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Exam Class !

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General Psychology (Psych 1011) mid examination for First Year Students (25%)

Name: _____ ID: _____ Section: _____ Time Allowed: 40 minutes

Part I: True/False Items: Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if it is incorrect and write your answer on the given answer sheet. (1 pt each)

- ☒ 1. Sensation is a process that organizes sensory activities in to meaningful pattern.
- ☒ 2. Forensic psychology applies psychological principles to improve the legal system.
- ☒ 3. Convergence of the eyes is greater when objects are far away from us.
- ☒ 4. Learning is strengthened when accompanied by pleasant feeling.
- ☒ 5. Motion parallax provides perceptual cues in that objects that are farther away appear to move much more slowly.
- ☒ 6. Psychology studies human behavior through common sense.

Part II: Matching Items: Match the early perspectives of psychology under column "B" with their descriptions under column "A" and write the letter on the answer sheet (1pt each).

A

- ☒ 1. Psychological processes are adaptive
- ☒ 2. Focuses on unconscious determinants of mind
- ☒ 3. Focuses on the units that made up the mind
- ☒ 4. Internal states determine behavior
- ☒ 5. Focuses on values and subjective experiences

B

- A. Behaviorism
- B. Cognitive perspective
- C. Functionalism
- D. Humanistic perspective
- E. Psychoanalysis
- F. Structuralism

Part III: Multiple Choice Items: Choose the best answer and write the letter of your choice on the space provided. Use Capital letters only (1pt each).

1. When you go by bus, telephone poles and trees fly by your retina, however because you know that your body is moving, you perceive the poles and trees as staying fixed. This can be a typical example for _____
A. Color Constancy C. Location Constancy
B. Brightness constancy D. Size Constancy
2. Mr. "X" holds his nose by his hand while entering to a toilet. Afterwards, he left his hand from his nose. This show:
A. Absolute threshold C. Sensory adaptation
B. Difference threshold D. Sensory threshold
3. A psychologist attempts to treat an individual who is suffering from nicotine addiction. To which goal of psychology is it related?
A. Prediction B. Control C. Description D. Explanation
4. A branch of psychology that studies characteristics of individuals that are relatively enduring is:
A. Clinical psychology C. Developmental psychology
B. Counseling psychology D. Personality psychology
5. Which of the following is true in Pavlov's experiment?
A. Salivating at the sight of food was a conditioned response
B. Salivating at the sound of the bell was a conditioned response
C. Salivating at the sound of the bell was unconditioned response
D. Food was a conditioned stimulus before conditioning

6. Abel watched his father driving his new white car into the shade of the carport. Abel still perceived the car as being the same intensity of 'whiteness' even though it is now in the shade. This is an instance of
- A. interposition
B. texture gradient
C. brightness constancy
D. location constancy
7. The fact that we see a truck at some distance as large, even though the size of the image that it created on the retina is relatively small, is an illustration of the principle of:
- A. retinal disparity
B. texture gradient
C. interposition
D. Size constancy
8. Selective attention occurs when a person:
- A. concentrates on one task while ignoring others
B. divides their attention between two or more tasks
C. is not highly focused on any particular task
D. all
9. Perception refers to the process by which:
- A. sense organs transmit information to the brain for initial processing
B. receptors gather information from the environment.
C. the brain organizes and interprets sensation
D. the brain selects which stimuli to attend
10. Assume that your cat runs to the back door when the bell sounds as this is usually signals that her dinner is about to be served. The cat also runs to the main door when doorbell rings by the outside person which is a signal to enter. your cat is demonstrating an example of:
- A. stimulus discrimination
B. stimulus generalization
C. spontaneous recovery
D. extinction

Part IV. Read the following case and provide your answers on the space provided. (4 pts)

1. Imagine, a month ago you ate chicken sandwich that was contaminated with bacteria which leads to food poisoning, and you were very ill for several days afterwards. Yesterday, someone offered you a chicken sandwich at a party, and when you saw it you felt ill again. From this scenario, identify the following

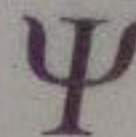
- A. unconditioned Stimulus: Chicken sandwich / contaminated
- B. unconditioned response: very ill
- C. conditioned stimulus: offered ~~me~~ chicken sandwich
- D. conditioned response: felt ill again

Answer Sheet

True/ False Items	Matching Items	Multiple Choice Items	
1. <u>False</u>	1. <u>A</u>	1. <u>B</u>	6. <u>A</u>
2. <u>True</u>	2. <u>B</u>	2. <u>C</u>	7. <u>D</u>
3. <u>False</u>	3. <u>F</u>	3. <u>B</u>	8. <u>A</u>
4. <u>True</u>	4. <u>B</u>	4. <u>D</u>	9. <u>C</u>
5. <u>True</u>	5. <u>D</u>	5. <u>B</u>	10. <u>B</u>
6. <u>False</u>			

23/25

ARBA MINCH UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGICAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY



Mid Exam (30%)

Course Title: General Psychology
Course Code: Psyc-1011
Time given: 50min

Academic Year: 2022
Semester: I
Date: June 29, 2022

Name: _____ IDN0. _____ Sec _____

Part I: TRUE/FALSE (1pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Read the following statements and write "True" for correct statement and "False" if the statement is incorrect on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

1. If a researcher investigates the effect of drinking coffee on students' stimulation, the dependent variable will be coffee.
2. Assertiveness is the communication style in which a person expresses oneself by considering others.
3. As a goal of psychology, prediction involves anticipating the consequence of behavior.
4. As the thickness of the lens increases, the further away an object is perceived.
5. In motion parallax, nearer objects are perceived as moving faster.
6. Sensory adaptation is being less sensitive to changing stimulation.

Part II: MATCHING (0.5pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Match descriptions listed under column "A" with corresponding intra-personal skills under column "B". Write the answers on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

"A"

7. Recognition of one's own identity
8. Valuing oneself
9. Trusting oneself
10. Refraining from actions we like
11. Emotion-focused strategy
12. Bouncing back from hardship
13. Generating new ideas
14. Selecting one possible solution

"B"

- A. Resilience
- B. Stress management
- C. Self-Awareness
- D. Creative Thinking
- E. Self-Control
- F. Self-esteem
- G. Decision-making
- H. Critical Thinking
- I. Self-confidence

Part III: MULTIPLE CHOICES (1pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Choose the correct answer and write it on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

15. Identify a perceptual cue that is different from the others.
A. Retinal disparity
B. Relative height
C. Texture gradient
D. Interposition
16. Which one of the following is not a stimulus related factor affecting attention?
A. Novelty
B. Repetition
C. Expectancy
D. Size
17. We judge the distance of an object based on our eyes turn inward to focus is referred to as _____.
A. retinal disparity
B. elevation
C. accommodation
D. convergence
18. "A woman has perceived a tree at night as a man." This experience is an example of:
A. Perceptual illusion
B. Perceptual attention
C. Perceptual constancy
D. Perceptual organization
19. A field of psychology applicable to the criminal justice system is:
A. educational
B. forensic
C. counselling
D. clinical
20. Which of the following is not true about psychology?
A. It began as the study of mind, spirit, or soul.
B. It is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
C. Its definition had been changed over time.
D. It began as the study of the unconscious mind.
21. The school of psychology that emphasized on an individual's inner potential is:
A. Gestalt
B. psychoanalysis
C. humanistic
D. behaviorism
22. With the first bite of a very flavorful dish in cafe, a student will notice the strong saltiness of the food. But after a few mouthfuls, the flavor will not be as pronounced.
This experience implies:
A. Sensory adaptation
B. Perceptual consistency
C. Sensory threshold
D. Difference threshold
23. Sensation is to _____, as perception is to _____.
A. detection, transduction
B. detection, interpretation
C. attention, organization
D. interpretation, transmission
24. Melaku wants to conduct research on the relationship between psychological distress and work overload. Which research method fits this kind of research?
A. Experimental
B. Survey
C. case study
D. Correlation
25. As early school of psychology, structuralism focused on:
A. human adaptation
B. measurable behaviors
C. components of consciousness
D. unconscious the mind

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26. Which of the following is not an effective communicative skill?

- A. Avoid criticism
- B. Being patient

- C. Passive listening
- D. Speak audibly

27. One of your friends has the ability to know what happens in her/ his home while he is at the University. Such experience is an example of:

- A. Perceptual selectivity
- B. Perceptual illusion

- C. Extrasensory perception
- D. Perceptual constancy

28. Mr. X perceives his blue bag as the same even though it is observed under different lighting conditions.

- A. Color constancy
- B. Size constancy

- C. Shape constancy
- D. Depth constancy

29. A researcher studied the relationship between stress and academic achievement and found a value of $r = -0.32$. This degree of relationship can be concluded as:

- A. perfect

- B. strong

- C. average

- D. weak

30. Which of the following is not a time management strategy?

- A. The first thing first
- B. Procrastinating tasks

- C. Scheduling tasks

- D. Know how you spend time

Part IV: SHORT ANSWERS

INSTRUCTION: FULL mark will be given for a precise, correct, and complete list or discussion of the questions.

31. Who is regarded as the father of modern psychology? (1pt)

32. List at least four laws of perceptual organization. (1pt)

33. Differentiate between Functionalism and Gestalt psychology as early schools of thought. (2pts)

Time allowed: 50 min

Name Seunet Asmare Birnew ID No. 04185/12 Section 17

Part I: True/False Items (Total 5 Marks)

Instruction: Read each of the following items. If the statement is correct write "True" if it is not correct write "False" in the Answer sheet provided (0.5 pt. each).

1. Aster, after taking some sort of drugs, showed a complete change of behavior. Considering Aster's complete change of behavior, we cannot conclude that learning has occurred. τ
2. A response, which is conditioned in the after-conditioning stage, is conditioned response during conditioning stage. f
3. Punishment should not be immediate to avoid undesirable behavior. f
4. Case study research method provides shallow information about a single person. f
5. In classical conditioning theory of learning the response is involuntary and automatic. τ
6. The higher the Correlation coefficient the stronger the relationship would be. τ
7. According to Freud we push or repress all our threatening urges and desires to the unconscious mind. τ
8. According to the law of proximity, elements that are closer are grouped together. τ
9. Spontaneous recovery could happen after extinction. τ
10. One of the characteristics of sensation is its selective nature. f

Part II: Matching Items (Total 5 Marks)

Instruction: Match the description given under column "A" with its terms listed under column "B" and put your choice in the Answer sheet provided (1 pt. each)

- A**
11. Building blocks of the mind τ
 12. Stimulus-Response association τ G
 13. Psychological processes are adaptive τ $functional$
 14. Focuses on the whole mind τ $gestalt$
 15. Childhood experience and unconscious desires τ A

- B**
- A. Psychoanalytic
 - B. Gestalt
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Cognitive
 - E. Humanistic
 - F. Structuralism
 - G. Behaviorism

Part III: Multiple Choice Items (Total 20 Marks)

Instruction II: For each of the following multiple choice items read all alternatives and then select the best answer and write your choice in the Answer sheet provided (1 pt each).

