

History

JHS 3 | History | First Term — 2025-2026 | Duration: 60 minutes | Total Marks: 32

Instructions: Hello, instruction

SECTION A — MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Psychology is best defined as the science of (1 mark)
 - A. mental illness and its treatment
 - B. human behaviour
 - C. brain structure and function
 - D. social relationships only
2. Which of the following statements about behaviour is correct according to the study of psychology? (1 mark)
 - A. Behaviour can only be observed by others
 - B. Behaviour refers only to physical movements
 - C. Behaviour can be both observable and unobservable
 - D. Behaviour excludes internal mental processes
3. A child touches a hot stove and quickly withdraws their hand. In psychology, this withdrawal is called a (1 mark)
 - A. stimulus
 - B. response
 - C. behaviour pattern
 - D. learning outcome
4. What is psychology defined as? (1 mark)
 - A. The science of human anatomy
 - B. The science of human behaviour
 - C. The science of human physiology
 - D. The science of human biology
5. Which of the following is an example of an observable human behaviour? (1 mark)
 - A. Thoughts
 - B. Feelings
 - C. Jumping
 - D. Mental processes
6. What is the purpose of orderly knowledge? (1 mark)
 - A. To organize facts without practical use
 - B. To enable one to see the larger picture more clearly
 - C. To memorize information for tests

D. To collect data without analysis

7. What is a stimulus? (1 mark)

- A. A condition that elicits or produces a response
- B. A reaction to an event in the environment
- C. A type of learned behaviour
- D. A method of collecting psychological data

8. Which of the following is a type of environment that influences human behaviour? (1 mark)

- A. Physical environment only
- B. Social environment only
- C. Both physical and social environments
- D. Neither physical nor social environment

9. What is the relationship between human behaviour and the environment? (1 mark)

- A. Human behaviour occurs independently of the environment
- B. Human behaviour occurs within and is influenced by the environment
- C. The environment only affects behaviour in childhood
- D. Human behaviour is only affected by the physical environment

10. Which of the following is an example of an unobservable human behaviour? (1 mark)

- A. Jumping
- B. Climbing
- C. Thoughts
- D. Reading

11. Why is it important for teachers to know their pupils? (1 mark)

- A. So they can enforce discipline more effectively
- B. So they can help them learn according to their needs
- C. So they can compare students with one another
- D. So they can focus only on the curriculum content

12. What is the main goal of orderly knowledge in psychology? (1 mark)

- A. To simplify complex topics for beginners
- B. To categorize information for easy recall
- C. To aim at improved or increased understanding
- D. To separate facts from opinions

13. What does the stimulus-response relationship describe? (1 mark)

- A. The connection between a stimulus and the behaviour it produces
- B. The difference between internal and external behaviours

- C. The types of environments affecting behaviour
 - D. The methods of collecting psychological data
14. Which of the following best describes a physical environment? (1 mark)
- A. The relationships between people in a community
 - B. The tangible surroundings such as a classroom or home
 - C. The cultural norms and values of a society
 - D. The emotional atmosphere of a family
15. The hot yam example is commonly used to illustrate which concept? (1 mark)
- A. The stimulus-response relationship
 - B. The importance of orderly knowledge
 - C. The difference between physical and social environments
 - D. The types of unobservable behaviours
16. According to the broader view of response in the hot yam example, what does the response include? (1 mark)
- A. Only the immediate reaction of dropping the hot yam
 - B. Only the pain felt from the heat
 - C. Only the learning that occurs from the experience
 - D. The immediate reaction, subsequent behaviour changes, and future actions

SECTION B – FILL IN THE BLANK

17. In psychology, the term _____ refers to ordered and orderly knowledge that leads to comprehension. (1 mark)
18. Behaviour always occurs within an _____, which can be either physical or social in nature. (1 mark)
19. A _____ is a condition that elicits, produces, or triggers a response. (1 mark)
20. Human behaviour does not occur in a _____; it always happens within an environment. (1 mark)
21. The same physical environment may be experienced _____ by different individuals based on their perceptions. (1 mark)
22. The hot yam example illustrates the _____-response relationship in psychology. (1 mark)
23. The goal of orderly knowledge is to aim at improved or increased _____. (1 mark)
24. The broader view of the response in the hot yam example includes the educational response affecting _____ actions. (1 mark)
25. When defining behaviour, it is important to consider both the social environment and

the _____ environment. (1 mark)

26. A key principle of human behaviour is that it always occurs within an _____. (1 mark)

27. Observable human behaviours can be directly _____ by others. (1 mark)

SECTION C – SHORT ANSWER / THEORY

28. Explain the meaning of 'response' in psychology and describe two types of responses that can occur when a person encounters a stimulus. (1 mark)

29. Explain the difference between observable and unobservable human behaviours. Give two examples of each type. (1 mark)

30. Describe the importance of considering environmental context and developmental stage when defining and studying human behaviour. Support your answer with relevant examples. (1 mark)

31. Using the hot yam example, explain the stimulus-response relationship. In your answer, describe both the immediate response and the broader response that may result from this experience. (1 mark)

[Diagram: The hot yam example]

Fig 1. The hot yam example

32. Discuss the importance of teachers knowing their pupils in the classroom. Explain at least three ways this knowledge can improve teaching and learning. (1 mark)

[Diagram: The process of knowing the pupil]

Fig 2. The process of knowing the pupil
