

-----UNIVERSITY

**INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHOLOGY**

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY (PSYC 1031) TEST ONE FOR HO. STUDENTS.

PROGRAM__CEP

Name ----- Id. No-----Group_____.

Direction: Write your answer on the provided space only.

-Cheating leads to discipline problem

-Time allowed- 40 minutes

I).Read the following statements and write true if the statements are correct or false if the statements are false. (7 points)

1. The goal of functionalists was to find out the basic components which make up the mind and discover how they combine to produce a meaningful whole.
2. Psychologists are not interested in explaining behavior.
3. According to Gestalt psychologists, we cannot understand something just by looking at the 'bits' that make up it.
4. Pro-social behaviors can be learned through vicarious reinforcement.
5. Explicit cultural roles and values have no effect on people's development and behavior.
6. Modern psychologists today define psychology as it is the study of mind, soul, and spirit.
7. Introspection is an appropriate method to get report from an individual about car accidents occurred five years back.

II). Choose the correct answer among given alternatives and write the letter of your choice on space provided (5 points)

8. "The best forecaster of future behavior is past behavior." Among the goals of psychology this statement refers to :
A. Explaining B. Describe C. Control D. Predict _
9. Which of the following is specially trained to assess and treat mental, emotional, and
behavioral disorders?
A. Cognitive psychologist B. Developmental psychologist C. Clinical psychologist
D. Counseling psychologist

10. Humanistic psychologists assume that:

- A. the unconscious mind influence behavior will
B. humans have free
C. people are born blank slate
D. all behavior have a cause

11. Which one f the following approach to psychology focus mental functions such as memories,

perception, and attention?

- A. behavioral approach
B. cognitive approach
C. humanistic approach
D. biological approach

12. If health experts want to gather information from Ambo woreda women regarding awareness

level of HIV/AIDS transmission, which research method, is more helpful?

- A) Case study B) observational study C) experimental study D) survey

II).Much items under column 'A' with their corresponding responses given under column 'B'. (6 points)

A

B

- | | |
|--|--|
| 13. Developmental psychology interpersonal | A) Concerned with factors affecting attraction and problems of |
| 14. Social psychology group think | |
| 15. Forensic psychology hiring and | B) Concerned with issues such as |
| 16. Organizational psychology | Promotion of Employees |
| 17. Clinical psychology development of humans over | C) Studies mental & physical |
| 18. Counseling psychology | the entire life span |
| of adjustment Such as | D) Concerned with problems |

copying with marital
 with psychology and
 behavioral disorders that
 severe.

Vocational choice and
 problems
 E) Deals with issues concerned
 Law
 F) Deals with emotional and
 ranges from mild to

IV). Fill in the incomplete space (2points)

19. The _____ approach studies how our genes, hormones, and nervous systems interact
 with the environment to influence behavior and mental processes.
20. _____ is the overt and covert character of the individual.

GOOD LUCK!

----- **University**

Institute of Education and Professional Studies,

Department of Psychology, General psychology (Psych-201) Test Two.

Name_____Department_____ID.NO_____

PART ONE.

Write 'true' if the statement is correct and 'false' if the statement is incorrect.

1. Intermittent reinforcement schedule is most effective when we teach new behavior.
2. Long term memory is a working memory.
3. Depending on conditions, forgetting is both annoying and essential for memory.
4. Positive reinforcement occurs when the withdrawal of the stimulus suppresses behavior it follows

5. Echoic memory fades more quickly than iconic memory.

6. Operant conditioning is a type of substitution learning.

PART TWO.

Choose the correct answer and write your answer on the space provided

7. According to classical conditioning, _____ is considered as learned.

A. conditioned stimulus

B. conditioned response

C. unconditioned stimulus

D. unconditioned stimulus

8. 'Spontaneous recovery' refers to:

A. a response that has died out

B. the learning of a new response

C. an inhibition of a conditioned response

D. reappearance of the dying out learned response.

9. Negative reinforcement occurs when:

A. something pleasant is given to an animal in order to get it repeat an act

B. something unpleasant is removed in order to encourage an act to be repeated

C. something pleasant is taken a way as a means of preventing an act from being repeated

D. something unpleasant is given in order to stop an act being repeated

10. Which of the following would be an example of retrograde amnesia?

A. When a person cannot remember any of the events that would occur since their accident

B. When a person loses their memory of events leading up to an accident

- C. When a person loses their memory totally
- D. When a person loses their speech

11. Delayed conditioning occurs when:

- A. the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus are presented at the same time
- B. the conditioned stimulus has been presented and stopped before unconditioned stimulus is presented
- C. the conditioned stimulus presented after the termination of unconditioned stimulus
- D. the conditioned stimulus presented first, and then followed by the unconditioned stimulus and they both end at the same time

12. Stimulus generalization occurs when:

- A. an animal responds to stimuli that are related but different from the original conditioned stimuli
- B. an animal learns to discriminate between two stimuli
- C. an animal responds to a stimulus that is identical to the original conditioned stimulus
- D. an animal responds specifically only to the original stimulus

13. Mr.Tola rewards his son a new pen for solving ten problems. What kind of reinforcement

schedule has he arranged for his son?

