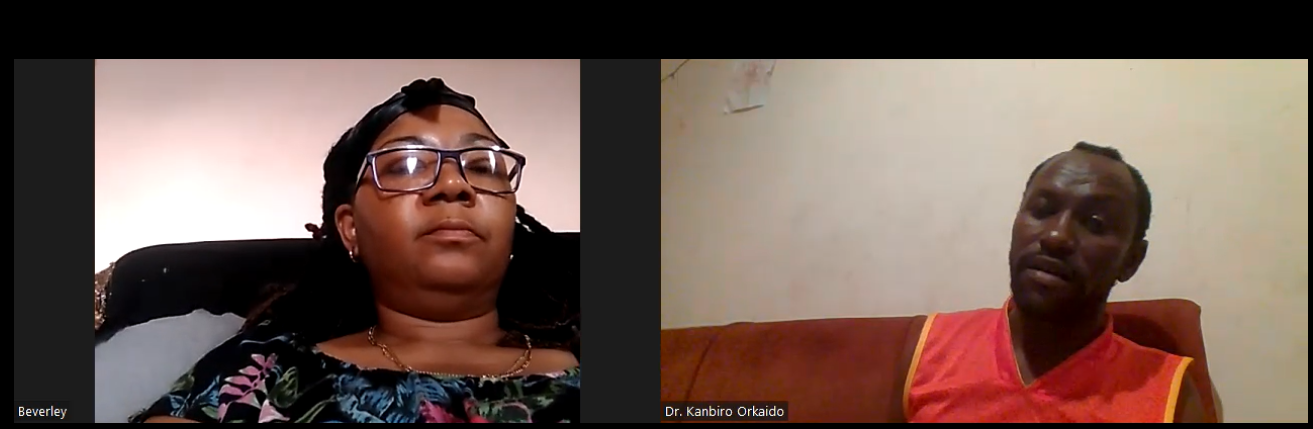
Student Name: Beverley Walker-Blackstock

Student ID: UB65878HPS74935

Program: Bachelors in Psychology

Advisor: Dr. Kanbiro Orkaido



Course Objective:

The objective of Introduction to Psychology is to provide students with a foundational understanding of the basic concepts and principles of psychology. Students will explore various subfields of psychology, including but not limited to, cognitive, developmental, social, and abnormal psychology. Upon completion of this course, students will possess a broad understanding of the history of psychology, various psychological theories, research methods, and the application of psychological principles to everyday life.

Course Description:

Introduction to Psychology is a comprehensive course that introduces students to the fundamental principles and theories of psychology. Students will explore the history of psychology as a scientific discipline and gain an understanding of the major theoretical perspectives, such as behaviorism, psychoanalysis, and humanistic psychology. Additionally, the course will cover topics such as cognition, learning, memory, motivation, personality, social psychology, psychological disorders, and therapeutic approaches. Throughout the course, students will engage in various learning activities, including readings, lectures, discussions, and assignments that promote critical thinking and a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

10 Multiple Choice Questions with Answers:

1. Which of the following is NOT a subfield of psychology?

a) Cognitive psychology

b) Developmental psychology

c) Biological psychology

d) Astrology

Answer: d) Astrology

2. The process of maintaining information in memory over time is known as:

a) Forgetting

b) Attention

c) Encoding

d) Storage

Answer: d) Storage

3. According to Freud, the unconscious mind consists of:

a) Thoughts and feelings that are readily available to awareness

b) Desires and conflicts that we are consciously aware of

c) Thoughts and feelings that are beyond our conscious awareness

d) Information that is temporarily stored in working memory

Answer: c) Thoughts and feelings that are beyond our conscious awareness

4. The experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov, where he conditioned dogs to salivate at the sound of a bell, is an example of:

a) Operant conditioning

b) Classical conditioning

c) Observational learning

d) Insight learning

Answer: b) Classical conditioning

5. Which of the following best describes the concept of self-actualization according to humanistic psychology?

a) The innate tendency to strive for personal growth and fulfillment

b) The unconscious struggle between the id, ego, and superego

c) The influence of genetics and biology on behavior and mental processes

d) The process of learning through rewards and punishments

Answer: a) The innate tendency to strive for personal growth and fulfillment

6. Which of the following is NOT a symptom commonly associated with major depressive disorder?

a) Loss of interest or pleasure in activities

b) Irritability or anger

c) Excessive feelings of happiness and euphoria

d) Difficulty sleeping or excessive sleeping

Answer: c) Excessive feelings of happiness and euphoria

7. The concept of "nature versus nurture" refers to the debate over the relative importance of:

a) Genetic factors (nature) and environmental influences (nurture) on behavior and development

b) The conscious mind (nature) and the unconscious mind (nurture)

c) Behaviorism (nature) and psychoanalysis (nurture)

d) Cognitive processes (nature) and social interactions (nurture)

Answer: a) Genetic factors (nature) and environmental influences (nurture) on behavior and development

8. The scientific method involves which of the following steps?

a) Observations, hypothesis testing, data analysis, conclusion

b) Hypothesis testing, conclusions, observations, data analysis

c) Conclusion, data analysis, observations, hypothesis testing

d) Data analysis, hypothesis testing, conclusion, observations

Answer: a) Observations, hypothesis testing, data analysis, conclusion

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a psychological disorder?

a) Personal distress

b) Deviant behavior

c) Adaptive functioning

d) Maladaptive behavior

Answer: c) Adaptive functioning

10. Which therapeutic approach focuses on changing negative thoughts and beliefs to promote psychological well-being?

a) Cognitive-behavioral therapy

b) Psychoanalysis

c) Humanistic therapy

d) Biological therapy

Answer: a) Cognitive-behavioral therapy

10 Essay Questions with Answers:

1. Discuss the main contributions of Wilhelm Wundt to the field of psychology.

Answer: Wilhelm Wundt is often considered the founder of psychology as a scientific discipline. He established the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879, which marked the beginning of experimental psychology. Wundt's main contribution was the emphasis on studying conscious experience through introspection. He believed that by systematically observing and analyzing the thoughts, feelings, and sensations of individuals, psychology could become a legitimate scientific discipline.

