

PSY402 (EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY)

Quizes + Past Papers

PREPARED BY

INNOCENT MISHII BRAVE HEART

PSY402 Quiz

1. According to the results of "sniff tests", which sense is generally better in women than men?

- Sense of Vision
- Sense of Taste
- Sense of Smell
- Sense of Hearing

3

2. A scientific psychology "properly speaking" is an impossibility, who gave this statement?

- Immanuel Kant
- Ibn al-Haytham
- Herman Helmholtz
- Ernst Weber

1

3. Identify the characteristic that makes sound "high" or "low".

- Pitch
- Frequency
- Intensity
- Loudness

1

4. Ibn al-Haytham worked on sense of:

- Vision
- Touch
- Pressure
- Temperature

1

5. Psychology is not related with values but facts. This is related with which of the following characteristics of experimental psychology.

- Factuality
- Universality
- Predicts behavior
- Discovers the cause-effect relationship

1

6. For Arsalan; fire engines, green grass and red color of traffic light all appear yellow. Arsalan is having:

- Tunnel vision
 - Retinal syndrome
 - Color blindness
 - Eye infection
- 3 i think

7. Herman Helmholtz conducted studies of wide range of topics included all of the followings EXCEPT:

- Sensation
- Color vision, hearing and speed of nerve condition
- Foundation for modern perception research
- Test hypotheses with verifiable experiments

4

8. Herman Ebbinghaus was the first person who experimentally studied the:

- Perception
- Sensation
- Memory
- Anima Learning

3

9. Who did established an association of experimental Psychology called the Experimentalists (1904) which is still in existence today as the Society of Experimental Psychologists.

- Titchner
- Ernst Weber
- Herman Helmholtz
- Wilhelm Wundt

1

10. The senses of motion and balance represent the major functions of:

- Ear
- Peripheral nervous system
- Eye
- Touch

1

11. The distribution of receptor cell on tongue is:

- Even
- Uneven
- Slightly even
- Slightly uneven

2

12. Rods and cones have been given these names because of their:

- Function
- Shapes
- As comparison with each other
- Location

2

13. Waves with small peaks and valleys produce _____ sounds while those that are relatively large; produce _____ sounds.

- Loud, Soft
- Pleasant, musical
- Musical, Pleasant
- Soft, Loud

4

14. Ebbinghaus was the first to discover all of the followings EXCEPT:

- Serial position curve
- Forgetting curve
- Learning curve
- Stimulus error

4

15. Optic nerves from each eye meet at a point roughly between the two eyes-called the:

- Optic nerve
- Cerebral cortex
- Frontal lobe
- Optic chiasm

4

16. Herman Ebbinghaus investigated the properties of human memory. For observing this process, he devised a set of items to be committed to memory that would have no previous associations. Those set of items were:

- Nonsense syllables
- Numerical numbers
- Cumulative index
- Memory index

1

17. Which of the following is defined as the number of wave crests that occur in a second?

- Pitch
- Frequency
- Intensity
- Loudness

2

18. All of the followings are included in skin senses EXCEPT:

- Pressure
- Temperature
- Pain

Taste

Quiz No 2

19. How a psychologist belongs to humanistic school of thought would view the learning process?

- Change in behavior
- Internal mental process
- A personal act to fulfill potential
- Interaction /observation in social contexts

3 /

20. Psychophysics uses three methods for testing subjects' perception in stimulus detection and difference detection experiments. Which of the following is NOT included in them?

- The method of limits
- The method of constant stimuli
- The method of adjustment
- The method of varying stimuli

4/

21. Classical conditioning is also named as:

Learning by imitation

Learning by doing

Associative learning

Latent Learning

22. Isha has a panic attack during a plane ride. Now the mere thought of an airplane makes him very nervous. Twenty years pass and Isha is still afraid of airplanes even though he never took another flight. In this example fear is _____.

US (unconditioned stimulus)

UR (unconditioned response)

CS (conditioned stimulus)

CR (conditioned response)

23. Whenever door bell rings, ahmad rush towards door and whenever phone rings he attends the phone call. This is an example of what?

Extinction

Generalization

Reflex action

Discrimination

24. Focusing on the parts of the whole is considered as what?

Feature Analysis

Content analysis

Functional analysis

Gestalt

25. The principles of grouping include:

Closure and similarity

Proximity and continuity

Similarity and Proximity

all

4

26. All of the followings are the main topics in the psychophysical classification scheme EXCEPT:

Absolute threshold

Scaling

Discrimination thresholds

Perception

4

27. After establishment of classical conditioning, if a conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus, then the conditioned response will disappear. This is known as what?

