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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

MULTIPLE-CHOICE 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
Adnoddau neu ddefnyddiau sydd eu hangen - Dim

MULTIPLE-CHOICE: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Psychology is defined as the:
 - a. Study of people's subjective mental lives
 - b. Examination of unconscious factors
 - c. **Science of mind and behaviour**
 - d. Study of personality

2. Behaviourism is often referred to as _____ psychology:
 - a. **Stimulus-Response**
 - b. Cause-Effect
 - c. Nature-Nurture
 - d. Process-Evaluation

3. The field of psychology is concerned with the scientific study of:
 - a. Directly observable behaviours but not internal states and processes
 - b. Internal states and processes but not directly observable behaviours
 - c. Only a person's personality traits
 - d. **Directly observable behaviours and internal states and processes**

4. The _____ perspective arose from philosophical schools that emphasised free will, innate tendencies toward growth, and the attempt to find meaning in personal existence:
 - a. Sociocultural
 - b. Behavioural
 - c. **Humanistic**
 - d. Cognitive

5. 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

6. Which psychological perspective stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from the past?
- Behavioural
 - Cognitive
 - Psychodynamic**
 - Sociocultural
7. The psychodynamic perspective emphasises all the following causal factors, EXCEPT _____
- Unconscious processes
 - Unresolved conflicts
 - Early childhood experience
 - Genetics**
8. The psychological defence mechanism called _____ is thought to protect people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious:
- Repression**
 - Psychoanalysis
 - Free association
 - Insight
9. The notion of “tabula rasa” is most consistent with which of the following statements?
- The environment and experience determine most of our behaviour**
 - Biology and genetics determine most of our behaviour
 - Unconscious forces determine most of our behaviour
 - Our innate drive to self-actualise determines most of our behaviour
10. Ivan Pavlov:
- Worked with a few human infants and attempted to create phobias in them by applying behavioural principles
 - Worked mostly with cats and observed how long it took them to get out of specially prepared boxes
 - Worked with dogs and observed how they learned to salivate in response to a tone**
 - Worked mostly with rats and pigeons and observed how rewards and punishments influence behaviour

11. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were both associated with which psychological perspective?
- a. Psychodynamic
 - b. Humanistic**
 - c. Cognitive
 - d. Biological
12. A psychologist who assumes that people's thought processes function almost like detailed computer programs would most likely be associated with which psychological perspective?
- a. Cognitive**
 - b. Psychodynamic
 - c. Biological
 - d. Behavioural
13. The statement, "the whole is greater than, and often very different from, the sum of its parts", is mostly likely from which school of psychology?
- a. Gestalt psychology**
 - b. Functionalism
 - c. Structuralism
 - d. Evolutionary psychology
14. In Milgram's original study on obedience, what percentage of participants were willing to administer the maximum level of shock:
- a. 5%
 - b. 30%
 - c. 65%**
 - d. 95%
15. The sociocultural and behavioural perspectives are similar in that both emphasise:
- a. The importance of internal mental factors
 - b. The role of the environment on the development of behaviour**
 - c. The effect of biological factors on behaviour
 - d. The importance of innate human drives to actualise potential

16. The central nervous system consists of:
- a. **The brain and spinal cord**
 - b. The brain only
 - c. The somatic and autonomic nervous systems
 - d. The spinal cord only
17. The function of the axon is to:
- a. Surround the neurons and hold them in place
 - b. Slow down the transmission of electrical impulses
 - c. Receive chemical messages from neighbouring neurons
 - d. **Transmit signals via electrical means from the cell body to other neurons**
18. Neurons produce _____, which are chemical substances that carry messages across the synapse to other neurons.
- a. **Neurotransmitters**
 - b. Blood
 - c. Graded potentials
 - d. Hormones
19. The period of _____ adulthood is roughly defined as being between 45 and 65 years of age.
- a. Adolescence
 - b. Late adulthood
 - c. **Middle adulthood**
 - d. Early adulthood
20. We may conform because we want to be liked by others, this is known as _____ conformity.
- a. **Normative**
 - b. Informative
 - c. Attachment
 - d. Misunderstood

21. The two divisions of the peripheral nervous system are:
- a. **Somatic and autonomic**
 - b. Sensory and motor
 - c. Sympathetic and somatic
 - d. Sympathetic and autonomic
22. In the human body, the _____ nervous system is responsible for activating the body for such things as fight-or-flight response, whereas the _____ nervous system is responsible for calming and slowing down the body.
- a. Autonomic; somatic
 - b. Somatic; autonomic
 - c. Parasympathetic; sympathetic
 - d. **Sympathetic; parasympathetic**
23. Kohlberg argued that people who are able to use abstract reasoning when thinking about moral behaviour have reached the stage of _____ morality.
- a. Preconventional
 - b. **Post-conventional**
 - c. Conventional
 - d. Developmental
24. According to Piaget, a key achievement of the sensorimotor stage is an understanding of object _____.
- a. **Permanence**
 - b. Recognition
 - c. Idealism
 - d. Realisation
25. Which of the following are among the functions affected by the hypothalamus?
- a. **Sexual behaviour, temperature regulation, and sleeping**
 - b. Memory creation and storage
 - c. Respiration and heart rate
 - d. Alerting the higher brain centres that sensory information is about to come in

