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ON TELEGRAM

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7. Assume that you are listening to a music on earphone. You set the volume on 3 point indicator on the earphone but you couldn't hear anything. But as you increased the volume from 3 to 5, you could hear the music slightly now. This case best indicates which sensory phenomenon?

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

8. Which of the following is **true** about the process of perception?

A. sending neural impulses to the brain
B. Activation of sensory receptors
C. converting physical energy
D. giving meaning to stimuli

9. Among the following, which one is an internal factor affecting perception?

A. Movement
B. Expectancy
C. Novelty
D. Contrast

10. In the definition of learning, the phrase "result of practice/experience" implies that:

A. a learner has to interact with environment to bring about a change in behavior.
B. when a new behaviour is learned, it should be everlasting.
C. learning takes place inside the mind of each learner.
D. learning includes changes in behavior due to maturation, illness or motivation.

11. One of the following is **False** about the principles of learning?

A. students learn best and retain information longer when they have meaningful practice.
B. learning is strengthened when followed by pleasant consequences.
C. these things that are first learned produce strong memory & are remembered longer.
D. learning with substitutes of real objects produces stronger & meaningful knowledge.

12. All of the following are the characteristics of learning **except**:

A. learning is a continuous modification of behavior.
B. learning depends on maturation, motivation and practice.
C. individuals learn best when they are ready to learn.
D. learning is responsive to incentives.

13. According to social learning theory, people learn behavior better through all **except**:

A. direct reinforcement.
B. trial & error of responses.
C. deriving pleasure from one's own actions.
D. watching others being reinforced.

14. In a given organization, when a worker is expected to achieve an efficiency level of 95% before being allowed a promotion, which schedule of reinforcement is being used?

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

15. The operant conditioning theory explains how:

A. organisms develop involuntary responses to stimuli.
B. behavior develops through the indirect consequences of our actions.
C. behavior develops through the direct consequences of our actions
D. learning depends on the active mental engagement of learners.

Instruction: Match the descriptions presented in column 'A' with the cues of depth perception they appropriately indicate in column 'B'. (0.5 pts each).

'A'	'B'
1. The convergence of parallel lines gives cue to distance	A. Interposition
2. One object blocking our view of the other gives us cue to distance	B. Retinal disparity
3. The degree to which our eyes turn inward gives cue to distance	C. Accommodation
4. The change in the thickness of the lens gives cue to distance	D. Motion parallax
5. Perceiving faster passing objects as being closer to us	E. Relative size
	F. Aerial perspective
	G. Texture gradient
	H. Linear perspective

Part III: *MULTIPLE CHIOCE ITEMS*

Instruction: Choose the correct answer for the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet only. (0.75 pt. each).

1. Which one of the following alternatives presents an example of covert behavior?

   A. Remembering
   B. Writing
   C. Crying
   D. Smiling

2. Choose an alternative with a perspective of psychology that is paired with the appropriate focus?

   A. Gestalt- unconscious experiences
   B. Functionalism- observable behavior
   C. Structuralism- components of the mind
   D. Behaviorism- adaptive capacity of mind

3. Which school of thought assumes that people have the natural capacity to make choices and cont their behavior based on their unique values and experiences?

   A. the bio-psychological school
   B. the humanistic school
   C. the cognitive school
   D. the socio-cultural school.

4. An experimental group differs from the control group in that its members are:

   A. systematically designed
   B. essentially match in characteristics
   C. made to receive the independent va
   D. randomly selected

5. Which of the following is **False** about case study?

   A. its findings can be generalized to a whole population.
   B. its findings cannot be generalized to a whole population.
   C. it is used when the issue of interest is hard to find in most places and situations.
   D. it provides a very detailed information about limited number of people.

6. Assume that you found a correlation coefficient between two variables to be -0.78. This would be interpreted that the variables are:

   A. uncorrelated
   B. change in the same direction
   C. not possible to tell the correlation
   D. change in the opposite direction

16. A variable interval schedule of reinforcement differs from the variable ratio in that a behavior reinforced after:

A. a known number of responses.
B. an unknown amount of time.
C. an unknown number of responses.
D. a known amount of time.