Extinction

Reflex action

Generalization

Discrimination

1

28. Psychophysics is the earliest branch of which field of psychology?

Consumer

Experimental

Clinical

Forensic

2/

psy402

29. What is the main goal/purpose of education according to a cognitive psychologist?

- To enhance introspection
- Understand unconscious demands
- Develop capacity and skills to learn better
- Become self-actualized

3

30. Which of the following is NOT a structure in Atkinson and Shiffrin's model of memory?

- Conversion store
- Sensory store
- Short-term store
- Long-term store

1

31. Which of the following memory reflects information from our visual system?

- Echoic memory
- Corresponding memory
- Iconic memory
- Sensory memory

3

32. Which of the following is the correct sequence through which information passes as it is processed by the human memory system?

- Sensory memory ? working memory ? long-term memory
- Working memory ? sensory memory ? long-term memory
- Sensory memory ? long-term memory ? working memory
- Working memory ? long-term memory ? sensory memory

1

33. People often retain and use prior experiences without realizing it. It is an example of _____ memory.

- Explicit
- Implicit
- Spontaneous recovery
- All of the given options

2

34. Instrumental conditioning is also named as _____.

Operant conditioning

35. What is the main goal/purpose of education according to a Humanist?

- Produce behavioral change
- Develop capacity and skills to learn better
- Become self-actualized
- Understand unconscious demands

3

36. Many viewpoints have been proposed about learning. Each perspective is having its different notions. The locus of learning in behaviorism is on:

- Internal cognitive structuring
- Stimuli in external environment
- Affective and cognitive needs
- Learning is in relationship between people and environment

2

37. On ringing bell, a child turns his head towards the source of sound. If same stimulus is repeated over and over again, the probability and magnitude of this orienting response will be decreased. This phenomenon is known as what?

- Habituation
- Sensation
- Reflex action
- Generalization

1

38. Isha has a panic attack during a plane ride. Now the mere thought of an airplane makes him very nervous. Twenty years pass and Isha is still afraid of airplanes even though he never took another flight. In this example fear is _____.

- US (unconditioned stimulus)
- UR (unconditioned response)
- CS (conditioned stimulus)
- CR (conditioned response)

4

39. A teacher who gives periodic surprise quizzes to promote more consistent study of his students, the teacher is making use of _____ schedules.

- Variable interval
- Fixed interval

1

40. Which of the following is NOT a recognized theory of forgetting?

- Hierarchy theory
- Trace decay theory
- Cue-dependent forgetting
- Repression

1

41. Many viewpoints have been proposed about learning. Each perspective is having its different notions. The locus of learning in behaviorism is on:

- Internal cognitive structuring
- Stimuli in external environment
- Affective and cognitive needs

2

42. One can forget some information at one point in time and yet be able to retrieve it perfectly well at a later point. This is a short coming of _____ theory of forgetting.

- Decay

43. If a student raises hand in a class to answer the questions, but he is not being called on to answer and is no longer positively reinforced for raising hands, he would eventually stop doing so. This is an example of _____.

Extinction

Punishment

Spontaneous recovery

Shaping

1

44. How a psychologist belongs to humanistic school of thought would view the learning process?

Change in behavior

Internal mental process

A personal act to fulfill potential

Interaction /observation in social contexts

3 i think

45. A teacher who gives periodic surprise quizzes to promote more consistent study of his students, the teacher is making use of _____ schedules.

Variable interval

Fixed interval

Variable ratio

Fixed ratio

1

46. Instrumental conditioning is also named as _____.

Latent learning

Operant conditioning

Classical conditioning

Modeling

2

47. Ahmed has a fear of cat. He started shivering on watching cat. Later on he started to demonstrate the same symptoms of his fear on watching any furry stimuli. This is an example of which of the following concept?

Extinction

Discrimination

Shaping

Generalization

4

48. Which of the following memory type refers to the memory for skills and habits such as riding a bike or hitting a baseball?

Procedural memory

Semantic memory

Episodic memory

Declarative memory

49. Which of the following is the memory for biographical details of one's individual life as what he has done and the kinds of experiences he had constitute?

Procedural memory

Semantic memory

Episodic memory

Declarative memory

3

50. Which of the following memory is for factual information i.e. names, faces, dates, and the like?

Procedural memory

Declarative memory

Semantic memory

Episodic memory

2 may be

51. A pigeon might be reinforced for its first bar press after 19 seconds, then after 37 seconds, then after 4 seconds and so on, with the interval averaging 20 seconds.

