

Competitive entrance ENSET Bambili

2013 session

Paper 1: General psychology

- 1) I trained my dog so well that, each time i ring abell, the dog salivates. This can be describes as
  - a) Operant conditioning
  - B) classical conditioning
  - C) social learning
  - D) cognitive learning
- 2) He is regarded as the founder of behaviourism
  - A) J.B Watson
  - B) B.F Skinner
  - C) Ivan Pavlov
  - D) Jean Piaget
- 3) The major school of psychological thought associated with Thorndike is
  - A) Association
  - B) behaviourism
  - C) conditioning
  - D) connectionism.
- 4) What type of behaviour is reinforced in classical conditioning
  - A) Elicit behaviour
  - B) emitted behaviour
  - C) overt
  - D) covert behaviour
- 5) Classical conditioning is associated with
  - A) J. Bruner
  - B) B.F Skinner
  - C) Ivan Pavlov
  - D) B.L Thorndike
- 6) Anything that produces an increase in the frequency of a response is called
  - A) A punisher
  - B) a reinforcer
  - C) Stimulant
  - D) praise
- 7) It occurs when a concept or a solution to a problem is suddenly perceived.
  - A) Creativity
  - B) imagination
  - C) insight learning
  - D) latent learning
- 8) Learning theories that stress the selfconcept and esteem of learners fall within
  - A) Gestalt psychology
  - B) behaviourism
  - C) Cognitive learning
  - D) humanist pschology
- 9) Ngwe works hard in school so that he should be calledup to stand on the podium during graduation. This is
  - A) Intrinsic motivation
  - B) extrinsic motivation
  - C) demotivation
  - D) a challenge to others

- 10) Cognitive psychologists are different from behaviourists because they stress processes such as
- A) motivation, memory and thinking B) attention, memory and thinking  
C) reinforcement, motivation and attention D) reinforcement, memory and perception
- 11) Learning that occurs through watching and imitating the behaviour of others aptly described as
- A) Social learning B) modeling C) information processing D) behaviourism
- 12) Learning theory that mimic the way of a computer functions
- A) Behaviourism B) information processing C) constructivism D) Social learning
- 13) The last need in maslow's hierarchy of basic human needs is
- A) Esteem B) self-actualisation C) safety D) physiological
- 14) In psychological testing, a rating scale is used in measuring
- A) Performance B) skills C) attitude D) knowledge
- 15) They are said to be evaluative judgements about people, place, thoughts and idea
- A) Aptitudes B) attitude C) feelings D) emotions
- 16) Behavioural mechanism often used to strengthen behaviours are
- i) Extinction ii) positive reinforcement iii) negative reinforcement iv) punishment
- A) I only B) ii C) ii and iii D) i, iii and iv
- 17) It is a developmental sequence of changes controlled by the genetic code
- A) Growth B) learning C) readiness D) maturation
- 18) The learning thought that groups the ideas of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky is
- A) Cognitive B) behaviourism C) constructivism D) social constructivism
- 19) Albert Bandura is the proponent of
- A) Humanistic psychology B) cognitive psychology C) social learning D) counselling theories
- 20) A pre scholar absorbs a new words after hearing it once or twice in a conversation. This is called
- A) fast napping B) private speech C) language development D) social speech
- 21) Which is the period of most profound physical development in humans?
- A) Pre-natal B) early childhood C) middle childhood D) adolescence
- 22) It is both a social and cognitive activity in children

