



JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

LEVEL 1 SEMESTER 2

EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE	: PSYH121
MODULE NARRATION	: PSYCHOLOGY CONCEPTS, METHODS & PRACTICE
DATE	: 2024
DURATION	: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

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

GREAT ZIMBABWE U. PSYH121
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EXAMINATION

SECTION A

1. Incentive theories emerged in the -----.
A. 1940s/50s B. 1950s/60s C. 1930s/40s D. 1960s/70s
2. A furnace is set to maintain a constant temperature. When the temperature drops below a set point, the furnace turns on to raise the temperature until the set point temperature is met. This is a good example of -----
A. Thermostatics B. Homeostasis C. Embosis D. Thrombosis
3. Migration and mating are examples of instinctually motivated behavior in animal according to -----
A. Bernstein B. Hockenbury and Hockenbury C. Melucci D. Maslow
4. The Brown versus the Board of education which took place in ----- is a good example of the contribution psychologists have made in promoting good ethical behavior in intuitions of learning.
A. 1936 B. 1948 C. 1952 D. 1954
5. Human factor psychologists work on -----
A. Design of appliances B. The relationship between humans and the environment
C. Advising lawyers D. Motivating athletes
6. ----- Psychologists study issues pertaining to criminal profiling, eye witness testimony, etc.
A. Social B. Environmental C. Industrial D. Forensic
7. In memory processing ----- codes represent experiences by their general meaning.
A. Semantic B. Visual C. Acoustic D. heuristic
8. Conditions that are brought on or are by psychological states usually by stress. Are referred to as -----
A. Psychophysiological disorders B. Physiological disorders C. Generalized anxiety disorders D. Sexual dysfunctional disorders
9. -----memory help you build and update information, thinking and solve problems.
A. Long term B. Sensory C. Procedural D. Short term
10. According to Gardener intelligence consists of ----- components.
A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 8
11. Substances capable of forming birth defects are -----

A. Carcinogens B. Teratogens C. Coronas D. Calcium

12. According to the Information Processing model the ----- has a capacity of holding information for 18 seconds
- A. Sensory memory B. Short term memory C. Intermmediate memory D. Long term memory
13. The desire to have impact on other people to affect their behavior or emotions is -----
- A. Need for achievement B. Need for love C. Need for power D. Need to fit socially
14. The test that has 11 subsets is the -----
- A. Stanford-Binet B. Wechsler C. Stern D. Binet
15. Which smile occurs with genuine happiness?
- A. Masking smile B. Plastic smile C. Duchenne smile D. Beautiful smile
16. IQ may be defined as -----
- A. $MA/CA \times 100$ B. $CA/MA \times 100$ C. $MA/100 \times CA$ D. $MA \times CA \times 100$
17. Infants have an inborn routing reflex that helps them to seek out a nipple and obtain nourishment -----
- A. Maturation B. Physical development C. Instinct D. Nurture
18. The instinct theory proposes that organisms engage in certain behaviors because they lead to success in terms of -----
- A. Natural winning B. Natural selection C. Breeding D. Survival of the fittest
19. The tendency to ride roller skaters and engage in sky diving when bored is best explained as ---

- A. Arousal B. Drive reduction C. Instinct D. Incentive
20. How you are feeling may be encoded during learning so these similar states can act as retrieval cues in -----
- A. Transfer-appropriate processing B. Context dependent memory
C. Mood congruency effect D. State dependent memory
21. Sources of motivation can be biological and -----
- A. emotional B. cognitive C. social D. all the above
22. A -----defines objects or events by a set of rules and properties such that each member of the concept has all the defining properties and no non-member does.
- A. Natural concepts B. Formal concepts C. Scripts D. Mental block
23. Incentive theories suggest that behavior is motivated by the -----.

- A. Pull of external goals B. Pull of internal goals C. Pull of extrinsic values
D. Pull of intrinsic values

24. ----- are systematic methods that always reach a correct result.

- A. Algorithms B. Proposition C. Heuristics D. Androgens

25. According to ----- theory psychological physiological imbalances creates specific needs which lead to specific drive.

