



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

COURSE CODE : PSY 103
COURSE TITLE : PSYCHOLOGY II
LECTURER(S) : Hugh Maitre
DATE :
TIME :
DURATION : 2 hours
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**:

Sections 1 - Multiple Choice **30 Marks**
(Answer all questions in this section)

Section 2 – Multiple Format Assessment

Part 1. Fill In the Blanks **10 Marks**

Part 2. True/False **10 Marks**

Total 20 Marks

Section 3 – Data response **25 Marks**

(Answer **one (1)** question in this section)

Section 4 – Essay Questions **25 Marks**

TOTAL SCORE 100 Marks

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

SECTION ONE MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS

Instructions: There are 30 questions in this section. Do all

1. In the cephalocaudal principle, development occurs from:
 - A. The trunk outward
 - B. The head downward
 - C. The feet upward
 - D. The center outward
2. Which body system matures the fastest, demonstrating asynchronous development?
 - A. Digestive system
 - B. Nervous system
 - C. Reproductive system
 - D. Skeletal system
3. What are the four main domains of child development?
 - A. Physical, emotional, social, and cognitive
 - B. Physical, social, emotional, and moral
 - C. Physical, cognitive, language, and social-emotional
 - D. Physical, language, motor, and emotional
4. Which domain of development includes changes in motor skills and sensory abilities?
 - A. Cognitive development
 - B. Social-emotional development
 - C. Physical development
 - D. Language development
5. According to Piaget, which domain of development focuses on thought processes and problem-solving?
 - A. Social-emotional development
 - B. Physical development
 - C. Cognitive development
 - D. Language development
6. Which of the following best describes social and emotional development?
 - A. Learning problem-solving skills and logical reasoning
 - B. The ability to understand and use language
 - C. Changes in relationships, emotional regulation, and identity formation
 - D. Growth of muscles and coordination
7. In language development, which of the following occurs first?
 - A. Producing words
 - B. Writing sentences
 - C. Understanding words
 - D. Speaking fluently
8. Which statement best describes the independence of systems principle?
 - A. All body systems develop at the same rate.
 - B. The reproductive system matures faster than the nervous system.
 - C. Different body systems grow at varying rates.
 - D. The skeletal system develops before the nervous system.
9. Which principle describes the idea that infants gain control of their heads first before arms and legs?

ALTERNATE

- A. Proximodistal development
 - B. Cephalocaudal development
 - C. Hierarchical integration
 - D. independence of systems
10. Which of the following is a key aspect of cognitive development?
- A. Emotional regulation and identity formation
 - B. Growth of muscles and coordination
 - C. Problem-solving, memory, and thought processes
 - D. Understanding social norms and communication skills
11. Which of the following is a primary factor in human development?
- A. Only genetic factors
 - B. Only environmental factors
 - C. Both genetic and environmental factors
 - D. None of the above
12. What is a key characteristic of developmental change?
- A. It occurs in a fixed sequence without variation
 - B. It is always characterized by rapid growth
 - C. It involves dynamic changes over time
 - D. It only involves physical changes
13. What can reduce an individual's adult stature despite optimal environmental conditions?
- A. Good nutrition
 - B. Frequent injury and disease
 - C. Maximum genetic potential
 - D. Positive social environment
14. Which of the following is true about anxiety?
- A. Anxiety is only caused by genetic factors
 - B. Anxiety is a condition where a person feels nervous about a situation
 - C. Anxiety only occurs in childhood
 - D. Anxiety has no impact on behavior
15. Which of the following is NOT an ethical principle in psychological research?
- A. Protection from harm
 - B. Right to withdraw
 - C. Deception without consent
 - D. Confidentiality
16. Which theory emphasizes that development is influenced by sociocultural interactions and continuous growth?
- A. Piaget's Cognitive Developmental Theory
 - B. Erikson's Psychosocial Theory
 - C. Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory
 - D. Baltes' Lifespan Perspective
17. What is the first stage of prenatal development?
- A. Embryonic period

ALTERNATE

- B. Fetal period
 - C. Germinal stage
 - D. Neonatal stage
18. Which of the following is an example of a teratogen?
- A. Good maternal nutrition
 - B. Radiation
 - C. Physical exercise
 - D. Emotional support
19. In Erikson's stages of personality development, which stage occurs after "Trust vs. Mistrust"?
- A. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
 - B. Industry vs. Inferiority
 - C. Initiative vs. Guilt
 - D. Integrity vs. Despair
20. Which parenting style is characterized by strict rules and expectations with little regard for a child's feelings?
- A. Authoritative
 - B. Authoritarian
 - C. Permissive
 - D. Uninvolved
21. What is a common outcome for children raised by permissive parents?
- A. High academic achievement
 - B. Good social skills
 - C. Struggles with academic and behavioral issues
 - D. Low risk of health problems
22. At what age range does adolescence typically begin?**
- A. 5–7 years
 - B. 10–12 years
 - C. 12–14 years
 - D. 14–16 years
23. What is the primary characteristic of cognitive development during early adolescence?
- A. Increased use of abstract thinking
 - B. The ability to reason logically
 - C. Personal decision-making in school and home environments
 - D. Understanding complex global issues
24. Which of the following is a key sign of sexual maturation in adolescent boys?**
- A. Development of ovaries
 - B. Growth of the penis and enlargement of testes
 - C. Onset of menstruation
 - D. Increased estrogen production
25. In Kohlberg's theory, the stage where moral decisions are based on social approval is called:
- A. Preconventional
 - B. Conventional
 - C. Postconventional