Variable interval schedule

Fixed interval schedule

Variable ratio schedule

Fixed ratio schedule

1

52. Learning that occurs without the reinforcement of overt behavior, is named as _____.

Modeling

Associative learning

Imitative learning

Latent learning

4

53. Touch a baby's face and he/she will turn towards the touching source. This is an example of:

Fixed pattern behaviors

Reflex Actions

Predetermined behaviors

Learned behaviors

2

54. One can forget some information at one point in time and yet be able to retrieve it perfectly well at a later point. This is a short coming of _____ theory of forgetting.

Decay

Interference

Both of the given options

None of the given options

1

55. Which of the following learning does not occur as a function of observing others' behavior?

Vicarious learning

Modeling

Social learning

Associative learning

4

56. Which of the following memory type refers to the memory for skills and habits such as riding a bike or hitting a baseball?

Procedural memory

Semantic memory

Episodic memory

Declarative memory

1

57. John Watson conducted an experiment with a boy named Albert in which he paired a white rat with a loud, startling noise. Albert now becomes startled at the sight of the white rat. In this experiment white rat is the _____.

CS (conditioned stimulus)

58. Which of the following is the memory for general knowledge and facts about the world as well as rules of logic that are used to deduce facts?

Episodic memory

Nondeclarative memory

Procedural memory

Semantic memory

4

59. Which of the following refers to the process by which information is initially recorded in a form usable to memory?

Retrieval

Encoding

Storage

Restoration

2

60. If Usama goes out for a day of fishing, he cannot predict how long he will have to wait until a fish bites. This is an example of _____.

Fixed ratio schedule

Variable ratio schedule

Fixed interval schedule

Variable interval schedule

1 i think

61. What is the locus of learning for cognitive psychologists?

Stimuli in external environment

Internal cognitive structuring

Affective and cognitive needs

Learning is in relationship between people and environment

2?

62. John Watson conducted an experiment with a boy named Albert in which he paired a white rat with a loud, startling noise. Albert now becomes startled at the sight of the white rat. In this experiment white rat is the _____.

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Punishment

Spontaneous recovery

Shaping

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Change in behavior

Internal mental process

A personal act to fulfill potential

Interaction /observation in social contexts

3 i think

65. A teacher who gives periodic surprise quizzes to promote more consistent study of his students, the teacher is making use of _____ schedules.

Variable interval

Fixed interval

Variable ratio

Fixed ratio

1

66. Instrumental conditioning is also named as _____.

Latent learning

Operant conditioning

Classical conditioning

Modeling

2

67. Ahmed has a fear of cat. He started shivering on watching cat. Later on he started to demonstrate the same symptoms of his fear on watching any furry stimuli. This is an example of which of the following concept?

Extinction

Discrimination

Shaping

Generalization

4

68. Which of the following memory type refers to the memory for skills and habits such as riding a bike or hitting a baseball?

Procedural memory

Semantic memory
Episodic memory
Declarative memory

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Procedural memory
Semantic memory
Episodic memory
Declarative memory

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Procedural memory
Declarative memory
Semantic memory
Episodic memory

2 may be

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Fixed interval schedule
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Associative learning
Imitative learning
Latent learning

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Reflex Actions
Predetermined behaviors
Learned behaviors

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Decay
Interference
Both of the given options
None of the given options

1

75. Which of the following learning does not occur as a function of observing others' behavior?

Vicarious learning

Modeling
Social learning
Associative learning

4

76. Which of the following memory type refers to the memory for skills and habits such as riding a bike or hitting a baseball?

Procedural memory
Semantic memory
Episodic memory
Declarative memory

1

77. Which of the following is the memory for general knowledge and facts about the world as well as rules of logic that are used to deduce facts?

Episodic memory
Nondeclarative memory
Procedural memory
Semantic memory

4

78. Which of the following refers to the process by which information is initially recorded in a form usable to memory?

Retrieval
Encoding
Storage
Restoration

2

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Variable ratio schedule
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1

i think

80. Which of the following is the memory for general knowledge and facts about the world as well as rules of logic that are used to deduce facts?

Select correct option:

Episodic memory
Nondeclarative memory
Procedural memory
Semantic memory

81. Children who watch television violence are more likely to indulge in aggressive play. This is an example of _____.

Select correct option:

Associative learning
Observational learning
Instrumental learning
Learning by trial & error

82. Ahmed has a fear of cat. He started shivering on watching cat. Later on he started to demonstrate the same symptoms of his fear on watching any furry stimuli. This is an example of which of the following concept?

