

Wachemo University
College of Education and Behavioral Science
Department of Psychology
General Psychology and Life Skills

Mid-term exam for the first-year students / 2016 E.C entry/

Time allowed: 40 minutes Exam weight: 20%

Name YASIN CHIRI ID No. 11005 Stream Natural Section U Sign [Signature]

General Directions

Please follow the instructions carefully:-

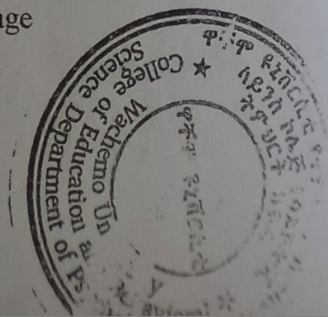
- Write your name, ID, stream, section, and put your sign in the given space provided.
- No excuse for any attempt of cheating
- Mobile phone is strictly forbidden
- Check the exam has 16 items and 2 pages
- Attempt all questions
- Legible handwriting will be reinforced
- Don't start till you are allowed to do so

Part I: Write "True" in front of correct statements and "False" beside incorrect ones. (1pt each)

- ~~False~~ 1. Correlational research method determines cause-effect relationships.
- ~~False~~ 2. Psychosocial development refers to the ability to distinguish good from bad.
- True 3. Health psychology focuses mainly on diagnosing and treating physical diseases.
- True 4. Humanists assert that human beings can direct their lives.

Part II: Choose the correct answer from the listed alternatives. (1pt each)

- A 1. The main method by which phallic small boys and girls can resolve their conflicts is
A. Identifying with their same-sex parent C. Identifying with their best friends
B. Identifying with their opposite sex parent D. Identifying with their neighbours
- D 2. Which one of the following is **not** a common limitation of the preoperational stage?
A. Ego-centrism B. Realism C. Lack of ability to reverse D. Abstract thinking
- C 3. Psychoanalysis uses dream analysis as a method while functionalism uses-----.
A. Introspection B. Observation C. Questionnaire D. Survey
- B 4. Amsale found that college success (GPA) is highly associated with high school results. Which research method did Amsale use?
A. Experimental B. Correlation C. Observational D. Survey
- C 5. Our environment shapes our behavior and we look like the environment in which we were brought up. Whose perspective is it?
A. Biological B. Psychoanalytic C. Behaviorist D. Gestalt psychology
- A 6. A child sees a "cat" for the first time and calls it a "dog with four legs." This is an example of:
A. Assimilation B. Conservation C. Accommodation D. Adaptation
- D 7. Which one of the following terms does not belong to the group?
A. Egocentrism (2) B. Animism (2) C. Artificialization (2) D. Object Permanence (2)
- C 8. Mathwos shifted his interest from the sexual impulse to reading and playing. This idea belongs to -----psychosexual stage?
A. Genital stage B. Phallic stage C. Latency Stage D. Anal stage



9. After the successful completion of their freshman courses, Daniel's friends decided to join law. Daniel, who had a strong interest in accounting, changed his mind to join law with his friends. In which development stage can Daniel probably be categorized?
- A. Good/nice boy/girl B. Universal Principles C. Law and order D. Obedient-punishment
10. A policeman who passes his days by mentoring the young and volunteering at local community centers. This idea belongs to ----- psychosocial stage.
- A. Industry B. Intimacy C. Integrity D. Generativity

Part III. Read the following questions carefully, then do accordingly. (6 pts)

- List and explain the cognitive limitations of adolescents. (2 pts)
- Compare and contrast clinical psychology with psychiatry. (4 pts)

Answer

1. The main limitations of piaget's Cognitive theory at stage of Adolescents (Formal operational stage) are:-

1. Adolescent Ego-Centrism:- refers to inability of adolescent to look/view things from another person view point/position.

2. Imaginary Audience:- refers belief of adolescent that all people preoccupied/attracted by their appearance/identity.

3. Personal Fable:- it refers the belief of adolescent that they think they are unique from others in such way they think they are heroic, immortal and intelligent and soon... than others.

2. Comparison b/n Clinical psychology & psychiatry

Both Clinical psychology and psychiatry use/apply psychological principle to treat, diagnose & prevent psychological disorder or mental illness.

Contrasting / difference b/n two

- Clinical psychology :- applies psychological principle to treat, and diagnoses less severe psychological problems

But psychiatry use psychological principle to treat & diagnose less severe psychological problems by using Medical and psychological therapy.

Yes but also uses medical principles / principles

