Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

Test for the Course Introduction to Psychology **Value: 20%** **Time allowed: 25 minutes**

***Part I:* True/false items – Write "True" if the statement is correct and write "False" if the statement is incorrect on the space provided (1 point each).**

_____ 1. Learning is a permanent change in behavior due to growth or maturation.

_____ 2. Latent learning is learning that occurs when a person has 'aha' experience.

_____ 3. Correlation research method is capable of determining a cause-and-effect relationship.

_____ 4. Negative reinforcement decreases the probability of response occurrence in the future.

_____ 5. The greatest degree of resistance to extinction is typically caused by a variable ratio schedule of reinforcement.

Part II: Matching Items - Match the modern perspectives of psychology listed under column "B" with their central idea of the perspectives written under column "A". You can use column "B" more than once or not at all and write your answer on the answer sheet (1 point each).

A	B
_____ 1. The influence of unconscious motive on behavior	A. Behavioral Perspective
_____ 2. The role learning experiences in shaping behavior	B. Biological Perspective
_____ 3. Genetic heritage predispose to behave in a certain way	C. Cognitive Perspective
_____ 4. The individual's free will to achieve their full potential	D. Functionalism Perspective
_____ 5. The role of thoughts and explanations on actions and feelings	E. Humanistic Perspective
	F. Psychodynamic Perspective
	G. Socio-cultural Perspective

***Part III:* Multiple choice items – Choose the appropriate answers among the given alternatives and write the letter of your choice on the space provided (1 point each).**

_____ 1. Betty, a grade school teacher, is interested in studying the ways in which grade school children interact with their learning-disabled peers in the classroom. She spends several months sitting in the back of the classroom watching the children's behavior. She is conducting:

A. Experiment
C. Naturalistic observation
B. Survey
D. Case study

2 Dr. Biruk is studying the effects of entering puberty earlier or later than one's peers on adolescent self-esteem. Dr. Biruk is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist

A. Educational psychologist
C. Developmental psychologist
B. Counseling psychologist
D. Social psychologist

3. If you have a snake phobia because you once heard a loud noise while looking at a snake, for you a snake is a(n) _____

A. conditioned response
C. conditioned stimulus
B. unconditioned stimulus
D. unconditioned response

4. A child bitten by a white dog is not afraid of black dogs. This is an example of_____

A. Discrimination
C. Spontaneous recovery
B. Extinction.
D. Generalization

5. A team coach who benches a player for poor performance is using

A. Negative punishment
C. Modeling
B. Negative reinforcement
D. Positive punishment

_____ 6. If a young child in a large family seeks extra attention from her parents, she may start misbehaving. In response, the parents might try to punish the child by yelling at her. However, if the child persists with the misbehavior, the yelling has acted as a _____.

A. Positive reinforcement
C. Positive punishment
B. Negative reinforcement
D. Negative punishment

_____ 7 Regarding the schedules of reinforcement, if a worker is paid 300 birr for every two machines he/she assembles, then the reward is based on

A. Fixed ratio
C. Variable interval
B. Fixed interval
D. Variable ratio

_____ 8. Acquiring a fear of a snake because you saw someone else getting shocked when the snake came on in television is an example of

A. Classical conditioning
C. Insight learning
B. Operant conditioning
D. Observational learning

___ 9. To be effective, punishment should be

A. delivered late in the day.
C. applied intermittently.
B. immediate and severe.
D. fear and anxiety provoking.

_ 10. The observer may simply see others reinforced for a particular behavior and then increase his or her production of that behavior which explains _____.

A. Self-reinforcement
C. Vicarious reinforcement
B. Direct reinforcement
D. Positive reinforcement