16. Which of the following is the first step in scientific research process?
A. Drawing conclusion
B. Define the problem
C. Developing the hypothesis
D. Testing the hypothesis
17. The importance of our capacity for personal growth and freedom to choose our destiny is the emphasis of which psychological theory?
A. Humanism
B. Psychoanalytic
C. Behaviorism
D. Cognitive
18. If you stand in the middle of a cobblestone street, the street will look coarse near your feet and finer if you look into the distance. This is called
A. Relative size
B. Texture gradient
C. Linear perspective
D. Relative motion
19. Suppose you receive a reward from your Communicative English teacher after a certain number of compositions submitted. Sometimes five compositions are necessary, sometimes two, and sometimes eight. This is an example of _____ schedule of reinforcement.
A. fixed-ratio
B. fixed-interval
C. variable-interval
D. variable-ratio
20. Which theory would be appropriate to consider if you wanted to understand how and why children copy the behaviors they see in TV cartoons?
A. Skinner's Operant conditioning theory
B. Freud's Psychoanalytic theory
C. Bandura social learning theory
D. Pavlov's classical conditioning theory
21. As you look down the hallway within a hotel, the sense of distance is conveyed since you notice that the doors in the distance look smaller; this is related to the pictorial cue called _____.
A. interposition
B. height in plane
C. linear perspective
D. relative size
22. Beza is a chemist, she wanted to analyze and understand water (H_2O) in such a way that by separately examining those two chemical elements. She found out that water is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. Which of the following Psychologist would follow the same approach as Beza to understand human behavior or internal mental processes?
A. Wundt
B. Watson
C. Freud
D. James
23. The binocular depth cue, derived from inward movement of the eyes as an object comes closer, is known as
A. Retinal disparity
B. Convergence
C. Accommodation
D. Linear perspective

Part I: True/False Items (1 point each)

Instruction: Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is incorrect.

1. We use monocular cues to determine closeness and binocular cues to determine farness.
- F 2. A researcher who wants to establish evidence for a cause-effect relationship between variables may use correlational research.
- T 3. Humanistic psychologists believe that each person is the chief architect of his/her behavior.
- F 4. Operant conditioning is considered as an independent form of learning.
- T 5. The amount of change required to notice the change in a stimulus is called the just noticeable difference.

Part II: Multiple Choice Items (2 point each)

Instruction: Read the following questions carefully and choose the correct from the alternatives given.

1. Which one of the following best describes the field of developmental psychology?
A. The study of how we grow and change from conception to death.
B. The study of how we grow and change in infancy and childhood.
C. The study of physical, cognitive, and psychosocial growth in children.
D. The study of emotions, personality, and social relationships.
2. Which one of the following is a learned behavior?
A. Baby crawling
B. Spider spinning a web
C. Fear of spiders
D. Pulling your hand away after touching a hot object
3. Which schedule of reinforcement results in the slowest acquisition of behavior?
A. Fixed ratio
B. Fixed interval
C. Variable ratio
D. Variable interval
4. A cup of milk would require a certain amount of sugar before you could detect a sweet taste. This example indicates _____
A. Absolute threshold
B. Difference threshold
C. Sensory threshold
D. Threshold
5. Which of the following psychologists are capable of examining the validity of eyewitness testimony?
A. Counseling psychologists
B. Health psychologists
C. Clinical psychologists
D. Forensic psychologists

6. On a recent visit to the doctor, Kediri was given a painful injection. Since then, Kediri not only refuses to go to the same doctor, but also will not go to see any doctor or dentist. Kediri's refusal behavior is an example of _____
- A. Stimulus generalization.
B. Stimulus discrimination
 C. Extinction.
 D. punishment
7. The process of becoming less sensitive to unchanging stimulus is referred to as _____
- A. Sensory deprivation
 B. Signal detection
 C. Sensory overload
D. Sensory adaptation
8. Classical conditioning differs from operant conditioning in that _____
- A. The learner plays a more active role in classical conditioning.
 B. Behavior learned in classical conditioning is deliberate & goal directed
 C. The response almost occurs prior to the stimulus in classical conditioning.
D. The response in classical conditioning is reflexive.
9. If you had sight in only one eye, which of the following depth cues could you NOT use?
- A. Texture gradient
B. Convergence
 C. Interposition
 D. Shading
10. The schedule of reinforcement associated with playing slot machines and other types of gambling is _____
- A. Fixed ratio
B. Variable ratio
 C. Fixed interval
 D. Variable interval
11. All of the following are true about behaviorism, **except** _____
- A. The first few years are decisive in personality development.
B. People are born neither good nor bad.
 C. Learning takes the lion's share for our behaviors.
 D. Human beings are infinitely changeable.
12. What does the deduction of salary of an employee who was showing misconduct in an organization represent?
- A. Negative punishment
B. Negative reinforcement
 C. Positive punishment
 D. Positive reinforcement
13. Being in an overcrowded room with lots of people talking, Mr 'x' is attempting to ignore the flooding of information and focused on only what is important for him. This process is known as _____
- A. Sensory deprivation
 B. Sensory overload
 C. Selective attention
D. Sensory adaptation
14. Suppose a one-year old child is playing with a toy near an electrical out-let. He sticks part of the toy into the outlet. He gets shocked, becomes frightened, and begins to cry. For several days after that experience, he shows fear when his mother gives him the toy and he refuse to play with it. In classical conditioning the toy represents _____
- A. Conditioning stimulus
 B. Unconditioned stimulus
 C. Unconditioned response
 D. Conditioning response

15. You are shown a picture of your grandfather's face, but the eyes and mouth are obstructed. You still recognize it as a picture of your grandfather. Which type of principle best explains this example of perception?

A. Figure-ground principle
B. Closure
C. Proximity
D. Good continuation

Part III: Completion items (1 point each)

1. Our visual ability to perceive the world in three dimensions and judging the distance of an object is said to be Depth
2. A branch of psychology that studies about the relationship between psychological factors and physical ailments is called Somatics
3. Functionalism argues that psychology should focus on how the mind allows people to adapt to the real world.

Part IV: Supply items (7 Points)

1. Ikram is conducting her senior essay entitled "examining the relationship between parenting style and aggressive behavior among first year student's students in Harar campus". from this scenario identify (3 pts)
 - A. The research method Ikram should employ Harar Campus
 - B. The independent variable Parenting style & aggressive behavior
 - C. The dependent variable first year student
2. Kalikidan^{is} walking along a busy street listening to her favorite song on her MP3 player. She accidentally steps on to the road and is narrowly missed by a bus driving past. Kalkidan^{is} very upset, and for several days afterwards her hands shake, and she finds herself bursting into tears. A week later, after these symptoms have subsided, Kalkidan is listening to the radio while lying in bed. She hears her favorite song again and her hands start shaking and she starts crying. In this scenario, what is the
 - A. Conditioned stimulus Song again
 - B. Conditioned response Start Shaking & she starts crying
 - C. Unconditioned stimulus Song
 - D. Unconditioned response Shake & tears

depth
perceptual

PART I: Multiple Choice Items: Instruction: Read the Following Questions Carefully and Write the Letter of the Best Answer on the Space Provided on the Answer Sheet (1 Point Each).

1. As psychoanalysis is to unconscious mind, _____ is to covert behavior.
A. humanistic B. behaviorism C. socio-cultural ☒ D. cognitive
2. As far as the characteristics of learning are concerned, one of the following is NOT true. Learning is:
☒ A. passive B. pervasive C. purposeful D. multifaceted
3. While sensation involves _____, perception involves _____ respectively.
A. organization, coordination ☒ C. stimulation, interpretation
B. identification, translation ☒ D. comprehension, information
4. When we recall personal experiences such as who spoke at a party over the weekend or what we did on our last birth day, we are recalling _____ memory.
A. semantic B. procedural ☒ C. episodic D. non-declarative
5. In psychological research, one advantage of experiments over correlational studies is that experiments generally allow one to study _____.
A. a large group of people C. an individual in depth
☒ B. cause and effect relationship D. changes in people over time
6. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior? ^{observable (happened, excitement, facial expression)}
A. Good feeling about oneself C. Remembering a past event
☒ B. Good attitude towards others D. Explaining about a future plan ^(overt → mental process ex imagination, trauma)
7. One of the following is NOT true about learning. Learning:
A. is a change in behavior ^(correct behavior) ☒ C. can be observed directly
B. depends on practice D. results in an enduring change
8. Consider what happens as you finish a conversation with a friend and she begins to walk away from you. As you watch her walk down the street, the image on your retina becomes smaller and smaller. Despite the very real change in the retinal image, you do not perceive her as getting smaller. This illustrates _____.
A. shape constancy C. location constancy
☒ B. size constancy D. brightness constancy
9. Which goal of psychology emphasizes on the causes of human behavior?
A. Prediction B. Description C. Controlling ☒ D. Explanation
10. Your psychology instructor praises the students sometimes after one correct answer, other times after three correct answers and so on. This type of schedule of reinforcement is _____. ^{Variable ratio}
☒ A. variable ratio schedule
B. fixed ratio schedule C. fixed interval schedule
D. variable interval schedule
11. According to Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin's model of memory, while a fast-decaying store of visual information is referred to as _____, a fast-decaying store of auditory information is known as _____. ^{echoic}
^(iconic) ☒ A. semantic memory, episodic memory ☒ C. iconic memory, echoic memory
B. echoic memory, iconic memory D. episodic memory, semantic memory
12. An early school of thought in psychology that uses introspection method to discover elementary units of the mind is _____.
A. functionalism ☒ B. structuralism C. gestalt D. psychoanalysis
13. Assume that after Debela was conditioned to fear a black lion, he also displays fear responses to a black dog. This is a typical example of _____.
A. stimulus discrimination C. spontaneous recovery
☒ B. stimulus generalization D. acquisition ^(CS → CR)
14. Which of the following sub-fields of psychology is more concerned with diagnosis and treatment of severe mental disorders?
A. Counseling psychology B. Experimental psychology C. Health psychology ☒ D. Clinical psychology

27. Sara was raped by her close relative when she was 13. However, due to the negative cultural connotation, she did not tell the issue to anyone. She forgets what was happened to her and consider herself as a virgin till now. Which theory explains this type of forgetting?
 A. Decay B. Cue dependent C. Displacement D. Motivated forgetting

Part II: Completion items: Instruction: After Reading the Following Questions Carefully, Fill in the Blank Spaces with the Correct Words or Phrases. Write your Answers on the Space provided on the Answer Sheet (1 Point Each).

