

PAPUR ARHOLIAD / EXAMINATION PAPER

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LEFEL / LEVEL:	4

MODIWL / MODULE: ECPS4013 CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

AMSER / TIME:	1 hour
CYFARWYDDIADAU / INSTRUCTIONS:	ANSWER <u>ALL</u> QUESTIONS

Adnoddau neu ddefnyddiau sydd eu hangen / Equipment or materials required:
Dewiswch o'r canlynol os gwelwch yn dda / Please select from the following:

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Author:		Semester:	
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Contribution to Overall Module Assessment (%):			

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Who developed the theory of operant conditioning?
 - a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. John Watson
 - c. Ivan Pavlov
 - d. **B.F. Skinner**

2. Which theoretical approach emphasises the role of free will and personal growth?
 - a. Psychoanalysis
 - b. Behaviourism
 - c. **Humanistic psychology**
 - d. Cognitive psychology

3. The experiment known for studying obedience to authority, involving participants delivering shocks to a learner, was conducted by:
 - a. Philip Zimbardo
 - b. Solomon Asch
 - c. **Stanley Milgram**
 - d. Albert Bandura

4. The phenomenon where people recall the first and last items in a list better than those in the middle is known as the:
 - a. **Serial position effect**
 - b. Recency effect
 - c. Primacy effect
 - d. Middle item effect

5. Albert Bandura is best known for his work in:
 - a. Classical conditioning
 - b. Operant conditioning
 - c. **Social learning theory**
 - d. Humanistic psychology

6. Which of the following is a higher-order cognitive process that involves planning, decision-making, and problem-solving?

- a. **Executive function**
- b. Sensory memory
- c. Classical conditioning
- d. Operant conditioning

7. According to Alan Baddeley, working memory is divided into which of the following four components?

- a. Sensory, episodic, short-term, and long-term memory
- b. Episodic, semantic, procedural, and sensory memory
- c. **Phonological loop, visuo-spatial sketch pad, episodic buffer, and central executive**
- d. Encoding, storage, semantic, and retrieval

8. Psychology is defined as the:

- a. Study of people's subjective mental lives
- b. Examination of unconscious factors
- c. Study of personality
- d. **Science of mind and behaviour**

9. Ivan Pavlov:

- a. Attempted to create phobias in human infants
- b. Observed how long it took cats to get out of specially prepared boxes
- c. **Observed how dogs learned to salivate in response to a tone**
- d. Observed how rewards and punishments influence behaviour in rats

10. The five central goals of psychology are:

- a. **Describe, understand, predict, influence, apply**
- b. Describe, understand, reduce, influence, apply
- c. Rationalise, understand, predict, influence, apply
- d. Simplify, analyse, influence, rationalise, understand

11. The principle of informed consent means that participants:

- a. Must be paid for their participation
- b. Must be aware of the requirements of the study before agreeing to participate**
- c. Cannot withdraw from the study
- d. Must provide their phone number after the study

12. What is a key aspect of the debriefing process in psychological research?

- a. Providing participants with the hypothesis before the study begins
- b. Informing participants about the study's aims and purpose after participation**
- c. Asking participants if their friends want to take part in the study
- d. Asking participants to sign a consent form

13. Which of the following is an ethical consideration for research with human participants?

- a. Use of deception must be justified and necessary**
- b. Participants must always be paid
- c. All research must be published
- d. The researcher must always wear a white lab coat to conduct the study

14. Confidentiality in research means:

- a. Participants must not know each other
- b. Only anonymous data can be collected
- c. Results of the study cannot be shared with anyone
- d. Researchers must keep participants' information private**

15. Psychologists must be aware of their own biases and prejudices to:

- a. Ensure objective and fair treatment of clients and participants**
- b. Increase their research publication rate
- c. Maintain a positive professional image
- d. Enhance their personal beliefs

16. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for regulating emotions?

- a. Frontal lobe
- b. Temporal lobe
- c. Limbic system**
- d. Parietal lobe

17. The neurotransmitter dopamine is most closely associated with:

- a. Mood and anxiety
- b. Motor control and reward**
- c. Sleep and arousal
- d. Memory and learning

18. The part of the brain that controls vital life functions such as breathing, and heart rate is the:

- a. Amygdala
- b. Medulla**
- c. Thalamus
- d. Hippocampus

19. Which gland regulates other endocrine glands?

- a. Thyroid gland
- b. Adrenal gland
- c. Pituitary gland**
- d. Pineal gland

20. The fight or flight response is primarily mediated by which part of the nervous system?

- a. Parasympathetic nervous system
- b. Central nervous system
- c. Sympathetic nervous system**
- d. Somatic nervous system

21. The concept of chunking in memory refers to:

- a. **Breaking down complex information into smaller, manageable units**
- b. Repeating information to oneself to keep it in short-term memory
- c. Storing memories in long-term memory
- d. The initial encoding of information

22. To what does the term confirmation bias refer?

- a. The tendency to forget information that contradicts one's beliefs
- b. The inclination to overestimate the importance of one's own perspective
- c. The ability to remember recent information better
- d. **The tendency to seek out information that confirms one's beliefs**

23. The misinformation effect occurs when:

- a. **Memory is distorted by misleading information presented after the event**
- b. Information is forgotten over time
- c. New information interferes with the retrieval of old information
- d. Memories are reconstructed differently each time they are recalled

