

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

**DESCRIPTION OF MODULE
MODULE CODE**

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

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Subject: Introduction to Psychology

Subject Code : PSY 111F

Marks: 100

**This paper consists of 20 pages including the cover
page**

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None**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. A researcher observes participants in a controlled lab setting to study their response times to different stimuli. Which early psychologist is most associated with using laboratory methods to study the mind?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Wilhelm Wundt
- C. Carl Rogers
- D. Abraham Maslow

2. Zola is asked to describe her thoughts and feelings as she listens to different sounds in a laboratory experiment. Which school of psychology does this method best represent?

- A. Behaviorism
- B. Psychoanalysis
- C. Structuralism
- D. Humanistic Psychology

3. A therapist helps a client explore unconscious motives and childhood experiences to resolve current issues. Which founder's approach is being used?

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. Wilhelm Wundt
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. John Watson

4. A dog begins to salivate when it hears a bell, after the bell has been repeatedly paired with food. Who first described this phenomenon?

- A. Ivan Pavlov
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. B.F. Skinner
- D. Carl Jung

5. A psychologist rewards a child with praise each time they complete their homework, aiming to increase this behaviour. Which psychologist is most associated with this method?

- A. Carl Jung
- B. B.F. Skinner

- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Jean Piaget

6. A teacher arranges desks in a circle and encourages students to share their feelings and experiences openly. Which school of psychology does this approach best reflect?

- A. Humanistic
- B. Behaviorist
- C. Cognitive
- D. Psychoanalytic

7. A researcher studies how children think and reason at different ages by observing their problem-solving skills. Who is most associated with this type of research?

- A. Carl Rogers
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Erik Erikson
- D. Sigmund Freud

8. A company wants to improve employee satisfaction by ensuring basic needs like safety and belonging are met before focusing on achievement. Which psychologist's theory supports this strategy?

- A. Abraham Maslow
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Carl Rogers
- D. Erik Erikson

9. After a car accident, John has trouble forming new memories. Which brain structure is most likely damaged?

- A. Amygdala
- B. Hippocampus
- C. Thalamus
- D. Cerebellum

10. Mahle experiences a rapid heartbeat and sweaty palms before public speaking. Which system is primarily responsible for these symptoms?

- A. Parasympathetic nervous system

- B. Somatic nervous system
- C. Sympathetic nervous system
- D. Central nervous system

11. A patient cannot move their right arm after a stroke. Which brain hemisphere is likely affected?

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Both
- D. Neither

12. Lisa's doctor prescribes medication to increase serotonin levels for her depression. Which type of chemical is serotonin?

- A. Hormone
- B. Enzyme
- C. Neurotransmitter
- D. Protein

13. After damage to the occipital lobe, a person struggles to process visual information. What is the main function of the occipital lobe?

- A. Hearing
- B. Touch
- C. Vision
- D. Smell

14. A researcher stimulates a rat's hypothalamus. The rat begins to eat excessively. What is the hypothalamus mainly involved in?

- A. Memory
- B. Emotion
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Balance

15. Case: A child is born with a genetic disorder affecting dopamine production. Which behaviour is most likely to be impacted?

- A. Sleep patterns
- B. Voluntary movement
- C. Visual processing
- D. Language

16. After a head injury, a person can understand speech but cannot speak fluently. Which brain area is likely damaged?

- A. Broca's area
- B. Wernicke's area
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Medulla

17. During a stressful exam, adrenaline is released. Which gland is responsible for this?

- A. Pituitary
- B. Adrenal
- C. Thyroid
- D. Pineal

18. A patient with Parkinson's disease has low dopamine levels. Which brain region is most affected?

- A. Hippocampus
- B. Substantia nigra
- C. Amygdala
- D. Pons

19. A person's pupils dilate in a dark room. Which part of the nervous system controls this?

- A. Somatic
- B. Parasympathetic
- C. Sympathetic
- D. Central

20. After a stroke, a patient cannot feel sensations on the left side of their body. Where is the likely location of the brain damage?