28. According to classical conditioning, reappearance of a conditioned response refers to _____
 29. A mechanism in which bits of information are combined into meaningful units so that more information can be held in short term memory is known as _____
 30. The "ability to know events" without any sensory contact is known as _____

Answer Sheet

Name: _____

Part I: Multiple Choice Items

1. <u>D</u>	7. <u>A</u>	13. <u>B</u>	19. <u>A</u>	25. <u>A</u>
2. <u>A</u>	8. <u>B</u>	14. <u>D</u>	20. <u>C</u>	26. <u>A</u>
3. <u>C</u>	9. <u>D</u>	15. <u>A</u>	21. <u>D</u>	27. <u>D</u>
4. <u>C</u>	10. <u>A</u>	16. <u>B</u>	22. <u>B</u>	
5. <u>B</u>	11. <u>C</u>	17. <u>C</u>	23. <u>A</u>	
6. <u>D</u>	12. <u>B</u>	18. <u>D</u>	24. <u>D</u>	

Part II: Completion Items

28.	<u>Spontaneous recovery</u>
29.	<u>Chunking</u>
30.	<u>Paraenormal ability</u>

For the Instructor's Use Only!

Multiple Choice Items (27%)	Completion Items (3%)	Total: 30%

29/30

The End

15. According to Albert Bandura, learned behaviors are transformed into performance at the phase of ____.
- ~~A. reproduction~~ B. retention C. attention D. motivation
16. Shiluka read a list of 30 vocabulary words only once. If he is typical and shows the serial position effect, we would expect that the words he remembers two days later are ____.
- A. at the beginning of the list B. at the end of the list C. in the middle of the list D. distributed throughout the list
17. A professional who applies psychological principles to improve the legal system is a/an ____ psychologist.
- A. Clinical B. Developmental C. Forensic D. Educational
18. Which one of the following terms are best associated with their meanings?
- A. Retrieving → converting information; encoding → accessing information; storing → holding information
 B. Storing → converting information; retrieving → accessing information; encoding → holding information
 C. Encoding → converting information; storing → accessing information; retrieving → holding information
 D. Encoding → converting information; retrieving → accessing information; storing → holding information
19. Which of the following best summarizes the humanistic approach?
- ~~A. People have the freedom to choose their own destiny~~
 B. Consciousness is understood by examining its basic elements
 C. Ethnicity, gender, and culture are the primary determinants of behavior
 D. People are influenced by conflict between their biological instincts and society's demands
20. Abel a grade 6th student, his academic result decreases from time to time because of his time management skill problem. To ameliorate this problem a psychologist plans to apply home based behavioral modification technique with the help family members. One strategy to enhance Abel's studying habit was eliminating responsibilities that Abel does not want to do such as cleaning the house after he engage on studying. In this case which technique was implemented by the psychologist to enhance Abel's time management skill?
- A. Negative punishment B. Positive reinforcement C. Negative reinforcement D. Positive punishment
21. According to Gestalt principle of perceptual organization, people tend to group objects together due to their closeness. This is the principle of:
- A. Closure B. Similarity C. Continuity D. Proximity
22. In the few days of each New Year, many of us continue to write the date using the Old Year instead of the New Year. This is primarily due to ____.
- A. decay of memory trace B. proactive interference C. retroactive interference D. motivated forgetting
23. In the after-conditioning phase of Pavlov's experiment, the dog's salivation is ____.
- ~~A. conditioned response~~ B. unconditioned response C. unconditioned stimulus (meat) D. conditioned stimulus (bell)
24. Consider the following hypothesis: "Exposure to corporal punishment is more likely to lead to aggression." In this hypothesis, aggression is the ____, and exposure to corporal punishment is the ____ respectively.
- A. confounding variable; independent variable
 B. independent variable; dependent variable
 C. independent variable; confounding variable
 D. dependent variable; independent variable
25. Limat tried to unscramble the letters GYLOPYHCOS for 20 minutes to spell a word, but she was not successful. While she walking to class, the answer suddenly came to her that the word was PSYCHOLOGY. This exemplifies ____.
- A. classical conditioning B. operant conditioning C. insight D. the law of effect
26. A woman preparing Doro Wot (a special Ethiopian dish) is not as sensitive to the smell of the Doro Wot as a stranger walking by near her house. Her insensitivity can best be explained by the concept of ____.
- ~~A. sensory adaptation~~ B. sensory input C. sensory threshold D. difference threshold

Part I-True False: Write 'True' if the statement is correct and 'False' if incorrect and write your answer on the answer sheet only.

1. Behaviorists uses introspection to identify the basic elements of psychology.
2. Developmental psychology studies cognitive, emotional, and social changes throughout the lifespan.
3. Competitive spirit is an example of external factor of attention.
4. Sensation is a mental process resulting from the activation of our sense organs by energy regardless of absolute threshold.
5. Perception is a complex mental process and the starting point for all psychological processes.

Part II-Multiple Choice: Choose the best alternative to answer the following questions. Write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet only.

6. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
A. People and things
B. Perception and religion
C. Emotions and beliefs
D. None of the above
7. Which one of the following mental process does not involve sensation and perception?
A. Learning and memory
B. Problem solving
C. Language acquisition
D. Intelligence
8. In an experimental study, the researcher want to examine the effects of anxiety on the level of anxiety. The independent variable would be _____ variable.
A. Experimental
B. Dependent
C. Correlation
D. Independent
9. When someone is with his girlfriend during the cold night walk, he may not be aware of the cold. This phenomenon is related to which characteristics of perception?
A. Sensory adaptation
B. Selectivity
C. Perceptual organization
D. Abstraction
10. Which of the following methods is most helpful for revealing cause-effect relationship?
A. Survey
B. Experiment
C. Correlation
D. Naturalistic observation
11. In one dark night, you saw the sky and identified a group of stars and a moon. This ability is due to which tendency of perception helped you to do so?
A. Figure-ground perception
B. Law of similarity
C. Law of nearness
D. Law of continuity
12. Changing the rules in small steps so that an animal (or person) is gradually trained to perform a desired behavior is called _____.
A. Punishment
B. Shaping
C. Stimulus generalization
D. Stimulus discrimination
13. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist interviewed the client about the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational background. This research method has the psychologist used?
A. Survey
B. Case study
C. Experiment
D. Naturalistic observation

23. For extinction to occur, which of the following must be true of conditioned stimulus (CS), and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)?
- The CR occurs after a stimulus that is similar to CS.
 - The CR occurs after the CS but does not occur after other stimuli
 - The CS and the UCS are repeatedly paired, and CR gains strength
 - The CS is repeatedly presented in the absence of UCS, and the CR loses strength
24. Learning that suddenly appears when a reward or incentive for performance is given is called
- Discovery learning
 - Latent learning
 - Rote learning
 - Insight learning
25. Bontu was in a painful accident last month. She was hit by a speeding bicycle as she crossed the street in front of the University Bookstore and was badly injured. A week later, as she crossed the same street in front of the bookstore, Bontu felt anxious. A few days later, as she crossed another street one block away from the bookstore, Bontu started to become anxious. A few weeks later Bontu started to become anxious when she crossed streets several blocks away from the bookstore. This example best illustrates that Bontu's behavior is showing:
- Spontaneous recovery
 - Operant extinction
 - Stimulus generalization
 - None
26. A high-pitch tone is turned on and a dog has no response to it. Then the dog is given a piece of food and starts to salivate. Next, the tone is turned on and the food is presented. The dog starts to salivate. After pairing the tone with food several times, the tone is finally turned on without the food. The dog salivates. In this example, at the end of this procedure the tone represents:
- The conditioned stimulus.
 - The unconditioned stimulus.
 - The conditioned response.
 - The unconditioned response
27. Continuing with the example in question #26, when the dog initially salivates to the food that is presented alone, this salivation represents:
- The unconditioned response
 - The conditioned stimulus
 - The conditioned response
 - The unconditioned stimulus
28. The teacher Gave extra homework after the student misbehaved in class. This indicates
- Positive punishment
 - Negative punishment
 - Positive reinforcement
 - Negative reinforcement
29. The schedule of reinforcement associated with playing slot machines and other types of gambling is _____
- Fixed ratio
 - Fixed interval
 - Variable ratio
 - Variable interval

23. For extinction to occur, which of the following must be true of conditioned stimulus (CS), and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)?
- The CR occurs after a stimulus that is similar to CS.
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 - Variable ratio
 - Variable interval

- a professional singer. One day she came home having bad headache after a stressful concert. She took an aspirin, and this causes her to relief from the bad headache. Which of the following principles best accounts for Aster's behavior taking an aspirin?
- Negative reinforcement
 - Positive reinforcement
 - Aversive punishment
 - Response cost
15. Every time he hears the name of his favorite restaurant, Tola begins to salivate. In pavlovian terms, the restaurant's name is serving as
- A conditioned stimulus
 - A conditioned response
 - An unconditioned response
 - An unconditioned stimulus
16. Which of the following concepts is most integral to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory?
- Structuralism
 - the unconscious mind
 - the concept of Gestalt
 - Behaviorism
17. Dream analysis might be an important research technique to a psychologist from which of the following perspectives?
- Behaviorist
 - Biopsychologist
 - Psychoanalytic
 - Structuralism
18. Negative reinforcement _____ rate of a response; punishment _____ the rate of a response.
- Increases; decreases
 - Decreases; increases
 - Increases; increases
 - Decreases; decreases
- If you want to study the attitude of Freshman students at Wolkite University towards General Psychology Course, the appropriate method will be:
- Experimental method
 - Observation method
 - Case study method
 - Survey Method
20. Operant conditioning theory states that:
- Behavior must be modeled before it is performed.
 - Learning is based on the teacher who gives the instructions.
 - Learning behavior requires two active participants.
 - Learning is based on the consequences of behavior.
21. A teacher has decided to give several unannounced quizzes throughout the month of attempting to use the _____ schedule of reinforcements.
- Fixed-ratio
 - Fixed-interval
 - Variable-ratio
 - Variable-interval
22. When children imitate the behavior of their parents, they are practicing a form of learning.
- Operant learning
 - Social learning
 - Classical conditioning
 - Cognitive learning

23. For extinction to occur, which of the following must be true of conditioned stimulus (CS), and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)?
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 - Negative punishment
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 - Negative reinforcement
29. The schedule of reinforcement associated with playing slot machines and other types of gambling is _____
- Fixed ratio
 - Fixed interval
 - Variable ratio
 - Variable interval

Part III: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives (1 point each).

