

OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

Name of Examination
Course Title
Course Code
Credit Unit Attached
Semester and Year
Time Allowed
Instruction

B.A/B.Sc (Ed)
Psychology of Learning
EFM 201
2
Hamattan 2012/2013
1 hour

Answer ALL questions by shading the answer sheet provided
Choose the best answer from options A-E in the following items. Do
not write anything on the question paper. Attach your answer sheet
with the question paper. Write your matric no, course/programme and
department in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

1. Learning is _____ with living
(a.) Symmetrical
(b.) Systematic
(c.) Synonymous
(d) Sideways
(e) survival
2. The phases of learning comprise the following stages but one
(a) assimilation
(b) retrieval
(c) organization
(d) storage
(e) acquisition
3. All these are essential features in the meaning of learning except one
(a) The behaviour itself
(b) the learning situation
(c) Science
(d) Art and Science
(e) Repertoire Performance
4. In Thorndike experiment, the _____ principle is well exemplified
(a) Food and pellet
(b) Trial and error
(c) Bar and claw
(d) Hunger and water
(e) cat and pellet
5. Learning is an activity that starts from _____ to _____
(a) birth to death
(b) Childhood to adolescence
(c) Current to unknown
(d) Born to death
(e) Birth to old age
6. Psychology is a/an _____
(a) Art
(b) Education
(c) Science
(d) Art and science
(e) Philosophy
7. Which of the following is an S-R theory of learning
(a) classical conditioning
(b) continuity theory

- (c) need reduction theory
(d) molar theory
8. Instinct theory of motivation was propounded by
(a) David Jordan
(b) Dollard and Miller
(c) Sigmund Freud
(d) St. Thomas Aquinas
(e) Medieval Philosophers
9. S-R theorists with reinforcement include Thorndike and _____
(a) Pavlov
(b) Skinner
(c) Lewin
(d) Maslow
10. Learning can be classified into _____ and _____
(a) Cognitive, affective and psycho-motor
(b) S-R learning, S-O-R learning, and psycho-motor
(c) Intention, unintentional, automatic
(d) Process, product, outcome
11. The three main types of learning are:
(a) Psychomotor, operant and cognitive
(b) Cognitive, affective and psychomotor
(c) Cognitive, operant and affective
(d) Affective, social and cognitive
(e) social, operant and psychomotor
12. Which of the following is not true of factors affecting learning
(a) health of the learner
(b) location of the individual learner
(c) emotional state of the learner
(d) the nature of the nervous system
13. Learning is best defined as
(a) relatively enduring change in behaviour which results from one's experiences
(b) as process that manifests itself by adaptive
(c) the organization of precepts and purpose by the learner and it is a function of insight
(d) all of the above
14. Psychology of learning is concerned with
(a) the understanding of individual difference
(b) the understanding of theories of learning
(c) the ability to choose effective method of instruction
(d) all of the above
15. The learning theorist that defined learning as association or connection between the stimulus and response are called
(a) classic
(b) associationists
(c) cognitionist
(d) Instrumentalist
16. A theory is defined as
(a) man's creative attempts to explain events of life
(b) human convention for keeping data in order
(c) a and b
(d) none of the above

