

KENYA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

END OF STAGE 1 EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER 2011

BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME 2 HOURS

Instructions to candidates

This paper consists of two sections A, B and C

Section A is compulsory – Answer **ALL** questions in this section

Section B is also compulsory – Answer **ALL** questions in this section

Answer any **THREE** questions from section C

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

© 2011 The Kenya Polytechnic University College Examinations Office

Section A – Compulsory
Answer ALL questions in this section

1. A common sense approach to psychology is
 - A. the most reliable.
 - B. often contradicted by empirical evidence.
 - C. the basis for most psychological theories.
 - D. the basis for collecting data (observed facts).

2. The humanistic viewpoint emphasizes
 - A. free will, self-image, and self-actualization.
 - B. determinism, the unconscious, and biological drives.
 - C. natural selection and practical skills.
 - D. the idea that "the environment is the key causal matrix."

3. Behavior is
 - A. anything a person does
 - B. only those things a person does which you can see.
 - C. only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
 - D. only those things which a person can see with his/her senses.

4. "I am primarily interested in thinking processes; I am a _____ psychologist."
 - A. Cognitive
 - B. Learning
 - C. Perception
 - D. Personality

5. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
 - B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
 - C. observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
 - D. make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy
6. To prevent ethical abuse in psychological research, the APA has suggested that
- A. psychologists must treat all subjects with respect and concern for the subject's dignity.
 - B. psychologists must avoid deception with using human subjects
 - C. all data collected from a person must be made public.
 - D. all psychological harm to subjects must be corrected by counseling
7. The cell body of a neuron is also called the
- A. dendrite.
 - B. axon.
 - C. myelin.
 - D. soma.
8. Body cells specialized to carry and process information are called
- A. neurotransmitters.
 - B. synapses.
 - C. ions.
 - D. neurons.

9. Information picked up by the body's receptor cells is termed

- A. cognition
- B. Perception.
- C. adaptation.
- D. sensation.

10. Difference thresholds

- A. occur when we can first detect some stimulus.
- B. occur when we can detect the change in the intensity of a stimulus.
- C. depend on the energy necessary to stimulate a sensory receptor.
- D. are measured in Judgmental Normal Differences

11. Illusions are

- A. distortions of existing stimuli.
- B. the same as hallucinations.
- C. the result of innate mechanisms.
- D. not based on external reality.

12. Placing priorities on sensory messages occurs in the process of

- A. selective attention.
- B. divided perception.
- C. repetitious stimulation.
- D. subliminal attention.

13. The grasping, rooting, and sucking reflexes of infants are best described as

- A. fixed action patterns.
- B. instincts.
- C. conditioned reflexes.
- D. adaptive reflexes.

14. According to _____, we face a specific psychosocial dilemma at each stage of life.

- A. James Coleman
- B. Lawrence Kohlberg
- C. Erik Erikson
- D. Sigmund Freud

15. Transforming incoming information into a usable form is the stage of memory called

- A. retrieval.
- B. encoding.
- C. storage.
- D. organization.

16. Working memory is associated with which of the following?

- A. sensory memory
- B. short-term memory
- C. long-term memory
- D. integrated memory

17. A series of responses that gradually approach a desired pattern of behavior are called

- A. adaptations.
- B. gradients.
- C. successive approximations.
- D. conditioning trials.

18. A student does a good job on math problems for homework, and the teacher awards a sticker. This demonstrates the use of

- A. extinction.
- B. reinforcement.
- C. spontaneous recovery.
- D. antecedents.

19. Which is a cause of anorexia?

- A. sibling rivalry
- B. an overly realistic view of normal size
- C. food allergies
- D. perfectionism

20. The hypothalamus has _____ hunger center(s).

- A. no control over
- B. total control over
- C. the most direct control over
- D. one

21. Which is true of social stereotypes?

- A. They are always negative.
- B. They tend to be rational.
- C. Likable members of a rejected group are perceived as an "exception."
- D. University students show more evidence of ethnic stereotyping now than they did in the past.

22. Aggression is best defined as

- A. hostility.
- B. Anger
- C. any action carried out with the intent of harming another person.
- D. none of these

23. The person who agrees to a small request initially is more likely later to comply with a larger demand. This describes the

- A. door-in-the-face-effect.
- B. foot-in-the-door effect
- C. low-ball technique.
- D. high-ball technique

24. Retreat from reality by hallucinations and delusions and by social withdrawal typically characterizes

- A. somatoform disorders
- B. anxiety disorders
- C. psychotic disorders.
- D. personality disorders