1. To manage students cheating behavior, psychology teacher omits "true or false" and "multiple choice" type exam, and administered only "essay" type exam. This can be an example of
 - A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Positive punishment
 - C. Negative reinforcement
 - D. Negative punishment
2. Ethiopian football coach justified that Ethiopian national football club won Egypt national football club because of their well preparation. If sport psychologist makes an analysis of this resilient behavior based on goals of psychology, the coach justification can fall under----- goal of psychology.
 - A. Description
 - B. Prediction
 - C. Explanation
 - D. Controlling
3. When students committed cheating crime, course instructor changed 'A' grade to 'F'. This is an example of:
 - A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Positive punishment
 - C. Negative reinforcement
 - D. Negative punishment
4. Which one of the following is different from the rests?
 - A. Criticism
 - B. Cat calls
 - C. Comfortable air
 - D. Bad grades
5. One of the following schools of thought deals about conditions **not** marked by conscious thought and sensation.
 - A. Gestalt psychology
 - B. Structuralism
 - C. Psychoanalysis
 - D. Functionalism
6. Which one is correct about the perception process?
 - A. Organization → Attention → Selection → interpretation
 - B. Attention → Organization → Selection → interpretation
 - C. Attention → Selection → Organization → interpretation
 - D. Selection → Organization → interpretation → attention
7. A reward delivery schedule that considers equal range of time frame to give reinforcements
 - A. Fixed ratio
 - B. Variable interval
 - C. Fixed interval
 - D. Variable ratio
8. One of the following is **not** covert behavior.
 - A. Thinking
 - B. Attitude
 - C. perception
 - D. walking
9. Which one of the following is **false** about classical learning theory?
 - A. Learning occurs when neutral stimulus is substitute by natural stimulus.
 - B. Response decline when CS presented repeatedly without UCS.
 - C. The same response given for two similar stimuli is stimulus generalization.
 - D. Once the response extinguished, there is a tendency to restore it.

Jimma University
College of education and behavioral science
Department of psychology



Mid-term exam for the course General Psychology (Psyc 1011)

Academic Year: 2022
Weight of the Exam: 30%
Examinees: Fresh man regular students/2022 entry (Year 1- Semester-I)
Time Allotted: 1 hr

- ψ Write your Name, and ID No both on the cover and answer sheet provided
- ψ Check that the Exam booklet consists of 3 parts (true/false, matching, Multiple choices) and four pages.
- ψ Read all the specific directions carefully before you directly rush to the questions.
- ψ Attempt all the questions.

Full Name: _____

ID.NO.: _____

Campus: _____

Section: _____

Part I: Write "True" if the statement is true and "False" if the statement is false (1 points each).

1. Functionalism school of thought study about cognitive patterns.
2. The motto which says 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts' is to mean parts are useless.
3. As William James is for functionalism, Wilhelm Wundt is for behaviorism.
4. Learning is directly observable change in behavior.
5. Both Punishment and negative reinforcement increases the probability of behavior to occur again.
6. Our accurate perception of identifying how far a thing far apart using one eye is binocular cue.
7. Developmental perspective believes that human behavior change as age change.

Part II: Match the following laws of perception given under column 'A' with examples that can best related to them under column 'B' (1points each).

A

1. Following the smoothest path when viewing lines.
2. Objects close to each other are perceived as the same group.
3. Break in an object may not be counted as defect.
4. Things that happen close together in time are related.
5. White people discriminate men of color.

B

- A. Closure
- B. Contiguity
- C. Continuity
- D. Figure ground
- E. Proximity
- F. Similarity
- G. Simplicity



The minimum point of intensity a sound can be detected is

- A. Sensory Adaptation
- B. Sensory overload
- C. Sensory threshold
- D. Sensory deprivation

11. While conducting scientific research method, the first step is

- A. Reporting your results
- B. Perceiving a question
- C. Drawing conclusions
- D. Testing the hypothesis

12. Mr. 'A' conducted a research entitled as 'The relationship between substance abuse and study habit of university students'. Which type of research method is Mr. A' conducting?

- A. Survey
- B. Correlation
- C. Case study
- D. Descriptive

13. Beka is a student who struggle with a mathematical problem, suddenly he comes across how to solve the mathematical problem without having been taught additional methods. This is an example of:

- A. Social learning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Insight learning
- D. Latent learning

14. *Psyche* is a Greek word meaning _____

- A. Essence
- B. Soul
- C. Behavior
- D. Love

15. A researcher interested in what factors make an employee best suited for a given job would most likely identify as a (n) _____ psychologist.

- A. Counseling
- B. Clinical
- C. Social
- D. Industrial

16. A stimulus that does not initially elicit a response in an organism is a(n) _____

- A. Unconditioned stimulus
- B. Neutral stimulus
- C. conditioned stimulus
- D. Unconditioned response

17. Extinction occurs when _____

- A. The conditioned stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with an unconditioned stimulus
- B. The unconditioned stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with a conditioned stimulus
- C. The neutral stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with an unconditioned stimulus
- D. The neutral stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with a conditioned stimulus

18. Rewarding successive approximations toward a target behavior is _____

- A. Shaping
- B. Extinction
- C. Positive reinforcement
- D. Negative reinforcement

19. Who proposed observational learning?

- A. Ivan Pavlov
- B. John Watson
- C. Albert Bandura
- D. B. F. Skinner



13. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of successfully modeling the behavior of other individual?

- A. Retention → attention → reproduction → motivation
- B. Attention → retention → reproduction → motivation
- C. Motivation → reproduction → retention → attention
- D. Reproduction → attention → retention → motivation

14. Mercy receives a piece of chocolate for doing her homework with all correct answers, while Melat turns in her homework expecting a piece of chocolate through the duplication of behaviors for which Mercy is rewarded. Which type of reinforcement does explain Melat's intention?

- A. Negative reinforcement
- B. Vicarious reinforcement
- C. Primary reinforcement
- D. Positive reinforcement

15. Psychology instructors were provided general psychology mid-exam for freshman students last year. During the exam, the invigilators put their signature on many students who attempted to cheat the exam. As a result, the course instructors were forced to make zero mark for all students who attempted cheating. This action is refers to

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

Part IV: Short Answer (5 points)

List and explain the following questions with neat hand write.

1. Discuss the at least four factors that affect learning (1 point)

2. Mamo likes banana very much, whenever his father brings him banana he smiles and kisses his father. And, whenever, Mamo's father come back from field work caring a bag, he brings him banana. But when he comes back without bag, he never brings banana. Then, after a repeated experience of getting banana if father carries bag, Mamo started to smile by only observation of his father's caring bag when he comes home. From this scenario; (2 points)

- a. UCS = _____
- b. UCR = _____
- c. CS = _____
- d. CR = _____

3. In experimental research the investigator might be interested to study the effect of alcohol on social behavior. To investigate this, the researcher would probably vary the amount of alcohol consumed by the participants and measure its effect on their social behavior. In this example: (2 points)

- a. What is the dependent Variable?
- b. What is the independent Variable?



1. According to classical conditioning theory, which one of the following is order of acquisition strong conditioning?

- A. Neutral stimulus *then* Unconditioned stimulus → Conditioned response
- B. Unconditioned stimulus *then* Neutral stimulus → Unconditioned response
- C. Neutral stimulus *then* Unconditioned stimulus → Unconditioned response
- D. Unconditioned stimulus *then* Conditioned stimulus → Unconditioned response

2. Abebe is a freshman student at Wolaita Sodo University. He has completed his first semester and he went to Gojam to visit his family. During his journey, he had initially experienced suffocation in the bus; however, gradually he adjusted himself with this suffocating environment and continued his journey. Which sensory law do you understand from this story?

- A. Sensory threshold
- B. Absolute threshold
- C. Sensory adaptation
- D. Difference threshold

3. Lelise is a 2-year-old child. One day, she had experienced physical illness and she went to a hospital for receiving treatment. The physician who wore a white coat took a sample blood and diagnosed malaria; she was cried because it was a painful to her. Now, Lelise started to hate any person who wears a white coat. This implies ____

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

4. On your way to study, you pass a hospital every day without giving it any thought. A stranger tells you casually if you know where the hospital is and you cannot describe how to find it. One day when your brother suddenly needs to get there in an emergency, you find that you know where the hospital is. This concept best illustrates:

- A. Insight learning
- B. Cognitive map

5. A common sense approach to psychology is

- A. The most reliable

- B. Basis for most psychological theories

6. Derneku is a second-year physics department student. Her instructor gave an assignment to be submitted after two weeks. This assignment consisted of five questions. She correctly answered four questions, but she was unable to get the answer of one question. She struggled day after day to answer this question, but she couldn't find it. One day when she woke-up from sleep, she had a solution for this question. What form of learning is it?

- A. Vicarious learning
- B. Insight learning

7. A psychologist wants to conduct an experimental study entitled as 'the impact of chat chevron on academic achievement of Wolaita Sodo University students'. Which one can be a potential extraneous variable for this study?

- A. Chat
- B. Student

- C. Academic achievement
- D. Coffee



Part I: True/False Items (5 points)

Write **"True"** if the statement is correct and write **"False"** if it is incorrect.

1. Sensation refers to the immediate, relatively unprocessed result of stimulation of sensory receptors through our all sense organs.
2. In variable interval schedule; reinforcement is given after a variable number of correct responses.
3. Clinical psychology applies psychological principles to the prevention and treatment of physical illness.
4. Set refers to the idea that you may be ready and primed for certain kinds of sensory input.
5. Self-regulation techniques provide an effective method for improving student behavior.