17. According to G.R Gagne (1977) there are _____ types of learning
 (a) 5
 (b) 7
 (c) 8
 (d) 3
18. When an earlier learned material interferes with the recall of what is subsequently learned, then, _____ has taken place.
 (a) proactive inhibition
 (b) retroactive repression
 (c) Preliminary interference
 (d) Interference inhibition
 (e) Retroactive inhibition
19. Gestalt theorists believe that solutions to problem are derived from _____
 (a) past experience and human relations
 (b) past experience with the role of the organization
 (c) past experience and common sense
 (d) the role organization exclusive of past experience
 (e) Human relation and organization
20. The following are Gestalt theorists but one _____
 (a) Wertheimer Max
 (b) Kurt Koffka
 (c) Wolfgang Koller
 (d) Lewin
 (e) Waston J.B
21. Which of the following is believed to be the major process of forgetting by the S-R theorist?
 (a) over-learning
 (b) Overloading of the memory
 (c) Extinction of response
 (d) Decay through disuse
 (e) Temperature of the body
22. All these are theories of forgetting except one
 (a) Retrieval failure
 (b) Trace -change
 (c) Temperature
 (d) psychological
 (e) Repression
23. The two broad area of learning theories are:
 (a) Operant and fragmentation theories
 (b) Field cognition and respondent theories
 (c) Stimulus -Response and field cognition theories
 (d) Operant and Gestalt theories
 (e) Field cognition and classical conditioning theories
24. The first person who studied learning under very highly controlled experimental condition was
 (a) J.B Watson (1878 - 1958)
 (b) E.L Thorndike (1874 - 1949) 1874 - 1949
 (c) I V Pavlov (1849 - 1936)
 (d) B F Skinner (1904 - 1987)
25. Which number contains only cognitive theorists
 (a) Pavlov, Skinner, Piaget
 (b) Weithiemer, Koffta, Kholer
 (c) Brunner, Koffta, Thorndike
 (d) Lewin, koffka, Thorndike

law of effect
 law of readiness
 law of exercise

26. Which of the following principles of learning was not derived from Pavlov's experiment.
- (a) inhibition
 - (b) discrimination
 - (c) extinction
 - (d) insight
27. Respondent conditioning of Pavlov is also called
- (a) operant conditioning
 - (b) schematic conditioning
 - (c) salivation conditioning
 - (d) classical conditioning
28. The principle of learning which emphasizes "wholeness" rather than piecemeal learning is derived from
- (a) stimulus-response learning
 - (b) cognitive-field learning
 - (c) natural unfoldment
 - (d) apperception
29. Insight implies which of the following
- (a) learner's ability to recognize his inner world of concepts
 - (b) the learner's understanding of the logical relationships among elements of a problem
 - (c) the learner's ability to manifest changes in behaviour through performance
 - (d) a and c
30. Thorndike experiment is mostly based on
- (a) closure
 - (b) intrinsic motivation
 - (c) trial and error
 - (d) differentiation
31. Behaviour modification (Skinnerian) mostly refers to the use of
- (a) punishment to correct behaviour
 - (b) precious learning to achieve new one
 - (c) classical conditioning techniques to modify behaviour
 - (d) operant conditioning techniques to modify behaviour
32. It is most effective to apply reinforcement
- (a) immediately after the approved behaviour occurred
 - (b) a long time after the behaviour occurred
 - (c) when the right and disapproved behaviour occurred
 - (d) none of the above
33. Food, water, warmth are examples of which of the following
- (a) negative reinforcers
 - (b) insight
 - (c) Intrinsic motivation
 - (d) b and c
34. The influence that learning one task has on the subsequent learning of another is called
- (a) transfer of learning
 - (b) the priority of effect
 - (c) sequential interfere
 - (d) stimulus transfer
35. When the teacher guides students toward goals by reinforcing the many steps that lead to success they are using a technique called
- (a) extrinsic
 - (b) shaping
 - (c) premack
 - (d) discrimination

36. Transfer of learning mean
(a) the teacher transferring knowledge to students
(b) the teacher imparting knowledge successfully
(c) the teacher inspiring the students to learn
(d) none of the above
37. Negative transfer is
(a) when prior learning interferes with subsequent learning
(b) when prior learning facilitates subsequent learning
(c) when no transfer is made between the two variables
(d) none of the above
38. The first part of memory is called
(a) short term memory
(b) sensory register
(c) long term memory
(d) immediate memory
39. Three stages involved in the processing of information are
(a) receiving, processing, and storage
(b) receiving, storage and encoding
(c) encoding, storage and retrieval
(d) receiving, elaboration and encoding
40. Proactive inhibition occurs when
(a) information created by learning fading away
(b) when previously learned material interferes with learning of a later information
(c) when later information learnt interferes with previously learned materials
(d) when appreciates ones far remembering are not available
41. Which among the following may not help to minimize forgetting?
(a) using repetition and if recitation
(b) combating disuse by constant view
(c) making use of test question
(d) feeding long-term memory with information
42. School learning is called?
(a) informal education
(b) formal education
(c) school education
(d) socialization
43. Two major schedules of reinforcement are _____ and _____.
(a) ratio, variable
(b) ratio, education
(c) fixed, variable
(d) ratio
44. Another name for operant conditioning theory is
(a) responding conditioning theory
(b) contiguity conditioning theory
(c) instrumental conditioning theory
(d) none of the above
45. Which of the level of memory stores information indefinitely
(a) short-term memory
(b) sensor-register
(c) long-term memory
(d) none of the above

