

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY FINAL EXAM

Time allowed : 1:15'

Name _____ Id.No _____ Department _____

PART I. MATCHING ITEMS: MATCH BRANCHES OF PSYCHOLOGY GIVEN UNDER COLUMN "B" WITH THE AREA ON WHICH THEY FOCUS GIVEN UNDER COLUMN "A". YOU CAN USE ITEMS GIVEN UNDER COLUMN "B" ONCE, MORE THAN ONCE OR NOT AT ALL. (2 points each)

Column "A"		Column "B"	
___ 1.	Study age related behavioral changes in human development	A.	Abnormal psychology
___ 2.	Study how behavior is affected by environment.	B.	Biological psychology
___ 3.	Studies how human behavior is affected by hormones, nerves and glands.	C.	Clinical psychology
___ 4.	Deals with abnormal patterns of functioning with the objective of identifying their cause.	D.	Counseling psychology
___ 5.	Deals with abnormal patterns of functioning with the objective of relieving them.	E.	Developmental psychology
		F.	Environmental psychology

PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICES: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER AND WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ONLY ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.

- ___ 6. You were sick of malaria, now all insects scare you. This is an example of
A. Acquisition C. spontaneous recovery
B. Extinction D. Stimulus generalization
E. Stimulus discrimination
- ___ 7. Which one of the following statements is true about the three stages of memory?
A. Sensory memory is memory of information for few minutes
B. STM memories are as brief as sensory memory
C. Sensory register/memory acts as a temporary storehouse for small amount of information
D. Unless information is important it is quickly removed from LTM and will be forever lost
E. STM is brief, easily interrupted and limited in size.
- ___ 8. A mother has been trying to get her son to clean up his room each week. The child was told he would have to wash the dishes on Saturday if he did not clean his room by the end of the week. The mother is using which of the following?
A. Positive reinforcement C. Negative reinforcement
B. Shaping D. Negative punishment
E. classical conditioning
- ___ 9. Many fathers find that once their baby learns to say "daddy" they begin to call all men by this name. This is an example of:
A. Acquisition C. Extinction
B. Stimulus generalization D. Stimulus discrimination
E. Spontaneous recovery
- ___ 10. Kassa is not allowed to go out and play with his friends, but when his parents are in good mood he asks if he can play. This indicates
A. Acquisition C. Extinction
B. Stimulus generalization D. Stimulus discrimination
E. Spontaneous recovery
- ___ 11. When older siblings help their younger siblings learn which behaviors will be punished and which will be reinforced, the younger siblings experience
A. Observational learning C. Operant conditioning
B. Classical conditioning D. A and B
E. All of the above
- ___ 12. If taking a nap in the mid day often relieved you from frequent headache, then being relieved from headache, here served as

- A. Positive Reinforcer
- B. Negative Reinforcer
- E. Stimulus Discrimination
- C. Positive Punisher
- D. Negative Punisher

___ 13. Zeritu watches her mother slap her little brother Teklu to get him to shut up. Later when Teklu begins screaming, Zeritu slaps him. Which theory best explains zeritu's behavior?

- A. Observational learning
- B. Classical conditioning
- E. All of the above
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. A and B

___ 14. Watching the night sky for shooting stars is likely to be reinforced by a _____ schedule.

- A. FR
- B. VR
- C. FI
- D. VI

___ 15. The major difference between a conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus is

- A. The order in which they are presented
- B. That one reliably elicits response prior to conditioning while the other does not
- C. That during conditioning the response to one increases while the response to other decreases
- D. The strength of response that each stimulus elicits
- E. All except C

___ 16. A child is praised for uttering meaningful words by his parents; this helps the child to be fluent in his language skills. This is best explained by one of the following theory:

- A. observational learning
- B. social comparison theory
- E. instrumental conditioning theory
- C. classical conditioning theory
- D. social exchange theory

___ 17. As a whole, Pavlovian conditioning is about:

- A. Modification of behavior by reinforcement
- B. An anticipatory biological response
- C. Any influence upon learned behavior by reflexes
- D. Learning from the effects of behavior
- E. Establishing a connection between behavior and its consequences

