

2. Abebe is a Rift valley University employee, insulted by his boss due to poor performance on his job. Instead of insulting his boss, Abebe kicks the door while he gets back to his office. What type of defense mechanism did Abebe use?
 A. Denial B. Displacement C. Projection D. Regression
3. Which one of the following is correct pathway of Maslow theory
 A. Self-actualization- Love and belongingness --Safety needs--esteem needs--primary needs
 B. Love and belongingness--self-actualization--Safety needs --primary needs -esteem needs,
 C. primary needs --Safety needs--Love and belongingness--esteem needs--self-actualization
 D. primary needs--Love and belongingness,--self-actualization--Safety needs --steem needs
4. Peoples' motivation to engage in certain behaviors because of evolutionary programming is
 A. Instinct approaches to motivation C. Arousal approaches
 B. Drive reduction theory D. Incentive approach
5. The following are characteristics of Major depression **except** one
 A. depressed mood
 B. shortness of breath
 C. weight disturbance
 D. sleep disturbance
6. Giving socially acceptable reasons for one's inappropriate behavior is _____
 A. Projection B. Rationalization C. Sublimation D. Denial
7. One of the is **not** the criteria used for determining the person has a psychological disorder
 A. Abnormality B. personal distress C. Maladaptiveness D. None
8. Part of personality which is known as a mediator and which operates on the reality principle is known as _____.
 A. Superego B. Ego C. Id D. Conscience
9. Which one of the following is **not true** about Psychotherapy treatment techniques?
 A. Recognizable mental health issues
 B. A positive healthy relationship between a client
 C. Agreement on the basic goals of treatment
 D. Being judgmental
10. The storage capacity of long-term memory is _____.
 A. 5 seconds. C. About seven volumes
 B. About 15 seconds D. Unlimited

PART IV: SHORT ANSWER

Answer the following questions accordingly

1. Define the term personality (2%)
2. List at least three types of mood disorders (3%)

1

JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
FINAL EXAM OF GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 1 hour

Weight: 40 %

Name:	Id no:	Dept:	Section
-------	--------	-------	---------

PART I: TRUE/FALSE

Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it is incorrect on the answer sheet (1.5 % each)

1. Drives are internal states within the organism which pushes them towards a particular goal
2. In Maslow theory of motivation, it is possible to jump to safety and security before fulfilling primary need.
3. 'Going to a movie or a concert' is an example of approach-approach conflicts.
4. Physical arousal created by the sympathetic nervous system is the physiology of emotion.
5. Learning is temporary change in behavior that occurs only through experience.
6. The id is a completely conscious amoral part of the personality that exists at birth.
7. Intrinsic motivation is in which a person acts because the act itself is rewarding.
8. Conscience is concerned with what is right & good activities done by the ego.
9. Abnormal behavior, in Freud's view, is caused by inadequate or inappropriate learning.
10. Psychopathology is the study of psychological disorders.

PART II: MATCHING ITEMS

Match types of personality disorders listed under column "B" with their characteristics under Column "A" (1% each)

- | "A" | "B" |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Discomfort in close relationships | A. Antisocial |
| 2. Exaggerated self-worth | B. Paranoid |
| 3. Hypersensitivity to criticism | C. Avoidant |
| 4. Suspiciousness | D. Narcissistic |
| 5. Disregard for the rights of others | E. Schizotypal |
| | F. Schizoid |
| | G. Borderline |

PART III: MULTIPLE-CHOICE ITEMS

Choose the appropriate answer and write a letter of your choice only in the answer sheet provided (1.5% each)

1. Personality structure that seeks immediate gratification and guided by *pleasure principle* is known as _____.
- A. Ego B. Id C. Superego D. Conscience

B 8. If a researcher might be curious to know whether or not cigarette smoking is connected to life expectancy. Which research method is best to study?

