



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

COURSE CODE : PSY101
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Psychology (ALTERNATE)
LECTURERS : Ernest Ottley/Kayla Henry
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 1 hour 30 minutes
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 three (3) sections:

Section 1 - Multiple Choice Questions. (Answer all questions in this section) 25 Marks

Section 2 – Chart Completion 15 Marks

Section 3 – Cloze Passage 10 Marks

Question	Student’s mark	Moderated mark
Section 1		
Section 2		
Section 3		
TOTAL		

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

SECTION ONE - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions: Answer ALL questions 25 in this section. Circle the letter that corresponds to the BEST answer.

1. Jim continues to make funny jokes during class. This means that his behaviour has been:
 - A. Recurring
 - B. Unsatisfied
 - C. Rewarded
 - D. Motivated
2. A child with a temperament of 'easy' would:
 - A. Display regular habits
 - B. Low activity
 - C. Intense emotion
 - D. Irritability
3. When a person's decisions are based on considering the rewards they are using:
 - A. Content theory
 - B. Reinforcement theory
 - C. Process theory
 - D. Motivation theory
4. All of the following are first stages in various development theories EXCEPT:
 - A. Trust vs Mistrust
 - B. Sensory-motor
 - C. Oral stage
 - D. Concrete operational
5. The forces within an individual that account for the level and persistence of effort expended, could be considered as:
 - A. Pressure
 - B. Motivation
 - C. Drive
 - D. Reward
6. When Stephen mistook the priest for a robber, his mind was engaged in the process of:
 - A. Motivation
 - B. Reasoning
 - C. Memory
 - D. Perception
7. Some factors that may lead to forgetting include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Meaningfulness of material
 - B. Similarity of material
 - C. Time between learning and recall
 - D. Repetition
8. Which branch of psychology focuses on the study of mental processes such as thinking, memory, and problem-solving?
 - A. Behavioral Psychology
 - B. Cognitive Psychology
 - C. Developmental Psychology
 - D. Social Psychology
9. What type of psychology is concerned with understanding how people grow and change throughout their lifespan?
 - A. Clinical Psychology
 - B. Educational Psychology
 - C. Developmental Psychology
 - D. Industrial-Organizational Psychology

10. Which field of psychology is primarily aimed at diagnosing and treating mental health disorders?
 - A. Biological Psychology
 - B. Clinical Psychology
 - C. Counseling Psychology
 - D. Experimental Psychology
11. What kind of psychology studies how individuals are influenced by the presence of others?
 - A. Neuropsychology
 - B. Abnormal Psychology
 - C. Social Psychology
 - D. Forensic Psychology
12. Which branch of psychology explores the relationship between biological processes and psychological phenomena?
 - A. Behavioral Psychology
 - B. Cognitive Psychology
 - C. Biological Psychology
 - D. Humanistic Psychology
13. What term refers to the initial stage of learning when a response is first established in classical conditioning?
 - A. Extinction
 - B. Acquisition
 - C. Generalization
 - D. Discrimination
14. What is it called when a conditioned response decreases after repeated exposure to the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus?
 - A. Spontaneous Recovery
 - B. Extinction
 - C. Stimulus Discrimination
 - D. Acquisition
15. Psychologists use which of the following to ensure their observations and conclusions are systematic?
 - A. Hindsight and experimentation
 - B. Controlled measurement and experimentation
 - C. Speculation and common sense
 - D. Generalization and common sense
16. What reflex ensures that infants are able to respond to contact with their mother's breasts for feeding?
 - A. Babinsky reflex
 - B. Sucking reflex
 - C. Rooting reflex
 - D. Grasping reflex
17. Which characteristic does NOT align with type A personalities?
 - A. Competitive
 - B. Ambitious
 - C. Easy-going
 - D. Easily angered
18. What is the term for the deep reservoir that houses the true self, along with fears and desires?
 - A. Conscious
 - B. Absolute threshold
 - C. Subconscious
 - D. Pre-conscious

