



PSY406

Quiz 2

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Educational Psychology

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1. Articulation problems and _____ are the two most common problems. (Voicing problem; **Stuttering**; Language disorder; All of these)
2. Speech related and other issues are more prevalent in which age group of the children? (0 years to 2 years; **6 years to 11 years**; 11 years to 16 years; 2 years to 6 years)
3. A teacher can encourage gifted student by: (Giving same home task; All of these; **Encouraging abstract thinking**; Expecting routine answers)
4. Stuttering generally appear in children at what age? (Between the ages of 7 and 8; Between the ages of 5 and 6; **Between the ages of 3 and 4**; Between the ages of 9 and 10)
5. A type of speech impairment, include speaking with an inappropriate pitch, quality or loudness or in a monotone, is termed as: (**Voicing problems**; Non-voicing problems)
6. Articulation disorders includes the following symptoms: (Substituting one sound for another; Distorting a sound; Adding or omitting a sounds; **All of these**)
7. About 50% of school-age children have some form of speech impairment in USA. (**False**)
8. In about 50% of the cases, stuttering disappears during early adolescence. (**True**)
9. It is NOT the duty of a teacher to identify students with learning/communication problems and refer them to specialist and psychologist. (**False**)
10. How many major cultures are prevalent in Pakistan? (Four; **Five**; Six; Three)
11. When diverse cultural units emphasize their differences and work collectively to achieve a common goal, then this is termed as: (Cultural Conflict; **Cultural Diversity**; Cultural Compatibility; All of these)
12. Non material culture includes: (Highways, open spaces, and gardens; The physical environment; Nation's or groups architecture; **Gestures and dress of individual**)
13. Cultural diversity may be observed at micro level and _____ level. (Meso; **Macro**; Mega; Meta)
14. Culture has a strong impact on the educational psychology. (**True**)
15. Pakistan is a country which is enriched with various diverse cultures. (**True**)
16. Micro level is the larger level of expression of culture. (**False**)
17. Which factor is NOT the cause of low academic achievement? (**High Socioeconomic Status**; Learned Helplessness; Poor Health Care; Low Self Esteem)
18. Higher the socioeconomic status the higher would be the _____. (Muscle; Height; Weight; **Power**)
19. Parents of which socioeconomic class, talk more to their children and provide them more guidance. (**Upper and Middle Class**; Lower and Upper Class; Lower and Middle Class; Lower Class Only)
20. A psychological condition associated with feelings of lost control and feeling that a student cannot have a good academic achievement no matter how hard he works is termed as: (**Learned helplessness**; Unlearned helplessness)
21. Categorizing students according to their abilities is termed as: (Learned Helplessness; Self-Esteem; Peer Influence; **Tracking**)

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22. Development is the construction of thought processes including decision making and problem solving. (Cognitive)
23. Which of the following refers to the image which an individual has of himself or herself as masculine or feminine? (Gender role identity)
24. Ali starts fighting with his class fellow Akbar to get the pen. This is an example of _____. (Instrumental aggression)
25. Culture is one factor influences the educational psychology and the other factor is socioeconomic factor. (True)
26. Culture is defined as the knowledge, values, attitudes and traditions that guide and determine the behavior of a group of people. (True)
27. Government surveys show that our poor students do not access to clean drinking water so access to pens, pencils, calculators and computers is even more difficult. (True)
28. A language variation spoken by a particular ethnic, social or regional group is termed as: (Dialects; Cultural language; Bilingualism; Language difference)
29. Which of the following is NOT the average characteristics of men? (Assertive; Aggressive; Emotionally Sensitive; Active)
30. The difference in view of males and females that often favors one gender over the other, is termed as: (Gender Role Identity; Gender Bias; Sex Discrimination; Language Differences)
31. People with a “_____” identity would rate themselves high on characteristics usually associated with females, such as “sensitive”. (Masculine; Feminine)
32. Some school curriculum manifest gender bias. (True)
33. Language and dialects have a profound influence on the educational process. (True)
34. The word gender refers to traits and behaviors that a particular culture judges to be appropriate for men and for women. (True)
35. Women on average are assertive, aggressive and active. (False)
36. If a teacher conveys and teaches biased views about different genders, then this is an acceptable behavior. (False)
37. Changes simply caused by _____ such as growing taller or turning gray do not qualify as learning. (Maturation; Fragmentation; Saturation; Pigmentation)
38. The experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov is known as _____ experiments. (Operant Conditioning; Classical Conditioning)
39. If a teacher regards a child as less intelligent and resultantly the child lags behind in academics thus providing proof that he/she indeed is not a good student. It is called _____. (Self-fulfilling prophecy)
40. Studies describe the nature of the observed phenomenon. (Descriptive)
41. Who among the following emphasized the importance of the cultural environment in order to understand a person's development? (B.F. Skinner)
42. A process through which experience causes a more or less permanent change in one's knowledge and behavior is termed as: (Memory; Learning; Attention; Cognition)
43. In ABC sequence of learning, “C” stands for: (Cause; Concern; Collaboration; Consequence)

