Instructions

The final examination will be weighted as follows:

- Modules 4 and 5: 100%

The format of the final examination will be as follows:

- Part 1: Matching Definitions and Famous Psychologists (30 questions, 0.5 mark each)
- Part 2: Multiple-Choice Questions (35 questions, 1 mark each)
- Part 3: Short-Answer Questions (choose 4 out of 5 questions, 5 marks each)
- Part 4: Long-Answer Questions (choose 3 out of 4 questions, 10 marks each)

The following practice final examination contains a sample of the types of questions you will find on the final examination.
### Part 1: Matching Definitions and Famous Psychologists

**(30 x 0.5 mark = 15 marks)**

On the final examination, there are 30 questions each worth 0.5 mark to a total of 15 marks. Below is a sample of the types of terms you are responsible for learning.

Match the terms or names of the psychologists on the left with the correct description on the right. Place the corresponding number on the line next to the term or name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bystander effect</td>
<td>1. It is the awareness of yourself and your environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concept</td>
<td>2. It is the ability to reason quickly and abstractly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>consciousness</td>
<td>3. It is the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>4. These behaviours are different than those of other people in your culture.</td>
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<td>depressant</td>
<td>5. It lowers the overall level of activity in the nervous system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>deviant</td>
<td>6. It is the tendency for people in a group to exert less effect than if they are alone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>extinction</td>
<td>7. These are the shared attitudes, beliefs, norms, and behaviours of a group.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fluid intelligence</td>
<td>8. This is a mental grouping based on shared similarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maladaptive</td>
<td>9. This is learning that we retain over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td>10. This is the tendency for a person to be less likely to provide help if other people are present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observational learning</td>
<td>11. This is behaviour that is destructive to oneself or others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychoanalysis</td>
<td>12. According to this, disorders are the result of unconscious motives and conflicts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychology</td>
<td>13. This is the loss of a behaviour when no consequence follows it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social loafing</td>
<td>14. This terms refers to having a physical problem with no physical cause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somatoform disorder</td>
<td>15. This is learning that takes place by watching others.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2: Multiple-Choice Questions (35 x 1 mark = 35 marks)

On the final examination, there are 35 multiple-choice questions each worth 1 mark to a total of 35 marks. Below is a sample of ten multiple-choice questions.

Circle the letter beside the best answer for each multiple-choice question.

1. To be diagnosed as a psychological disorder, a behaviour must be...
   a. deviant, maladaptive, unjustifiable, and atypical
   b. distressful, maladaptive, unjustifiable, and atypical
   c. disturbing, maladaptive, unjustifiable, and atypical
   d. dysfunctional, maladaptive, unjustifiable, and atypical

2. Your dog comes running when it hears the electric can opener. This is an example of...
   a. operant conditioning
   b. classical conditioning
   c. observational learning
   d. stimulus conditioning

3. You learn that one of your neighbour’s children plays hockey. You assume it is their son, not their daughter. This is an example of what type of problem solving?
   a. algorithm
   b. trial and error
   c. insight
   d. heuristic

4. The theory according to which we tend to provide an explanation for behaviour by looking at the situation or the person’s disposition is the...
   a. cognitive dissonance theory
   b. attribution theory
   c. social cognition theory
   d. social influence theory
5. Companionate love is best described as…
   a. intimacy
   b. intimacy and passion
   c. passion and decision/commitment
   d. intimacy and decision/commitment

6. Poets and authors often possess this type of intelligence.
   a. interpersonal
   b. intrapersonal
   c. bodily-kinesthetic
   d. visual-spatial

7. Disruptive and irrational fears of objects or situations most likely indicate a(n)…
   a. obsessive-compulsive disorder
   b. phobia
   c. post-traumatic stress disorder
   d. generalized anxiety disorder

8. Caffeine, energy drinks, and nicotine do all of the following except…
   a. increase alertness and activity
   b. sometimes cause anxiety or panic states accompanied by hyperventilation and light-headedness
   c. mimic the function of the adrenal cortex in the brain that secretes adrenaline or epinephrine into the bloodstream
   d. cause muscle weakness

9. A loss of productive behaviour patterns is known as a…
   a. dissociative disorder
   b. somatoform disorder
   c. schizophrenia disorder
   d. personality disorder

10. A sleep disturbance characterized by snoring, short silences, and gasps is called…
    a. sleep apnea
    b. narcolepsy
    c. somnambulism
    d. insomnia
Part 3: Short-Answer Questions (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

On the final examination, you will be asked to answer 4 of the 5 short-answer questions presented, each worth 5 marks to a total of 20 marks. Below is an example of a short-answer question.

1. There are four theories on why we need to sleep. In the space provided, explain the four theories (4 marks) and then provide two possible effects of sleep deprivation (0.5 mark each).

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__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
Name: ___________________________________________

Part 4: Long-Answer Questions (3 x 10 marks = 30 marks)

On the final examination, you will be asked to answer 3 of the 4 long-answer questions presented, each worth 10 marks to a total of 30 marks. Below is an example of a long-answer question.

1. According to the DSM-IV-TR, psychological disorders are grouped into categories based on their symptoms. For each category, name one specific disorder that falls into that category (0.5 mark each). Follow this up by naming and explaining two different treatment options that are available from a qualified therapist for each specific disorder that you chose (1 mark each to a total of 2 marks per category).

Category: Anxiety Disorders
Specific Disorder:

_________________________________________________________________________________

Treatment Option 1 and Explanation:

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_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________

Treatment Option 2 and Explanation:

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_________________________________________________________________________________
Category: Mood Disorders
Specific Disorder:

Treatment Option 1 and Explanation:

Treatment Option 2 and Explanation:
Name: __________________________________________

Category: **Schizophrenia Disorders**
Specific Disorder:

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Treatment Option 1 and Explanation:

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Treatment Option 2 and Explanation:

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Category: **Personality Disorders**
Specific Disorder:

Treatment Option 1 and Explanation:

Treatment Option 2 and Explanation: