Part I: True or False Items

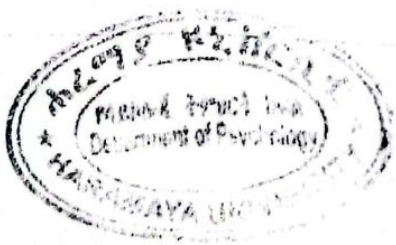
Direction: write TRUE if the statement is correct, and write FALSE if the statement is incorrect on the separate answer sheet (1 pt. each).

1. The cognitive perspective of psychology states that the unconscious mind determines human behavior.
2. Negative punishment involves the removal of pleasant stimulus to decrease a behavior it follows.
3. Punishment and negative reinforcement follows similar principle in the learning process of organisms.
4. Attributes of learning indicates that learning is not directly observable but manifests in the behavioral change.
5. Memory retrieval refers to getting information out of the permanent storage to the working memory.

Part II: Matching items

Direction: Match the following principles of classical conditioning under column "B" with their descriptions under column "A". (1 pt. each)

No.	A	B
1.	Differentiate conditioned stimulus from another similar stimulus.	A. Spontaneously recovery.
2.	Occurred when conditioned stimulus repeatedly presented without presenting unconditioned stimulus.	B. Stimulus generalization
3.	Reoccurrence of extinguished conditioned response after period of rest.	C. Neutral stimulus
4.	Occurred when stimuli which are similar to the conditioned stimulus produce similar reaction.	D. Extinction
		E. Stimulus discrimination



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Part III: Completion item

***Direction:* write the appropriate answer for the following question on the space provided. (1 pt. each)**

1. The stage of memory used for the relatively permanent storage of meaningful information is called_____.
2. The branch of psychology that studies the relationship between psychological factors and physical illness is called_____.
3. A method of research that gathers detailed information about a single individual or organization is known as _____.
4. The process by which information is initially recorded in a form used to memory is known as _____.

Part III: Multiple Choices (1pt each)

***Instruction:* Read the following questions carefully; choose the correct answer from given alternatives and write your answer on the answer sheet (1 pt. each).**

1. A psychologist who gathers data while watching a manager interact with his employers is using?
   A. Experimental
   B. Naturalistic observation
   C. Survey study
   D. Case study
2. A psychologist determines that children who are exposed to violent television program are likely to be physically aggressive in the future. This psychologist has meet _____ goal of psychology.
   A. Description
   B. Explanation
   C. Prediction
   D. Control
3. Imagine, you forgot type of soil you learned when you were grade 10 since you didn't revise it. What type forgetting theory you faced?
   A. Displacement Theory
   B. Motivated Forgetting
   C. Decay Theory
   D. Interference theory

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4. A job applicant in a certain organization asked to show his ability practically at time of placement evaluation. This example indicates _____type of memory.

A. Episodic
B. Semantic
C. Declarative
D. Procedural

5. Robsan was Afan Oromo speaker. He lived 10 years in Canada and speaking English fluently, when he returned back to his home land Ethiopia, English language interferes when he try to recall words of Afan oromo language. This example is indicating?

A. Proactive interference
B. Displacement theory
C. Retroactive interference
D. Trace decay theory

6. Alemu is a freshman student and on his first day of the class his classmate introduced their names. But, apparently he recalls only the name of the first few students and the last name of students. This example indicate_____.

A. Encoding failure
B. Trace Decay
C. Interference
D. Serial position effect

7. Suppose a harsh and strict teacher makes students feel bad. Students' associate going to school with the harsh teacher. Going to school makes students feel bad. What are the unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, and conditioned response, respectively?

A. Strict teacher, feeling bad to go to school, going to school, and feeling bad for the strict teacher.
B. Strict teacher, feeling bad for the strict teacher, going to school, and feeling bad going to school.
C. Going to school, feeling bad to go to school, strict teacher, and feeling bad for the strict teacher.
D. Strict teacher, going to school, feeling bad to go to school, and feeling bad for the strict teacher.

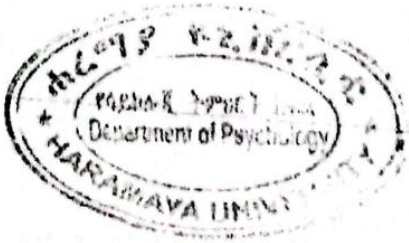
8. All of the following explain about cognitive learning theory, **except**_____.

A. Learning involves intellectual ability
B. Learning involves information processing
C. Learning involves covert activities
D. Learning involves overt activities

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9. Which one of the following is **not** true about short term memory?
   A. It has limited capacity
   B. Readily available information
   C. Holds vast amount of information
   D. Maintains information in sequential manner
10. Tolossa and Mulugeta sell magazine subscriptions by telephone. Tolossa is paid $1.00 for every five calls he makes, while Mulugeta is paid $1.00 for every week he sells, regardless of the number of calls he makes. Tolossa telephoning is reinforced on a ___ schedule, whereas Mulugeta is reinforced on a ____ schedule.
   A. Variable-ratio; fixed-ratio
   B. Fixed-ratio; fixed interval
   C. Fixed-ratio; variable-interval
   D. Variable-ratio; variable-interval;
11. Aster's old brother is an outstanding student and scored 650 mark of grade 12 national exam and he was rewarded. Then, Aster follows her brother study skills, note taking, and time management skill and she scored high marks like her brother. Which types of reinforcement Aster used?
   A. Direct receive reinforcement
   B. Positive reinforcement
   C. Self-reinforcement
   D. Vicarious reinforcement
12. Young girl always watched and practiced cooking doro wet at home, but she don't demonstrate it until asked by other person. Which types of learning explained this case?
   A. Insight learning
   B. Substitution learning
   C. Latent learning
   D. Observational learning



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13. The branch of psychology that deals with how society influences individual behavior is _____.

A. Social psychology
B. Developmental psychology
C. Personality psychology
D. Counseling psychology

Part V: Essay Items (1 pt. each)

1. A researcher needed to know whether different instructional methods cause difference in the academic achievement of students. The researcher formed two groups of students. The first group of students learned using cooperative learning. The second group used the lecture method of instruction. The researcher was intended to see whether those who learned in the cooperative learning method has better academic achievement than the other group that used lecture method of instruction: The researcher developed hypothesis as follows: Do students in cooperative learning have significantly higher academic achievement than students in classroom that used lecture method of instruction? In this experimental research

A. Independent variable_____
B. Dependent variable_____
C. Experimental group_____
D. The control group_____

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Answer sheet

Student's Name_____ **Section**_____

Id. No_____

Part I: True/False (5%)	Part II Matching Items (4%)	Part IV: Multiple Choice Items (13%)	
1. False	1. E	1. B	8. D
2. True	2. D	2. C	9. C
3. False	3. A	3. C	10 B
4. True	4. B	4. D	11. D
5. True	**Part III: Completion items (4%)**	5. C	12. A
	1. Long term memory	6. D	13. A
	2. Health psychology	7. C	
	3. Descriptive		
	4. encoding		

Part V: Essay items

A. It instructional methods

B. Academic achievement of students

C. Cooperative learning group

D. lecture method group

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