

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2021

MATRIC _____
SECTION _____
SEATING NO _____
COURSE TITLE **PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY**

COURSE CODE **FSDV0154**
DATE/DAY **20 OCTOBER 2021 / WEDNESDAY**
TIME/DURATION **09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 1.5 Hours**

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(This Question Paper consists of **9** Printed Pages including front page)

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There are FORTY (40) questions in this paper. Each question is worth 2.5 marks. Answer ALL questions in the OMR sheet. (100 Marks)

1. The idea of free will is often seen as the opposite of _____.
 - A. Monism
 - B. Dualism
 - C. Determinism
 - D. Environmentalism

2. The mind–brain (or mind–body) problem refers to the question of “_____”.
 - A. What happens to the brain during an out-of-body experience?
 - B. Which part of the brain does the mind control?
 - C. What is the relationship between the mind and the brain?
 - D. Which is more important, the mind or the brain?

3. Which type of psychologist specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?
 - A. Organizational psychologist
 - B. Behaviorist
 - C. Cognitive psychologist
 - D. Human factors specialist

4. Which two types of cells compose the central nervous system?
 - A. Gametes and autosomal cells
 - B. Neurons and glia
 - C. Sympathetic cells and parasympathetic cells
 - D. Axons and dendrites

5. What is the primary function of a neuron’s axon?
 - A. It insulates the neuron from other cells.
 - B. It contains the chromosomes, and it synthesizes new proteins.
 - C. It conducts information toward other cells.
 - D. It receives information from other cells.

6. Which of these conclusions can the study of people with brain damage support?
- A. The effects of brain damage depend on the amount of damage, not the location.
 - B. A master area that receives input from all other areas controls all perception and action.
 - C. Localized damage can impair a specific function, such as face recognition.
 - D. The areas responsible for vision and hearing are in different locations for different people.
7. According to the drive theory of motivation, what is motivation?
- A. A tendency to maintain biological conditions close to their optimum level
 - B. A stimulus that pulls the individual toward an action
 - C. An irritation that energizes behavior to remove the irritation
 - D. An attempt to prepare for future needs.
8. Which term refers to the tendency to maintain constant temperature, weight, and body water?
- A. Belongingness
 - B. Homeostasis
 - C. Incentives
 - D. Self-actualization
9. According to Abraham Maslow, what happens if you have several motivations at once?
- A. You start on each of them and then alternate rapidly from one to another.
 - B. You satisfy the most urgent motivation before starting on the next one.
 - C. You try to get someone else to help you with one or more of your tasks.
 - D. You postpone working on all of them, and do something enjoyable instead.
10. When you see something, what happens?
- A. Light goes into your eye.
 - B. Rays come out of your eye.
 - C. First, rays go out of your eye, and then light comes into it.
 - D. Light goes into your eye and rays come out of it, simultaneously.

11. What does Gestalt psychology emphasize?
- A. How we coordinate vision with movement
 - B. How unconscious motivations and emotions influence visual perception
 - C. The function of each neuron as a feature detector
 - D. How we perceive a complex pattern as a whole
12. Certain medical tests are controversial because they correctly report the presence of a disease most of the time, but also falsely report it in many healthy people. What example is this problem?
- A. Social learning theory
 - B. Gestalt theory
 - C. Signal-detection theory
 - D. Opponent-process theory
13. Which of these would you probably find through an “attentive” process?
- A. A large bear that is charging directly at you
 - B. A well-camouflaged animal in the forest
 - C. A wolf that howls loudly
 - D. A single white pigeon in a group of gray pigeons
14. Which of the following would you be most likely to find through a “preattentive” process?
- A. Your own car in a crowded parking lot
 - B. A car in the parking lot that has two Zs on its license plate
 - C. The most typical, average car in the parking lot
 - D. A car in the parking lot that suddenly starts moving
15. What does the “language acquisition device” do?
- A. It helps people with brain damage communicate.
 - B. It measures brain activity during speech.
 - C. It stores words in short-term memory while someone plans a sentence.

- D. It helps young children develop language.
16. Does a newborn infant look longer at one type of display or another? If so, what display does it look the longest at?
- A. Yes. An infant looks longest at a page that is all one color.
 - B. Yes. An infant looks longest at a face or a drawing of a face.
 - C. Yes. An infant looks longest at a straight black line.
 - D. No. An infant looks equally at any display.
17. Which of these did Piaget say about the stages of intellectual development?
- A. Some children skip over one of the intermediate stages.
 - B. Everyone goes through the same stages in the same order.
 - C. The stages of development vary sharply from one culture to another.
 - D. People generally take a step backward at adolescence before making further progress.
18. When someone has social or emotional difficulties, what explanation did Erik Erikson emphasize?
- A. Failure to master the challenges of an earlier age
 - B. An unfavorable ratio of reinforcements to punishments
 - C. Genetic abnormalities that alter neurotransmitters or their receptors
 - D. Lack of sufficient self-esteem
19. What is the goal of behaviorism?
- A. To teach people to get along with one another peacefully
 - B. To understand the conscious and unconscious thoughts that produce behavior
 - C. To understand behavior in simple non-mentalistic terms
 - D. To trace behaviors to underlying genetics and brain processes
20. People hear a tone, followed by a puff of air to the eyes. Soon, they blink their eyes when they hear the tone. What are the conditioned stimulus and conditioned response?