Part II: Matching Items (5%)

Match the concepts written under "A" column with their perspectives written under "B"

S/N	"A"	"B"
1.	It mainly depends on environmental factors.	A. Psychodynamic
2.	It focuses on how people think, perceive, remember, and learn.	B. Humanistic
3.	It focuses on unconscious forces that determine personality.	C. Gestalt Psychology
4.	It focuses on the tendency of each individual to realize his/ her potential.	D. Cognitive
5.	It based upon the idea that we experience things as unified wholes.	E. Structuralism
		F. Behaviorism
		G. Cross-cultural

Part III: Multiple Choice Items (15 points)

Choose the best/correct answer among the given alternatives (1 point each)

1. Which one of the following is associated with a statement of "give me a baby what you want, but the baby grows as what I want".
A. B.F. Skinner
B. Wilhelm Wundt
C. Ivan Pavlov
D. John Watson
2. "Free will" and "self-actualization" is linked with which theory?
A. Behavioral
B. Humanistic
C. Psychoanalysis
D. Psychodynamic
3. Which sub-field of Psychology study human changes from womb to the end of human life?
A. Developmental Psychology
B. Clinical Psychology
C. Counseling Psychology
D. Health Psychology
4. Anger at one's mother, memories of childhood abuse, and hatred of a family member are an example of which perspective?
A. Socio-cultural
B. Psychoanalytic
C. Humanistic
D. Cognitive
5. False interpretation about the physical reality is refers to
A. Illusion
B. Perception
C. Hallucination
D. Delusion



21. At what stage of psychosocial development is the question of "who am I" raised?
A. Intimacy vs. isolation
B. Identity vs. role confusion
C. Generativity vs. stagnation
D. Initiative vs. guilt
22. Individuals should help and guide younger generations by overcoming self-centered concerns at _____ of psychosocial development:
A. Generativity vs. stagnation
B. Identity vs. role confusion
C. Integrity vs. Despair
D. Initiative vs. guilt
23. Which of the following is true about learning?
A. It includes changes due to illness, fatigue and maturation
B. It is directly observable
C. It does not depend on practice and experience
D. It is relatively permanent change in behavior
24. A stimulus that naturally brings about a particular response is:
A. Unconditioned stimulus
B. Neutral stimulus
C. Conditioned stimulus
D. Learned stimulus
25. The correct sequential arrangement of the four conditions of observational learning is:
A. Motor reproduction - Attention - Retention - motivation
B. Attention - Motivation - Retention - motor reproduction
C. Motor reproduction - motivation - attention - retention
D. Attention - Retention - motivation - motor reproduction
26. Type of reinforcement in which a person is reinforced by observing his model while getting reinforcement is
A. Vicarious reinforcement
B. Direct reinforcement
C. Self-reinforcement
D. Negative reinforcement
27. The theory of operant conditioning was developed by:
A. Ivan Pavlov B. Albert Bandura C. B. F. Skinner D. Jean Piaget
28. Behaviourism as school of Psychology focuses on
A. Mental process
B. Observable behaviour
C. Consciousness
D. Elements of mind
29. The reemergence of an extinguished conditioned response after a period of rest and with no further conditioning is
A. Stimulus discrimination B. Extinction C. Spontaneous recovery D. Stimulus generalization
30. In Pavlov's studies, the food or meat powder was the
A. conditioned stimulus B. neutral stimulus C. conditioned response D. unconditioned stimulus

Wollega University
College of First Year Students
Mid Exam on General Psychology and Life Skills course for Main Campus, Year 2021
Time allowed: 45 minutes

Name: [REDACTED]

ID. N. 140720 Campus 0070 Stream 50610 Section 1

Direction I. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if it wrong on the space provided for answers.
(1 pt. each)

1. Any activity or action of human being is considered as behavior. T
2. According to operant conditioning, learning is determined by consequence. T
3. The Psychological wellbeing of learners has no significant influence on learning. F
4. At concrete operational stage, children can understand abstract concepts. T
5. Reinforcement weakens a behavior it follows while punishment strengthens it. F
6. Classical conditioning focuses on the learning of involuntary behavior. T

Direction II. Match the aspects development given under column "A" with their corresponding description provided under column "B" and write your answer on the space provided. (1 pt each)

Column "A"

Column "B"

7. Physical development A
8. Cognitive development I
9. Language development A
10. Social development G
11. Emotional development D
12. Moral development B
13. Gender development C

- A. Changes in the use of speech
- B. Changes in the bodily structures and functions of different body parts.
- C. Changes in understanding the roles played by males and females
- D. Changes in reasoning about "Right" or "Wrong".
- E. Changes in behaviour due to experience
- F. Changes in feelings, causes, and expressions feelings.
- G. Changes in forming relationships/interaction with others.
- H. Changes in behaviour due to genetical/biological program
- I. Changes in intellectual development; it deals with abilities

Direction III. Choose the correct answer and write your choice of letter on the space provided (1 pt each)

14. Which of the following scholar is considered as the "father of Modern Psychology"?
A. Edward Titchener B. William James C. William Wundt D. Max Wertheimer
15. Which of the following is not a mental process?
A. Thinking B. Feeling C. Remembering D. Walking
16. The goal of psychology that answers the question what, where, to whom and under what circumstance a behavior happen is
A. Prediction B. Description C. Explanation D. Control
17. Physical, cognitive, and psychological dimensions of development across life span is studied by :
A. Personality psychology B. Developmental psychology C. Social psychology D. Clinical psychology
18. The branch of psychology that applies psychological principles in organizations to increase productivity is
A. Social psychology B. Cross-cultural psychology C. Industrial psychology D. Forensic psychology
19. Children develop the understanding that "objects exist even when it is out of their sight during."
A. Formal Operational stage B. Preoperational stage C. Concrete operational stage D. Sensory motor stage
20. The virtue developed at the first stage of psychosocial (Trust vs. mistrust) is
A. Hope B. Love C. Competency D. Care





Name _____

Id.no _____

Dept _____

SOC

Part one:- Choose the best answer from the given alternatives below

1. Among the given alternative identify the **false statement** regarding Nationalism.
A. Nationalism has no any connection with the concept of 'quest for self-determination'.
B. Nationalism is considered as an influential force in the current global politics.
C. Nationalism implies desire for the establishing an independent 'nation' or the 'state'.
D. Nationalism was behind several revolutions, wars and birth of new state in the world history.
E. All except "C" are answers
2. Among theories of international relation, one states about human beings as innately good and believe peace and harmony between nations
A. Realism B. Structuralism C. Idealism D. Marxism E. None
3. Among the following alternative which one is **incorrect statement**?
A. International Relations is the study of the relationships and interactions between state actors.
B. Traditionally, International Relations defined as the study of relationships between the state actors and non-state actors.
C. In its contemporary time international relation is the study of interactions between states and activities of national governments and different non-state actors.
D. International relation is the study of both peaceful and non-peaceful relations between the states.
E. All are the answers
4. In the Individual level of analysis in international relations, we make an explanation of certain political events by focusing on: -
A. The distribution of power at international level.
B. The role of International financial institutions.
C. The type of the government as well as the foreign policy of the country.
D. The behavior, attitude, priorities and decision-making ability of the leader.
E. None of the above
5. For Realism theory power plays an important role, **whereas** in which theory power plays an important role: -
A. Constructivism theory C. Marxism theory E. All except "A"
B. Liberalism theory D. Critical theory
6. Of the following alternatives which one assumed to be the engine of international relation?
A. Politics B. power C. International politics D. All E. None
7. Which one of the following statements is **correct** about constructivist theory?
A. It focuses primarily on the distribution of economic power.
B. It focuses primarily on the role of ideas.
C. It focuses primarily on the distribution of military power
D. It focuses primarily on material incentives leading to cooperation.
E. All are correct but not "D"



8. Significantly, Anarchy is a central to study international Relations, this is mainly because
- A. A condition of the existence of Chaos and instability in the global system.
 - B. A condition of the creation of order in the global system.
 - C. A condition where there is no central sovereignty and hierarchy in the international system.
 - D. A condition where democracy and good governance prevails in the international system.
 - E. All are the answers
9. Among structure of power in international systems, one expressed the existence of one hegemonic country with a greater power and hence ability to control other states.

- A. Multipolar B. Bipolar C. Unipolar D. None

10. Which theory of international relations perceived that it is fundamentally the nature of man that pushes state and individuals to act in the way that places interests over ideologies?
- A. Liberalism B. Critical theory C. Marxism D. Neo-Realism E. Realism

11. Which one of the following best describes about the Democratic peace theory?
- A. The theory mainly focuses upon international system as conflictual
- B. Rationality is insignificant rather balance of power is the only for solving disputes between the states.

- C. Hegemonic power is the only ways to solve disputes between the states.
- D. Liberal democratic state seeks to solve disputes without going to war
- E. All are the answers

Part two: - Match column 'A' with column 'B'

A

1. State level of analysis

2. A system-level analysis

3. Group level of analysis

4. External sovereignty

5. Individual level of analysis

B

A. conceived state as a point of reference for other types of actors.

B. conceived how global system as the structure or context within which states cooperate and compete

C. focus the role of lobbying groups in influence national decision making on an issue at global level.

D. the state's involvement in the international community

E. focus on decision-making ability of individual leader

Part Three: - Short Answer.

1. Mention at least the three basic importance of studying international relation?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. Mention at least two actors as an example of non- state actors in international relation influencing international politics

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

Part I: True/false Item..

Instruction I: write "TRUE" if the statement is correct or "FALSE" if it is incorrect and write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet (0.5 each).

1. Form perception applies to the three-dimensional world like perceiving and judging the distance and depth of objects.
2. Perception is the process of organizing, interpreting and giving meaning for sensory information.
3. Descriptive research is a research method that allows researchers to study the cause and effect relationship between variables.
4. Industrial psychology is a branch of psychology that applies psychological principles and concepts in organizations to improve employees' satisfaction and productivity.
5. The goal of both positive and negative punishment is to decrease the likelihood occurrence of undesirable behaviors.
6. One of the differences between classical conditioning and operant conditioning theories of learning is that the former focuses on the learning of voluntary behavior.

Part II: MATCHING ITEMS

Direction II: Match the perspectives of psychology listed under column "B" with the correct description under column "A", and write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet(1pt).

Column 'A'

7. Maintained that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
8. Places greater importance on the person's free will and subjective experience to explain behavior
9. Is viewed as a black box approach in psychology
10. Emphasizes that people's thought and explanation influences their behavior and choice

Column 'B'

- A. Gestalt psychology
- B. Structuralism
- C. Humanistic psychology
- D. Behaviorism
- E. Cognitive psychology
- F. Functionalism

Direction III: Short answer- For the following questions, write the very appropriate word/phrase and write your answers on the answer sheet.

11. The smallest intensity of a stimulus that must be present for the sense organ to be detected is called _____ (1 mark)
12. Write at least four external factors that affect the selectivity of perception or attention (0.5 marks each).

Part IV: Multiple choices Item

Instruction: II: Choose the best and correct response from the given alternatives and write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet (1 pts each).

1. A person wear a squared white shirt that has lines and dots and you failed to identify the lines and dots when you see the person from a distance that is far away from you but you differentiate the lines and dots when he becomes closer to you. This pictorial clue is referred as:
- A. Interposition
 - B. Linear perspective
 - C. Relative size
 - D. Texture gradient
2. Which one of the following is the first perspective to shift the subject matter of psychology from the mind to observable behavior?
- A. Behaviorism
 - B. Functionalism
 - C. Psychoanalysis
 - D. Structuralism
3. Counseling psychology is for mild emotional and personal problems _____ is for the diagnosis and treatment of severe psychological problems.
- A. Clinical psychology
 - B. Social psychology
 - C. Health psychology
 - D. Personality psychology
4. Which one of the following is a **non-pictorial** cue?
- A. Relative size
 - B. Elevation
 - C. Linear perspective
 - D. Retinal disparity
5. Human beings tend to supply missing information to incomplete objects and perceive a complete entity. According to Gestalt psychologists, this law of perceptual organization is _____.
- A. The law of proximity
 - B. The law of closure
 - C. The law of continuity
 - D. The law of similarity
6. All of the followings are the **main focus** of Freudian psychodynamic theory except _____.
- A. The influence of unconscious mental behaviour on everyday behaviour
 - B. The role of childhood experiences in shaping adult personality
 - C. The role of the conscious mind in determining human behaviour
 - D. The role of intrapersonal conflict in determining human behaviour

Debre birhan



7. The image of a given object focused on your retina may vary in size, shape, and brightness; however, you will continue to perceive the object as stable in size, shape, and brightness. This characteristic of perception is best described as _____.

