

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 *(observable mental process)*
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? *(observable)*
A. Good feeling about oneself C. Remembering a past event *(covered mental process ex imagination, dreams)*
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 *(observable)* 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 _____. *(Variable ratio)*
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 _____. *(iconic)*
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 *(CS → DCR)*
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

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 B. at the end of the list C. in the middle 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 (meat)
 B. unconditioned response (salivation) D. conditioned stimulus (bell) ☒ D independent
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 Wot 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

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 consider 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 items: 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

Name: _____

Part I: Multiple Choice Items

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

Part II: Completion Items

28. Spontaneous recovery
 29. Chunking
 30. Paranormal ability

For the Instructor's Use Only!

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

The End