- A. fixed-interval B. variable-ratio C. variable-interval D. fixed-ratio

14. Classical conditioning deals with:

- A.voluntary responses B.involuntary responses C. voluntary behavior D. reinforcement tradition

PART THREE.

**MATCH PREMISES UNDER COLUMN 'A' WITH THEIR
CORRESPONDINGRESPONSES GIVEN UNDER COLUMN'B'**

A B

15. Learning through assisting (scaffolding) social learning theory

A. Albert Bandura's

16. Learning is a result of trial and error theory

B. Vygotsky's learning

17. Learning is all or none, no partial learning theory

C. J. Piaget's cognitive

18. Much of learning comes from observation instrumental learning

D. Thorndike's

theory

19. Learning can occur through assimilating learning theory

E. I. Pavlov's

new experiences into existing schemata's theory

F. Watson's learning

20. Learning as a result of association of conditioned theory.

G. Guthrie's learning

Stimuli and unconditioned stimuli

----- UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION.

COURSE NAME__INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE__PSYCH -1031

STUDENTS' DEP'T_HEALTH OFFICERS

PROGRAM__CEP

Direction: *The exam has 'code'. Please be careful to do your own work.*

Be sure that the exam paper has four (6) pages including answer sheet page.

Time Allowed_ 1.30

Name_____ID.NO_____Dep't

JUNE, 2006/2014

I. True false items (10%)

- ___ 1. Personality is an external, overt quality which can be directly observed.
- ___ 2. Behaviorists have the view that personality can be learned or changeable.
- ___ 3. Psychosexual theorists emphasize the 'tabula rasa' view of personality development.
- ___ 4. Humanistic psychologists have a very pessimistic view of human nature.
- ___ 5. All stressors are unimportant for the wellbeing of human development.
- 6. In using defense mechanisms, reasoning is expressed more through displacement than
rationalization.
- _____ 7. In most cases individuals with internal locus of control face neurotic anxiety than those
having external locus of control.
- _____ 8. According to J.Piaget's theory children at sensory motor stage can develop
hypothetical thinking.
- _____ 9. Individuals with positive thinking are more susceptible to deviant behaviors.
- _____ 10. In the concept of developmental psychology, changes in human cognitive, social, moral,
and emotional changes refer to qualitative changes.

II. Multiple choice items (19%)

___11. A stress situation in which dedicated individuals face as a result of reduced personal

accomplishment while they have used up all their emotional resources is:

- A. catastrophes
- B. burnout
- C. cognitive therapy
- D. daily hassles and conflicts

___12. Which one of the following represents the order of psychosexual stages of

Personality development?

- A. anal stage___phallic stage___latency stage___genital stage
- B. phallic stage___anal stage___genital stage___latency stage
- C. anal stage___genital stage___phallic stage___latency stage
- D. anal stage___phallic stage___genital stage___latency stage

___13. Megertu punished her elder daughter for she has broken bottle glasses unknowingly. The

daughter in turn bits her younger sister due to the fact that she is angry at her mother. The

ego defense mechanism the daughter applied is:

- A. compensation
- B. denial
- C. displacement
- D. regression

___14. According to Freud's theory, phallic stage is characterized by the following **except**:

- A. children fantasize about sex with their opposite sex parent
- B. Oedipus complex is solved through identification with the same sex parents
- C. it is the period when societal norm is developed
- D. All

___15. The stage of psychosexual development during which pleasure is centered on mouth is:

A. anal stage

C. Phallic stage

B. oral stage

D. latency stage

___16. The ego works at:

A. pleasure principle

C. reality principle

B. unconscious principle

D. primitive principle

___17. The cultural value of psychoanalytic theory's personality component is:

A. Super ego

C. Id

B. Ego

D. A and C

___18. The 'life' and 'death' concepts in personality are associated with:

A. psychoanalysis view

C. humanistic view

B. behaviorist view

D. none

___19. Which one of the following statement clearly describes Freud's psychoanalytic theory of

Personality?

