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Part I: TTRUE/FALSE (0.5pt 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. Psychological disorders cannot be treated like physical illnesses.
2. The sensory register captures large information than short term memory.
3. Proactive interference occurs when new information disrupts retrieval of older information.
4. Playing piano and tying shoes are examples of procedural memory.
5. Partial reinforcement leads to slower conditioning but faster forgetting.
6. Giving bonuses to factory workers for their every extra 2-hour work is an example of fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement.
7. Insight learning explains that learning occurs as a result of multiple trial and errors.
8. Dysthymia is characterized by strong feelings of desperation and inactivity.
9. Classical conditioning focuses on the learning of involuntary emotional responses.
10. According to humanistic theory, congruence is achieved when a person's concept of self is equivalent to their ideal self.

Part II: MATCHING (1pt each)
INSTRUCTION: Match major symptoms listed under column "A" with corresponding mental disorders under column "B". Write the answers on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

A	B
11. Excessive attention seeking	A. Paranoid
12. Excessive suspiciousness	B. Narcissistic
13. Fear of particular things	C. Avoidant
14. May come in the form of nightmares	D. Posttraumatic stress disorder
15. Feeling of exaggerated self- worth	E. Histrionic
16. Instability in personal relations	F. Schizoid
17. Worried about almost all things in life	G. Specific phobia
18. Low self-esteem and feeling of inadequacy	H. Social phobia
	I. Borderline
	J. General anxiety disorder
	K. Obsessive-compulsive

Part III: MULTIPLE CHOICES (1pt each)
INSTRUCTION: Choose the correct answer and write it on the answer sheet provided at end of the page.

19. _____ is a principle of learning that states students learn best from real things than their substitutes.
A. Readiness B. Recency C. Intensity D. Freedom

20. In Pavlov's experiment, when bell sound was repeatedly presented alone without being followed by food, the dog eventually stopped responding to the bell. This explains the principle of:
A. Generalization
B. Discrimination
C. Spontaneous recovery
D. Extinction

21. Because your economics teacher makes harsh criticism every time you commit mistakes, you started to dislike the course. The conditioned response in this case is_____.
A. disliking economics
B. disliking the classroom
C. disliking the criticism
D. All

22. Based on the case in question number **21 above**, what is the conditioned stimulus?
A. disliking the classroom
B. committing mistakes
C. the economics subject
D. the harsh criticism

23. A man raped a woman but was sentenced to only 3 years in prison. One year after his release, he raped another woman again. This is because of the _____ of punishment.
A. intensity
B. consistency
C. immediacy
D. schedule

24. Which characteristics of learning states that people do not learn everything that comes to them in some haphazard manner?
A. Learning is adjustment.
B. Learning is purposeful.
C. Learning is active.
D. Learning is multifaceted.

25. Which one of the following is **NOT** learning?
A. Reading a word
B. Riding a bicycle
C. Baking injera
D. Growing in height

26. The memory system that stores information about general fact is:
A. Semantic memory
B. Episodic memory
C. Implicit memory
D. Procedural memory

27. While the teacher is teaching, which stage of memory do you use for listening and responding to questions?
A. Sensory register
B. Short term
C. Long term
D. Semantic

28. Which one is **NOT** true about latent learning?
A. Learning occurs without reinforcement.
B. Reinforcement is necessary for learning to occur.
C. Reinforcement serves as an incentive only.
D. Learning does not necessarily lead to an observable change in behavior.

29. A teacher checks students' exercise books and gives feedback whenever she gives homework. This is an example of___ reinforcement schedule.
A. fixed ratio
B. variable interval
C. variable ratio
D. fixed interval

30. Which theory explains that forgetting is a result of fading memory trace?
A. Motivated forgetting
B. Decay
C. Displacement
D. Cue dependent

31. _____memory is registering information from sound and _____memory is registering information from what we see.
A. Echoic, Iconic
B. Iconic, Echoic
C. Echoic, active memory
D. Iconic, decoding

32. A person is described as "moody and hostile". In Big five personality, this person characterizes as:
A. low in extraversion and low in agreeableness.
B. high in neuroticism and low in agreeableness.
C. low in extraversion and low in conscientiousness.
D. high in neuroticism and low in conscientiousness.

33. The method of grouping large amounts of information in to manageable units in Short Term Memory is____.
A. rehearsal
B. encoding
C. attention
D. chunking

34. Which of the following theory of learning entertains the idea that little children should not watch violent TV movies and programs?
A. Classical conditioning
B. Operant conditioning
C. Observational learning
D. Cognitive theories

35. According to Bandura's observational learning theory, the four elements that underlie observational learning in order are:
A. Attention, retention, reproduction, motivation
B. Motivation, attention, retention, reproduction
C. Attention, motivation, retention, reproduction
D. Motivation, attention, reproduction, retention

36. Rogers states that _____is an innate drive that motivates all human behavior towards growth.
A. unconditional positive regard
B. actualizing tendency
C. conditional positive regard
D. wish fulfillment

37. A prisoner is expected to complete reading one book to get 2 months reduction from his/her terms of sentence. This is an example of:
A. Negative punishment
B. Positive reinforcement
C. Positive punishment
D. Negative reinforcement

38. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about long term memory?
A. Information stored in it will remain there permanently.
B. Displacement of information can occur there.
C. It holds huge amount of information.
D. It is a store of facts, events, and knowledge.

39. _____interference refers backward interference, and _____interference refers forward interference.
A. Retroactive, proactive
B. Recency, primacy
C. Primacy, recency
D. Proactive, retroactive

40. Which of the following is an example of reaction formation?
   A. Distancing yourself from your feelings by focusing on logical facts.
   B. Feeling angry toward a family member instead of your boss.
   C. Being loving and warm toward a person you are angry with.
   D. Attributing your own anger to someone else.

41. According to Freud, which part of personality urges our basic needs to be met?
   A. Conscience B. Ego C. Superego D. Id

42. As you do this exam, you are retrieving information from _____ memory.
   A. long term B. active C. sensory D. procedural

43. A student who has cheated in an examination may think it is normal as she/he believes that others have also cheated. This defense mechanism is:
   A. projection B. repression C. displacement D. sublimation

44. Which of the following can **NOT** be considered as central idea of trait theory?
   A. Traits are relatively consistent across situations.
   B. Traits can enable us to predict behavior over time.
   C. Traits change based on situations and exposures.
   D. Individual differences are due to the relative strength of traits.

45. If a student develops an inclination to disobey his teachers and interacts poorly with his friends, it is an indicative of _____ criteria of psychological disorder.
   A. deviation B. maladaptiveness C. personal distress D. dangerousness

46. A widow, who loves a young man, might convince herself that she intensely dislikes him and urge her daughter to stop seeing him. This defense mechanism is:
   A. displacement B. sublimation C. projection D. reaction formation

47. According to cognitive perspective, psychological disorders are caused by:
   A. Distortions in thinking C. Faulty learning
   B. Unresolved conflicts D. Imbalance of neurotransmitter

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

48. List the three (3) treatment modalities used in psychotherapy **(3pts).**

49. Differentiate, using examples, the meaning of character and temperament **(2pts).**

50. Write three (3) possible strategies that can be used to improve memory **(3pts).**