- A. Left hemisphere**
- B. Right hemisphere**
- C. Cerebellum**
- D. Brainstem**

21 A person's heart rate slows, and digestion resumes after a threat passes. Which system is activated?

- A. Sympathetic**
- B. Parasympathetic**
- C. Somatic**
- D. Endocrine**

22. A patient loses the ability to recognize faces but can see objects. Which brain area is likely damaged?

- A. Fusiform gyrus**
- B. Prefrontal cortex**
- C. Parietal lobe**
- D. Cerebellum**

23. After a head injury, a person's personality changes dramatically. Which lobe is most likely affected?

- A. Parietal**
- B. Occipital**
- C. Frontal**
- D. Temporal**

24. A person with damage to their cerebellum has trouble with:

- A. Memory**
- B. Balance and coordination**
- C. Language**

D. Hearing

25. A child with a genetic mutation develops a rare neurological disorder. This is an example of:

- A. Environmental influence**
- B. Behavioural conditioning**
- C. Hereditary influence**
- D. Social learning**

26. A person's mood improves after exercise due to the release of:

- A. Cortisol**
- B. Endorphins**
- C. Insulin**
- D. Melatonin**

27. A patient cannot understand spoken language but can speak clearly. Which area is likely damaged?

- A. Broca's area**
- B. Wernicke's area**
- C. Hippocampus**
- D. Amygdala**

28. A person with an overactive thyroid gland experiences anxiety and weight loss. Which hormone is likely elevated?

- A. Insulin**
- B. Thyroxine**
- C. Cortisol**
- D. Estrogen**

29. A person's hand jerks away from a hot stove before feeling pain. Which neural process explains this?

- A. Reflex arc**
- B. Neuroplasticity**

- C. Lateralization
- D. Synaptic pruning

30. A patient with damage to their medulla may have problems with:

- A. Voluntary movement
- B. Basic life functions
- C. Visual processing
- D. Memory

31. A researcher studies how testosterone affects aggression in animals. Which system is being investigated?

- A. Nervous
- B. Endocrine
- C. Digestive
- D. Respiratory

32. A person's ability to plan and make decisions is impaired after a brain injury. Which region is most likely damaged?

- A. Occipital lobe
- B. Frontal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Parietal lobe

33. After a split-brain surgery, a patient cannot name an object seen only by the left eye. Which brain structure was severed?

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Hippocampus
- C. Thalamus
- D. Amygdala

34. A person with low melatonin struggles to fall asleep. Which gland produces melatonin?

- A. Adrenal

- B. Pineal
- C. Pituitary
- D. Thyroid

35. A person's genetic makeup increases their risk for alcoholism, but they never develop the disorder due to a supportive environment. This demonstrates:

- A. Nature only
- B. Nurture only
- C. Nature and nurture interaction
- D. Environmental determinism

36. A person with damage to their parietal lobe has difficulty:

- A. Seeing
- B. Hearing
- C. Sensing touch
- D. Speaking

37. A person's stressful response is triggered by a looming deadline at work. Which hormone is most likely elevated?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Cortisol
- C. Serotonin
- D. Oxytocin

38. Neurotransmitters carry signals across the:

- A. Refractory gap
- B. Axonal gap
- C. Synaptic gap
- D. Hippocampal gap

39. Which is the most common neurotransmitter in the brain?

- A. Serotonin
- B. Glutamate
- C. Dopamine
- D. GABA

40. Neurotransmitters are often stored in:

- A. Synaptic buttons
- B. Microtubules
- C. Vesicles
- D. Endoplasmic reticulum

41. The process by which leftover neurotransmitter is reabsorbed by the releasing neuron is called:

- A. Release
- B. Excitatory
- C. Reuptake
- D. Inhibitory

42. Which neurotransmitter is associated with mood regulation and aggression?

- A. Glutamate
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Serotonin

43. Which neurotransmitter is usually found between motor neurons and skeletal muscles?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Acetylcholine
- C. Serotonin
- D. Norepinephrine

44. What effect does myelination have on axons?

- A. It protects them from damage
- B. It slows the propagation of signals
- C. It prevents crosstalk between adjacent axons
- D. It allows them to conduct signals significantly faster

45. Drugs that facilitate the activity of a synapse of a particular neurotransmitter are called:

- A. Agonists
- B. Antagonists

- C. Auto receptors
- D. Endorphins

46. Which neurotransmitter's malfunction is linked to increased occurrences of tremors, seizures, and insomnia?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Serotonin
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. GABA

47. Monoamines collectively refer to which group of neurotransmitters?

- A. Acetylcholine, Serotonin, Epinephrine
- B. Norepinephrine, Dopamine, Serotonin
- C. Dopamine, Acetylcholine, Epinephrine
- D. Serotonin, Oxytocin, Norepinephrine

48. James turns up his music slightly and barely hears a change. What is this called?

- A. Sensory adaptation
- B. Absolute threshold
- C. Difference threshold
- D. Selective attention

