

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF NURSING

NURU 131: PSYCHOLOGY

STREAMS: BSC N (UPGRADING) Y1T2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 19/11/2020

8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
- The paper has THREE sections. Answer ALL questions.
- Answers for SECTION A should be on first page of the answer booklet.
- Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet

MCQS 20MARKS

1. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of
 - a. negative reinforcement.
 - b. punishment.
 - c. positive reinforcement.
 - d. secondary reinforcement.

2. Advertisers often try to use higher order conditioning by
 - a. pairing images that evoke good feelings with pictures of their products.
 - b. sounding loud tones at key points in the advertisement.
 - c. reducing fear or anxiety as they repeatedly show the same commercial.
 - d. associating the unconditioned stimulus with a cognitive response.

3. Which of the following might serve as a secondary reinforcer?
 - a. sex
 - b. grades
 - c. food
 - d. a pain-relieving drug

4. Negative reinforcement and punishment

- a. have opposite effects on behavior.
- b. are different terms for the same procedure.
- c. have the same effect on behavior.
- d. are not very effective in changing behavior.

5. Repression refers to

- a. thoughts mistakenly held out of awareness.
- b. thoughts actively held out of awareness.
- c. forgetfulness.
- d. the fact that all thoughts, emotions, and actions are determined.

6. You are walking into a store when a man rudely cuts in front of you, almost shoving you, so that he may enter the store first. "What a jerk!" you think to yourself. As you enter the store, you see the same man performing an emergency tracheotomy on a woman with a collapsed windpipe. You have just

- a. discounted a person's actions due to situational demands.
- b. self-handicapped.
- c. overemphasized the object in this action sequence.
- d. made the fundamental attribution error.

7. According to the Cannon-Bard theory,

- a. the thalamus plays a central role in producing emotions.
- b. the cerebellum must give the go-ahead for emotion.
- c. activity in the occipital and parietal lobes happens simultaneously to produce emotion.
- d. the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems work in concert.

8. Intrinsic motivation occurs when

- a. obligations or approval are factors.
- b. there is no obvious external reward for one's behavior.
- c. there are obvious external factors controlling behavior.
- d. extrinsic motivation is also high.

9. The study of mental processes such as thinking, perception, information processing, etc. is a key element in _____ psychology.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive

- c. behavioral
- d. biological

10. A failure to develop a consistent identity results in

- a. isolation.
- b. inferiority.
- c. role confusion.
- d. stagnation.

11. Teachers, peers, and adults outside the home become important in shaping attitudes toward oneself in Erikson's stage of

- a. trust versus mistrust.
- b. initiative versus guilt.
- c. industry versus inferiority.
- d. integrity versus despair.

12. In the _____ level of moral development, moral choices are determined by the direct consequences of actions.

- a. preconventional
- b. conventional
- c. concrete
- d. postconventional

13. Which of the following is true of short-term memory?

- a. It has an unlimited storage capacity.
- b. It deals with information for longer periods of time, usually for at least 30 minutes.
- c. It is seriously affected by any interruption or interference.
- d. Once information is placed in STM, it is permanently stored.

14. If her parents encourage little Tanya to ask questions, to use her imagination, and give her the freedom to choose some activities, according to Erikson, they are encouraging

- a. industry.
- b. identity.
- c. generativity.
- d. initiative.

15. According to the interference theory of forgetting,

- a. memory capacity is limited so that when new information is brought in, older memories must be removed.
- b. new learning can inhibit the retrieval of stored memory, and vice-versa.

- c. forgetting is directly related to the complexity and meaningfulness of the incoming information.
- d. cues present at the time of learning interfere with memory retrieval.

16. Id is to "Just do it" as superego is to

- a. "Wait till later."
- b. "Do your own thing."
- c. "Don't do it."
- d. "Oh, sit on it."

17. The concept of traits is used to account for personal characteristics that are

- a. biologically determined.
- b. relatively permanent and enduring.
- c. situation specific.
- d. shared by a group.

18. The most basic form of learning that is not heavily dependent on higher order intellectual processes is known as

- a. symbolic interaction.
- b. information processing.
- c. reductionism.
- d. conditioning.

19. Piaget is mainly known for studying

- a. language development.
- b. sexual development.
- c. social development.
- d. cognitive development.

20. The five-factor model of personality includes

- a. social interactionism.
- b. neuroticism.
- c. agreeableness.
- d. sense of humor.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. State Kohlberg's stages of moral development (6 marks)
2. Describe the process of operant conditioning as used in learning. (10marks)
3. Explain two defense mechanisms used by human beings to overcome anxiety. (4marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 30MKS

1. The process of growth and development is continuous. Different psychological perspectives are used to explain the same.

- a) Describe five (5) principles of developmental process. (10 marks)
 - b. Discuss Sigmund Freud's Psychosexual Developmental stages. (20marks)
-