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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثالث

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## G11 Unit 10 Exam Practice (Multiple Choice) - Psychology

### Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer. Circle A, B, C or D.

1.	Psychology examines which of the following?
(A)	The study of the mind and human behaviour.
(B)	The study of temperature.
(C)	The study of physical fitness.
(D)	The study of respiratory rate.

2.	Which type of psychology examines how people learn and develop throughout their lifespan?
(A)	Personality psychology.
(B)	Forensic psychology.
(C)	Developmental psychology.
(D)	Sport psychology.

3.	Clinical psychology is used to...
(A)	diagnose and treat mental illness.
(B)	study the processes of the brain.
(C)	examine how people interact with each other.
(D)	investigate criminal cases.

4.	A psychologist is a health professional who specialises in ...
(A)	studying why people behave the way that they do.
(B)	how to measure blood pressure.
(C)	how to measure heart rate.
(D)	how to follow a healthy diet.

## Multiple Choice

5.	Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> a sensory receptor?
(A)	Smell.
(B)	Touch.
(C)	Heart.
(D)	Taste.

6.	Sensation, perception and consciousness are parts of...
(A)	basic cognitive processes.
(B)	higher cognitive processes.
(C)	lower cognitive processes.
(D)	weaker cognitive processes.

7.	Sensations allow the brain to...
(A)	take information from a psychologist.
(B)	take information from a healthcare professional.
(C)	take information from the senses.
(D)	not take any information at all.

8.	_____ is the way a person interprets and understand the world around them through their senses.
(A)	Consciousness
(B)	Perception
(C)	Language
(D)	Memory

9.	_____ refers to things that are outside of our awareness, such as memories, thoughts and feelings.
(A)	Unconscious
(B)	Pre-conscious
(C)	Conscious
(D)	Re-conscious

10.	Why is it so important for a healthcare professional to understand consciousness?
(A)	To better understand what could have led to their condition or illness.
(B)	To help set realistic goals with the patient.
(C)	To understand what changes the patient wants to and the reasons for making a change.
(D)	All of the above.

11.	For healthcare professionals, knowing and using different forms of language is important because:
(A)	it will help them communicate well with patients.
(B)	they can use simple language to explain medical terms to the patient
(C)	they will be able to communicate with other healthcare professionals.
(D)	All of the above.

12.	The Theory of Cognitive Development shows...
(A)	how children's physical development changes as they get older.
(B)	how children's communication changes as they get older.
(C)	how children's mental development changes as they get older.
(D)	how children's emotional development changes as they get older.

13.	This psychologist developed the theory of cognitive development.
(A)	Sigmund Freud
(B)	Ivan Pavlov
(C)	Albert Bandura
(D)	Jean Piaget

14.	Children can critically analyze situations and use reasoning in this category:
(A)	Sensorimotor
(B)	Pre-operational
(C)	Concrete operational
(D)	Formal operational

15.	Sensorimotor learning stage lasts from...
(A)	0-2 years of age.
(B)	2-7 years of age.

(C)	7-12 years of age.
(D)	12 and above.

16.	What is psychology?
(A)	The study of people's actions online
(B)	The study of mind and behaviour
(C)	The study of disease prevalence
(D)	The study of body movements

17.	Which type of psychology studies how people interact with others?
(A)	Developmental psychology
(B)	Forensic psychology
(C)	Cognitive psychology
(D)	Social psychology

18.	Which of the following is a basic cognitive process?
(A)	Thinking
(B)	Intelligence
(C)	Memory
(D)	Sensation

19.	Which type of intelligence helps people to be interact well with other people?
(A)	Analytical intelligence
(B)	Verbal intelligence
(C)	Interpersonal intelligence
(D)	Practical intelligence

20.	There are different types of psychology. <b>Choose three</b> of the answers below.	/3
(A)	Forensic	
(B)	Clinical	
(C)	Development	
(D)	Interactive	

21.	Provide a word for the following sentence.  A type of psychology that examines how people learn, develop and change their behaviour.	/1
_____		