26. The hypothalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, and olfactory bulbs are structures contained in the:
- a. **Limbic system**
 - b. Central fissure
 - c. Autonomic nervous system
 - d. Cerebellum
27. We can use cues to perceive depth. _____ cues involve perceiving the distance of the object and can be processed by just one eye.
- a. Binocular
 - b. **Monocular**
 - c. Kinetic
 - d. Semantic
28. The cerebellum plays a role in:
- a. Organising emotional response patterns
 - b. Creating and storing memories
 - c. **The coordination of voluntary movements**
 - d. Regulate heart rate and respiration
29. Most definitions of intelligence reflect the _____ approach, which is concerned with the measurements of intelligence using IQ tests.
- a. Information processing
 - b. **Psychometric**
 - c. Qualitative
 - d. Phenomenological
30. As a result of a head trauma, a man loses his ability to talk, but can still understand what people say to him. He has most likely suffered damage to which brain area?
- a. **Broca's area**
 - b. The amygdala
 - c. The cerebellum
 - d. Wernicke's area

31. The finding that the last few items in a list are usually much better remembered in immediate recall than are the items from the middle of the list is known as the:
- a. Similarity effect
 - b. Recency effect**
 - c. Primacy effect
 - d. Word-length effect
32. When processing verbal information, semantic encoding is a type of processing involving the information's _____.
- a. Sound
 - b. Physical structure
 - c. Meaning**
 - d. Feeling
33. The ability to control one's emotions is known as:
- a. Facial feedback
 - b. Interpersonal intelligence
 - c. Emotional regulation**
 - d. Emotional contingency
34. Which of the components of working memory oversees what is happening in the other components?
- a. The phonological loop
 - b. The visuo-spatial sketchpad
 - c. The episodic buffer
 - d. The central executive**
35. According to Miller (1956), chunking _____
- a. Increases the capacity of procedural memory
 - b. Increases the duration of short term memory**
 - c. Represents a form of autobiographical memory
 - d. Increases the capacity of short term memory

36. Baddeley (1966) found that recalling short lists of unrelated words after a delay was poorer if:

- a. **They were semantically similar**
- b. They were acoustically similar
- c. They were abstract as opposed to concrete
- d. They were read out by a woman rather than a man

37. Failing or refusing to acknowledge or perceive some aspect of reality describes the defence mechanism of:

- a. Repression
- b. Rationalisation
- c. **Denial**
- d. Isolation

38. According to the genetic theory of intelligence, the closer the genetic relationships between two people, the _____ the _____ should be between their IQ.

- a. **Greater; concordance**
- b. Smaller; concordance
- c. Greater; difference
- d. Smaller; correspondence

39. The Big Five personality characteristics are neuroticism (or emotional stability) and extroversion, together with:

- a. **Openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness**
- b. Intelligence, extraversion, agreeableness
- c. Openness to experience, extraversion, agreeableness
- d. Conscientiousness, creativity, assertiveness

40. Which lobe is found in the back of the brain and is the location of the brain's visual system?

- a. The frontal lobe
- b. The parietal lobe
- c. **The occipital lobe**
- d. The temporal lobe

41. The study of complex psychological phenomena in terms of their simplest elements is known as_____
- a. Determinism
 - b. Reductionism**
 - c. Parallelism
 - d. Interactionism
42. An age range during which certain experiences must occur for development to proceed normally or along a certain path is proposed to be the_____
- a. Sensitive period
 - b. Nativist period
 - c. Idealist period
 - d. Critical period**
43. 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.
44. When considering the mind-body problem, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?
- a. Monism
 - b. Structuralism
 - c. Dualism**
 - d. Functionalism
45. One way in which different cultures are contrasted from a psychological perspective is the extent to which they are:
- a. Capitalistic or communistic.
 - b. Rural or industrialized.
 - c. Individualistic or collectivistic.**
 - d. Materially oriented or achievement oriented.

46. Evolutionary theory assumes that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as:
- Natural endurance.
 - Natural selection.**
 - Natural extinction.
 - Natural survival.
47. A key difference between generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and a phobia is that:
- A phobia usually only includes the cognitive component of anxiety whereas GAD typically has all four components of anxiety.
 - A phobia is triggered by a specific object or situation whereas GAD is not.**
 - The anxiety associated with GAD is significantly more intense than the anxiety associated with phobias.
 - A phobia is an Axis I disorder, whereas GAD is an Axis II disorder.
48. The psychological disorder called _____ was created in part from studies of soldiers who had been subjected to the horrors of war.
- Schizophrenia
 - Posttraumatic stress disorder**
 - Generalized anxiety disorder
 - Somatoform disorder
49. A person develops a dog phobia because he associates dogs with the fear that he experienced when he was bitten by a dog in the past. This example best demonstrates how anxiety disorders can be accounted for by:
- The principles of operant conditioning.
 - The cognitive approach to anxiety.
 - Modelling and observational learning.
 - The principles of classical conditioning.**
50. According to Kahneman, humans have a _____ processing capacity:
- Limited**
 - Extended
 - Colourful
 - Wide

Diwedd/End