

AI Generated Intergrated Science

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

Instructions: Answer all questions.

SECTION A — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the definition of psychology? (1 mark)
 - A. The science of human anatomy
 - B. The science of human behaviour
 - C. The science of animal behaviour
 - D. The science of plant behaviour
2. Which of the following is an example of unobservable human behaviour? (1 mark)
 - A. Jumping
 - B. Thoughts
 - C. Reading
 - D. Fighting
3. Which of the following best describes the broader view of human behaviour? (1 mark)
 - A. It refers only to observable physical actions
 - B. It includes both observable actions and unobservable processes like thoughts and feelings
 - C. It focuses only on the physical environment
 - D. It considers only the social environment
4. What is a stimulus? (1 mark)
 - A. A condition that produces or triggers a response
 - B. A type of observable behaviour
 - C. A type of unobservable behaviour
 - D. The environment where behaviour occurs
5. Which of the following statements about human behaviour and environment is correct? (1 mark)
 - A. Human behaviour occurs independently of any environment
 - B. Human behaviour is not influenced by the environment
 - C. Human behaviour always occurs within an environment
 - D. Human behaviour occurs only in a physical environment
6. Which of the following is an example of a physical environment? (1 mark)
 - A. A peer group
 - B. Religious beliefs
 - C. A classroom

D. Cultural norms

7. Why is it important to consider environmental context and developmental differences when studying behaviour? (1 mark)

- A. It helps reduce the cost of research
- B. It affects how people perceive and respond to their surroundings
- C. It is only relevant for studying the physical environment
- D. It makes experiments easier to conduct

8. Which of the following best describes psychology? (1 mark)

- A. The study of plants and animals in their natural habitat
- B. The science of human behaviour including observable actions and mental processes
- C. The study of chemical reactions in living organisms
- D. The science of measuring physical quantities in experiments

9. In psychology, a response is defined as: (1 mark)

- A. Any random action performed by a person
- B. A behaviour that occurs in reaction to a stimulus
- C. The physical environment where behaviour takes place
- D. An unobservable mental process only

10. According to the study of behaviour, behaviour always occurs within: (1 mark)

- A. A laboratory setting only
- B. An environment which may be physical or social
- C. The human brain exclusively
- D. A controlled experimental condition

11. Which statement about behaviour is TRUE? (1 mark)

- A. Behaviour includes only actions that can be seen by others
- B. Behaviour includes both observable actions and unobservable mental processes
- C. Behaviour excludes thinking and reasoning
- D. Behaviour is limited to physical movements only

12. Environmental perception varies based on: (1 mark)

- A. The type of food consumed
- B. Developmental stages of individuals
- C. The weather conditions only
- D. The time of day exclusively

13. The characteristic of science that refers to the ability of other scientists to repeat an experiment and get similar results is called: (1 mark)

- A. Validity
- B. Accuracy

- C. Reproducibility
- D. Tentative

14. Which characteristic of science means that scientific knowledge can change when new evidence emerges? (1 mark)

- A. Precision
- B. Tentative
- C. Objective
- D. Verifiability

15. The characteristic of science that ensures findings are based on evidence rather than personal beliefs or culture is: (1 mark)

- A. Methodical
- B. Empirical
- C. Objective
- D. Consistent

16. Information gained through direct observation and measurement is referred to as: (1 mark)

- A. Theoretical knowledge
- B. Empirical evidence
- C. Subjective data
- D. Hypothetical reasoning

17. When scientific measurements consistently produce similar results over multiple trials with minimal deviation, this demonstrates: (1 mark)

- A. Accuracy
- B. Validity
- C. Precision
- D. Objectivity

18. The set of counting numbers is represented by: (1 mark)

- A. $W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$
- B. $N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$
- C. $N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$
- D. $W = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$

19. Whole numbers differ from natural numbers because whole numbers: (1 mark)

- A. Include negative numbers
- B. Start from 1
- C. Include zero
- D. Exclude single digit numbers

- 20.** In the number 82,537, what is the place value of the digit 5? (1 mark)
- A. Tens
 - B. Thousands
 - C. Hundreds
 - D. Ten thousands
- 21.** What is the value of the digit 8 in the number 82,537? (1 mark)
- A. 8,000
 - B. 800
 - C. 80,000
 - D. 8
- 22.** The base ten number system is also known as: (1 mark)
- A. Binary system
 - B. Octal system
 - C. Denary or decimal system
 - D. Hexadecimal system
- 23.** A numeral is best described as: (1 mark)
- A. The actual quantity being counted
 - B. A notational symbol which represents a number
 - C. The place value of a digit
 - D. The sum of all digits in a number
- 24.** Which of the following is an example of a scientific innovation? (1 mark)
- A. Clay pots
 - B. Cell phones and x-rays
 - C. Traditional farming hoes
 - D. Handwritten letters
- 25.** The characteristic of science that refers to how well an experiment measures what it claims to measure is: (1 mark)
- A. Accuracy
 - B. Precision
 - C. Validity
 - D. Reproducibility

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWER / THEORY

- 26.** Explain the difference between observable and unobservable human behaviour, and provide two examples of each. (5 marks)

[Diagram: A concept map showing the difference between observable and unobservable human behaviour]

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) (6 marks)

□ [Flowchart]

A linear flowchart showing three connected boxes: STIMULUS (first box) with an arrow pointing to ORGANISM (middle box) with an arrow pointing to RESPONSE (third box). Below the boxes, there is a bracket labeled 'ENVIRONMENT' encompassing all three elements.

Fig 1. The Stimulus-Organism-Response model showing behaviour within an environment

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) (8 marks)

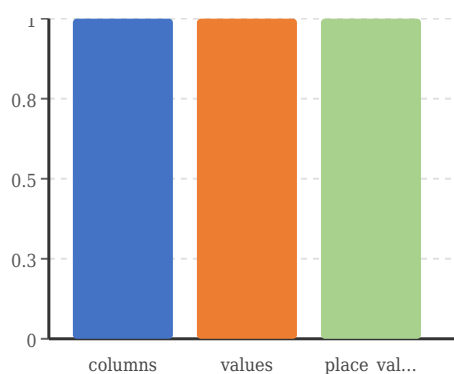


Fig 2. Place value table showing the number 47,362