46. How are the UCR and CR related?
(a) they alone elicit the CS and UCS
(b) they result from operant conditioning
(c) they are often the same behaviour
(d) they are not related at all
47. The form of learning in which the consequences of behaviour lead to changes in the probability of its occurrence is known as
(a) Pavlovian conditioning
(b) Classical conditioning
(c) Counter conditioning
(d) Operant conditioning
48. An element school teacher wants a disruptive student to sit quietly during reading lessons. Every time the disruptive student sits quietly, the teacher plans to offer verbal praise as a reward. The target behaviour of sitting quietly is known as
(a) the positive reinforcer
(b) the operant response
(c) the negative reinforcer
(d) the operant stimulus
49. The type of reinforcers that are innate reinforcing and do not have to be acquired through learning (such as food, water, warmth, sexual gratification) are known as
(a) primary positive reinforcers
(b) secondary positive reinforcers
(c) primary negative reinforcers
(d) secondary negative reinforcers
50. Often parents discover that their children learn by watching other children or by watching TV. This type of learning is called
(a) superstitious learning
(b) learning by successive approximations
(c) Law of effect learning
(d) Observational learning
51. You have memorized your parent's new phone number. When you prepare to dial their number, the information is held in
(a) sensory storage
(b) neural memory
(c) long-term memory
(d) short-term memory
52. After an evening of studying for her anatomy exam, Mary had a hard time remembering the lecture material from her afternoon psychology class. Since she attended psychology class first, the anatomy material is producing which kind of interference for the psychology information?
(a) proactive
(b) retroactive
(c) primary
(d) secondary
53. The decay theory of forgetting suggests that forgetting occurs when
(a) other memories interfere with retrieval of what you are trying to recall
(b) memories that are not used fade gradually over time
(c) memories are sometimes recalled in a distorted, incorrect manner
(d) we are motivated not to remember troubling or unpleasant memories

54. Susan opens a second e-mail account to use for her personal e-mail communications, and used a new password for accessing this account. The next day at work, Susan was unable to remember the password for her e-mail account in the office. This forgetting is due to

- (a) proactive interference
- (b) motivated forgetting
- (c) retroactive interference
- (d) memory decay

55. One of the following is a pre-requisite for motivation to take off

- (a) emotion
- (b) complacency
- (c) mechanism
- (d) disequilibrium
- (e) reinforcement

56. _____ can be called the father of connectionism*

- (a) B.F Skinner
- (b) E.L Thordike
- (c) Wolfgang Kohler
- (d) J.B Watson
- (e) Ivan Pavlov

57. Which of the following can best ensure retention of information in our long term memory

- (a) given overview of material before its detailed presentation
- (b) talking about what we have learned to other people
- (c) impression made on us by the learned material
- (d) proper organization of the information
- (e) meaningfulness of the learned material

58. The need theory of motivation is often credited to

- (a) Maslow
- (b) Freud
- (c) Skinner
- (d) Pavlov
- (e) Gagne

59. Dollard and Miller break _____ into four elements

- (a) Progress of learning
- (b) Psychology of learning
- (c) Process of learning
- (d) Phrase of learning
- (e) Philosophy

60. According to interference theory of forgetting, the only way to forget something is to

- (a) fail to revise on time
- (b) learning something else
- (c) allow time to lapse
- (d) allow an incidence to interfere
- (e) transfer knowledge from one situation to another

61. The theory that motivation is a function of both internal and external forces over which man has no control is referred to as the _____

- (a) mechanistic theory
- (b) Instinct theory
- (c) contingency theory
- (d) hedonistic
- (e) need theory

62. The two types of punishment are