Select correct option:

- Extinction
- Discrimination
- Shaping
- Generalization

83. Which of the following refers to the process by which information is initially recorded in a form usable to memory?

Select correct option:

- Retrieval
- Encoding
- Storage
- Restoration

84. Which of the following refers to the initial momentary storage of information which lasts only for an instant?

Select correct option:

- Long term memory
- Echoic memory
- Sensory memory
- Short term memory

85. The concept of “Classical Conditioning” was introduced by whom?

Select correct option:

- Ivan Pavlov
- J.B. Watson
- B. F. Skinner
- Carl Rogers

86. Which of the following learning does not occur as a function of observing others' behavior?

Select correct option:

- Vicarious learning
- Modeling
- Social learning
- Associative learning

87. People often retain and use prior experiences without realizing it. It is an example of _____ memory.

Select correct option:

- Explicit
- Implicit
- Spontaneous recovery
- All of the given options

88. Which of the following memory stores information coming from the ears?

Select correct option:

- Iconic memory
- Corresponding memory
- Echoic memory
- Sensory memory

89. Isha has a panic attack during a plane ride. Now the mere thought of an airplane makes him very nervous. Twenty years pass and Isha is still afraid of airplanes even though he never took another flight. In this example fear is _____.

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- CS (conditioned stimulus)
- CR (conditioned response)

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Nondeclarative memory

Procedural memory

Semantic memory

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Associative learning

Observational learning

Instrumental learning

Learning by trial & error

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Extinction

Discrimination

Shaping

Generalization

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Retrieval

Encoding

Storage

Restoration

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Long term memory

Echoic memory

Sensory memory

Short term memory

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Vicarious learning

Modeling

Social learning

Associative learning

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Explicit

Implicit

Spontaneous recovery

All of the given options

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Corresponding memory

Echoic memory

Sensory memory

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US (unconditioned stimulus)

UR (unconditioned response)

CS (conditioned stimulus)

CR (conditioned response)

100. Which of the following is a process by which an individual overcomes obstacle to reach a goal?

Trial and error

Insight

Creativity

Problem solving

4

101. Which of the following is a form of problem solving that generates novel and socially valued solutions to problems?

Insight

Intuition

Creativity

Conformity

3

102. Which of the following is the tendency to stick to old problem solving techniques?

Functional fixedness

Mental set

Both of the given options

None of the given options

1

103. Intelligence as measured on standard intelligence tests is _____ correlated with creativity.

Not

Highly

Slightly

Inversely

2

104. According to Chomsky language is acquired through _____.

Reinforcement and conditioning

Unknown means not still clear

Innate language acquisition device

Latent learning

3

105. Which of the following is the retention of information in memory?

Encoding

Decoding

Storage

Retrieval

3

106. Who was the first one to study the phenomenon of forgetting?

Karl Lashley

Godden & Baddeley

Hermann Ebbinghaus

Brown & Brown

3

107. Which of the following is a sudden burst of comprehension that one may Experience while during effort to solve a problem?

Insight

Heuristics

Algorithms

Intuitions

1

108. Semantic memory is the sub system of which of the following memories?

Episodic

Procedural

Declarative

All of the given options

3

109. At the most primitive level, solution to problems can be obtained through_____.

Trial and error

Insight

Algorithm

Heuristics

1

My paper of psy402.... August 2016

1)what is sensory memory? 2)question about classical condition? 3) what do you know about Algorithms and heuristics? 4) types of amnesia? 5)ebbinghaus theory of learning curve and forgetting curve? 6)write down the criticism on Atkinson memory model? 7) decay theory of forgetting.... yahi yaad thy bus baqi bhool gae

My today's final term paper of psy402 August 2016

Q1. Rogers purposed two contrasting approach of learning: acquisition learning and formalized learning. Explain the concept of acquisition learning. (3)

Q2. Give any three uses of operant conditioning. (1+1+1)

Q3. Enlist the three the main functions of executive in Baddeley model of working. (3)

Q4. Forgetting often disturbs us a lot. We forget things and it makes a lot of trouble for us but experts opinion it may also be beneficial. (3)

Q5. Thinking is a human distinct human quality, how would you define it? (3)

Q6. What do you know about habituation? (5)

Q7. Name and explain the two sub-systems of declarative memory. (2.5 + 2.5)

Q8. Differentiate the proactive and retroactive interference by narrating examples of both. (5)

Q9. Explain the double blind and single blind technique. What is the purpose that both serve? (1.5+1.5+2)

Q10.Explain the following principal of classical condition with an example of each from daily life (2.5=2.5)

i) Extinction

ii) Stimulus Generalization

402 paper 20aug2016

1 Several structure of the ear are related to our sense of balance than hearing? Discuss?

2 Define heuristics with examples??

3 grammar deal with three major components of language??