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

D 9. A step in scientific research, at this step, the researcher employs appropriate research methodology and collects ample data (information) to accept or reject the proposed statement

- A. Forming Hypothesis B. Report Writing C. Perceiving Problems D. Testing Hypothesis

A 10. It refers to the quantitative changes in process of human development concerned with changes in size, complexity, and proportion in different parts of our body, is

- A. Growth B. Learning C. Development D. Maturation

A 11. Aspect of human development that refers to intellectual development; it deals with abilities, such as processing information that includes thinking, memorizing, learning, reasoning, decision making

- A. Cognitive Development B. Physical Development C. Language Development D. Moral Development

B 12. According to Cephalocaudal principle, human development proceeds

- A. From the center of the body to outward C. From the simple to complex
B. From head to lower body parts and extremities D. From the general to specific

D 13. According to Piaget theory at what stage, children base their understanding of the world primarily on touching, sucking, chewing, shaking, and manipulating objects

- A. Preoperational B. Formal operational C. Concrete operational D. Sensory motor

B 14. In Freud theory the Psychosexual stage, occur in Puberty to Adulthood in which heterosexual desire and attraction of adolescents toward, their opposite sex becomes more active

- A. Oral Stage B. Genital Stage C. Latency Stage D. Anal Stage

A 15. Which psychosocial stage according to Erikson theory is the last one?

- A. Integrity vs. Despair B. Trust vs. Mistrust C. Generosity vs. Stagnation D. None

C 16. If a child understand what satisfies one's own needs is right and what does not satisfy their needs wrong. According Kohlberg's moral development theory at which stage the child is

- A. Obedience-punishment orientation C. Instrumental-relativism orientation
B. Social contract orientation D. Good boy/nice girl orientation

17. A psychologist is interested in exploring the effect of tutorial support on students' academic performance and assign students into two groups. Students in group one get the tutorial support and those in group two do not get tutorial support. In this example, what is the

- a) Independent variable Students Academic Performance
b) Dependent variable The Effect of tutorial support
c) Experimental group GROUP TWO
d) Control group GROUP ONE

Name: _____

ID.No. _____

Stream: _____

Section: _____

Time allocated: 35 min.

Mark allocated: 15/15

Multiple choice items

Direction: Read the following multiple item questions and answer the best from the given alternative against for each questions.

- C 1. Which one of the following does not make Psychology as a science?
- A. Psychology uses scientific methods to study behavior and mental processes
 - B. Psychologist follow scientific procedures and observation
 - C. Psychologists do study behavior in common senses
 - D. Psychologist use empirical data to study behavior and mental processes.
- B 2. One of the research question best describes the goal of "explanation" in Psychology?
- A. What is happening?
 - B. Why the girl is doing all those things
 - C. What will happen in the future
 - D. How can it be changed?
- C 3. A school of thought in psychology views Psychology studies about the components of the unconscious part of the mind
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Structuralism
 - C. Behaviorism
 - D. Psychoanalysis
- B 4. A sub field in Psychology that applies psychological principles to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of Psychological disorders.
- A. Health Psychology
 - B. Counseling Psychology
 - C. Clinical Psychology
 - D. Social Psychology
- A 5. A type of descriptive research technique in which an individual is studied in great detail is
- A. Case study
 - B. Naturalistic observation
 - C. Correlation method
 - D. Experimental method
- B 6. One of the following is different from the others research method
- A. Survey
 - B. Naturalistic Observation
 - C. Correlation
 - D. Case Study
- B 7. Which one is **not correct** about correlation research method in psychology?
- A. Its result expressed in terms of magnitude and direction
 - B. It does prove the cause and effect relationship
 - C. It measures the relationship between two or more variables.
 - D. Its positive relationship between variables is one variable increases the second also increases

Department of psychology
Jimmu University

Id.No.

PART I. MATCHING ITEMS: MATCH BRANCHES OF PSYCHOLOGY TO PSYCHOLOGY FINAL EXAM
GIVEN UNDER COLUMN "A", YOU CAN USE ITEMS
 1. Study age related behavior
 2. Study how behavior is learned
 3. Study how behavior is influenced by the environment

Time allowed : 1:15*

Column "A"
anges in
by ex

Column "B"

Abnormal psychology

Biological psychology

Clinical psychology

Counseling psychology

Developmental psychology

Environmental psychology

PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE
SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

6. You were sick of malaria.

A. Acquisition

B. Extinction

E. Stimulus discrimination

7. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- Sensory memory is more than 1 second.
- STM memory is more than 1 second.
- Long-term memory is more than 1 second.
- Short-term memory is more than 1 second.

