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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?
   A. Good feeling about oneself C. Remembering a past event
   B. Good attitude towards others D. Explaining about a future plan
7. One of the following is **NOT** true about learning. Learning:
   A. is a change in 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_____.
    A. variable ratio schedule C. fixed interval schedule
    B. fixed ratio 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 _____ respectively.
    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
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

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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 C. in the middle of the list
B. at the end 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 C. Negative reinforcement
B. Positive 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 C. retroactive interference
B. proactive interference D. motivated forgetting

23. In the after-conditioning phase of Pavlov's experiment, the dog's salivation is _____.
A. conditioned response C. unconditioned stimulus
B. unconditioned response D. conditioned stimulus

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 Wo** 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

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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 considers 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 tems: *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

Nam[redacted]

Part I: Multiple Choice Items

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

Part II: Completion Items

28. Spontaneous recovery
29. Chunking
30. Paranormal ability

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

29/30 V-Good

The End

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Name_____ I.D_____ College_____ sec._____

Instruction I: Write 'TRUE' if the statement is correct and 'FALSE' if it is incorrect on the space provided. (1pts.each)

1.Information captured by sensory organ merely by itself have meaning.

2. Once learned, conditioned response can be necessarily permanent.

3. Socio-cultural perspective states; human behavior can be understood without culture.

Instruction II: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write the letter of your answer on the space provided. (1pts.each)

1. A theory of forgetting that holds banishing emotionally threatening or painful events from conscious mind can bring about forgetting is: _____

A. Decay theory B. Motivation theory C. Interference theory D. Cue-dependent theory

2.Which one of the following techniques or better approach to improve your memory is associated with frequent testing of self?

A. Over learning B. Adding meaning C. Monitoring learning D. Attention

3. All of the following are characteristics of learning except__?

A. Learning occurs across all aspects of human life
B. learning is passive process
C. learning has many aspects
D. learning is purposeful

4.. A researcher wants to know whether or not tutorial class has an effect on student's academic achievement and hypothesizes as; students those who receive tutorial class have better academic performance than students those who don't receive tutorial class.

In these hypothesis independent and dependent variables are respectively?

A. Tutorial class and student's academic performance
B. Student's academic performance and tutorial class
C. Students who receive tutorial class and those who don't receive tutorial class
D. Students who don't receive tutorial class and who receive tutorial class

5. The process whereby termination of aversive stimulus makes behavior more likely to occur is: ___

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

6. Suppose you are at party and you meet someone named Abebe. A little latter, you meet someone named Debebe. But by mistake you call him Abebe. This is most likely taken from;

A. Retroactive interference
C. proactive interference
B. Replacement theory
D. A and C

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7. Which one of the following does **not** characterize short term memory?

A. Unlimited capacity B. Accessibility of information Limited Capacity D. Active

8. Of the following conditions of observational learning one refers to the observer's ability to act or replicate the behavior observed:

A. Retention B. Attention C. Motivation D. Reproduction

9. Which one of the following sub systems of long-term memory deals with internal representations of personally experienced situations and events?

A. Episodic memory B. Semantic memory C. Procedural memory D. Implicit memory

10. If a child is bitten by a large black dog and develops fear not only that dog but also other similar dogs; the phenomenon is known as: ____

A. Stimulus discrimination C. Stimulus generalization

B. Spontaneous recovery D. Extinction

11. If you had sight in only one eye, which of the following depth cues could you not use?

A. Texture gradient B. Convergence C. Linear perspective D. Interposition

12. Gestalt grouping principle that allows for the holistic perception of objects that are broken by other objects. This term refers to__

A. proximity B. Closure C. Continuation D. similarity

13. Unlike the binocular depth cues, the monocular depth cues depend greatly on_____?

A. The mental assumptions about the way the eye works
B. The motion of the eyes and the tension of the eye muscles
C. The physical distance between the retina and the object in the world
D. The mental assumptions of humans about our environments

14. To introduce a new health package into a community, it is important to see the culture, economic and consciousness of the people in that community. It requires an integrated approach is about_____

A. Depth perception B. Gestalt low of perception
C. Form perception D. Selectivity of perception

15. Which school of thought states that psychology studies about the construction of mind?

A. Cognitivism C. Functionalism

B Humanistic Perspective D. Structuralism

16. The misperception of true characteristics of an object or image is: _____

A. depth perception B. perceptual constancy C. real perception D. Perceptual illusion

17. Lencho is clever student in Bonga University and he was rewarded a foreign scholarship at the end of the year. Hence, Hayelom was the classmate and observed the reward of Lencho to study and effectively to gain encouragement as Lencho and he was reinforced. This type of reinforcement is termed as__

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

18. The decline in sensitivity to a constant or unchanging stimulus is called___

A. perception B. Sensation C. Sensory adaptation D. declining

19. School of thought that emphasize each person's unique potential for psychological growth and self-direction is termed as__

A. humanistic psychology B. behavioral psychology C. psycho dynamics D. all

Instruction III: Match the following research methods given under column "A" with their corresponding descriptions given under column "B."

Column "A"	Column "B"
1. Correlational research	A. Observing behavior in real world settings
2. Experimental research	B. Detailed description of a particular individual
3. Naturalistic observation	C. Gathering large amounts of information in a relatively short time
4. Survey	D. Study Cause-and-effect relationships
5. Case study	E. Measures the relationship between two or more variables
	F. Formulating the Hypothesis
	G. Testing hypothesis

Instruction IV: Fill in the blank space

1. According to three box models of memory, you recall better the first few items on list and the last item but almost nothing you recall in between. The phenomenon is called ____(1 pts.)
2. The process by which information is encoded, stored and later retrieved when needed for use is termed as____ (1pt)

Instruction V: Essay

1. List and discuss the major goals of psychology. (2pt.)

University of Gondar
Department of Psychology

Time allowed: 50 min

Name Sewnet Abrare Binnew 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. T
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. F
6. The higher the Correlation coefficient the stronger the relationship would be. T
7. According to Freud we push or repress all our threatening urges and desires to the unconscious mind. T
8. According to the law of proximity, elements that are closer are grouped together. T
9. Spontaneous recovery could happen after extinction. T
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	B
11. Building blocks of the mind : E	A. Psychoanalytic
12. Stimulus-Response association : G	B. Gestalt
13. Psychological processes are adaptive : functional	C. Functionalism
14. Focuses on the whole mind : Gestalt B	D. Cognitive
15. Childhood experience and unconscious desires : A	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