

AI Generated Intergrated Science — ANSWER KEY (Not for Students)

0 | **Intergrated Science** | First Term — 2025-2026 | Duration: 60 minutes | Total Marks: 60

Instructions: Answer all questions.

ANSWER KEY

1. What is the definition of psychology? → **B. The science of human behaviour**
2. Which of the following is an example of unobservable human behaviour? → **B. Thoughts**
3. Which of the following best describes the broader view of human behaviour? → **B. It includes both observable actions and unobservable processes like thoughts and feelings**
4. What is a stimulus? → **A. A condition that produces or triggers a response**
5. Which of the following statements about human behaviour and environment is correct? → **C. Human behaviour always occurs within an environment**
6. Which of the following is an example of a physical environment? → **C. A classroom**
7. Why is it important to consider environmental context and developmental differences when studying behaviour? → **B. It affects how people perceive and respond to their surroundings**
8. Explain the difference between observable and unobservable human behaviour, and provide two examples of each.
9. Which of the following best describes psychology? → **B. The science of human behaviour including observable actions and mental processes**
10. In psychology, a response is defined as: → **B. A behaviour that occurs in reaction to a stimulus**
11. According to the study of behaviour, behaviour always occurs within: → **B. An environment which may be physical or social**
12. Which statement about behaviour is TRUE? → **B. Behaviour includes both observable actions and unobservable mental processes**
13. Environmental perception varies based on: → **B. Developmental stages of individuals**
14. The characteristic of science that refers to the ability of other scientists to repeat an experiment and get similar results is called: → **C. Reproducibility**
15. Which characteristic of science means that scientific knowledge can change when new evidence emerges? → **B. Tentative**
16. The characteristic of science that ensures findings are based on evidence rather than personal beliefs or culture is: → **C. Objective**

17. Information gained through direct observation and measurement is referred to as: → **B. Empirical evidence**

18. When scientific measurements consistently produce similar results over multiple trials with minimal deviation, this demonstrates: → **C. Precision**

19. The set of counting numbers is represented by: → **B. $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$**

20. Whole numbers differ from natural numbers because whole numbers: → **C. Include zero**

21. In the number 82,537, what is the place value of the digit 5? → **C. Hundreds**

22. What is the value of the digit 8 in the number 82,537? → **C. 80,000**

23. The base ten number system is also known as: → **C. Denary or decimal system**

24. A numeral is best described as: → **B. A notational symbol which represents a number**

25. Which of the following is an example of a scientific innovation? → **B. Cell phones and x-rays**

26. The characteristic of science that refers to how well an experiment measures what it claims to measure is: → **C. Validity**

27. The diagram below shows the relationship between stimulus, organism, and response in psychology. Study it and answer the questions that follow. (a) Define the term 'response' as used in psychology. (2 marks) (b) Explain why behaviour always occurs within an environment. (2 marks) (c) Give TWO examples of unobservable mental processes that are considered part of behaviour. (2 marks)

28. Study the place value table below and answer the questions that follow. (a) State the place value of digit 3 in the number shown. (1 mark) (b) Calculate the value of the digit 7 in the number. (2 marks) (c) Write the number in words. (2 marks) (d) Explain what is meant by 'place value' in the base ten number system. (3 marks)

29. (a) Define the term 'science'. (2 marks) (b) Explain THREE characteristics of science and state why each is important in scientific investigations. (6 marks) (c) How does the 'tentative' nature of science benefit society? (2 marks)

30. The diagram below shows the relationship between counting numbers and whole numbers. (a) Define counting numbers and give three examples. (2 marks) (b) Explain the difference between counting numbers and whole numbers. (2 marks) (c) Why are counting numbers also called natural numbers or positive integers? (2 marks)