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LOCATION: SWANSEA

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LEVEL 4

LEFEL 4

EXAMINATION PERIOD
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CYFNOD ARHOLIADAU
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MODULE CODE: ECPS4013
CONCEPTUAL AND HISTORICAL ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

TIME: 1 HOUR

50 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION EXAM

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

ALL answers must be written in your exam booklet with clear indication of the question number of each question attempted.

Equipment or materials required – None
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MULTIPLE-CHOICE: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Who is considered the father of psychoanalysis?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Carl Jung
- c. William James
- d. B.F. Skinner

Correct Answer: A

2. What does the humanistic approach in psychology emphasise?

- a. The role of unconscious conflicts
- b. The potential for personal growth
- c. The influence of reinforcement and punishment
- d. The importance of genetic inheritance

Correct Answer: B

3. Which theoretical approach focuses on observable behaviour and the principles of learning?

- a. Cognitive psychology
- b. Behaviourism
- c. Psychodynamic theory
- d. Humanistic psychology

Correct Answer: B

4. Carl Rogers is associated with which psychological theory?

- a. Behaviourism
- b. Cognitive psychology
- c. Humanistic psychology
- d. Psychoanalysis

Correct Answer: C

5. The research area of cognitive neuroscience represents a combination of which two psychological perspectives?

- a. Behavioural and Biological
- b. Behavioural and Cognitive
- c. Behavioural and Cognitive Behavioural
- d. Biological and Cognitive

Correct Answer: D

6. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a scientific theory?

- a. It cannot be tested
- b. It is based on personal beliefs
- c. It is falsifiable
- d. It is always correct

Correct Answer: C

7. Which philosopher is known for the dualistic view of the mind and body?

- a. Aristotle
- b. John Locke
- c. Immanuel Kant
- d. René Descartes

Correct Answer: D

8. Who is best known for research on the Bobo doll experiment and social learning theory?

- a. Albert Bandura
- b. B.F. Skinner
- c. Carl Rogers
- d. Jean Piaget

Correct Answer: A

9. The book Principles of Psychology, was written by:

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

Correct Answer: C

10. The concept of tabula rasa, or the mind as a blank slate, is associated with which philosopher?

- a. René Descartes
- b. John Locke
- c. Immanuel Kant
- d. Aristotle

Correct Answer: B

11. Which of the following is a core principle of ethical research in psychology?

- a. Deception must never be used
- b. Participants must be fully informed about the study
- c. Data must always be published
- d. Researchers can ignore confidentiality if necessary

Correct Answer: B

12. What is the main purpose of a Research Ethics Committee (REC)?

- a. To provide funding for research
- b. To review and approve research involving human participants
- c. To conduct experiments on behalf of researchers
- d. To publish research findings

Correct Answer: B

13. Which ethical guideline ensures that participants understand the nature of their participation?

- a. Informed consent
- b. Confidentiality
- c. Debriefing
- d. Risk/benefit ratio

Correct Answer: A

14. The psychological theory that suggests that learning occurs through observation and imitation of others is known as:

- a. Classical Conditioning
- b. Operant Conditioning
- c. Social Learning Theory
- d. Cognitive Dissonance Theory

Correct Answer: C

15. The principle of do no harm in psychological research is known as:

- a. Beneficence
- b. Justice
- c. Respect for persons
- d. Integrity

Correct Answer: A

16. The gap between two neurons, where neurotransmitters are released, is called the:

- a. Axon terminal
- b. Synaptic cleft
- c. Myelin sheath
- d. Nucleus

Correct Answer: B

17. The primary function of the myelin sheath is to:

- a. Store neurotransmitters
- b. Speed up neural transmission
- c. Protect the neuron from damage
- d. Generate action potentials

Correct Answer: B

18. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with mood regulation and depression?

- a. Dopamine
- b. Acetylcholine
- c. Serotonin
- d. GABA

Correct Answer: C

19. The limbic system is primarily involved in:

- a. Sensory processing
- b. Emotional regulation
- c. Motor control
- d. Language production

Correct Answer: B

20. Which brain structure is responsible for maintaining balance and coordination?

- a. Cerebellum
- b. Hippocampus
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Amygdala

Correct Answer: A

21. The concept of working memory was introduced by:

- a. Alan Baddeley
- b. Noam Chomsky
- c. Jean Piaget
- d. George Miller

Correct Answer: A

22. What does the term schema refer to in cognitive psychology?

- a. A memory retrieval process
- b. A mental framework for organising information
- c. A type of problem-solving strategy
- d. A stage in cognitive development

Correct Answer: B

23. The forgetting curve, which shows the decline of memory retention over time, was proposed by:

- a. Elizabeth Loftus
- b. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- c. B.F. Skinner
- d. Albert Bandura

Correct Answer: B

24. What is the focus of cognitive psychology?

- a. Observable behaviour
- b. Unconscious processes
- c. Mental processes
- d. Emotional experiences

Correct Answer: C

25. Which term describes the inability to retrieve information from long-term memory?

- a. Encoding failure
- b. Retrieval failure
- c. Proactive interference
- d. Retroactive interference
- e. **Correct Answer: B**

