26. Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's psychosexual stages of development?  
A. Anal; oral; phallic; latency B. Anal ; phallic; oral; latency  
C. Oral; anal phallic; latency D. Oral; latency; phallic anal
27. According to Freud, a child who grabs food from another child because of hunger is driven by  
A. Id B. Ego C. Environmental influences D. Superego
28. Manic episodes are a defining feature of which of the following disorders?  
A. Major depression B. Bipolar C. Schizophrenia D. Posttraumatic stress
29. Tinashé, recently noticed that he has difficulty hearing people at crowded parties even though his hearing seems quite fine in quiet surroundings. He most likely has damage to his  
A. Pinna B. Eardrum. C. Stapes D. Oval window
30. According to Edward Tolman, behaviour is best understood as  
A. Molar and purposive B. A collection of S-R connections  
C. A consequence of trial and error D. A series of associated muscle twitches.
31. A persistent, unreasonable, and unwanted thought is known as  
A. A negative symptom B. Compulsion C. Obsession D. Hallucination
32. Peter is exceptionally organised. For example he colour codes all his bills and alphabetises the groceries in his cupboards. According to Freud's theory, Peter is most likely to be fixated at which stage of the psychosexual development?  
A. Oral B. Phallic. C. Anal D. Phallic.
33. Which school of thought rejected the concept of consciousness and defined psychology as an objective natural science?  
A. Structuralism. B. Functionalism. C. Behaviourism. D. Gestalt psychology.
34. Which of the following philosophers insisted that the mind is a blank slate at birth devoid of character or ideas?  
A. James Mill B. John Stuart Mill C. David Hume D. John Locke.
35. Dr Zvipi is a theorist who is interested in how a given behaviour increases an organism's chance of reproductive success and perpetuates the species. Dr Zvipi is most likely  
A. An evolutionary psychologist B. A neuropsychologist C. Cognitive theorist D. Learning theorist.

36. Every time he hears the name of his favourite restaurant, John begins to salivate. In Pavlovian terms, the restaurant's name is serving as
- A. A conditioned stimulus.                      B. An unconditioned stimulus.  
C. A conditioned response                      D. An unconditioned response.
37. Conducting a study by analysing Zimbabwe's census data from previous years is an example of using which of the following research approaches?
- A. Experimentation.    B. Case history.    C. Archival analysis    D. Naturalistic observation.
38. Which of the following supports the all-or –none principle of neural impulse? A. A neuron will fire a complete action potential once the threshold is reached
- B. During the absolute refractory period, a neuron cannot fire again.  
C. An impulse loses strength the further it travels along the axon.  
D. A neuron in its resting is at its potential when only positive ions are inside its membrane.
39. Ivan Pavlov :
- A. Discovered that hungry dogs would bark at the sight of the person who brought them their food.  
B. At first considered 'psychic secretion' to be a nuisance, but soon he realised that it revealed a very basic form of learning.  
C. Went on to show that dogs could be trained, or conditioned, to salivate at the onset of an arbitrary stimulus (eg. the sound of a bell) if it was preceded by an aversive stimulus such as foot shock.  
D. Provided psychology with a basic element, the response-response association-also used by Watson as the foundation of behaviourism.
40. The cognitive revolution in psychology was a response to the limitations of which school of thought?
- A. Psychodynamic.    B. Behaviourism.    C. Cognitive psychology.    D. All the above.
41. B. F. Skinner is important in psychology because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Developed the principles of classical conditioning.    B. Developed the principles of operant conditioning.  
C. Conducted research which suggests a cognitive component to learning.    D. Formulated the law of effect
42. The minimum amount of stimulation required to distinguish one stimulus from another is called \_\_\_\_\_. A. Absolute threshold.    B. Difference threshold.    C. Psychophysical function.  
D. Absolute difference.
43. What is the transparent, protective, outer layer that is first point of the eye through which light passes as it enters the human eye?
- A. Retina.    B. Cornea.    C. Lens.    D. Aqueous humor.

44. The highness or lowness of sound, as determined by the frequency of the sound waves, is the sound's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Intensity.    B. Decibel level.    C. Loudness.    D. Pitch.

45. A coiled tube in the inner ear that contains the auditory receptors is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Semicircular canal.    B. Pinna.    C. Ossicle.    D. Cochlea.

46. Which of the following is an example of selective attention?

- A. Reading a book and watching a football game simultaneously.  
 B. Eating a candy bar while watching a movie.  
 C. Walking and talking to friend.  
 D. Listening to a lecturer's lecture when other around you are whispering to you

47. Closure and proximity are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gestalt principles of perceptual organization.    B. Principles of perceptual recognition.  
 C. Learned through operant conditioning.    D. Principles of top-down processing.

48. A false belief maintained despite contradictory evidence or experience is

- a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. A. Compulsion.    B. Hallucination.    C. Delusion.    D. Obsession.

49. Tinashe experiences short episodes of acute and overwhelming apprehension or terror. He is experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Generalized anxiety disorder.    B. Parasympathetic discharge.    C. Panic attacks.    D. A phobia.

50. An irresistible urge to carry out certain acts or rituals is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Compulsion.    B. Delusion.    C. Obsession.    D. Phobia.

## SECTION B

Answer all questions.

1. Distinguish the following
  - a) Primary and secondary reinforcers. (4)
  - b) positive and negative punishment (2)
  - c) positive and negative reinforcement (2)
  - d) Primary and secondary punishers. (2)
2. Explain the following concepts:
  - a) Id, ego and superego. (6)
3. Define sensory adaptation giving examples. (2)

4. The foundations of the endocrine system are the .....and .....(2)
5. Give two reasons why a cerebral cortex is highly wrinkled? (2)
6. State the three functions of the cerebellum. (3)
7. What are the four goals of psychology (4)
8. What is psychology (1)

**SECTION C.**

**Answer any one question**

1. Assess the psychosexual stages of development, (20)
2. Describe and illustrate Gestalt principles of perceptual grouping (20)

**END OF EXAMINATION**