ALTERNATE

- D. Formal operational
26. What is the term for genetically programmed biological changes in individuals?
- A. Plasticity
 - B. Maturation
 - C. Growth
 - D. Development
27. Which of the following hormonal changes occur in both male and female adolescents?
- A. Increased estrogen production in boys
 - B. increased testosterone production in girls
 - C. Increased androgens and estrogens in both sexes
 - D. Decreased growth hormone production in both sexes
28. According to Kohlberg's moral development stages, what is characteristic of the Postconventional level?
- A. Obeying laws and social norms
 - B. Seeking approval from others
 - C. Making moral decisions based on universal ethical principles
 - D. Avoiding punishment
29. Which of the following best describes Piaget's formal operational stage in adolescents?
- A. Concrete thinking and problem-solving
 - B. Abstract thinking and hypothesizing
 - C. Egocentric reasoning and imagination
 - D. Sensorimotor activities and object permanence
30. Physical development changes occur in adolescent girls during puberty?
- A. Widening of the hips
 - B. Increase in chest size
 - C. Development of tests
 - D. Growth of facial hair
31. Which stage of Kohlberg's moral development is characterized by moral decisions based on avoiding punishment?
- A. Preconventional
 - B. Conventional
 - C. Postconventional
 - D. Formal operational
32. What is one common characteristic of adolescents' social and personality development?
- A. A tendency to focus only on personal desires
 - B. Rejection of any family values
 - C. Increased desire for peer interactions and communication
 - D. A lack of interest in forming an identity
33. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, which of the stages is characterized by concerns for maintaining social order and following rules?
- A. Preconventional stage
 - B. Conventional stage
 - C. Postconventional stage

ALTERNATE

- D. No listed options
34. At which stage of moral development, claims Kohlberg, do individuals make moral decisions based on self-interest, rewards or punishments.
- A. Stage 1: Punishment and Obedience Orientation
 - B. Stage 3: Good Interpersonal Relationships
 - C. Stage 6: Universal Ethical Principles'
 - D. No listed options
35. Which of the following domains of development involves motor skills and brain development
- A. Physical Development
 - B. Cognitive Development
 - C. Social and Emotional Development
 - D. Language Development

SECTION TWO: MULTIPLE OF FORMAT ASSESSMENT

Part 1: Fill In the Blanks (20 Marks)

Instruction: Complete the chart below by filling in the missing information about research methods

Research Method	Description	Example
1. _____	A research method used to describe general or specific behaviors and attributes observed and measured.	Conducting a case study on a patient with a rare mental disorder.
2. _____	Involves randomly assigning people to different conditions and testing hypotheses to determine cause-and-effect relationships.	A psychologist tests whether sleep deprivation affects memory by assigning participants to different sleep conditions.
3. _____	A method that examines the relationship between two or more variables without manipulating them.	Studying whether there is a connection between social media use and depression.
4 <u>Case Study</u>	An in-depth study of a single individual, group, or event.	Studying the behavior of conjoined twins, Krista and Tatiana Hogan.
5. _____	A research method where participants are observed in their natural environment without interference.	Watching children on a playground to study their social interactions.
6 . _____	A method of gathering information from people about their experiences, beliefs, or attitudes.	Conducting an online questionnaire about stress levels among college students.

ALTERNATE

PART 2: True/False (10Marks)

Instructions: Indicate whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.
Do **All Questions** in this section.

- 1. Correlational research can prove cause-and-effect relationships. -----
- 2. Ethical guidelines in psychology require researchers to gain informed consent from participants. -----
- 3. A case study typically involves a large group of participants to generalize findings. -----
- 4. The right to withdraw means participants can leave a study at any time but cannot remove their data after participation. -----
- 5. Debriefing is a process where researchers explain the true purpose of a study after it has concluded. -----

SECTION THREE: DATA RESPONSE

Part 3: Data Response (10 marks)

Instructions: There are three questions in this section, do **one (1)**

1. Ethical Principles in Psychological Research

- a. Define the concept of ethical responsibility in psychological research.
- b. Discuss the importance of the ethical principle of “protection from harm” and how researchers can minimize harm.
- c. Explain the role of informed consent in ethical research and why it is essential for participant trust and safety.

2. Goals of Psychological Research

- a. Define the four main goals of psychology: describe, explain, predict, and change/control.
- b. Discuss how psychologists use different research methods to achieve these goals.
- c. Explain how the goal of psychology, to change or control behavior, can lead to positive and meaningful outcomes in individuals’ lives.

3. Social and Personality Development in Late Adulthood

- a. Define the concept of generativity in Erikson’s psychosocial development theory.
- b. Explain the difference between generativity and stagnation in middle adulthood.
- c. Discuss how generativity can impact social relationships and personality development in late adulthood.

SECTION 4 ESSAY QUESTIONS

ESSAY (25 marks)

Instructions: there are three (3) questions in this section. **Do one (1) students use theoretical evidence where necessary to support claims. Pay attention to structure, correct spelling and grammar**

1. “Erikson’s psychosocial theory is significant in understanding the social and emotional development of individuals across different stages of life.” Discuss.
2. Evaluate the view that Piaget’s cognitive developmental theory does accurately represent the changes children go through at different stages of cognitive growth.
3. The principles of cephalocaudal and proximodistal development, contribute to a clear understanding of early childhood growth” Discuss.

End of Examination.