C. spontaneous recovery

D. Stimulus generalization

Which of the following statements is true about the three stages of memory?

- Sensory memory is memory of information for few minutes
- STM memories are as brief as sensory memory
- Sensory register/memory acts as a temporary storehouse for small amount of information
- Unless information is important it is quickly removed from LTM and will be forever lost
- STM is brief, easily interrupted and limited in size.

Her has been trying to get her son to clean up his room by the end of the week. She has been using positive reinforcement.

Sharon is an example of

- spontaneous recovery
- Stimulus generalization

STM is brief, easily interrupted and limited in size. Information is important it is quickly removed from LTM and will be forever lost.

8. A mother has been trying to get her son to clean up his room but he did not clean his room by the end of the week. The mother is using which type of reinforcement?

A. Positive reinforcement
B. Shaping
C. Punishment
D. Extinction

A. Positive reinforcement
B. Shaping

B. Shaping

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
- B. Stimulus generalization
- C. Extinction
- D. Negative reinforcement
- E. Spontaneous recovery

C. Negative reinforcement

D. Negative punishment

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
- B. Stimulus generalization
- C. Extinction
- D. Negative reinforcement
- E. Spontaneous recovery

A. Acquisition

B. Stimulus generalization

E. Spontaneous recovery
a is not allowed.

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
B. Stimulus generalization
C. Extinction
D. Stimulus discrimination

11. When older siblings help their younger siblings, this is an example of

A. Acquisition
B. Stimulus generalization
C. Extinction
D. Stimulus discrimination

A. Acquisition

B. Stimulus generalization

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 are experiencing

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

D. Stimulus discrimination

A. Observational learning

B. Classical conditioning

E. All of the above

2. 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
- C. Positive Punisher
- D. Negative Punisher
- E. Stimulus Discrimination

A. Positive Reinforcer

B. Negative Reinforcer

E. Stimulus Discrimination

C. Operant conditioning

D. A and B

C. Positive Punisher

D. Negative Punisher

STUDENT COPY

41. For S. Freud, which of the following works according to reality principle?

A. ID

B. Ego

C. Super ego

D. all

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

STUDENT COPY

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

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
- C. classical conditioning theory
- D. social exchange theory
- E. instrumental conditioning 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....

STUDENT COPY

STUDENT COPY

- 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.

STUDENT COPY

STUDENT COPY

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

29. A man salivating at a bottle of coca-cola is:

- a. classical conditioning B. Operant conditioning c. IPT d. observational learning

30. Professor X recently published an article in a scientific journal entitled, "characteristics of human development during childhood period." Which type of psychologist is Professor X?

- A. Social C. Forensic
B. Clinical D. Developmental
E. None of the above

31. A psychologist using "an early system of psychology study's people's internal and unresolved childhood wishes and desires; what system do you believe this psychologist is using

- A. Functionalism C. Gestalt
B. Structuralism D. Behaviorism
E. Psychoanalysis

32. Taitu recently received a phone call with the very sad news that her father had died. Now every time the phone rings, Taitu feels fearful and sad. In this example, the "news that her father had died" served as the

- A. Conditioned Stimulus C. Unconditioned Stimulus
B. Conditioned Response D. Conditioned Response
E. Stimulus Discrimination

33. Which of the following is the process of gaining access to information that has been stored in memory?

- A. Encoding C. Retrieval
B. Repression D. Storage
E. Memory

34. Memory of steps needed in riding bicycle is

- A. Semantic memory C. Procedural memory
B. Episodic memory D. All

35. Relatively, which of the following stores information for a very short time

- A. Sensory memory C. Procedural memory
B. Short term memory D. Episodic memory
E. Long term memory

36. Teklu checks his e-mail several times throughout the day. Some days there is mail each time he checks, sometimes several days go by with no new messages arriving. In this example, Teklu's behavior of checking his e-mail is being reinforced through

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

37. The schedule of reinforcement associated with playing cards(in gambling) is

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

38. Operant conditioning technique of successive approximation to the desired behavior is:

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

39. Many fathers find that once their baby learns to say "babba" 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

40. Ivan Pavlov was the founder of:

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

Jimma University
College of Education and Behavioral Science
Department of Psychology