24. When conducting research, British Psychological Society research ethics guidelines state that psychologists must:

- a. **Ensure the well-being of participants above all else**
- b. Only publish significant results
- c. Share data with anyone who requests it
- d. Avoid deception under all circumstances

25. Which term describes the mental framework for organising information?

- a. Heuristic
- b. Algorithm
- c. **Schema**
- d. Prototype

26. Social facilitation refers to:

- a. **The enhancement of performance when others are watching**
- b. The decrease in effort when working in a group
- c. The influence of authority on obedience
- d. The tendency to conform to group norms

27. Who is known for research on conformity, involving the line-judgment task?

- a. Stanley Milgram
- b. **Solomon Asch**
- c. Philip Zimbardo
- d. Albert Bandura

28. The fundamental attribution error refers to the tendency to:

- a. **Attribute others' behaviour to their personality rather than situational factors**
- b. Overestimate the influence of situational factors on others' behaviour
- c. Attribute one's own behaviour to personality traits
- d. Make excuses for one's own behaviour

29. In-group bias refers to:

- a. **The tendency to favour members of one's own group over those of other groups**
- b. The tendency to conform to the norms of one's group
- c. The tendency to judge others based on stereotypes
- d. The tendency to change one's behaviour based on group influence

30. Which of the following statements about basic and applied research is TRUE?

- a. Basic research is usually less complex and less sophisticated than applied research.
- b. **Basic research is conducted to increase theoretical knowledge, whereas applied research is conducted to solve practical problems.**
- c. Basic research is conducted to solve practical problems, whereas applied research is conducted simply to increase knowledge.
- d. Despite their different names, basic research and applied research have the exact same primary goals.

31. The Strange Situation experiment, to study attachment in infants, was designed by:

- a. Erik Erikson
- b. Jean Piaget
- c. Mary Ainsworth**
- d. John Bowlby

32. Which stage of Piaget's cognitive development involves abstract and hypothetical thinking?

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Preoperational
- c. Concrete operational
- d. Formal operational**

33. Erikson's stage of "generativity vs. stagnation" typically occurs during:

- a. Adolescence
- b. Early adulthood
- c. Middle adulthood**
- d. Late adulthood

34. Lev Vygotsky's concept of the zone of proximal development refers to:

- a. The difference between what a child can do alone and what they can do with help**
- b. The child's ability to think logically about abstract concepts
- c. The process of learning through reinforcement and punishment
- d. The stage at which children begin to use language to communicate

35. What is the primary focus of developmental psychology?

- a. The study of genetic influences on behaviour
- b. The study of changes in behaviour over the lifespan**
- c. The study of individual differences in personality
- d. The study of social influences on behaviour

36. Who is known for theory of general intelligence, or the g factor?

- a. Howard Gardner
- b. Robert Sternberg
- c. **Charles Spearman**
- d. Alfred Binet

37. Which theory suggests personality is composed of five broad factors: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism?

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Humanistic theory
- c. **Big Five personality theory**
- d. Social learning theory

38. Which personality trait is characterised by a tendency to experience negative emotions such as anxiety, anger, and depression?

- a. Openness
- b. Conscientiousness
- c. Agreeableness
- d. **Neuroticism**

39. Which term describes a consistent pattern of thought and behaviour that remains stable over time?

- a. **Trait**
- b. State
- c. Mood
- d. Attitude

40. The term self-efficacy was introduced by?

- a. **Albert Bandura**
- b. Carl Rogers
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Erik Erikson

41. Who conducted the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig in Germany in 1879?

- a. William James
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. John Watson
- d. **Wilhelm Wundt**

42. The Little Albert experiment demonstrated:

- a. The misinformation effect
- b. Observational learning
- c. **Classical conditioning**
- d. Cognitive dissonance

43. What is the primary focus of health psychology?

- a. The treatment of mental disorders
- b. **The promotion and maintenance of health**
- c. The study of brain function
- d. The measurement of psychological traits

44. Which theory explains how people determine the causes of others' behaviour, attributing it to either internal dispositions or external situations?

- a. **Attribution theory**
- b. Cognitive dissonance theory
- c. Social exchange theory
- d. Social identity theory

45. Which psychological approach would have used introspection as a method?

- a. Behaviourism
- b. **Structuralism**
- c. Functionalism
- d. Evolutionary

46. Dualism in philosophy of psychology concerns the relationship between:
- a. Perception and cognition
 - b. Mind and body**
 - c. Memory and learning
 - d. Behaviour and environment
47. According to Aristotle, the part of the soul responsible for reasoning and intellect is?
- a. The vegetative soul
 - b. The sensitive soul
 - c. The rational soul**
 - d. The spiritual soul
48. Who among the ancient Greek philosophers believed that mental illness was caused by imbalances in bodily humors?
- a. Socrates
 - b. Hippocrates**
 - c. Plato
 - d. Aristotle
49. Who is closely associated with the development of the theory of natural selection?
- a. Gregor Mendel
 - b. Charles Darwin**
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. Ivan Pavlov
50. Having specialised modules of the mind that handle specific adaptive problems is known as:
- a. General intelligence
 - b. Cognitive dissonance
 - c. Plasticity
 - d. Modularity**