A. Human personality is highly dominated by sexual behavior

B. Both childhood experience and latter developments are important in determining human personality

C. Social influences like peers, schools and culture have great role in molding personality of an individual

D. All of the above

___20. Tola is an aggressive and quarrel during his early childhood in his family.

Gradually, as he grows up he has changed his unacceptable feelings to acceptable

acts being hired in policeman profession. The defense mechanism he applied is:

A. reaction formation

C. identification

B. regression

D. sublimation

_____ 21. The level of human conscious that includes experiences which are **not** easily remembered

for the moment but can readily be available with the minimum effort is :

- A. Conscious level B. subconscious level C. unconscious level
D. none

_____ 22. The primary concern of Piaget is

- A. motor development B. social development
C. physical development D. mental development

_____ 23. Which one of the following is a **non-stage** theorist?

- A. Albert Bandura B. Jean Piaget
C. Lawrence Kohlberg D. Sigmund Freud

_____ 24. A **75-year-old person** has looked back on his life as **lost opportunities**. This person has

- not** achieved a sense of
A. autonomy B. generativity C. identity
D. integrity

_____ 25. _____ refers to a state of melancholia, unhappiness or sadness, or to a relatively minor

downturn in mood that mat last only a few hours or days.

- A. Phobia B. Depression C. Cognitive therapy
D .Anorexia

_____ 26. Which statement is true about our motives? They:

- A. Are directly observed C. Are limited to
external sources
B. Couldn't show us direction D. Explain why
behavior varies

_____27. Which of the following human developmental controversy emphasize whether

development is primarily the product of genes, biology, and maturation or of experience,

learning and social influence?

A. Continuity/Discontinuity

C .Nature/Nurture

B. Universality/Context specificity

D .Activity/Passivity

_____28. The unconscious part of human brain contains:

A. Experiences that can be easily brought to awareness

B. Everything we are aware of at a given time

C. Repressed memories and emotions

D. Past experiences that can be easily retrieved

_____29. Supervisor who is proud of ability level of his students on the specific practical skills

regardless of careful preparation or task complexities are trying to develop attribution that

fall in the _____category.

unstable
A. external-----stable

C. External-----

unstable
B. internal-----stable

D. internal-----

III. Matching items (9%)

 A

B

____30. Executive part of personality
envy

A. Penis

____31. Biological aspects of personality
ego

B. Super

- ___32. Moral aspects of personality C.Ego
- ___33. Repressed sexual feeling developed by girls D. Womb
envy
- ___34. Repressed sexual feeling developed by boys E. Thanatos
- ___35. A 'life force' F.Id
- Libido G.

IV. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer (2%).

36. According to J.Piaget theory, an attempt to fit new information in to an existing cognitive

Structure/schema is referred to_____, while _____involves altering existing schemas as

a result of new information.

----- **University**

Institute of Education and Professional Studies

Department of Psychology.

Interdisciplinary I (LAW- 222), Test II for Law CEP students

Name_____ID.NO_____Group _____

Time Allowed_ ONE HOUR

Direction: The exam has 'code'. Please be careful to do your own work.

Be sure that the exam paper has four (4) pages

I. Multiple choice items (11%)

___1. A stress situation in which dedicated individuals face as a result of reduced personal accomplishments while they have used up all their emotional resources is:

- A. catastrophes
- B. burnout
- C. cognitive therapy
- D. daily hassles and conflicts

___2. Toolset is an aggressive and quarrel during his early childhood in his family. Gradually, as he grows up he has changed his unacceptable feelings to acceptable acts being hired in policeman profession. The defense mechanism he applied is:

- A. reaction formation
- B. regression
- C. identification
- D. sublimation

___3. Libido is a:

- A. a death wish
- B. a life force
- C. a defense mechanism
- D. a stage of development

___4. Megarsa punished his elder son for he has broken window glasses unknowingly. The son in turn bits his younger sister due to the fact that he is angry at his father. The ego defense mechanism the son applied is:

- A. compensation
- B. projection
- C. displacement
- D. regression

___5. According to Freud's theory, phallic stage is characterized by the following except:

- A. children fantasize about sex with their opposite sex parent
- B. Oedipus complex is solved through identification with the same sex parents
- C. it is the period when societal norm is developed
- D. All

___6. The stage of psychosexual development during which pleasure is centered on mouth is:

A. anal stage

C. Phallic stage

B. oral stage

D. latency stage

___7. The ego works at:

A. pleasure principle

C. reality principle

B. unconscious principle

D. primitive principle

___8. The cultural value of psychoanalytic theory's personality component is:

C. Super ego

C. Id

D. Ego

D. A and C

___9. The 'life' and 'death' concepts in personality are associated with:

C. psychoanalysis view

C. humanistic view

D. behaviorist view

D. none

___10. Which one of the following statement clearly describes Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality?

E. Human personality is highly dominated by sexual behavior

F. Both childhood experience and latter developments are important in determining human personality

G. Social influences like peers, schools and culture have great role in molding personality of an individual

H. All of the above

___11. The level of human conscious that includes experiences which are not easily remembered for the moment but can readily be available with the minimum effort is