General Psychology (Psyc 1011) Midterm exam for fresh man students of 2020 G.C. (40%)
Time allowed is 50'

General direction: respecting the here under stated specific instructions is mandatory:

- Switch of your mobile phone before you are allowed to start the exam
- Any cheating and attempting to cheat will absolutely resulted in to an "F" grade

Name: _____

ID No: _____

Section: _____

Part 1: Write "true" if the statement is correct and "false" if the statement is incorrect on the provided answer sheet (5%)

1. If the UCS is subsequently omitted, the CR will experience extinction.
2. As for Gestalt human beings perceive the external world as an organized pattern.
3. Sensation is the process of transmitting information from environment to the brain.
4. Secondary motives are concerned with biological needs.
5. Short term memory is a memory that receives information from the environment.

Part 2: Match the right behavior treatment technique under column 'B' to its right purpose under column 'A' and write your answer on the provided answer sheet (5%).

"A"

6. Something good can end
7. Something good can start
8. Something bad can end
9. Something bad can start
10. Something good can continue until fully learned

"B"

- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative punishment
 - C. Positive punishment
 - D. Negative reinforcement
 - E. Shaping
 - F. Spontaneous recovery
 - G. Extinction

Part 3: Choose the correct answer for the following items and write on the provided answer sheet (30%).

11. A Psychologist and her client has been discussing for the past four counseling sessions on how to change the current maladaptive behavior of the client. The point of discussion of the Psychologist and the client for the past four sessions is more on which goal of Psychology?
A. Predicting B. Controlling C. Explanation D. Description
12. The more one says Psychology should study "how people process information in their mind", the more s/he favors ----- perspective in Psychology.
A. Physiological B. Cognitive C. Biological D. Behavioral
13. From the following, one is **not** the cause of forgetting
A. Interference B. Encoding information in many ways C. Decay memory D. Encoding failure
14. Which type of memory can be prolonged through the process of rehearsal?
A. Short-term memory B. Sensory register C. Sensory memory D. Long-term memory
15. Mr. Kebede wants to study the association among chewing a chat, sleeping hour and academic achievement of grade ten students. From the following which method is appropriate to identify this association?
A. Experimental B. Correlation C. Systematic observation D. Naturalistic observation
16. A relatively permanent change in behavior that is acquired through experience and cannot be attributed to illness, injury, or maturation is
A. Memory B. Learning C. Development D. Behavior

17. Type of learning through which an organism learns by looking what another do is
 A. Social learning B. Operant conditioning C. Cognitive learning D. Classical learning
18. A mathematics teacher always checks and marks the exercise book of students. For every five checks of the exercise book, the teacher rewards his students with 2 points (marks). This type reinforcement schedule is
 A. Variable ratio B. Fixed ratio C. Fixed interval D. Variable interval
19. In which phase of observational learning, the observer must remember the behavior of a model in symbolic form?
 A. Attention B. Reproduction C. Motivation D. Retention
20. Which of the following clearly indicates the correct chain of your memory process
 A. Storing, retrieving, encoding C. Storing, encoding, retrieving
 B. Encoding, retrieving, storing D. Encoding, storing, retrieving
21. The relapse of addiction among drug addicted individuals can be explained by principle of classical conditioning theory of learning called.....
 A. Extinction B. Shaping C. Acquisition D. Spontaneous recovery
22. If your general psychology course teacher tend to blame the whole class students for the mistake of a few students made, the problem of your general psychology teacher may be
 A. Acquisition B. Extinction C. Generalization D. Discrimination
23. Identify the alternative that does not hold covert behavior
 A. Thinking and reasoning C. Walking and talking
 B. Understanding and problem solving D. Recognizing and remembering
24. The modern definition of the term psychology is
 A. Psychology is the scientific study of both humans' and animals' behaviors
 B. Psychology is study of both animals' and humans' mind
 C. Psychology is the study of both animals' and humans' soul
 D. Psychology is the scientific study of both humans' and animals' spirit
25. When Bilise attended discussion made by parliaments; due to a weak internet connection the communication was interrupted and full package of the message was not received. Later on she attended the discussion clearly as a result of existence of internet access. If Bilise asked to report this based on early schools of thought, which school of thought is appropriate?
 A. Structuralism B. Gestalt C. Behaviorism D. Functionalism