A. Form perception

B. Perceptual constancy

C. Selectivity of perception

D. Depth perception

8. A 25-year-old man has been living around a leather factory that has a waste yard and after repeated exposure to the bad smell of the waste yard, the man stopped noticing the bad smell that comes from the waste yard. This law of sensation is described as _____.

A. Sensory overload

B. Sensory adaptation

C. The just noticeable difference

D. None

9. All describe learning except?

A. It is a change of behavior for better or worse

B. Learning can occur due to practice or experience

C. Learning is relatively permanent change in behavior

D. Learning includes changes due to growth and maturation

10. Negative punishment is _____.

A. Removal of pleasant stimuli

B. Removal of unpleasant stimuli

C. Giving aversive stimuli

D. Presenting positive stimulus

11. A 30 years old adult stop smoking for several months but the very sight of someone else who makes him feel like smoking. According to classical conditioning theory, this phenomenon is best described as:

A. Extinction

B. Stimulus generalization

C. Spontaneous recovery

D. Stimulus discrimination

12. In which type of reinforcement schedule students cannot predict the exact amount of time that elapse for reinforcements to occur?

A. Fixed ratio

B. Variable interval

C. Fixed interval

D. Variable ratio

A six years old child is bitten by scorpion learned to fear scorpion and he began to fear a snake. According to classical conditioning theory, this phenomenon is best described as:

A. Spontaneous recovery

B. Stimulus discrimination

C. Stimulus generalization

D. Extinction

Debre birhan



Part III: Choose the best answer from the given alternatives (1 point each).

- To manage students cheating behavior, psychology teacher omits 'true or false' and 'multiple choice' type exam; and administered only "essay" type exam. This can be an example of
 A. Positive reinforcement
 B. Positive punishment
 C. Negative reinforcement
 D. Negative punishment
- Ethiopian football coach justified that Ethiopian national football club won Egypt national football club because of their well preparation. If sport psychologist makes an analysis of this resilient behavior based on goals of psychology, the coach justification can fall under _____ goal of psychology.
 A. Description
 B. Prediction
 C. Explanation
 D. Controlling
- When students committed cheating crime, course instructor changed 'A' grade to 'F'. This is an example of:
 A. Positive reinforcement
 B. Positive punishment
 C. Negative reinforcement
 D. Negative punishment
- Which one of the following is different from the rest?
 A. Criticism
 B. Cat calls
 C. Comfortable air
 D. Bad grades
- One of the following schools of thought deals about conditions not marked by conscious thought and sensation.
 A. Gestalt psychology
 B. Structuralism
 C. Psychoanalysis
 D. Functionalism
- Which one is correct about the perception process?
 A. Organization → Attention → Selection → Interpretation
 B. Attention → Organization → Selection → Interpretation
 C. Attention → Selection → Organization → Interpretation
 D. Selection → Organization → Interpretation → Attention
- A reward delivery schedule that considers equal range of time frame to give reinforcements is
 A. Fixed ratio
 B. Variable interval
 C. Fixed interval
 D. Variable ratio
- One of the following is not covert behavior.
 A. Thinking
 B. Attitude
 C. perception
 D. walking
- Which one of the following is false about classical learning theory?
 A. Learning occurs when neutral stimulus is substitute by natural stimulus.
 B. Response decline when CS presented repeatedly without UCS.
 C. The same response given for two similar stimuli is stimulus generalization.
 D. Once the response extinguished, there is a tendency to restore it.



General directions:

- ψ Write your Name, and ID No both on the cover and answer sheet provided
- ψ Check that the Exam booklet consists of 3 parts (true/false, matching, Multiple choices) and four pages.
- ψ Read all the specific directions carefully before you directly rush to the questions.
- ψ Attempt all the questions.

Full Name: NATANAEL ENDALEACHEW ID.NO.: 3531/14

Campus: _____ Section: 17

Part I: Write "True" if the statement is true and "False" if the statement is false (1points each).

1. Functionalism school of thought study about cognitive patterns. ☒
2. The motto which says 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts' is to mean parts are useless. ☒
3. As William James is for functionalism, Wilhelm Wundt is for behaviorism. ☒
4. Learning is directly observable change in behavior. ☒
5. Both Punishment and negative reinforcement increases the probability of behavior to occur again. ☒
6. Our accurate perception of identifying how far a thing far apart using one eye is binocular cue. ☒
7. Developmental perspective believes that human behavior change as age change. ☒

Part II: Match the following laws of perception given under column 'A' with examples that can best related to them under column 'B' (1points each).

A

1. Following the smoothest path when viewing lines. ☒
2. Objects close to each other are perceived as the same group. ☒
3. Break in an object may not be counted as defect. ☒
4. Things that happen close together in time are related. ☒
5. White people discriminate men of color. ☒

B

- A. Closure
- B. Contiguity
- C. Continuity
- D. Figure ground
- E. Proximity
- F. Similarity
- G. Simplicity



Name: _____ General psychology Mid Exam ID/NO _____ Time allowed 40: 00 minutes section _____ signature _____

I. Say True or False (1 pts. each)

1. ☐ Psychology is a science which study about the behavior of animal and human being with mental process of animals
2. ☐ Explanation involves observing the behavior and noticing everything
3. ☐ There are three criteria that make differ the early school of perspectives
4. ☐ Psychoanalysis emphasizes unconscious dynamics within the individual
5. ☐ The character of adult personality can determine child personality
6. ☐ Unlike Erikson theory, however Freud's theory describe the impact of social experience across whole life span

II. Multiple Choice (1 pts. each)

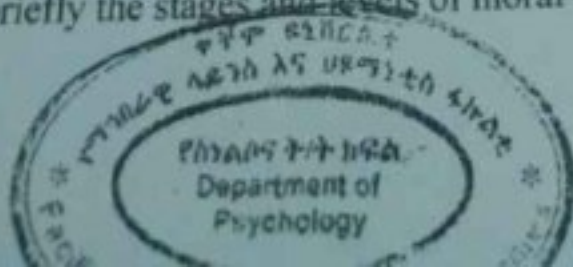
7. ☐ a field that applies psychological principles to prevent, diagnose and treat psychological disorders
A. Psychiatry B. Clinical psychology C. Counseling psychology D. None
8. ☐ concerns on the study of observable and measurable behavior
A. Behavioral perspective B. Psychoanalysis C. Behaviorism D. None
9. ☐ Which of the following psychosexual stage is characterized by puberty expand their efforts on acquiring cultural and social skills through play
A. Anal stage B. Phallic stage C. Latency stage D. Genital stage
10. ☐ If a father points a goat and tells his child, "that's a goat has four legs", the child forms a scheme for "goats" that looks other animals with four legs like the goat.
A. Accommodation B. Cognition C. Assimilation D. Organization

III. Matching (1 pts. each)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 11. ☐ Child totally depends on caregivers | A. Industry Vs. inferiority |
| 12. ☐ Children acquire self-confidence | B. Initiative vs. Guilt |
| 13. ☐ Children acquire new skills | C. Trust vs. Mistrust |
| 14. ☐ Children acquire skills valued by others | D. Autonomy vs. Shame |
| 15. ☐ Adolescents understand their unique traits | E. Generosity vs. Stagnation |
| 16. ☐ Adults established bonds with others | F. Integrity vs. Despair |
| 17. ☐ Individuals help and guide generations | G. Identity vs. Role confusion |
| 18. ☐ Elders reflect their lives positively | H. Intimacy vs. Isolation |

IV. Short answer (12 pts.)

9. List and explain the common limitations of preoperational stage (6 pts.)
9. List and describe briefly the stages and levels of moral development (6 pts.)



Part Four: Multiple choice Items(10%)

Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Which goal of research in psychology is achieved when the researcher finds out the causes of a behavior?
A. Description B. Prediction C. Explanation D. Control
2. Which research method is more appropriate to study children's play type?
A. Experimental research B. Correlational research
A. Survey D. Naturalistic observation E. Case study
3. In experimental research method, what is the group that receives independent variable?
A. Control group C. Extraneous group
B. Experimental group D. Dependent group
4. Which perceptual organization principle states that objects that are closer in space and time are perceived as belonging together?
A. Continuity B. Closure C. Similarity D. Proximity
5. The tendency not to respond to the unchanging situations over time refers to _____
A. Differential threshold B. Sensory adaptation C. Extra sensory perception
6. One of the following is not an early perspective of psychology
A. Structuralism C. Gestalt Psychology
B. Functionalism D. Psychodynamic
7. What is the modern school of psychology that states the norm in which we are grown up influences our behavior?
A. Humanistic B. Behaviorism C. Socio-cultural D. Cognitive
8. Psychology today is best described as a scientific study of:
A. Conscious process
B. Philosophical reasoning
C. Behavior and mental processes
D. Conscious and unconscious processes
9. Which one of the following basic goals of Psychology is more related with studying causes of behavior?
A. Explanation
B. Prediction
C. Description
D. Controlling



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10. The birth of psychology as modern field of study was traced back to:
- A. The foundation of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud
 - B. The foundation of Psychological laboratory by Wilhelm Wundt
 - C. The foundation of Behaviorism by John B Watson
 - D. The foundation of Functionalism by William James
11. What was the subject matter, or focal area of structuralism school of thought?
- A. Mental processes
 - B. Unconscious thought
 - C. Observable events
 - D. Mental elements
12. Which one of the following research methods is more appropriate to study "the relationship between leadership style and job satisfaction?"
- A. Correlational Method
 - B. Observational Method
 - C. Experimental Method
 - D. Survey Method
13. In a research entitled "The impacts of Teachers' teaching strategies on students' academic achievement," the dependent variable is _____
- A. Teaching strategies
 - B. Students
 - C. Academic achievement
 - D. Teachers
14. Which type of research method is capable of determining a cause-and-effect relationship?
- A. Naturalistic observation
 - B. Survey
 - C. Experiment
 - D. Correlation
15. When we jump in to a swimming pool, the water may at first seem quite cold. However, after a while, we tend to become accustomed to the water's temperature due to:
- A. Sensory perception
 - B. Sensory adaptation
 - C. Sensory response
 - D. Sensory memory

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Part One: Write "TRUE" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is wrong (4%).