26. The bystander effect refers to the phenomenon where:

- a. People are more likely to help when others are present
- b. People are less likely to help when others are present
- c. People are influenced by the presence of an authority figure
- d. People conform to the behaviour of a group

Correct Answer: B

27. Who conducted the famous obedience experiments in the 1960s?

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

Correct Answer: B

28. The term "cognitive dissonance" refers to:

- a. The discomfort experienced when holding conflicting cognitions
- b. The process of conforming to group norms
- c. The influence of others on an individual's behaviour
- d. The reduction of prejudice through cooperation

Correct Answer: A

29. In social psychology, what is an attitude?

- a. A behaviour that is publicly observable
- b. An enduring evaluation of people, objects, or ideas
- c. A set of norms for social behaviour
- d. A temporary emotional response

Correct Answer: B

30. What is social loafing?

- a. The tendency to perform better when in a group
- b. The reduction of individual effort when working in a group
- c. The increase of aggression in social settings
- d. The enhancement of individual performance in competitive situations

Correct Answer: B

31. Who is known for the theory of cognitive development in children?

- a. Erik Erikson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Jean Piaget
- d. John Bowlby

Correct Answer: C

32. According to Erik Erikson, the primary developmental task of adolescence is:

- a. Trust vs. mistrust
- b. Initiative vs. guilt
- c. Industry vs. inferiority
- d. Identity vs. role confusion

Correct Answer: D

33. The concept of attachment in infants was studied by:

- a. Lawrence Kohlberg
- b. Mary Ainsworth
- c. Jean Piaget
- d. Lev Vygotsky

Correct Answer: B

34. To what does the term object permanence refer?

- a. The ability to recognise objects by touch
- b. The understanding that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen
- c. The ability to categorise objects into groups
- d. The understanding of the physical properties of objects

Correct Answer: B

35. Who conducted the first psychological laboratory in 1879?

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

Correct Answer: C

36. The Five Factor Model of personality includes which of the following traits?

- a. Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, Openness
- b. Extraversion, Introversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism, Conscientiousness
- c. Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Psychoticism
- d. Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Introversion, Agreeableness

Correct Answer: A

37. What is the primary focus of the field of psychometrics?

- a. The treatment of mental disorders
- b. The study of brain function
- c. The measurement of psychological traits and abilities
- d. The analysis of social interactions

Correct Answer: C

38. Who proposed the theory of multiple intelligences?

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

Correct Answer: B

39. Which term best describes a consistent pattern of behaviour, thought, and emotion?

- a. Consideration
- b. Personality
- c. Motivation
- d. Cognition

Correct Answer: B

40. To what does the term emotional intelligence refer?

- a. The ability to reason and solve problems
- b. The capacity to understand and manage one's own and others' emotions
- c. The ability to perform tasks requiring fine motor skills
- d. The ability to learn and remember new information

Correct Answer: B

41. Who is best known for the hierarchy of needs?

- a. Abraham Maslow
- b. Carl Rogers
- c. B.F. Skinner
- d. Albert Bandura

Correct Answer: A

42. What is the placebo effect?

- a. Improvement due to the belief in the efficacy of a treatment
- b. Worsening of symptoms due to no treatment
- c. Random assignment of treatment and control groups
- d. The manipulation of the independent variable

Correct Answer: A

43. The term neuroplasticity refers to:

- a. The brain's ability to change and adapt due to experience
- b. The formation of new neurons in the brain
- c. The transmission of nerve impulses across synapses
- d. The deterioration of brain function with age

Correct Answer: A

44. What is a double-blind study?

- a. A study where neither the participants nor the researchers know who is receiving the treatment
- b. A study where only the participants are unaware of the treatment they receive
- c. A study where only the researchers know who is receiving the treatment
- d. A study where all variables are manipulated simultaneously

Correct Answer: A

45. Which of the following is a primary function of the occipital lobe?

- a. Processing auditory information
- b. Coordinating movement
- c. Processing visual information
- d. Regulating emotions

Correct Answer: C

46. To what does the term latent learning refer?

- a. Learning that occurs without reinforcement and is not immediately demonstrated
- b. Learning that is directly observable and measurable
- c. Learning that involves the unconscious mind
- d. Learning that occurs through classical conditioning

Correct Answer: A

47. Damage to Broca's area in the brain is most likely to result in:

- a. Inability to understand language
- b. Difficulty in producing speech
- c. Loss of motor coordination
- d. Visual impairment

Correct Answer: B

48. What is the primary focus of industrial-organisational psychology?

- a. The study of how people learn and develop
- b. The application of psychological principles to the workplace
- c. The treatment of psychological disorders
- d. The analysis of social behaviour and interactions

Correct Answer: B

49. Which theory suggests that emotions result from the cognitive interpretation of physiological arousal?

- a. James-Lange Theory
- b. Cannon-Bard Theory
- c. Schachter-Singer Two-Factor Theory
- d. Lazarus Theory

Correct Answer: C

50. The term self-actualisation is most closely associated with:

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. B.F. Skinner
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Jean Piaget

Correct Answer: C

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