Answer Sheet

Part 1(true-false)

1)

[Redacted]

4) [Redacted]
 5) [Redacted]

Part 2(Matching)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

8) [Redacted]

9) [Redacted]

10) [Redacted]

Part 3

[Redacted]
 13) [Redacted]

[Redacted]
 16) [Redacted]

17) [Redacted]
 18) [Redacted]
 19) [Redacted]

20) [Redacted]
 21) [Redacted]

[Redacted]
 22) [Redacted]

- C. Every invalid argument contains false premise or false conclusion
- D. A deductive argument having all true premise and false conclusion is always invalid
- E. B and D
- F. All except C

15. Which one of the following is incorrect?

- A. Every uncogent argument has false premise
- B. All inductive arguments having only false premises are uncogent.
- C. Every unsound argument has false conclusion.
- D. If all of the premises of an argument are true, then it is sound
- E. All of the above

Part III: Directions for Questions # 16-20:- Read the following cases and write the name of the fallacy they commit on the space provided. If the given case do not commit fallacy, write **No Fallacy**. If a fallacy contains several subtypes, be sure to write the name of a *specific* subtype. (1 point each)

16. You can forget what Father Yacob said about the dangers of abortion, because Father Yacob is a priest and priests are required to hold such views. _____
17. DNA is not merely a molecule with a pattern; it is a code and an information storage mechanism. All codes are created by a conscious mind; there is no natural process known to science that creates coded information. Therefore DNA was designed by a mind. _____
18. To this very day (at the time of this writing), science has been unable to create life from all inorganic substances. Therefore, life must be a result of divine intervention. _____
19. The end of a thing is its perfection; death is the end of life. Hence, death is the perfection of life. _____
20. People like to eat because we are biologically influenced to eat. _____

Part IV. Matching Items: Write your answer on the space provided only (2 points each)

A	B
21. Missing the point	A. Jointly unexhausted alternatives
22. Ad hominem fallacy	B. Involves two persons
23. Accident	C. Ignoring the exception
24. Strawman fallacy	D. Failure to honor the principle of charity
25. Begging the question	E. The total evidence requirement
26. False dichotomy	F. Catchall fallacy
27. Suppressed evidence	G. The desire to stand out
28. Amphiboly	H. Lies behind most forms of superstition
29. Red herring	I. Syntactically ambiguous statement
30. Post hoc ergo propter hoc	J. Distracting the attention of the audience
	K. Unrepresentative sample
	L. Motivated by self-serving interest of the arguer
	M. Employing rhetorical phraseology

Answer Sheet

NAME: _____	ID NO. _____	Section _____
1. _____	4. _____	7. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____
3. _____	6. _____	9. _____
		10. _____
		11. _____
		12. _____
		13. _____
		14. _____
		15. _____

➤ Instruction: - Attempt all questions clearly and critically

Time Allotted: 70'

Part I:- Say True if correct and False if not (1 point each)

1. Appeal to force suggests that harm will come to arguer unless a certain conclusion is accepted.
2. Appeal to ad populum indicates that the quantity of believers is irrelevant to the truth of a claim.
3. Logically, argument is an attempt to find a preferred conclusion and goes looking for premises that support it.
4. The premises can show the conclusion is acceptable only if they themselves are acceptable.
5. If you think you dismiss someone's idea by dismissing him or her, you commit fallacy of appeal to force.

Part II: - Choose the best answer (2 points each)

6. If a, b, x, y, p, q and r stand for any classes of things, which one of the following is *odd* regarding the logical pattern of arguments in relation to the two types of argument?

A. All A are B All B are C $\therefore$, all A are C	B. If P, then Q P $\therefore$, Q	C. P or Q Q $\therefore$, Not P	D. A is X and Y B is X $\therefore$, B is Y
---	--	--	--
7. "Modern computers are electronic and digital. The actual machinery-wires, transistors, and circuits is called hardware; the instructions and data are called software." Which one is correct about this passage?