1. Perception refers to sensation plus meaning.
2. Dreaming is a good example of overt behavior.
3. Psychologists study behavior with common sense.
4. Novelty of an object is a factor that influences our attention.
5. Stating what a behavior is the predicting goal of psychology.
6. According to behavioral perspective human behavior is genetically programmed.
7. In experimental research independent variable is manipulated by the experimenter.
8. Absolute threshold refers to the minimum amount of stimulus that required to be detected.

Part Two: Short answer and Completion

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Write short answer for the following questions

1. What is the early school of psychology that states "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts"?
2. The process of collecting information from the environment through sense organ is _____

Part Three: Matching Items

Match branches of psychology listed under column "B" to their descriptions listed under column "A" (5%)

"A"

1. Studies about age related changes across life span.
2. Studies about teaching-learning processes
3. Application of psychology in the areas of law
4. Focuses on the treatment of severe mental health problems
5. Studies how individual is influenced by group & vice versa

"B"

- A. Counseling psychology
- B. Clinical psychology
- C. Developmental psychology
- D. Educational psychology
- E. Forensic psychology
- F. Health psychology
- G. Social psychology



16. The red lip stick is observed at a distant from Dibabe's lips proves us the principle of _____
perceptual organization.

- A. Similarity
- B. Proximity
- C. Figure and ground
- D. Closure

17. Abdi, a researcher, investigated the association between family support and the academic motivation of first-year students at Ambo University. He found that students' academic motivation is strongly linked to social support. What research method work best with this research?

- A. Case Study
- B. Correlational
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Experimental

18. Meti is a researcher who wants to look into the psychosocial difficulties presented by raped women who work for "X" company. Meti obtained data from three victims, which she then used to investigate deeply into the problem. What method does she take to her research?

- A. Case Study
- B. Correlational
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Experimental

Part Five: Essay Type Item (4.5%)

- ❖ Enumerate steps involved in conducting scientific research



- A13 Interposition is the pictorial depth cue more commonly known as
 A. Overlap B. linear perspective C. Aerial perspective D. relative size
- A14 Which of the following statements is TRUE of sensation and perception?
 A. Perception generally precedes sensation in our processing of a stimulus.
 B. Sensation and perception are essentially synonyms.
 C. Sensation involves the interpretation of a stimulus, whereas perception does not.
 D. Sensation involves the activation of sense receptors; perception involves interpretation.
- A15 "It's so noisy dormitory! How can you stand it during reading?" remarks Nati as he visited his friend Dave's ground floor dormitory. "I don't even notice it anymore," Dave replies. This exchange best exemplifies the concept of:
 A. adaptation B. accommodation C. acclimation D. attenuation
- A16 The stimuli below are seen as one group of circles and one group of squares due to the organizational principle of
 A. Similarity B. Proximity C. Closure D. continuity
- 
- 17 When two close friends are talking, other people may not be able to follow their conversation because it has many gaps, which the friends can mentally fill in from their shared experience. Which Gestalt principle is illustrated by the friends' ability to fill in the gaps?
 A. Similarity B. Proximity C. Closure D. continuity
- 18 The illusion that railroad tracks come together in the distance involves the depth cue of
 A. Texture gradient B. Relative Size C. Motion parallax D. Linear perspective

II. Short Answer

Students convinced a professor that he wanted to know whether visual color discrimination was affected by marijuana. On each trial, participants were presented with pairs of color standard light with a wavelength of 500 nanometers (abbreviated nm, this is a unit of length that specifies the physical dimension of light relevant for color, in this case, green) and a comparison light that varied slightly from the standard. The wavelength of the comparison light was changed in 1 nm steps for each repetition until the subject stated that the two lights were different. For each participant in each condition, the students measured the difference in wavelength (measured in nm) required to discriminate the stimuli as being different.

A. Guess the type of threshold could be measured and why?
difference threshold - Because it was

B. List independent and dependent variables?

~~discrimination~~

independent

discrimination affected
 by marijuana

dependent

=> Colored lights

184-1.75
19.8/20
Excellent!
General Psychology, TEST, June | 2022

Directions:

Write your

Name

allowed: 30 min

the test side

the correct answer in the s

I. Choose the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
 - A. people and things
 - B. emotions and beliefs
 - C. perception and religion
 - D. mind and behavior
2. Which one of the following is the ultimate goal of psychology?
 - A. Describing behavior
 - B. Explaining behavior
 - C. Predicting behavior
 - D. Controlling behavior
3. The motto which says "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts" has to do with which one of perspectives in psychology?
 - A. Functionalism
 - B. Psychoanalysis
 - C. Gestalt psychology
 - D. Behaviorism
4. If you want to understand how jurors acquire, combine, and sometimes distort information in a courtroom, then you are most likely to seek the assistance of
 - A. Social psychology
 - B. Counseling psychology
 - C. Forensic psychology
 - D. Developmental
5. Which type of research design is capable of determining a cause-and-effect relationship?
 - A. Observation
 - B. Survey
 - C. Experimental
 - D. Correlation
6. Titchener was to structuralism as James was to functionalism.
 - A. Wundt, Titchener
 - B. Wundt, James
 - C. James, Titchener
 - D. Milner, Thompson
7. A psychologist using an early perspective of psychology study people's observable behaviors. Which school of thought do you think this psychologist is using?
 - A. Functionalism
 - B. Structuralism
 - C. Gestalt Psychology
 - D. Behaviorism
8. Watson and Skinner both contributed to which school of psychology?
 - A. functionalism
 - B. cognitive
 - C. social-cultural
 - D. behaviourism
9. A study of the hunting behaviour of a group of wild animals in Ethiopian National park would be an example of:
 - A. a survey
 - B. naturalistic observation
 - C. a correlation
 - D. an experiment
10. Dr. Fletch is testing participants to examine the effects of music tempo on how quickly they respond in a Jeopardy-style task. The dependent variable here is
 - A. Time of responding
 - B. Music tempo
 - C. sex of experimenter
 - D. sex of subject
11. Which of the following is not true about the gestalt perceptual picture.
 - A. The mind fills in the gaps to perceive the triangles
 - B. Top-down processing plays a role to fill the gaps for perceiving the triangles
 - C. The triangles are not drawn physically but they are perceptually exist
 - D. Bottom-up processing plays a role for perceiving the triangles.
12. Is it intense enough to see? How small a difference can you see? The answers of these two psychophysical questions in their respective orders are:
 - A. JND: Absolute threshold
 - B. Absolute threshold: JND
 - C. Difference threshold: JND
 - D. None of the above

23. Government offer probation for individuals who showed desired behavioral changes in prison inmates. Indicates one of the following:
 A. Positive reinforcement
 B. Positive punishment
 C. Negative reinforcement
 D. Negative punishment
24. Sometimes there is an occasion in which individual that quit smoking for a year may suddenly start smoking. Which one of the following principles of classical conditioning is best to describe the relapse of this addiction?
 A. Extinction
 B. Generalization
 C. Discrimination
 D. Spontaneous recovery
25. One of the following branches of psychology is concerned with a life time physical, psychosocial and cognitive changes in human beings.
 A. Counseling psychology
 B. Developmental Psychology
 C. Industrial psychology
 D. Social psychology
26. Who was the founder of Structuralism that aimed to analyze mental elements?
 A. Edward Titchener
 B. John B. Watson
 C. William James
 D. Wilhelm Wundt
27. Which of the following learning theorists first demonstrated that a neutral stimulus could acquire the ability to evoke a response originally attributed to another stimulus?
 A. Ivan Pavlov
 B. Albert Bandura
 C. B.F. Skinner
 D. E.L. Thorndike
28. Dida always calls his sister who is found in Germany; however, the telephone communication interrupts due to the distance barrier. Even if there is a communication barrier, Dida can understand the communication by filling the mental gaps.
 This principle of Gestalt perception is referred to as:
 A. Principle of Closure
 B. Principle of Continuity
 C. Principle of Similarity
 D. Principle of Proximity
29. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about sensation?
 A. Sensation is a process of dealing with the external world through your sensory receptors in organs.
 B. Sensation is a process of receiving physical or stimuli energies
 C. Sensation is the raw material that the brain receives from the different sense organs.
 D. Sensation is giving meaning and interpretation for the nerve impulses.
30. Which of the following approaches should we use if we want to learn about the meaning of dream, tongue and other psychological experiences that occur when we are not conscious and aware?
 A. Psychodynamic
 B. Behavioral
 C. Socio-cultural
 D. Evolutionary

Answer sheet

I.D.No. _____ Section _____

<u>True/False</u>	<u>Matching</u>	<u>Multiple Choice</u>
_____	_____	15 _____
_____	_____	18 _____
_____	_____	19 _____
_____	_____	20 _____
_____	_____	21 _____
_____	_____	22 _____
_____	_____	23 _____
_____	_____	24 _____
_____	_____	25 _____
_____	_____	26 _____
_____	_____	27 _____
_____	_____	28 _____
_____	_____	29 _____
_____	_____	30 _____

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Part I: write True for correct statement and False for incorrect statement

1. Learning is strengthened when accompanied by unpleasant or satisfying feeling.
2. The learning is not directly observable but manifests in the activities of the individual.
3. Psychology is a science, because it involves in experiment and systematic observation.
4. We have stronger perception of a figure when it is more similar to its standing ground.
5. Counseling psychologists can diagnoses and treats people with severe mental problems.

Part II: Match the learning concepts under column "A" to its related descriptions under column "B".