19. An individual who becomes angry after feeling embarrassed might be relying on which psychological tool to shield their inner feelings?
- A. Reaction formation
 - B. Displacement technique
 - C. Projection
 - D. Defense mechanism
20. At approximately what week does the fetal genitalia become distinctively detectable?
- A. 6th week
 - B. 12th week
 - C. 20th week
 - D. 25th week
21. Which of the following is NOT a method human beings use to group incoming stimuli?
- A. Proximity
 - B. Similarity
 - C. Continuity
 - D. Memory
22. What is the primary concept behind operant conditioning?
- A. Learning through observation
 - B. Learning through rewards and punishments
 - C. Learning through association of stimuli
 - D. Learning through imitation
23. What is it called when a behavior is followed by the addition of an unpleasant stimulus, decreasing the likelihood of that behavior occurring again?
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative reinforcement
 - C. Positive punishment
 - D. Negative punishment
24. What is the first stage of memory formation, where information is initially gathered from the environment?
- A. Retrieval
 - B. Encoding
 - C. Storage
 - D. Consolidation
25. What is the process by which short-term memories are transformed into long-term memories called?
- A. Encoding
 - B. Consolidation
 - C. Retrieval
 - D. Recognition

SECTION TWO - CHART COMPLETION

Instructions - Complete the chart below by filling in the name of the stage and the approximate age at which the stage occurs.

Stages of Cognitive and Psychosexual Development

Stage Name	Age Range	Key Activity/Characteristics
		Understanding the world through senses and actions; object permanence develops.
		Development of symbolic thought, language skills, and imagination; egocentrism is prominent.
		Logical thinking develops for concrete concepts; mastery of conservation and classification tasks.
		Abstract thinking, problem-solving, and reasoning about hypothetical situations.
Stage Name	Age Range	Key Activity/Focus
Oral Stage	Birth to 1 year	Pleasure centers on the mouth through activities like sucking and biting.
		Focus on controlling bladder and bowel movements; associated with toilet training.
		Focus on the genitals; children experience the Oedipus or Electra complex.
		Sexual impulses are repressed; focus shifts to social interactions and intellectual development.
	Puberty to adulthood.	Sexual impulses reawaken; focus is on mature sexual relationships and personal development.

15 marks

SECTION THREE - CLOZE PASSAGE

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate word from the list of words below to complete the passage that follows. DO NOT write within the passage. Write your selected answers on the numbered lines below. A response could only be used ONE time.

WORD BANK

- ☐ Acquisition
- ☐ Conditioned response
- ☐ Conditioned stimulus
- ☐ Extinction
- ☐ Ivan Pavlov
- ☐ Spontaneous recovery
- ☐ Stimulus discrimination
- ☐ Stimulus generalization
- ☐ Unconditioned response
- ☐ Unconditioned stimulus

PASSAGE

Classical conditioning is a type of learning first described by ____1____, a Russian physiologist. He discovered that a dog could learn to associate a neutral stimulus, such as a bell, with the presentation of ____2____, leading to the dog salivating in response to the bell alone. The stimulus that initially triggers a reflexive response is called the ____3____ stimulus, while the response it elicits is known as the ____4____ response.

In the process of classical conditioning, a previously neutral stimulus becomes a ____5____ stimulus after being repeatedly paired with the unconditioned stimulus. This leads to the development of the ____6____ response. Over time, the conditioned response can diminish through a process called ____7____, where the conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus.

Sometimes, after extinction, the conditioned response can reappear temporarily. This phenomenon is referred to as ____8____ recovery. If the subject begins to respond to stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus, this is called stimulus ____9____. On the other hand, the ability to distinguish between the conditioned stimulus and other similar stimuli is known as stimulus ____10____.

10 MARKS

WRITE YOUR SELECTED WORD CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER ON THE LINES BELOW.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

END OF EXAMINATION