

General Psychology Mid-Exam

Psyc 1011

Addis Ababa University, General Psychology Mid-Exam (Psyc 1011)

Name: _____ ID: _____ Section: _____ Time allowed is 60 minutes.

Part I. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

____ 1. Which of the following does not correctly describe psychology in studying human behavior?
A. uses empirical evidence.
B. uses scientific procedures.
C. uses systematic observation and experimentation.
D. uses intuitive understanding of people's thinking and behaviors.

____ 2. Which of the following is not an identifying feature of experimental research in Psychology?
A. examining cause and effect relationships between variables.
B. manipulation of independent variables
C. manipulation of dependent variable
D. random assignment of participants

____ 3. A psychologist says, “most of our behaviors, thoughts and feelings result from our interaction with parents, friends, teachers, neighbors, and the community.” Which psychological perspective is best reflected in his/her assertion?
A. Socio-cultural B. Psychodynamic C. Cognitive D. Humanistic

____ 4. A psychologist is working with children who are experiencing learning difficulties in school. She conducts assessments of children and recommends interventions to address the children's specific learning needs by all teachers in the teaching learning process. This approach aligns with which branch of psychology?
A) cognitive B) educational C) developmental D) counseling

____ 5. Psychology is defined as “the scientific study of human behavior and the underlying mental processes.” In this definition, behavior means:
A. feelings and thoughts
B. outward or overt actions and reactions.
C. covert or non-observable behavior.
D. mental activities

____ 6. A school psychologist received reports that a student is disruptive in and outside the classroom. He ***observed and recorded*** the student's behavior in the teaching learning process. This approach aligns with intervention. Which goal of psychology is applied?
A. Prediction B. Explanation C. Control D. Description

____ 7. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about perception?
A. Perception usually follows sensation.
B. Only stimuli that captures attention are selected.
C. It entails interpretation of experiences.
D. Involves detecting environmental stimuli.

____ 8. Which early school of Psychology promoted the idea that mind and behavior are adaptive to help individuals in the changing situation?
A. Structuralism B. Gestalt C. Functionalism D. Psychoanalysis

____ 9. Which of the following is not true about learning?
A. A relatively permanent change in behavior
B. Change in behavior comes from experience.
C. The change in behavior may not be observable.
D. Change in behavior comes from maturation.

____ 10. A child's father sets a goal to help his daughter develop a study behavior. Towards this end, the father reinforces her when she studies every day towards a goal directed behavior. This is an example of:
A. Punishment B. Shaping C. Conditioning D. Vicarious reinforcement.

____ 11. Which of the following best describes Operant Conditioning?
A. Involves automatic, involuntary physiological reactions to stimuli.
B. Occurs when a stimulus is presented and a specific behavior is expected afterward.
C. Responses are triggered by stimuli rather than being actively produced by the organism.
D. Voluntary response is strengthened or weakened depending on its consequences.

____ 12. Two school age children are playing games by drawing figures. Child A draws a kind of circle using broken lines without making it a complete figure. Child A then asked Child B about the figure, who still perceived it as a full circle. This is explained by the organizing principle of _____.
A. Continuity B. Proximity C. Similarity D. Closure

____ 13. Which of the following does not characterize the Humanistic Psychological perspective?
A. Humans are born with innate capacities.
B. Behavior is determined by unconscious experiences.
C. Psychology helps people to be creative and achieve their development potential.
D. Human beings have free will to choose their destiny.

____ 14. A researcher has just completed research on first year students' study skills, the time spent on studying, and the grade point average (GPA). Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that 80% of the freshman university students do not study as much as they should. Which goal of Psychology has been addressed by the researcher?
A. Prediction B. Explanation C. Description D. Control

____ 15. Chaltu, who has multiple problems in her life continued going to church because her praying helped her to get relieved from her problems. This is an example of:
A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative Punishment C. Negative Reinforcement D. Positive Punishment

____ 16. During a hearing test, Chaltu was presented with sounds at a varying intensity, some of which were so low that she could hardly detect them. This is because the sounds were:
A. Above her difference threshold
B. Below her difference threshold
C. Above her absolute threshold
D. Below her absolute threshold.

____ 17. A teacher studies the effect of tutorial support on students' academic performance by assigning students to two groups (with and without support). Identify the ***dependent and independent variables***, respectively.
A. Tutorial support and academic performance
B. Academic performance and tutorial support
C. Students with tutorial support and students without support
D. Family support and peer support

____ 18. While watching a football game on TV, we are immediately able to recognize the players as members of their respective teams, regardless of their positions on the field. Which Gestalt principle of perception is most responsible for this ability?
A. Continuity B. Proximity C. Closure D. Similarity

____ 19. Buying a lottery ticket and unpredictably winning is an example of a _____ type of reinforcement schedule.
A. Fixed interval B. Variable ratio. C. Variable interval D. Fixed ratio.

____ 20. A person viewed from 5 and 10 meters appears to be the same size despite changes in retinal image size. Which perceptual process explains this?
A. Sensory adaptation B. Perceptual constancy C. Motion parallax D. Top-down processing

____ 21. Chaltu suddenly felt anxious and worried. Later, she found out that her husband had been in an accident around the same time. The type of extrasensory perception applied by Chaltu is:
A. Telepathy B. Clairvoyance C. Precognition D. Psychokinesis

____ 22. When you're driving in a city, what helps you estimate a safe distance between your vehicle and the one in front of you, so you can avoid a collision?
A. Motion parallax B. Accommodation C. Perceptual constancy D. Depth perception

____ 23. Fasil helped his father paint their house on Saturday and did an excellent job. To show his gratitude for his son's efforts, his dad praised him, took him out for ice cream, and gave him 2000 Birr. ***The praise, the ice cream, and the 2000 Birr*** are _____, _____, and _____ reinforcers respectively.
A. Primary, secondary, secondary
B. Secondary, primary, secondary
C. Secondary, secondary, primary
D. Primary, primary, secondary

Part II. Short answer questions.

____ 24. Mention at least three factors related to the perceiver, that affect an individual's attention (perception) towards an environmental stimulus.

____ 25. A form of punishment in which children, by observing someone else being punished for misbehaving, are less likely to repeat the undesirable behavior is: _____

____ 26. A psychologist studied whether eyewitness confidence predicts the accuracy of suspect identification in a courtroom lineup. This is a _____ type of research in Psychology.

____ 27. In a naturalistic observation, the phenomenon where the behavior of participants changes (may behave artificially) if they know that they are being watched is called _____.

____ 28. A type of learning that occurs without reinforcement and is not demonstrated in behaviour until someone is motivated to do is _____

____ 29. During a math exam, a student struggles with a problem for a long time but suddenly discovers the solution all at once. This sudden realization is an example of _____ learning.

____ 30. A student who was criticized for poor handwriting by one teacher becomes anxious with any teacher who emphasizes handwriting. The principle of classical conditioning that explains this phenomenon is _____.

____ 31. Describe the four stages of observational learning.

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