



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES/ REHABILITATIVE
SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END SEMESTER DECEMBER 2022 EXAMINATION
AIU 114 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

DATE: 28/11/2022

TIME: 2 Hours

FROM: 4:00-6:00pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This exam is marked out of 70 marks
2. The exam has 2 sections: Section A and B

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) (30 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS: COMPULSORY

1. Modern psychology is considered a science mainly *because* it bases its conclusions on:
 - (a) Data and information obtained by systematic observations
 - (b) Observations and animals
 - (c) Data and exploration
 - (d) Reliability and objectivity
2. In psychology, the term “behavior” has three aspects. Which one is the odd one out?
 - a) Cognitive processes
 - b) Emotional states
 - c) Actions
 - d) Intelligence
3. The roots of psychology can be easily traced back about _____ years to ancient Greek philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
 - (a) 2400
 - (b) 2300
 - (c) 2200
 - (d) 2000
4. A research study that establishes how study habits are related to better performance in exams can be carried out through _____:
 - (a) Observational research design
 - (b) Correlational research design
 - (c) Experimental Research design
 - (d) Experimental and observational research designs
5. Contemporary, scientific psychology explicit goals include three of the following except_____.
 - a) Describe
 - b) Control
 - c) Predict
 - d) Intellect
6. According to the social facilitation effect principle, performing work in the presence of audience improves when:
 - (a) You know the task well
 - (b) When you do not know the task well
 - (c) When you have the right attitude
 - (d) When you get support from team members

7. Barron and Byrne (2007) defined social psychology as the:
- (a) “Scientific study of how people think about, influence, and relate to one another”.
 - (b) “Scientific study of the feelings, thoughts, and behaviors of individuals in social situations”
 - (c) “Scientific field that seeks to understand the nature and cause of individual behaviour and thought in social situations”.
 - (d) “Scientific study of how personal, situational and societal factors influence the cognition, motivation and behavior of individuals and (members of) social groups
8. The father of social psychology is:
- (a) Kurt Lewin
 - (b) Leon Festinger
 - (c) Sigmund Freud
 - (d) Bernard Skinner
9. _____ is a core value of a science.
- (a) Objectivity
 - (b) Procedures
 - (c) Exploration
 - (d) Inquiry
10. _____ is NOT an example of confirmation bias:
- (a) Seeking of objective facts
 - (b) Interpretation of information to support your existing belief
 - (c) Ignoring information that challenges your belief
 - (d) Believing that that you had prior knowledge after something has happened.
11. A negative correlation denotes that:
- (a) Large values of one variable are typically associated with large values of the other.
 - (b) Large values of one variable are typically associated with small values of the other.
 - (c) The tightness of the clustering about a single line.
 - (d) There is a causality relationship between variables
12. The concept of deception in research was introduced by:
- (a) Kurt Lewin
 - (b) Leon Festinger
 - (c) Muzafir Sherif
 - (d) Solomon Asch

13. The defense mechanism in which the person refuses to acknowledge a threatening situation is known as:
- (a) Sublimation
 - (b) Denial
 - (c) Rationalization
 - (d) Reaction formation
14. _____ is a characteristic of scientific research.
- (a) Sampling procedure
 - (b) Cross-sectional research design
 - (c) Survey research
 - (d) Predictability
15. Empiricism is a concept that denotes that:
- (a) All knowledge is obtained through senses
 - (b) All knowledge is inherited.
 - (c) All known is God given
 - (d) All known is gained through experimentation
16. The main difference between the growth and development in a living creature is that:
- (a) Growth is structural while development is functional
 - (b) Growth is time limited while development is continuous
 - (c) Growth is quantitative whereas development is qualitative
 - (d) Growth occurs as a result of a cellular change while development is due to environmental factors
17. The theorist who claimed that children progress through a series of four critical stages of cognitive development is called _____.
- (a) Stanley Milgram
 - (b) Jean Piaget
 - (c) Sigmund Freud
 - (d) Laura Perls
18. _____ is not a symptom for clinical depression.
- (a) Concentration problems
 - (b) Insomnia
 - (c) Nightmares
 - (d) Unexplained aches and pains

19. The main feature of posttraumatic stress disorder is:
- (a) Suicidal tendencies
 - (b) Social withdrawal
 - (c) Memory loss
 - (d) Re-experiencing the event
20. The following are common symptoms of brief psychotic disorder except for _____.
- (a) Delusions and insomnia
 - (b) Hallucinations and delusions
 - (c) Disorganized speech and catatonic behaviour
 - (d) Catatonic behaviour and hallucinations
21. Developmental normative age-graded influences are biological and environmental influences that are_____
- (a) similar for individuals in a particular age group
 - (b) influences that are common to people of a particular generation
 - (c) unusual occurrences that have a major impact on an individual's life
 - (d) social cultural in nature
22. Different researchers argue that the preschool years age are most important years of development as basic foundation is laid down during this period which is_____
- (a) difficult to change
 - (b) easy to change
 - (c) changeable
 - (d) unchangeable
23. _____ is the happiest period of life
- (a) puberty
 - (b) childhood
 - (c) adulthood
 - (d) old age

24. Developmental psychologists suggest that the first _____ months are critical period for health, emotional and social development of the child

- (a) Six
- (b) Five
- (c) Four
- (d) Three

25. _____ theory suggests that unconscious urges and desires drive human behavior

- (a) Behavioral

- (b) Psychoanalytical
- (c) Classical conditioning
- (d) Cognitive

26. People with _____ find it hard to confide in people, even your friends and family

- (a) Narcistic personality disorder
- (b) Schizoid personality disorder
- (c) Paranoid personality disorder
- (d) Borderline personality disorder

27. People with _____ feel very uncomfortable if you are not the centre of attention

- (a) Narcistic personality disorder
- (b) Schizoid personality disorder
- (c) Histrionic personality disorder
- (d) Borderline personality disorder

28. With _____, your symptoms of depression are milder but last for a longer period of time

- (a) Major depressive disorder
- (b) Seasonal affective disorder
- (c) Dysthymic disorder
- (d) Postpartum depression

29. _____ is a key ethical consideration in social research

- (a) Reliability
- (b) Trustworthiness
- (c) Confidentiality
- (d) Self-discipline

30. _____ is the fear of being in situations where escape may be difficult or embarrassing, or help might not be available in the event of panic symptoms.

- (a) Agoraphobia
- (b) Panic disorder
- (c) Social phobia
- (d) Generalized anxiety disorder

SECTION B: Long Essay Questions (40 Marks)

Instructions: Attempt all Questions

Q.31.

- a) Differentiate between growth and development, giving examples from your personal experiences **(10 Marks)**
- b) Using relevant examples, describe the FIVE features of correlational research design **(10 Marks)**

Q.32

- a) Explain how people learn behaviour according to operant conditioning theory **(10 Marks)**
- b) Briefly describe FIVE features of schizophrenia **(10 Marks)**

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