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44. When a reinforcer is presented at definite time intervals, then it is termed as: (Ratio Schedule; **Interval Schedule**)
45. Aristotle believed that learning takes place by the following factors: (**All of these**; Contiguity; Contrast; Similarity)
46. Aristotle was a _____ philosopher. (**Greek**; Pakistani; American; Russian)
47. Bell in experiments conducted by Pavlov on dogs is: (**Conditioned Stimulus**; Unconditioned Stimulus)
48. Skinner identified four conditions of learning. (**True**)
49. A good teacher SHOULD NOT be aware of the basic principles of learning. (**False**)
50. What is the purpose of using educational technology? (Control behavior of students; Change behavior of students; Impart better instructions; **All of these**)
51. "Stealing is a crime and I cannot commit it." Which level of Kohlberg's theory of moral development is operational in this case? (**Conventional**)
52. Punjabi women prefer Shalwar Kameez over other dresses, while Sindhi women prefer Ajrak frocks in their clothing. This difference belongs to _____ level of culture. (**Micro**)
53. Amir believes that as he is a boy he should express aggressiveness whenever and wherever it is needed. This reflects Amir's: (**Gender Role Identity**)
54. A system where students earn tokens for good academic work is termed as: (Tray Economy; Toy Economy; Train Economy; **Token Economy**)
55. Following techniques can be used by the teachers to improve the behavior of students: (Token Economy; Behavior Shaping; Behavior Modification; **All of these**)
56. To encourage positive behavior in his students, a teacher can: (Avoid giving instructions to student; Avoid talking to student; **Giving rewards for positive behavior**; Delay in giving feedback)
57. The application of behavioral learning principles to change behavior of students in classroom and laboratories is termed as: (Partial Behavior Analysis; Practical Behavior Analysis; **Applied Behavior Analysis**; Automatic Behavior Analysis)
58. A technique in which a teacher reinforces each small step of progress taken by his students towards a desired goal. (**Behavior Shaping**; Token Economy)
59. There is only ONE way to give punishment to students. (**False**)
60. To encourage behavior is to reinforce it. (**True**)
61. Learning difficulties normally occur due to the malfunctioning of: (**Central nervous system**)
62. The ability to acquire knowledge and possible utility of that knowledge in order to solve the problems is known as: (**Intelligence**)
63. How many developmental stages are proposed by Erik Erikson? (**Eight**)
64. Educational Psychologists DO NOT use principles of experimental psychology to modify behavior of their students. (**False**)
65. Desirable behavior is directed towards desirable goal. (**True**)
66. Learning by observation is termed as: (**Vicarious Learning**; Enactive Learning)

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67. Voluntary self-regulation can be learned by: (Practicing self-regulated behavior; **All of these**; Observing, watching and imitating; Direct teaching)
68. Bandura says that _____ elements play an important role in vicarious learning. (Two; Five; Three; **Four**)
69. Social cognitive theory is based on two major factors i.e., Enactive Learning and _____. (**Vicarious Learning**; Active Learning)
70. Bandura's early work focused on _____ behaviors and was labeled social learning theory. (Somatic; **Social**; Cognitive; Physical)
71. When an experiment is conducted on only one subject; it is referred to as (**Single subject experimental design**)
72. Which of the following type of culture expresses in the form of language and customs? (**Non-material**)
73. The concept of self-regulation and its relationships with learning is put forth by: (Skinner; Pavlov; Bandura; **Zimmerman**)
74. Bandura's early work on learning was based in behavioral principles of reinforcement and _____. (Socialization; **Punishment**; Redistribution; Cognition)
75. Learning by doing is termed as: (**Enactive Learning**; Vicarious Learning)
76. Bandura believed that traditional behavioral views were accurate, but incomplete. (**True**)
77. Self-regulation is that it must be carried by fear of punishment. (**False**)
78. The correct order of four cognitive processes of learning are: (Retrieval, storage, encoding, attention; **Attention, encoding, storage, retrieval.**)
79. Gathering information, and organizing it in relation to what you already know, is termed as: (**Encoding**; Retrieval; Storage; All of these)
80. The process of attaching meaning to sensations is called: (Learning; Cognition; Memory; **Perception**)
81. Noticing parts of sensation and then making a whole of it is termed as: (Top down processing; **Bottom up processing**)
82. Getting the information from store house when needed is termed as: (All of these; Storage; **Retrieval**; Encoding)
83. Early information processing views of memory used the _____ as a model. (Workstation; Laptop; Tablet; **Computer**)
84. In which of the following stages does a child develop an "if-then" pattern of thinking? (**Formal Operational Stage**)
85. During a quarrel, Bilal punched Usman as he insulted him. This is an example of _____ aggression. (**Hostile**)
86. There are a number of theories of memory, but the most common are the _____ processing explanations. (Data; **Information**; News; Record)
87. Memory is NOT one of the important factors that affect learning of students. (**False**)
88. The Atkinson- Shiffrin believes that the human senses are bombarded by stimuli all the time. (**True**)

