Addis Ababa Science and Technology University

College of Natural and Social Sciences

2014 Sem. I General Psychology Test for Regular Students (Applied science group)

General Direction: Write your answer on the answer sheet only.

Instruction I: Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the incorrect one in the pace provided on the answer sheet

1. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior occurring as a result of experience.
2. The serial position effect claims that your retention of any particular item will depend on its position in the list, i.e., primacy and recency of the incidence.
3. Schechter Singer theory considered emotions occur as a result of physiological reactions to events.
4. Gestalt psychology emphasizes on the mind as a whole than the units that make up the mind or human behavior.
5. As the memory is the vital aspect of life, forgetting has no contribution except disrupting life.

Instruction II: Choose the correct answer, and write the letter of your choice in the space provided.

1. Suppose student **X** is given 'NG' for his absence of attending more than 20% of classes, and other student **Y** is urged to leave class because caught sleeping during lecture hours, which of the following principles of reinforcement holds to the first and the second cases respectively?

A. Positive punishment/positive punishment **C.** Positive punishment/Negative punishment
B. Negative punishment/negative punishment. **D.** Negative punishment/Positive punishment

2. Which of the following statements is WRONG about moon's illusion in our perceptual field?

A. The moon is perceived to be 50% larger when it is at its zenith than when near horizon.
B. In reality the moon near the horizon and that which is high up in the sky are of the same size and cast the same retinal size.
C. When the moon is near the horizon, the perceptual cues of intervening terrain and objects such as trees, high buildings on the horizon produce a misleading sense of distance.
D. When the moon is high in the sky, we see it by itself in our visual field.

3. The smallest intensity of the stimulus that can be detected 50 percent of the time it is present is called

A. Sensation
B. Absolute threshold
C. Just noticeable difference
D. Sensory adaptation



4. The picture above depicts that of Gestalt's princple of organizing objects into a pattern clalled:

A. similarity **B.** closure **C.** proxmity **D.** figure and ground

5. Research method that is used to investigate a person's behavour in more depth is called:

A. Correralational B. Survey C. Case study D.Expermintal

6. For extinction to occur, which of the following must be true of the conditioned response (**CR**), the conditioned stimulus (**CS**), and the unconditioned stimulus (**UCS**)?

A. The CR occurs after the CS but does not occur after other stimuli.
B. The CR occurs after a stimulus that is similar to the CS.
C. The CS and the UCS are repeatedly paired, and the CR gains strength.
D. The CS is repeatedly presented in the absence of the UCS, and the CR loses strength.

7. A professor who gives surprise quizzes that vary from one every three days to one every three weeks, averaging one every two weeks reinforce his/her student on which type of partial reinforcement schedule?

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

8. Short Term Memory (STM) a limited capacity of storing information up to:

A. 7 plus or minus 2 chunks C. 21 items
B. 9 plus or minus 2 chunks D. 2 plus or minus 7 chunks

9. Which of the following is INCORRECT about sensory adaption?

A. It is a maladjustment in sensory capacity following long period of exposure to stimuli.
B. It is the tendency of receptor cells in the sense organs to respond less and less to a constant stimulus.
C. It is a tendency of our sensory receptors to have decreasing responsiveness to unchanging stimulus
D. It is the ability to adapt to the things that do not change around us.

10. In an experiment a loud noise evoked fear. However, after just a few pairings of noise and rat Little Albert, for example, began to show fear of rat by itself bursting into tears when he saw it. The rat then had become a/n:

A. UCS B. CS C. UCS D. CR