- A. The arousal B. The drive reduction C. Maslow's D. The incentives

26. Proposition such as 'the key goes in the ignition' and 'pushing the gas paddle makes the car move' is an example of a/an -----

- A. Mental model B. Script C. Mental schema D. Algorithm

27. Babbling, the first speech related sounds, begins at about

- A. 1 month B. 4 month C. 1 year D. 6 months

28. New born babies have poor vision because they -----

- A. Have convex lenses B. are short sighted C. lack fovea D. have no cons and rods

29. Research indicates that about ----- of 16 year old Americans would have had sexual intercourse.

- A. 50% B. 10% C. 60% D. 40%

30. The greatest threat of cognitive abilities in late adulthood is

- A. Anxiety B. COVID-19 C. Poverty D. Alzheimer's disease

31. Adults in their 40's may focus on producing something to outlast them which Erickson called -----

- A. Crisis of generativity B. Midlife transition C. Midlife crisis D. Troubled crisis

32. Levels of consciousness are ----- of awareness one has for whatever mental events are occurring.

- A. Variations in the quantity B. Variations in the quality
C. Variations in the subconscious D. All the above

33. The conditions whereby people report seeing nothing but are able to track moving images and name the color of light when asked to guess is -----

- A. Blind sight B. Mere exposure C. Priming D. Altered state of consciousness
34. The Wechsler intelligence test provides scores of -----
A. Visual and conceptual B. Spatial and verbal
C. Performance and verbal D. Performance and spatial
35. For drugs to have an effect on the brain and alter its function and perception, it has to pass through the -----
A. Barrier of no return B. Blood brain barrier C. Brain defense system D. Brain block barrier
36. The disorder where a sleeper has a loss of paralysis is called -----
A. Narcolepsy B. Sleep apnea C. Sleep walk D. REM behavior disorder
37. People with high hypnotic susceptibility -----
A. Are bewitched B. Tend to fantasize and have active imaginations
C. Have sleep disorders D. All the above
38. The cognitive behavior modification therapy was developed by -----
A. Carl Rogers B. Albert Ellis C. Albert Bundura D. Aaron Beck
39. Which of the following is considered not to be a beneficial technique for coping with stress --
A. Biofeedback B. Relaxation C. Drinking alcohol D. Physical exercise
40. Caffeine withdrawal symptoms may include-----
A. Fatigue B. Headache C. Anxiety D. Stomachache
41. ----- includes fear, anger, irritability and anxiety
A. Ruminative thinking B. Catastrophizing C. Emotional stress D. Cognitive stress response
42. Recurring intrusion of thought about stressful events is -----
A. Ruminative thinking B. Catastrophizing C. Emotional stress D. Cognitive stress response
43. Cognitive appraisal theory was developed as a result of an experiment by -----
A. Cannon-Bard B. Schachter-Singer C. William-James D. Carl-Lange
44. If asked what color your car is, you easily bring the answer into consciousness even though you were not thinking about it before you were asked. This a good example of information processing at ----- level.

- A. Non conscious B. Conscious C. Pre-conscious D. Subconscious
45. According to ----- thought precedes emotion. Thinking about the modules you have distinctions in will make you feel happy but thinking about the failed modules will make you sad.
- A. James-Lange B. Richard Lazarus C. Cannon-Bard D. Rothbart-Sheese
46. ----- needs involve being part of social groups and having affectionate relationships with others.
- A. Physiological B. Safety C. Esteem D. Belongingness
47. The unintentional recollection and influence of prior experiences is known as ----- memory.
- A. Episodic B. Explicit C. Implicit D. Parallel distributed
48. The information processing model is a ----- model.
- A. 3 stage B. 4 stage C. 2 stage D. 5 stage
49. ----- is a self-administration of drugs that cause serious social, legal and interpersonal problems.
- A. Substance abuse B. Self-medication C. Substance withdrawal D. All the above
50. Most information encoded in the short term memory is -----
- A. Acoustic B. Visual C. Semantic D. Kinesthetic

SECTION B

- 1) What is the difference between counseling psychologists and counsellors (5)
- 2) What duties do psychologists who work in the health sector perform? (5)
- 3) Define burnout (2)
- 4) The Yerkes-Dodson law says..... (5)
- 5) Describe the temperamental patterns of infants (5)
- 6) Briefly describe primary and secondary drives as depicted in the drive reduction theory (4)
- 7) Explain what stress reaction is. (4)

SECTION C

1. Discuss the cognitive changes that may occur in adulthood. (20)
2. Explore the contribution psychology has made in the understanding of behavior in the market place. (20)