22.	Provide a word for the following sentence.  The central nervous system is made up of this and the spinal chord.	/1
_____		

23. Match the correct term with the correct meaning:

Cognitive

Why people behave the way they do in relation to their their health

Developmental

The study of the processes of the brain

Health

How people learn, develop and change their behavior throughout their lifespan

24.	Which of the following best describes consciousness?
(A)	The ability to adapt to new conditions or situations
(B)	The way a person interprets and understands the world
(C)	A state of awareness of yourself and environment
(D)	The amount of time that a person or animal lives

25.	Which higher cognitive process allows you to recall information from the past?
(A)	Memory
(B)	Consciousness
(C)	Language
(D)	Intelligence

26.	In psychology, which of the following focuses on how the unconscious mind influences behaviour?
(A)	Structuralism school of thought
(B)	Behaviourism school of thought
(C)	Psychoanalytic school of thought
(D)	Humanistic school of thought

27.	In a scientific report, which section provides details about the exact process that was followed to do the research?
(A)	Hypothesis
(B)	Abstract
(C)	Methods
(D)	Conclusion

28.	In a scientific report, which section provides details about the exact process that was followed to do the research?
(A)	Hypothesis
(B)	Abstract
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(D)	Conclusion

29.	Which type of psychology studies the processes of the brain?
(A)	Cognitive psychology
(B)	Developmental psychology
(C)	Forensic psychology
(D)	Social psychology

30.	Which of the following is a higher cognitive process?
(A)	Sensation
(B)	Memory
(C)	Perception
(D)	Consciousness

31.	Which type of intelligence refers to the ability to solve problems?
(A)	Interpersonal
(B)	) Verbal
(C)	Emotional
(D)	Analytical

32.	Which stage of cognitive development involves infants building an understanding of the world by touching, grasping, watching and listening to things around them?
(A)	Sensorimotor
(B)	Pre-operational
(C)	Concrete operational
(D)	Formal operational

33.	Which of the following is an example of the social cognitive theory?
(A)	When pupils in the eyes get smaller to allow less light in
(B)	When an infant learns about the world by grasping objects
(C)	When a child learns how to cook by imitating their mother
(D)	When an adult learns new information by reading a book

34.	When writing a scientific report, which part provides a brief summary of the report?
(A)	Hypothesis
(B)	Abstract
(C)	Results
(D)	Discussion



35.	Match the columns:	/3						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sensory memory</td> <td>allows a small amount of information to be held for a short duration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Short-term memory</td> <td>Usually lasts for longer period.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term memory</td> <td>usually only lasts a few seconds</td> </tr> </table>	Sensory memory	allows a small amount of information to be held for a short duration	Short-term memory	Usually lasts for longer period.	Long-term memory	usually only lasts a few seconds	
Sensory memory	allows a small amount of information to be held for a short duration							
Short-term memory	Usually lasts for longer period.							
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36.	This psychologist developed the social cognitive theory.
(A)	Sigmund Freud
(B)	Ivan Pavlov
(C)	Albert Bandura
(D)	Jean Piaget

37.	It is an automatic or natural reaction when something is scary or stressful
(A)	Coping mechanism
(B)	Fight and flight response
(C)	stress
(D)	consciousness

38.	Which type of psychology investigate criminal cases where they apply their knowledge of human behaviour?
(A)	Cognitive psychology
(B)	Developmental psychology
(C)	Forensic psychology
(D)	Social psychology

39.	They are strategies or ways people use to deal with stress.
(A)	Coping mechanisms
(B)	Fight and flight response
(C)	stress

(D)	consciousness
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40.	<b>Formal operational</b> stage lasts from...
(A)	0-2 years of age.
(B)	2-7 years of age.
(C)	7-11 years of age.
(D)	11 and above.

41.	<b><u>What you had for dinner yesterday is an example for which type of memory?</u></b>
(A)	Sensory memory.
(B)	Short term memory.
(C)	long term memory
(D)	Past memory.