- | "A" | "B" |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 6. Taking away a pleasant stimulus to decrease a behavior | A. Partial reinforcement |
| 7. Taking away an undesirable stimulus to increase a behavior | B. Punishment |
| 8. Adding an undesirable stimulus to stop or decrease a behavior | C. Primary reinforcer |
| 9. Adding a desirable stimulus to increase a behavior to reoccur again | D. Punishment |
| 10. An innate reinforcing ability that has direct impact on biological need | E. Secondary reinforcer |
| 11. Implementation of a stimulus in order to decrease a behavior | F. Reinforcement |
| 12. Implementation of a stimulus in order to increase a behavior | G. Positive punishment |
| 13. Types of reinforcer that has no inherent influence on the body | H. Negative punishment |
| 14. Rewarding successive approximations toward a target behavior | I. Positive reinforcement |
| | J. Continuous reinforcement |

Part III: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the given space (1 point each)

15. Psyche is Greek word meaning _____.
A. Essence B. Soul C. behavior D. love
16. What is the tendency of receptor cells in the sense organs to respond less and less to a constant stimulus?
A. Difference threshold B. Absolute threshold C. Sensory Adaptation D. Sensory threshold.
17. One of the following theories of learning recommends that teachers should be a good model to influence learners' behavior.
A. Operant conditioning learning theory C. Classical Conditioning learning theory
B. Behavioral learning theory D. Observational learning theory
18. Psychologist uses one of the following research methods to address the causes-effect behavior.
A. Correlational research B. Case study C. Survey Study D. Experimental study
19. Which one of the following theory was formulated against the theory of structuralism-assuming that dealing with a single components of mind is not as important as studying its configuration to understand behavior?
A. Psychodynamic B. Gestalt Psychology C. Functionalism D. Behaviorism
20. One of the following indicates the condition of sensation in which only 50% of stimulation is detected by sense organ.
A. Sensory adaptation B. difference threshold C. Sensation law D. Absolute threshold
21. One of the following theorist held that human being is free to choose his own behavior?
A. Socio-cultural perspective C. Humanistic perspective
B. Cognitive perspective D. Biological perspective
22. Salary of government employee is an example of one of the following schedule of reinforcement.
A. Fixed ratio C. Variable interval schedule
B. Variable ratio & interval schedule D. Fixed interval schedule

Metu ExamClass



Course Title: General Psychology
Course Code: Psyc-1011
Time given: 50min

Mid Exam (30%)

Academic Year: 2022
Semester: I
Date: June 29, 2022

Name: [Redacted]

Part I: TRUE/FALSE (1pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Read the following statements and write "True" for correct statement and "False" if the statement is incorrect on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

1. As a goal of psychology, prediction involves anticipating the consequence of behavior.
2. If a researcher investigates the effect of drinking coffee on students' stimulation, the dependent variable will be coffee.
3. As the thickness of the lens increases, the further away an object is perceived.
4. Assertiveness is the communication style in which a person expresses oneself by considering others.
5. In motion parallax, nearer objects are perceived as moving faster.
6. Sensory adaptation is being less sensitive to changing stimulation.

Part II: MATCHING (0.5pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Match descriptions listed under column "A" with corresponding intra-personal skills under column "B". Write the answers on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

"A"

7. Recognition of one's own identity
8. Refraining from actions we like
9. Trusting oneself
10. Emotion-focused strategy
11. Selecting one possible solution
12. Bouncing back from hardship
13. Generating new ideas
14. Valuing oneself

"B"

- A. Resilience
- B. Stress management
- C. Self-Awareness
- D. Creative Thinking
- E. Self-Control
- F. Self-esteem
- G. Decision-making
- H. Critical Thinking
- I. Self-confidence

J^aB

2022-07-06

Part III: MULTIPLE CHOICES (1pt each)

INSTRUCTION: Choose the correct answer and write it on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

15. Identify a perceptual cue that is different from the others.
A. Interposition
B. Relative height
C. Texture gradient
D. Retinal disparity
16. Which one of the following is not a stimulus-related factor affecting attention?
A. Repetition
B. Expectancy
C. Size
D. Novelty
17. We judge the distance of an object based on our eyes turn inward to focus is referred to as _____.
A. retinal disparity
B. convergence
C. accommodation
D. elevation
18. "A woman has perceived a tree at night as a man." This experience is an example of:
A. Perceptual constancy
B. Perceptual attention
C. Perceptual illusion
D. Perceptual organization
19. A field of psychology applicable to the criminal justice system is:
A. educational
B. clinical
C. counseling
D. forensic
20. Which of the following is not true about psychology?
A. It began as the study of the unconscious mind.
B. It is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. ✓
C. It began as the study of mind, spirit, or soul. ✓
D. Its definition had been changed over time.
21. The school of psychology that emphasized on an individual's inner potential is:
A. behaviorism
B. humanistic
C. psychoanalysis
D. Gestalt
22. With the first bite of a very flavorful dish in cafe, a student will notice the strong saltiness of the food. But after a few mouthfuls, the flavor will not be as pronounced.
This experience implies:
A. Sensory threshold
B. Difference threshold
C. Sensory adaptation
D. Perceptual consistency
23. Sensation is to _____, as perception is to _____.
A. detection, transduction
B. interpretation, transmission
C. attention, organization
D. detection, interpretation
24. Melaku wants to conduct research on the relationship between psychological distress and work overload. Which research method fits this kind of research?
A. Case study
B. Survey
C. Correlation
D. Experimental
25. As an early school of psychology, structuralism focused on:
A. components of consciousness
B. measurable behaviors
C. human adaptation
D. unconscious the mind

26. Which of the following is not an effective communicative skill?
A. Avoid criticism
B. Being patient
C. Passive listening
D. Speak audibly
27. One of your friends has the ability to know what happens in her/ his home while he is at the University. Such experience is an example of:
A. Perceptual selectivity
B. Perceptual illusion
C. Extrasensory perception
D. Perceptual constancy
28. Mr. X perceives his blue bag as the same even though it is observed under different lighting conditions.
A. Color constancy
B. Size constancy
C. Shape constancy
D. Depth constancy
29. A researcher studied the relationship between stress and academic achievement and found a value of $r = -0.32$. This degree of relationship can be concluded as:
A. perfect
B. strong
C. average
D. weak
30. Which of the following is not a time management strategy?
A. The first thing first
B. Procrastinating tasks
C. Scheduling tasks
D. Know how you spend time

Part IV: SHORT ANSWERS

INSTRUCTION: FULL mark will be given for a precise, correct, and complete list or discussion of the questions.

31. Who is regarded as the father of modern psychology? (1pt)
32. List at least four laws of perceptual organization. (1pt)
33. Differentiate between Functionalism and Gestalt psychology as early schools of thought. (2pts)

J^aB

2022-07-06

ExamClass Bahirdar

Part-I: True/False Items (5%)

Instruction-I: Write "True" If the Statement Is Correct and "False" If the Statement Is Incorrect on Answer Sheet Provided (1pt. each).

1. Continuous reinforcement schedule leads to faster learning than intermittent.
2. A child's breast sucking behaviour is the result of learning.
3. For behaviourists, individual's thought process is a determinant factor for learning.
4. According to Pavlov, avoidant learning is the means to get relief from aversive situation.
5. Results of case study can be generalized for large population.

Part-II: Matching Item: (5%)

Instruction-II: Match examples illustrated in Column "A" with best alternatives given in Column "B" on the Answer Sheet Provided. You can use alternatives in column "B" once, twice or more and not at all (1pt. each).

A

6. When I get tired, I watch movies
7. Getting reward from winning games
8. An employee receives reward after two hours passed
9. Waiting for rainy days to start farming
10. Getting gift while completing three learning activities

B

- A. Fixed- Ratio
- B. Fixed-Interval
- C. Variable- Ratio
- D. Variable-Interval

Part III: Multiple Choice Items (13%)

Instruction III: Choose the Best Answer from the Given Alternatives for the Following Questions and write your answer on the Answer Sheet Provided (1pts. each).

11. Loading extra work for misbehaved student is best explained by _____
A. Positive punishment C. Negative punishment
B. Positive reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement
12. If the teacher attributed students' misbehaviour to their internal psychological problems, which goal of psychology did the teacher apply?
A. Prediction B. Explanation C. Description D. Control
13. Abel scored 30/30 in the midterm psychology exam. Then the teacher asked students applaud together as a reward for the student. Consequently, his classmate was initiated to score 50/50 in the final exam to get reinforced as Abel got. In this specific case, his classmate was reinforced via _____.
A. Direct reinforcement C. Vicarious reinforcement
B. Self-reinforcement D. Teachers reinforcement



If a psychologist recognizes characteristics of eye-witness in the court of justices, in which specialty of psychology does he work?

- A. Social
- B. Counseling
- C. Forensic
- D. Industrial

15. "Your personality that you are characterized by today is not the result of these days; it is the cumulative effect of past experiences." This statement is advocated by _____ school of thought.

- A. Humanistic
- B. Gestalt
- C. Psychodynamic
- D. Cognitive

16. Using face masks to avoid getting infected with COVID 19 is a good example of _____.

- A. Positive-Reinforcement
- B. Negative-Punishment
- C. Positive-Punishment
- D. Negative-Reinforcement

17. A girl was visiting kitchen while her mother was preparing food for the family. When mother left home away, the girl coped to prepare food; the girl learned this skill through _____.

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Latent learning
- C. Insight learning
- D. Classical conditioning

18. Alemu is recovering from a serious motorbike accident; he was afraid to ride a motorbike but not a bicycle. Alemu's pattern of fear best illustrates _____.

- A. Stimulus generalization
- B. Spontaneous recovery
- C. Stimulus discrimination
- D. Extinction

19. Which one of the following sentences is in line with basic assumption of cognitive learning theory?

- A. A teacher is often respectful and caring for his students so that students love his subject.
- B. A teacher challenges his students with miles of activities for better learning.
- C. A girl plays football as similar as her best footballers of time.
- D. I run away whenever I observed plastic ropes which look like snakes.

20. In which one of the following assumptions classical and operant conditionings are similar?

- A. The impact of unconditioned stimulus.
- B. The effect of punishment and reinforcement.
- C. Impact of environment on learners' behavior.
- D. Voluntarily response of the learner.

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21. If Sara demonstrates for all the procedures of making sweat coffee step by step after considerable observation of her mother, she is at _____ stage of social learning process.
- Attention
 - Retention
 - Motor reproduction
 - Motivation
22. In Ethiopia, peoples who live in all borders of regions are usually bilingual and participate the regions way of dressing, wedding and funeral ceremonies. These peoples' predominate identity can be studied under the assumption of _____ school of thought.
- Functionalism
 - Socio-cultural
 - Humanistic
 - Cognitive
23. "People usually best understand things which come first and last in milestones of learning". This principle of learning is equivalent in meaning with _____.
- Primacy and Recency
 - Readiness and primacy
 - Exercise and readiness
 - State of mood and reward

Part-IV: Interpretive Items (7%)

Instruction-IV: Read the following Scenario and Write Your Answer Briefly for the Following Questions and Write Your Answer in the Answer Sheet Provided.

Scenario1:- Whenever a girl visits her uncle's house, dog's barking makes her frustrated; as a result she develops fear to her uncle's house. In this specific scenario identify:

- Conditioned stimulus _____
- Conditioned response _____
- Unconditioned stimulus _____
- Unconditioned response _____

Scenario2. A psychologist intended to study how bullying behavior is influenced by watching films. To do so, the researcher grouped 60 selected youths in two groups (A & B). Unlike group A youths were allowed to watch action films. Based on this scenario, identify:

- Dependent variable _____
- Independent variable _____
- Experimental group _____



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