17. An example of negative reinforcement is when a teacher says:

A. "If you do not finish your homework, you will be expelled from class."
B. "If you do your homework, you will get a prize."
C. "If you score 10 out of 10 on test one, you will join me in the dinner."
D. "If you score 10 out of 10 on test one, you will not have to do assignment one."

18. The classical conditioning theory explains how:

A. unlearned responses are elicited by conditioned stimuli.
B. learned responses are elicited by conditioned stimuli.
C. unlearned responses are elicited by neutral stimuli.
D. learned responses are elicited by unlearned stimuli.

19. Cognitive theories of learning differ from behavioral theories in that they emphasize on the role

A. environment.
B. other people around us.
C. active mental processes.
D. unconscious motives .

20. Insight learning is based on the central idea that learning occurs through:

A. stimulus-response association.
B. imitating others.
C. sudden flash of idea that comes to mind.
D. consequences of behavior.

Part IV: Supply Items

Instruction: Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate word only on the space provided here (1 pts each).

1. A tendency to respond less and less by adjusting to a constant stimulation in the environment is called _____
2. A process of perceiving the physical reality in a wrong/mistaken way is termed as _____
3. A selective process of reinforcing step by step approximations of a learner's response to a desired goal is known as _____
4. _____ is a law of perceptual organization which states that we have a tendency to fill in gaps and perceive a complete thing even though some parts of it are missing.

art I. Write "True" if the statement is correct or "False" if the statement is incorrect. / 0.5 pt each /.

1. Operant conditioning is based on principle of reward and punishment.
2. Growth is genetically programmed, change in the course of human development.

Part-II. Matching

Here under you are given what Piaget claims to be the limitations of Preoperational stage under column-B, please match them with their fitting descriptions from column-A **/ 1 pt each /.**

Column-A	Column-B
1. Considering psychological events as real	A. Egocentrism
2. Inability to think forth and back	B. Realism
3. Considering everything as living objects	C. Animism
4. All natural phenomena are made by human beings	D. Inability to reverse thought
5. Inability to accept others point of view	E. Artificialism
	F. Imaginary audience

Part-III. Multiple Choices

Choose the correct response from the given options for each item **/ 1 pt each /.**

1. Ethiopian airline offers a free flight after every 10,000 miles travel for the customers. The airline arranges reinforcement in
   A. Fixed- interval schedule
   B. Variable-ratio schedule
   C. Variable- interval schedule
   D. Fixed-ratio schedule
2. A child has learned to avoid a furry black cat. However, she still plays with her grandmother's short- haired tabby. Her response demonstrates
   A. Extinction
   B. Stimulus generalization
   C. Spontaneous recovery
   D. Stimulus discrimination
3. From the following theory of learning one states that learning takes place by modeling/observing others. Which one is it?
   A. Cognitive theory
   B. psychoanalytic theory
   C. Social cognitive theory
   D. Behavioral theory

____4. In classical conditioning, learning takes place through

A. The association of conditioned stimulus with conditioned response

B. The Neutral stimulus becomes associated with Unconditioned stimulus

C. The association of unconditioned stimulus with unconditioned stimulus

D. The Neutral stimulus becomes associated with conditioned stimulus

____5. Which one of the following is **not** included under the major characteristics of learning?

Learning:-

A. Is pervasive; it reaches into all aspects of human life

B. Is not responsive to incentive

C. Is a change in the organization of experiences

D. Depends on maturation and motivation

____6. Which Psychosexual Stages of Development is a **correct** order?

A. Oral -Latency -Phallic -Anal -Genital

B. Oral -Phallic -Latency -Anal -Genital

C. *Oral -Anal -Phallic -Latency -Genital*

D. Oral -Phallic -Anal -Latency -Genital

____7. A child named **Eyasu** has a **Cat**, while walking in a zoo with his father he saw a **Rabbit** for the first time and he called it a Cat. This process refers to _____.

A. *Accommodation* B. Equilibrium C. Assimilation D. All of them

____8. *In conventional moral reasoning* children identify right and wrong action based on:-

A. *Reward and punishment* B. Approval of others C. Universal principles D. All

____9. *Latent learning is important* because it demonstrates that:

A. *Learning involves cognitive factors and can occur without reinforcement*

B. *Operant conditioning is a more powerful process than classical conditioning*

C. *Classical conditioning is a more powerful process than operant conditioning*

D. *Learning occurs more rapidly when punishment is used than when reinforcement is used*

10. An adolescent who says, "I won't became ill from smoking; I never get sick", is most likely operating under which aspects of Egocentrism?