49. Maria smells fresh bread when she walks in, but not after 10 minutes. What happened?

- A. Selective attention
- B. Habituation
- C. Sensory adaptation
- D. Difference threshold

50. Liam tastes sugar in a big jug of water. What is this an example of?

- A. Difference threshold
- B. Sensory overload
- C. Absolute threshold
- D. Perceptual set

50. Sizwe tries different chocolates with a blindfold. Which sense helps her choose her favourite?

- A. Balance
- B. Body movement
- C. Taste
- D. Smell

51. Kuhle dances and stays balanced. Which sense helps most?

- A. Smell
- B. Balance (vestibular)
- C. Body movement
- D. Hearing

52. Sipho catches a ball without looking. Which sense helps him know where his body is?

- A. Taste
- B. Body movement (kinesthetic)
- C. Balance
- D. Smell

53. Mpho listens to her friend at a loud concert. What is this called?

- A. Hallucination
- B. Sensory overload
- C. Selective attention
- D. Difference threshold

54. Nokuthula hears her phone vibrate in her bag. What does this show?

- A. Hearing threshold
- B. Signal detection
- C. Difference threshold
- D. Sensory adaptation

55. Bongzi spins on a chair and feels dizzy. Why?

- A. Loud sounds
- B. Moving joints
- C. Fluid in the ears is still moving

D. Slow vision

56. Lebo smells curry as she walks in. Which sense is this?

- A. Hearing**
- B. Taste**
- C. Smell**
- D. Touch**

57. Zintle turns up the music until her friend notices. What is this an example of?

- A. Absolute threshold**
- B. Overstimulation**
- C. Difference threshold**
- D. Perception**

58. A child hears a toy's sound but ignores its lights. What is this?

- A. Sensory loss**
- B. Selective attention**
- C. Blindness**
- D. Auditory focus**

59. Andile walks on a moving train without falling. Which sense helps?

- A. Hearing**
- B. Balance (vestibular)**
- C. Sight**
- D. Body position**

60. Sizwe hears a whisper in a quiet room but not in a noisy one. What does this show?

- A. Hearing change**
- B. Variable thresholds**
- C. Difference detection**
- D. Echo location**

61. Sarah has a cold, and her food tastes bland. Why?

- A. Taste buds are not working**
- B. Blocked nose affects smell**

- C. Loud room
- D. Ear problem

62. Hlumelo stops noticing his cologne after a while. Why?

- A. Ignoring smell
- B. Sensory adaptation
- C. Threshold reached
- D. Distraction

63. A musician hears when her instrument is slightly off. What does she have?

- A. Strong hearing threshold
- B. Fast adaptation
- C. Low difference threshold
- D. Multi-sense use

64. A man feels dizzy after an ear infection. What is affected?

- A. Movement sense
- B. Hearing
- C. Balance system
- D. Taste

65. A student hears her name across a crowded room. What is this called?

- A. Illusion
- B. Cocktail party effect
- C. Directional hearing
- D. Hallucination

66. A chef uses smell and taste to perfect food. Which senses work together?

- A. Balance and taste
- B. Taste and smell
- C. Hearing and smell
- D. Movement and taste

67. Theo hears a soft beep in a hearing test. What is being tested?

- A. Smell detection

- B. Hearing adaptation
- C. Absolute threshold
- D. Difference threshold

68. Naledi can tell the difference between two similar perfumes. Which concept does this show?

- A. Sensory overload
- B. Absolute threshold
- C. Difference threshold
- D. Smell fusion

69. After dancing in circles, Zama feels like the room is spinning. What causes this?

- A. Ear fluid is still moving
- B. Poor vision
- C. Loud sounds
- D. Overactive muscles

70. Khaya doesn't notice the smell of petrol after being in the garage for 15 minutes. Why?

- A. Habituation
- B. Sensory adaptation
- C. Smell blindness
- D. Overload

71. Sibonelo hears her name even in a noisy cafeteria. What is this an example of?

- A. Difference detection
- B. Cocktail party effect
- C. Hearing threshold
- D. Brain overload

72. Dineo stands on one leg and uses her body to stay balanced. Which sense helps her?

- A. Hearing
- B. Taste
- C. Vestibular

D. Olfactory

73. Teboho reaches for a cup without looking at it. Which sense helps?

- A. Touch**
- B. Kinesthetic**
- C. Vestibular**
- D. Olfactory**

74. Palesa eats with a blocked nose and says food tastes strange. Which sense is affecting her taste?

- A. Hearing**
- B. Vision**
- C. Smell**
- D. Balance**

75. Musa only hears the ticking clock when the room is quiet. What does this show?

- A. Absolute threshold depends on the environment**
- B. Sensory overload**
- C. Smell detection**
- D. Difference threshold**