4 criticism on Atkinson shiffrin model?

5 define stimulus energy, stimulus organ and stimulus pathway of taste and smell?

6 operant and latent learning?

7 3 components of Alan baddley and Graham hitch model

Psy 402 August 2016

Creative thinking with intelligence
Algorithms and Heuristic
Aversion therapy
Alzheimer disease
Iconic and echoic memory
Feature analysis
Why our Voice sounds us differently from others
Episodic memory
Forgetting beneficial for us
Classical conditioning

My today's final term paper of psy402 (experimental psychology)

Q1. Rogers proposed two contrasting approach of learning: acquisition learning and formalized learning. Explain the concept of acquisition learning. (3)
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Psy 402. August 2016

Creative thinking with intelligence
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Iconic and echoic memory
Feature analysis
Why our Voice sounds us differently from others
Episodic memory
Forgetting beneficial for us
Classical conditioning.

today psy402 paper August 2016

1 chunking with examples 2 long term memory types 3 heuristics with
examples 4 difference b/w perception and sensation 5 feature analysis
of perception 6 Alzheimer;s disease 7 classical conditioning 8 case about
classical conditioning

today's paper of psy402

toat questions 50
40 MCQ randomly are given
10 subjective question
1 question is from AMNESIA (5)
psychoanalytical perspective (5)

retrieve cues (5)
two sub systems of declarative memory describe (3)
describe deductive reasoning with one example (3)
what do u know about flashbulb memory describe with one example (3)
what is chunking describe with one example (3)
what is contribution of Helmholtz explain (3)
what is deference between declarative and episodic memory (3)
what question are asking about psycho-physics (3)
so members two question out of syllabus the handouts m ni the

psy402 past paper

- Placebo group and its importance? (3)
- 2- What do you know about episodic memory? (3)
- 3- Deductive reasoning? (3)
- 4- Sometimes information passes directly from sensory memory to long-term memory. Explain. (3)
- 5- Chunking with example. (3)
- 6- Freud explanation for forgetting. (5)
- 7- Echoic memory and iconic memory. (5)
- 8- Divergent thinking? (5)
- 9- Sana forgets information from current activities, which type of amnesia is this? Compare two types of amnesia. (5)
- 10- Criticism on Atkinson-Shriffin model. (5)

MID Term Portion

My today's paper of psy 402

22 MCQs

Q.23 differentiat between perception and sensation? (3)

Q.24 what do you know about depth perception? (3)

Q.25 being a student of experimental psychology you are well aware of subject equality explain it? (3)

Q.26 what do you know about habituation? (5)

Q.27 explain adaption with 2 real life examples? (5)

Psy402...Experimental Psychology...mid term paper...28 may 2016

Several structure of ear are related to our sense of balance than hearing?discuss?

Formalized learning.

Ibn Al Hythm role

Mine 2dy psy 402 mid term paper

1. Ebbinghaus was the first wo do the experiments on the human memory. Explain these experiments that are on the memory? 3 marx
2. Briefly explain the three common Gestalt theories? 3 marx
3. Singal detection theory (SDT) the psychologist wants to check the make the decision in the uncertainty for example distance detection in the foggy condition explain the 2 daily life examples.? 3 marx
4. Adaptation and the adjustment method with the help of 2 daily life examples.? 5 marx
5. What do u know about habituation explain? 5 marx

1-

Define Threshold and its two types according to your comprehension. (1+2+2)

2-

What are serial position effect and Overlearning phenomena given by Hermann Ebbinghaus? (2.5+2.5)

3-

Retina is able to sense only two dimensional images, then how we are able to sense the three dimensional images? (3)

4-

Ahmad was suffering from food poisoning due to last night dinner. He started

vomiting. The next day, when he came to the kitchen, he started vomiting only

after he smelled aroma of last night food. This is an example of Classical or

Operant conditioning? What are asserted stimulus and response? (3)

5-

How sound waves travel from outer ear to cochlea? (3)