___ 18. A tone which predicts a puff of air elicits an eye blink. What is the puff of air?

- A. The neutral stimulus
- B. The UCR
- C. The CS
- D. The CR
- E. The UCS

___ 19. You had a car crash; now all cars scare you. ----- is occurring.

- A. Extinction
- B. Discrimination
- C. Secondary reinforcement
- D. Generalization
- E. Punishment

___ 20. Procedural memory, unlike declarative memory....

- A. Records facts
- B. Preserves images

- C. Includes sounds and smells
- D. Involves the hippocampus
- E. Involves sequences or routines

___ 21. What is a formal definition of "operant"?

- A. A contingent or noncontingent stimulus-induced response
- B. A behavior
- C. A discriminative stimulus
- D. A behavior under the control of a stimulus
- E. A class of behaviors with an equivalent effect on the environment

___ 22. To what does the term "positive" refer, in the term "positive reinforcement"?

- A. Pleasant emotions
- B. Logical positivism
- C. The scientist's assumption that the procedure will increase frequency of behavior
- D. The application or addition of a stimulus to a situation
- E. An excitatory influence on neurons

___ 23. Negative reinforcement...

- A. Increases the rate of behavior
- B. Involves following a behavior with a noxious or aversive stimulus
- C. Is a form of punishment
- D. Requires an extinction period

___ 24. What is true of differential reinforcement, but not true of shaping (the method of successive approximations)?

- A. Reinforcement is used
- B. A combination of positive and negative reinforcement may be used
- C. Not every response is reinforced
- D. The desired response already occurs
- E. An S- is used

___ 25. How can something intended as a punisher actually function as a reinforcer?

- A. If frequency of the "punished" behavior goes up
- B. If it comes too late after the behavior
- C. If shaping is used
- D. If punishment is actually desired by the child
- E. If the child is on a DRO schedule

___ 26. What is the main difference between classical and operant conditioning?

- A. Classical focuses on involuntary behaviors but operant conditioning focuses on voluntary behaviors.
- B. Classical focuses on voluntary behaviors but operant conditioning focuses on involuntary behaviors.
- C. The organism is passive in operant conditioning
- D. Classical works on animals; operant works on humans.

___ 27. Which of the following schedule of reinforcement is preferable to teach an organism new behavior?

- A. FR
- B. VR
- C. FI
- D. VI

___ 28. B.F. Skinner's famous Skinner box was used to train animals using the principles of:

- A. classical conditioning
- B. Operant conditioning
- c. IPT
- d. D.observational learning

- ## PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER

- ___ 42. Chala is a 10th grade student from Jimma high school. He successively scored a lowest mark in mathematics test three times and hated the subject. He also hated physics because of its similarity with mathematics but he did not hate chemistry though it has similarity. Based on this case identify
- A. The unconditioned stimulus _____
 - B. The unconditioned response _____
 - C. The conditioned stimulus _____
 - D. The conditioned response _____
 - E. Stimulus generalization _____
 - F. Stimulus discrimination _____
 - G. Previously neutral stimulus _____
- ___ 43. what are the four important things for learning according to A. Bandura's theory of learning
- ___ 44. 1. Daniel is the 9th grade student. He has successively scored the lowest mark in mathematics and he hated mathematics as a result of this. Next, he hated mathematics teacher simply since he teaches mathematics. Besides, he also hated physics and chemistry since they have similarity with mathematics but he did not hate geography though it has some similarity with mathematics around map reading part. Next he also hate the son of physics teacher. Finally, he stopped hating and started studying until he suddenly insulted math teacher on final exam in next semester.
- ___ 45. In this short story:
- What is?
- A. Unconditioned stimulus? Low score in math
 - B. Unconditioned response?
 - C. Conditioned stimulus?
 - D. Conditioned response
 - E. Generalization
 - F. Discrimination
 - G. Extinction
 - H. Spontaneous recovery
 - I. Higher order conditioning