A. Expository, argumentative passage.	C. Explanatory, argumentative passage
B. Expository, non-argumentative passage	D. Explanatory, argumentative passage
8. One of the following arguments is an instance of inductive generalization, which one?

A. No e-mail messages are eloquent creations. Some love letters are eloquent creations. Therefore, some love letters are not e-mail messages.	B. Amoco, Exxon, and Texaco are all listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It must be the case that all major American oil companies are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
C. The longer a pendulum is, the longer it takes to swing. Therefore, when the pendulum of a clock is lengthened, the clock slows down.	D. Cholesterol is endogenous with humans. Therefore, it is manufactured inside the human body.
9. Which one is Correct?

A. The role of a premise in a given argument is to clarify what is inferred by the conclusion.	E. None of the above
B. The role of a conclusion in a given argument is to prove what is contained in the premise.	
C. In some cases it is possible to prove a given premise by another premise.	
D. A sentence in the form of question, can't be a premise at all.	
10. One of the following arguments commit fallacy of equivocation, which one?

A. A mouse is an animal. Therefore, a large mouse is a large animal.	E. None of the above.
B. People who lack humility have no sense of beauty, because everyone who has a sense of beauty also has humility.	
C. Alex, I heard your testimony in court today. Tell me, why did you lie on the witness stand?	
D. Butane is combustible. Therefore, it burns.	
11. "If public education fails to improve the quality of instruction in both primary and secondary schools, then it is likely that it will lose additional students to the private sector in the years ahead." This passage a good example for:

A. Hypothetical Syllogism	C. Disjunctive Syllogism
B. Slippery Slope	D. Valid and Sound Argument
	E. None of the above
12. "No dogs are cats. Therefore, no cats are dogs." This passage is an example for:

A. Amphiboly	B. Begging the Question	C. Equivocation	D. No Fallacy
--------------	-------------------------	-----------------	---------------
13. "If he went to school, he'd meet his friends. He didn't go to school. Thus, he didn't meet his friends." This argument is a good example for:

A. Valid, Sound	B. Invalid, Unsound	C. Valid, Unsound	D. Weak, Uncogent
-----------------	---------------------	-------------------	-------------------
14. Which one of the following statement is true?

A. All valid arguments with false conclusion must be unsound	B. All valid arguments with true conclusion must be sound
--	---

14. Mr. Kebede wants to study the association among children's academic achievement and their physical activity. From the following, which method is appropriate to identify this association?
- Experimental
 - Naturalistic observation
 - Systematic observation
 - Correlation
15. Mr. Abdi wants to see the cause-effect relationship between physical activity and body weight. So, from the following which method is appropriate for this study?
- Systematic observation
 - Experiment
 - Naturalistic observation
 - Correlation
16. From the following perspectives, which one focuses on gender, ethnicity, culture and social status impact on the human behaviors?
- Psychodynamic
 - Cognitive
 - Socio-cultural
 - Behavioral
17. From the following, which one is false about learning?
- Acquisition of skills
 - Positive change of behavior even if the change is negative in nature
 - It can increase relatively the frequency of the occurrences of the behavior
 - Changes in behavior is automatic because of practice and experience
18. According to the cognitive learning theory, learning
- Takes place through observation of models
 - Must be observable behavior
 - Must be followed by reinforcement and punishment
 - The ways we think about situations along with our knowledge
19. The process of producing different responses to two or more similar stimuli is known as
- Stimulus generalization
 - Stimulus discrimination
 - Spontaneous recovery
 - Extinction
20. Teacher John criticized his student Kebede in the class because Kebede did not do the home work. According to Skinner Operant conditioning, this indicates
- Positive punishment
 - Negative reinforcement
 - Positive reinforcement
 - A & C
21. In which of the following reinforcement schedule the subject never knows the exact time required for reinforcement?
- Fixed-ratio schedule
 - Fixed-interval schedule
 - Variable-ratio schedule
 - Variable-interval schedule
22. Operant conditioning occurs when
- Organisms repeat an action because it has pleasant consequences for them.
 - Organisms repeat an action because it has unpleasant consequences for them.
 - Organisms repeat an action irrelevant to stimuli.
 - Organisms fail to repeat an action.