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89. Attention is the process through which we choose to focus to certain stimuli and ignore other stimuli. (True)
90. The knowledge that contains verbal information facts, figures etc., is known as: (Episodic Knowledge; Procedural Knowledge; Declarative Knowledge; Conditional Knowledge)
91. The storage time of short term memory is usually: (Between 20-25 Seconds; Between 15-20 Seconds; Between 5-10 Seconds; Between 10-15 Seconds)
92. The information which is acquired, stored and used in particular situation, is termed as: (General Knowledge; Domain-Specific Knowledge)
93. A segment of overall memory storage where information, material or contents are held for only a short time, it is known as: (Long Term Memory; Short Term Memory)
94. A part of long term memory is the memory that we are not conscious of recalling is called: (Implicit memory; Explicit memory)
95. "M-M-M-M-My name is Akram" – saying this Akram introduced himself to the class. This relates to: (Stuttering)
96. Noman, an eighth grade student, thinks "No matter how hard I study for this test, I'll always get a bad grade." His thinking reflects _____. (Learned helplessness)
97. Initiative versus Guilt is the stage of psychosocial development consisting of the period of _____ years of age. (03 to 06)
98. During the age range of _____ years a psychologist can easily diagnose a child with stuttering? (3 to 4)
99. When a person knows when and why to apply and use declarative and procedural knowledge, then this is termed as: (Episodic Knowledge; Conditional Knowledge)
100. The information acquired, stored and used in different kinds of tasks and situations, is termed as: (General Knowledge; Domain-Specific Knowledge)
101. The knowledge in action or knowledge about certain procedures is termed as: (Conditional Knowledge; Procedural Knowledge; Episodic Knowledge; Declarative Knowledge)
102. How did you win that cricket match from your rival team when you were in class eight? It is an example of which type of knowledge? (Conditional Knowledge; Episodic Knowledge)
103. Knowledge and learning are NOT related to each other. (False)
104. A _____ is a pattern or guide for representing an event, concept or skill. (Schema; Attention; Perception; Information)
105. The factors affecting our lecturing and educational process are: (Meta cognition; Story Grammar; All of these; Script and Schemata)
106. A teacher can help student in planning, monitoring and _____. (Synthesizing; Formulating; Evaluating; Making)
107. A typical general structure that could fit many specific stories, is termed as: (Story Prose; Story Novel; Story Grammar; Story Poetry)
108. _____ refers to the difference in view of males and females that often favors one gender over the other. (Gender bias)
109. Which part of the brain deals with spatial and visual processing? (Parietal hemisphere)

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110. During _____ aggression, a child slaps his classmate upon stealing his measurement scale. **(Instrumental)**
111. An individual receives thousands of stimuli everyday but gives attention to only _____ of them. **(Some; All; None of the above; Half)**
112. Which ONE of the following actions of the teacher CANNOT make the students attentive? (Calling students by name; Using bright colors; Highlighting of written and spoken words; **Using dull and boring colors**)
113. Attention and perception are NOT the factors that affect the learning of a student. **(False)**
114. Perception is a process of attaching meaning to the sensation that we receive. **(True)**
115. Teacher, who CANNOT capture and hold attention of students can prove to be effective teachers. **(False)**
116. Putting the problem in clear unambiguous words, is termed as: (Working Backward Strategy; Discovery Learning; Analogical Thinking; **Verbalization Process**)
117. Which of the following is NOT the concept given by the Bruner? (Students must be active; **Students must be passive**)
118. The leaning strategy given by David Ausubel, is termed as: (**Expository Teaching; Discovery Learning**)
119. Algorithm is which type of problem solving? (General Strategy; **Domain Specific**)
120. Jerome Bruner has given a learning strategy termed as _____ learning. (Documentary; Summary; **Discovery**; Recovery)
121. When one limits the solutions for problems that are similar to one's at hand, then this is called: (All of these; Verbalization Process; **Analogical Thinking** ; Working Backward Strategy)
122. Language is an example of which of the following culture? **(Non-material culture)**
123. Ane refers to the changes that occur in human beings from conception till death. **(Growth)**
124. Asma teaches the grade 9th students. She expects better results from male students than females; she is more likely to exhibit _____. **(Gender bias)**
125. When a person draws specific conclusion from the general existing knowledge, then this is termed as: (**Deductive Reasoning**; Inductive Reasoning)
126. When one student with goal moves backwards to solve a problem, then this is termed as: (Expository Teaching; Analogical Thinking ; **Working Backward Strategy**; Verbalization Process)
127. In class room, teachers used to favor males over females. This indicates: **(Gender biasness)**
128. All of the following are the features of learning disabilities EXCEPT: **(Sharp memory)**
129. Heuristics are which type of problem solving? (Domain Specific; **General Strategy**)
130. Problem solving is finding new answers to reach a goal or creating new solutions to problems. **(True)**

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