76. Kgomotso tastes a tiny bit of salt in the soup. What concept is this?

- A. Absolute threshold**
- B. Sensory mix**
- C. Adaptation**
- D. Smell threshold**

77. Jamie can tell when milk is slightly sour. What is being used?

- A. Taste adaptation**
- B. Smell detection**
- C. Difference threshold**
- D. Touch perception**

78. Ayanda stops hearing the fan after studying for 30 minutes. Why?

- A. Sensory adaptation**

- B. Hearing loss
- C. Difference threshold
- D. Selective attention

79. Wazi keeps balance while walking on a narrow path. What sense helps?

- A. Smell
- B. Vestibular
- C. Taste
- D. Hearing

80. Sandile holds a pencil behind his back and still knows where it is. What is this sense called?

- A. Touch
- B. Kinesthetic
- C. Vestibular
- D. Adaptation

81 Case: Mbali hears a baby cry louder than the TV. What helps her notice the baby?

- A. Loudness threshold
- B. Selective attention
- C. Adaptation
- D. Hearing adaptation

82. Langa smells perfume from a distance, but not in a flower shop. Why?

- A. Selective attention
- B. Sensory overload
- C. Threshold changes
- D. Olfactory hallucination

83. Refilwe can feel herself moving even with her eyes closed. Which sense is this?

- A. Vestibular
- B. Gustatory
- C. Kinesthetic
- D. Auditory

84. Anga quickly notices a flavour change in her favourite drink. Which concept applies?

- A. Absolute threshold
- B. Sensory memory
- C. Difference threshold
- D. Smell-taste confusion

85. Simphiwe gets used to the strong smell of paint after some time. What happened?

- A. Sensory adaptation
- B. Loss of smell
- C. Low threshold
- D. Taste shift

86. Nathi closes his eyes and balances on one foot. Which system keeps him steady?

- A. Olfactory
- B. Kinesthetic
- C. Vestibular
- D. Gustatory

87. Lindiwe uses both smell and taste to enjoy new food. What is this called?

- A. Perception
- B. Multisensory interaction
- C. Smell dominance
- D. Taste blending

88. Musa listens to a soft knock and responds quickly. Which threshold is tested?

- A. Smell threshold
- B. Difference threshold
- C. Absolute threshold
- D. Balance threshold

89. Thando smells smoke before seeing fire. Which sense warns her first?

- A. Taste
- B. Vestibular
- C. Smell

D. Hearing

90. Yolanda walks in the dark but knows where her legs are. Which sense helps her move?

- A. Vestibular**
- B. Kinesthetic**
- C. Tactile**
- D. Auditory**

91. Kabelo hears a tiny change in tone during choir practice. Which concept applies?

- A. Difference threshold**
- B. Absolute threshold**
- C. Sensory memory**
- D. Vestibular input**

92. Neo focuses on his teacher's voice and blocks out other noise. What is this ability called?

- A. Sensory tuning**
- B. Sensory overload**
- C. Selective attention**
- D. Hearing adaptation**

93. Tumi gets dizzy after swinging around. What causes this?

- A. Ear fluid still moving**
- B. Muscle strain**
- C. Loss of vision**
- D. Brain delay**

94. Phume tastes like a sour fruit instantly. What sense is active?

- A. Vestibular**
- B. Taste**
- C. Smell**
- D. Touch**

95. Zola blocks his nose and notices the juice tastes weaker. What explains this?

- A. Taste buds are tired
- B. Less smell reduces taste
- C. Hearing is involved
- D. Adaptation

96. Amahle hears a beep in her left ear but not in her right. What does this test?

- A. Smell difference
- B. Kinesthetic balance
- C. Auditory difference
- D. Gustatory detection

97. The process by which sensory receptors convert stimuli into neural signals is called:

- A) Transduction
- B) Transmission
- C) Translation
- D) Transformation

98. The “blind spot” in the eye is due to

- A) Absence of cones
- B) Absence of rods
- C Absence of photoreceptors
- D) None of the above

99. Which structure in the ear is responsible for balance?

- A) Cochlea
- B) Semicircular canals
- C) Eardrum
- D) Ossicles

100. The “cocktail party effect” demonstrates

- A) Sensory adaptation
- B) Selective attention
- C) Sensory overload

D) None of the above

THE END- GOOD LUCK