- A. The tone is the conditioned stimulus and the puff of air is the conditioned response.
 - B. The puff of air is the conditioned stimulus and the tone is the conditioned response.
 - C. The tone is the conditioned stimulus and blinking is the conditioned response.
 - D. The puff of air is the conditioned stimulus and blinking is the conditioned response.
21. In positive and negative reinforcement, what is the distinction between positive and negative?
- A. It depends on whether something is presented or avoided.
 - B. It depends on whether the reinforcement is larger or smaller than usual.
 - C. It depends on whether the reinforcement is pleasant or unpleasant.
 - D. It depends on whether a behavior is strengthened or weakened.
22. When are you most likely to offer help to a person who appears hurt?
- A. When you are not sure whether the person needs help
 - B. When you are in a hurry
 - C. When you are surrounded by people you don't know
 - D. When you are alone
23. Which policy generally works best for decreasing group prejudices within an organization?
- A. Recognizing and enjoying the differences among groups
 - B. Strong penalties against anyone who makes a prejudiced remark
 - C. Telling all people to try to avoid seeming prejudiced
 - D. Emphasizing a policy of treating all people the same
24. What is one way to reduce cognitive dissonance?
- A. Change your attitudes to match your behavior.
 - B. Increase your cooperation with other people.
 - C. Convince other people to change their attitudes.
 - D. Use a self-handicapping strategy.
25. In Freud's theory, what is the "ego"?
- A. A set of biological drives that seek gratification

- B. The memory of rules and prohibitions that our parents taught
 - C. The system that moves thoughts from the conscious mind into the unconscious
 - D. The rational part of personality that makes decisions
26. A politician refuses to believe evidence that contradicts his/her position on an issue. Which defense mechanism does this example illustrate?
- A. Projection
 - B. Displacement
 - C. Denial
 - D. Sublimation
27. What do humanistic psychologists believe?
- A. Personality depends on people's beliefs and perceptions.
 - B. The way to understand behavior is to reduce it to its component parts.
 - C. Most of human behavior results from unconscious influences.
 - D. Personality can be described in terms of a few major traits.
28. How did psychologists initially identify the Big Five personality traits?
- A. They identified five major genes that control certain aspects of social behavior.
 - B. They assembled the points of agreement in the theories of Freud, Jung, and Adler.
 - C. They observed the behavior of children in school and at play in several cultures.
 - D. They looked for correlated words to describe personality in the English language.
29. From what observation did Charles Spearman infer the existence of a *g* factor in intelligence?
- A. Most people who do well on one intellectual test also do well on other tests.
 - B. Most people's scores on IQ tests are consistent from one time to another.
 - C. People's IQ scores correlate highly with those of their close relatives.
 - D. People's IQ scores correlate highly with measurements of their brain volume.

30. When a new worker lacks the skills of experienced workers but learns those skills quickly, what kind of intelligence does this new worker have much of?
- A. Multiple intelligence
 - B. Crystallized intelligence
 - C. Fluid intelligence
 - D. Mnemonic intelligence
31. What does Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences claim?
- A. Intellectual development depends on equal contributions from heredity and environment.
 - B. Nutrition, health, and other factors contribute to development of all intellectual skills.
 - C. People can be outstanding at one intellectual skill without being good at others.
 - D. On average, intellectual performance has improved from one generation to the next.
32. What is meant by a "culture-reduced" intelligence test?
- A. The test is appropriate for use in only a small number of cultures.
 - B. The test avoids asking for facts that your culture might teach you.
 - C. Representatives of many world cultures worked together to write the test.
 - D. Performance on this test has been declining in our culture.
33. What is the defining symptom of generalized anxiety disorder?
- A. Failure to sympathize with other people's anxiety
 - B. Tendency to interpret almost every facial expression as meaning anxiety
 - C. Inability to feel anxiety
 - D. Frequent, exaggerated anxiety
34. What type of object is a common basis for a phobia?
- A. Something that we encounter frequently almost every day
 - B. Something that causes injuries to many people today
 - C. Something associated with unpredictable, uncontrollable danger

- D. Something that people encounter in early childhood
35. Identify one reason why some people with obsessive-compulsive disorder engage in endless rituals.
- A. They suffer panic attacks whenever they pause the rituals.
 - B. They have a series of involuntary reflexes that force the ritual behaviors.
 - C. They doubt their memory of having completed the rituals.
 - D. They hallucinate voices that tell them to continue the rituals.
36. What type of trouble in adolescence predicts increased risk of depression later in life?
- A. Outbursts of anger
 - B. Difficulty sleeping
 - C. Difficulty maintaining balance
 - D. Impairment with binocular vision
37. Which of these is cited most often as evidence for the view that humans have six basic emotions?
- A. Each of the six emotions depends on a different hormone.
 - B. Each of the six emotions depends on a different brain area.
 - C. Newborn babies show six distinct emotions.
 - D. People can recognize six facial expressions of emotion.
38. What does "positive psychology" study?
- A. Differences in behavior between one cohort and another
 - B. Experiences that enrich life, such as hope and creativity
 - C. The ways in which culture or society affect personality
 - D. Methods of improving learning, memory, and intelligence
39. According to Hans Selye, what causes stress?
- A. A fear of interpersonal rejection
 - B. Any experience that seems unpleasant
 - C. Any event that causes a major change in a person's life

- D. Lifelong difficulties, such as poverty or prejudice
40. Under what circumstance does a sense of control make something seem less stressful?
- A. There are no circumstances where a sense of control makes something seem less stressful
 - B. Almost always, even if you are wrong in your belief about having control
 - C. Only if you actually do take control successfully
 - D. Only when dealing with rare and unlikely dangers

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***


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