2. Explain the key principles of behaviorism and its impact on psychology.

Answer: Behaviorism is a psychological approach that focuses on studying observable behavior and the role of the environment in shaping behavior. The key principles of behaviorism include the rejection of introspection as a valid method for studying mental processes, the belief that all behavior is learned through conditioning, and the emphasis on objective and measurable data. Behaviorism had a significant impact on psychology by shifting its focus from internal mental processes to observable behaviors and emphasizing the role of reinforcement and punishment in shaping behavior.

3. Describe the stages of cognitive development proposed by Jean Piaget.

Answer: Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children go through four distinct stages of cognitive development: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational. In the sensorimotor stage (0-2 years), children explore the world through their senses and develop object permanence. In the preoperational stage (2-7 years), children begin to use symbols and engage in pretend play but struggle with complex logical reasoning. In the concrete operational stage (7-11 years), children can think logically but still struggle with abstract or hypothetical concepts. Finally, in the formal operational stage (11 years and beyond), individuals develop the capacity for abstract reasoning and hypothetical thinking.

4. Discuss the factors that influence social behavior according to social psychology.

Answer: Social psychology explores how individuals are influenced by their social environment. Factors that influence social behavior include social norms (shared expectations of how individuals should behave in a particular social context), social roles (sets of expectations associated with a social position), social cognition (how individuals perceive, interpret, and remember information about others), and social influence (the impact of others on individual thoughts, feelings, and behavior). Additionally, factors such as attitudes, stereotypes, prejudice, and group dynamics also play a significant role in social behavior.

5. Explain the symptoms and potential causes of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).

Answer: Generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by excessive worry and concern about everyday issues that is difficult to control. Symptoms of GAD include persistent anxiety, restlessness, irritability, difficulty concentrating, muscle tension, and sleep disturbances. The exact causes of GAD are not fully understood, but potential factors include genetic predisposition, brain chemistry imbalances, environmental stressors, and a history of trauma or abuse. Additionally, cognitive factors, such as excessive worry and negative thinking patterns, may also contribute to the development and maintenance of GAD.

6. Compare and contrast the major therapeutic approaches in psychology.

Answer: There are several major therapeutic approaches in psychology, including psychoanalysis, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), humanistic therapy, and biological therapy. Psychoanalysis focuses on uncovering unconscious conflicts and desires through techniques such as free association and dream analysis. CBT aims to change negative thoughts and behaviors through techniques such as cognitive restructuring and exposure therapy. Humanistic therapy emphasizes self-exploration and self-actualization to facilitate personal growth and fulfillment. Biological therapy primarily involves the use of medications and other physical interventions to treat psychological disorders.

7. Discuss the ethical considerations in psychological research.

Answer: Ethical considerations in psychological research involve ensuring the rights and well-being of research participants. Researchers must obtain informed consent from participants, provide debriefing and potential counseling after the study, maintain confidentiality, and minimize harm and discomfort. Additionally, researchers must ensure that the potential benefits of the research outweigh any potential risks. Institutional review boards (IRBs) play a crucial role in reviewing and approving research proposals to ensure compliance with ethical guidelines.

8. Explain the concept of conformity and provide an example of a classic experiment that demonstrates conformity.

Answer: Conformity refers to the tendency to change one's attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors to align with those of a larger group. One classic experiment that demonstrates conformity is Asch's line experiment. Participants were shown a line and then asked to match it to one of three comparison lines. The majority of the participants were confederates who purposely gave incorrect answers. Even though the correct answer was obvious, many participants conformed to the incorrect answers provided by the confederates.

9. Discuss the impact of stress on physical and mental health.

Answer: Stress can have detrimental effects on both physical and mental health. In the short term, stress triggers the release of stress hormones, which can prepare the body for immediate action. However, chronic stress can lead to long-term health problems, including heart disease, high blood pressure, weakened immune system, and mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression. Stress can also impact cognitive functioning, memory, and overall well-being.

10. Describe the stages of prenatal development and discuss the potential influences on prenatal development.

Answer: Prenatal development consists of three main stages: the germinal stage, the embryonic stage, and the fetal stage. The germinal stage occurs during the first two weeks after conception, where the fertilized egg undergoes rapid cell division and begins to implant in the uterine wall. The embryonic stage occurs from the third week to the eighth week, during which major organs and body systems begin to develop. The fetal stage starts from the ninth week until birth, and during this stage, the fetus grows in size and develops further. Prenatal development can be influenced by various factors, including maternal health and nutrition, exposure to harmful substances (e.g., drugs, alcohol), and certain maternal illnesses or infections.

Three References:

1. Myers, D. G., & DeWall, C. N. (2018). Psychology (12th ed.). Worth Publishers.

2. Gleitman, H., Gross, J., & Reisberg, D. (2019). Psychology (9th ed.). W. W. Norton & Company.

3. Plotnik, R., & Kouyoumdjian, H. (2019). Introduction to Psychology (11th ed.). Cengage Learning.