A. Imaginary audience
C. Personal fable
B. Deductive reasoning
D. Hypothetical reasoning

11. Which of the following is an example of positive punishment?

A. Taking aspirin to remove headaches and increase performance
B. Criticizing someone for his undesired behavior
C. Deducting monthly salary from the worker due to his absenteeism
D. Buying cloth to children who scored good grade

12. Which one of the following is **correct** about positive and negative reinforcement?

A. While positive reinforcement increases the likely hood of behavior, negative reinforcement decreases it.
B. While negative reinforcement increases response, positive reinforcement decreases it.
C. Both positive and negative reinforcement increase behavior
D. Both positive and negative reinforcement decrease behavior
E. None

Part IV. Short Answer

1. List all procedures of observational learning orderly? / 2pts /.

WOLDIA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT PSYCHOLOGY
Mid Exam for 1st Year Social Science Students In 2012/2019
Course General Psychologyand Life Skills (Pysh 1011)

Name_____ Id.No._____ Year: 1st
Semester: 1st
Time: 30 Minute
Weight: 20%

ART I: TRUE OR FALSE ITEM (3%)

irection-I: Read the following statements carefully and write "true" if the statement is correct or "fal the statement is wrong on the space provided (1 point each

1.The science of psychology merely study about covert behavior
2.Perception is the process whereby the brain interprets sensations, giving information order and mea
3. Correlational research study cause and effects relationship between two or more variables

art II: MATCHING ITEMS (5%)

irection II: Match the school of thought under column "B" with the ideologies listed under column" A

olumn A	**Column B**
4. Mind is greater than its elements	A. Gestalt
5. Study measurable and observable activities	B. psychoanalysis
6.Focus on the components of mind	C .Functionalism
7.Concerns with the uses and purposes of mental activity	D. Structuralism
8.Focused on the notion of unconscious mind and past experience	E .Behaviorism
	F. Humanistic

rt III: MUITIPLE CHOICE ITEMS (10%)

rection III: Choose the best answer for the following questions and write your answers in the space provided

9. Which sub fields of Psychology is concerned with the study of individual differences among people

A. Personality Psychology B. Counseling Psychology C. Clinical Psychology D. health psycho

10.The only research method that can be used to identify cause and effect relationships between two or m conditions or variables.

A. Case Study B. Survey Study C. Experimental Study D. Correlation Study

11. The goal of psychology that speculate what will happen in the future is

A. description B. explanation C. prediction D. Explanation

12. Which one of the following **is not** grouped under descriptive research methods in psychology?

A. Survey method C. Naturalistic observation

B. Case study D. Experimental Research

13. The measured amount or level of intensity of stimulation that can be detected by the receiver refe

A. Sensory Threshold B. Difference threshold C. Sensory adaptation D. Incoming stimuli

14. Which one of the followings is **Odd/different**?

A. Size of the stimuli C. expectancy

B. Intensity of the stimuli D. Novelty of the stimuli

15. The law or principle of organization in perception which refers to the tendency to fill the gabs part/portion of a figure and understand as a complete figure is:

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

16. While you get into a bathroom for toileting, the bad odor is almost disallowing you. However, minutes later, it smells as normal a process known as:

A. Sensory adaptation C. Perceptual illusion

B. Perceptual constancy D. Accommodation

17. The processes such as receiving incoming stimuli, undertaking some processes such as focusing in generating nerve impulse and sending it to the brain are:

A. Perception B. Conception C. Sensation D. Stimulation

18. What was Wilhelm Wundt's contribution to psychology?

A. He opened the first psychology laboratory in Germany.

B. He proposed that behavior can be shaped by the environment.

C. He trained John Watson and B.F. Skinner in the methods of psychology.

D. He discovered the techniques of free association and dream analysis.

e Short answers (2 point)

researcher, if you are interested to study the effects of stress on academic achievement in students in W iversity, identify:-

A. Dependent variable

B. Independent variable