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- A) Play B) crying C) laughing D) drawing
- 23) Sigmund Freud is well known for his  
A) Psycho-social therapy B) pyscho-sexual theory C) personality theory D)  
emotional development theory
- 24) It is the scientific study of quantitative and qualitative ways in which people change  
A) Human growth B) human development C) ageing D) maturation
- 25) Intergrating children with disability into regular classroom is called  
A) Inclusive education B) mainstreaming C) socialization D) discrimination
- 26) How do infant communicates  
A) With gesture and sounds B) by crying C) by smiling D) through tantrums
- 27) Nancy is outgoing and easily makes friends with other people her personality type is  
dominated by  
A) Introversiion B) extroversiion C) neuroticism D) melancholy
- 28) This term describes supportive techniques used to offer guidance to children in the  
learning process  
A) Zone of proximal development B) scaffolding C) situated cognition D) negotiated  
meaning
- 29) Piaget's theory of how children's schemas change in response to experiences is called  
A) Assimilation B) equilibrium C) adaptation D) accommodation
- 30) A child who cannot conserve quantities is said to be at this stage of intellectual  
development  
A) Concrete operation B) pre-occupational thought C) formal operation D) sensory  
motor
- 31) The area of potential learning for the individual child at a given time is  
A) Zone of proximal development B) negotiated meaning C) situated cognition D)  
motor cognition
- 32) Pre-schoolers form these three types of permanent memories  
A) Episodic, generic and autobiographical B) episodic, short term and long term C)  
short term, long term and autobiographical D) generic, short term and long term
- 33) In the nursery school, letter formation begins with trays and figures before use of crayons  
and papers. Which law of human development is being followed here  
A) Cephalo-caudal B) proximo-distal C) mass to specifics D) known to unknown

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34) These kinds of play except one are exhibited by pre-scholars. Which is the odd one

- A) Cooperative play B) associative play C) solitary play D) organised play

35) A teacher who is sensitive to the feeling of pupil is showing

- A) Sympathy B) pity C) empathy D) apathy

36) Psychology is the scientific study of

- A) Behaviour and mental function B) study of human behaviour  
behaviours and embehaviours D) animal and human behaviour

Section A, using the list below, fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate psychological views and approaches to learning.

37) ..... defined learning as a relatively permanent change in observable behaviour, which is not the result of natural processes such as growth and maturation, or of temporal effect such as fatigue and drugs

38) ..... believe that learning is an internal process and stresses the importance of mental processes such as perception, attention, memory, thinking, expectation and creativity

39) Humanists emphasise the needs, values and interest of the learner rather than the subject matter.

40) Gestalts defined learning in terms of perceptual organization and problem solving.

41) Cognitives defined learning in terms of activities such as perceiving, organizing, analyzing, synthesizing, rehearsing, encoding, storing and retrieving.

42) Behaviourists see the learner as one who manipulates his or her environment in order to make meaning out of it.

43) Social constructivists see the learner as one who learns better in social interaction with other such as more competent peers, adults and teachers.

44) Social learning theory stipulates that learners learn better by observing, imitating and modeling

45) Classical conditioning occurs when our natural or inborn responses (reflexes) to stimuli are manipulated.

46) Operant conditioning is based on the view that many of the voluntary responses of the animals and humans are strengthened when they are reinforced and weakened when they are punished.

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*Functionalism, gestalts, social constructivists, classical conditioning, behaviourists, constructivists, structuralists, cognitivists, operant conditioning, social learning theory, information processing model, humanists.*

Section B

Using letters against information in list B, match information from list A with information from list B in the spaces provided

- |                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 47) Sigmund Freud    | A) reinforcement                     |
| 48) Arnold Gese      | B) information processing model      |
| 49) Ivan pavlov      | C) zone of proximal development      |
| 50) Wihelm wundit    | D) hierarchy ofneeds theory          |
| 51) Ansubel          | E) connectionism                     |
| 52) Carl Rogers      | F) social learning theory            |
| 53) Willians James   | G) object permanence                 |
| 54) William Guiford  | H) perceptual organisation           |
| 55) J.B Watson       | I) situated learning                 |
| 56) Lev Vygotsky     | J) classical conditionig             |
| 57) Flavel           | K) subsumption theory                |
| 58) R.Sternberg      | L) psychoanaysis                     |
| 59) J.Lave           | M) structuralism                     |
| 60) E.L Thorndike    | N) maturational theory               |
| 61) Albert Bandura   | O) functionalism                     |
| 62) Abraham Maslow   | P)behaviourism                       |
| 63) Jean Piaget      | Q) metacognition                     |
| 64) Donald Broadbent | R) experiential learning             |
| 65) B.F Skinner      | S) ntriarchic theory of intelligence |
| 66) Max Wertheimer   | T)structure of intelligent           |