B. Conscious level

B. subconscious level

C. unconscious level

D. none

II. Matching items (5%)

A

B

___12. Executive part of personality

A. Id

___13. Biological aspects of personality
ego

B. Super

___14. Social aspects of personality

C. Ego

___15. Anxiety disorder

D. Brain

___16. Alzheimer's disease

E. Libido

Panic attack

F.

III. True false items (9%)

___17. Personality is an external, overt quality which can be directly observed.

___18. Behaviorists have the view that personality can be learned or changeable.

___19. Psychosexual theorists emphasize the 'tabula rasa' view of personality development.

___20. Humanistic psychologists have a very pessimistic view of human nature.

___21. All stressors are unimportant for the wellbeing of human development.

___22. In using defense mechanisms, reasoning is expressed more through displacement than rationalization.

___23. In most cases individuals with internal locus of control face neurotic anxiety than those

having external locus of control.

___24. Pro-social behaviors can be learned through vicarious reinforcement.

___25. Individuals with positive thinking are more susceptible to deviant behaviors

IV. Short answer form (5%)

26. According to your understanding, what is the concept of personality? How personality related to crime acts?

-----UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE NAME__LIFE SKILLS

COURSE CODE__

**STUDENTS' DEP'T- FIRST YEAR NURSING AND MEDICAL
LABORATORY**

PROGRAM__ REGULAR

Mar

ch, 2011/2019

Name_____ID.NO_____

Department_____

III. True false items (10%)

1. Negotiation refers to expressing our feelings or desires in a way that threatens the other person.
2. Non-verbal communication involves the expression of thoughts and feelings with the use of spoken or written words.
3. An inter-personal communication is an exchange of information and ideas within oneself.
4. Critical thinking skills enable to judge a risky situation.
5. All stressors are unimportant for the wellbeing of human development.
6. Individuals with positive thinking are more susceptible to deviant behaviors.
7. The ideal self refers to a person's true self.
8. Negative thinking is an important cause of low self-esteem.
9. A good sense of self-awareness leads people to make poor decisions.
10. The location of an idea or originator of message in the communication component is classified as receiver of information.

IV. Multiple choice items (8 %)

11. A sense of worth that a person attaches to him/her self is -----
 A. Self-concept B. Self-esteem C. Self-awareness D. Self-confidence
12. The following are benefit acquired from psychosocial life skills, **except**?
 A. It helps to reduce practice of unhealthy behavior C. It promotes positive self-esteem
 B. It helps to deal with diverse problems D. It helps to prevent positive peer pressure
13. According to Johari window model, the regions of self that a person knows about
 him/her self that others do not know is _____

A. Open

B. Hidden

C. Blind

D. Unknown

14. Among the following which one is technique used to avoid low self-esteem?

A. Focus on your failure
quotes

C. Use negative affirmations and

B. Take life less seriously

D. Always treats in self-criticism

15. Which of the following order shows the correct procedure of problem solving?

A. Generation of alternative solutions, Defining the problem,

Decision making, Solution verification

B. Generation of alternatives, Defining the problem, Solution verification,

Decision making

C. Defining the problem, Generation of alternatives, Decision making,

Solution verification

D. Defining the problem, Generation of alternatives, Solution verifications,

Decision making

16. The following are the requirements for effective decision communication, **except?**

A. Being a good listener

C. Responding inappropriately

B. Being assertive
messages

D. Being aware of non-verbal

17. Which one describes characteristics of non-assertive behavior?

A. Remaining conscious when something bothers you C. Making requests
and asking for favors

B. Expressing positive and negative feelings
first at your expense

D. Putting others

18. Which **cannot** help to manage anger?

A. Develop positive attitude towards yourself and others

B. Focusing on your and/or others' good side, not weakness

C. Develop and maintain unrealistic perceptions about yourself and the
others

D. Controlling emotions and feelings during anger

V. **Short Answer (2%).**

19. How psychosocial life skills help to compact **HIV/AIDS** and **SRH**
problems?

ANSWER SHEET

NAME _____ ID _____,

Dep't _____

PART I. TRUE OR FALSE ITEMS (10%)

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

PART II. MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (21%)

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____
14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

PART III. Short answer (2%)

PART IV. Fill in the blank/ short answer items. (2%)
