



JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

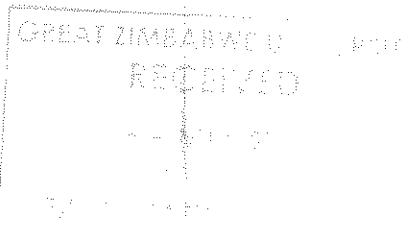
LEVEL 2 SEMESTER 1

EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE : PSYH213
MODULE NARRATION : PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING
DATE : 2024
DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. Answer all questions in sections A and B.**
- 2. Answer any one question from section C.**



SECTION A (40 Marks) Answer all questions in this section.

1. The idea that people learn through their experiences and interactions with the world is called.....
A. project-based B. zone of proximal development C. constructivism D. social
2. Systematic change in the mental processes that underlie all learning and performance is referred to as
A. Moral maturation B. Cognitive development
C. Social-emotional development D. Intellectual development
3. What type of behaviour is of interest to Behaviourists?
A. Only behaviour that involves interaction B. Only behaviour that is abnormal
C. Only behaviour that involves the environment D. Only behaviour that is observable
4. Positive reinforcement entails the individual performing a particular task or behaviour followed by a consequence.
A. negative B. zero C. positive D. neutral
5. In Pavlov's classic experiment, meat powder was the
A. unconditioned stimulus B. unconditioned response
C. conditioned stimulus D. conditioned response
6. Irrational fears that are thought to be caused by classical conditioning are called
A. psychosomatic illnesses B. avoidance behaviours
C. phobias D. stimulus discrimination
7. When a thing acquires some characteristics of a reinforcer because of its consistent association with the primary reinforcement, we call it a/an:
A. Secondary Reinforcer B. Primary Reinforcer
C. Fixed Reinforcer D. Intermittent Reinforcer
8. Behaviours that appear to be extinguished may return when some dramatic, but unrelated, stimulus event occurs. This is called
A. spontaneous recovery B. stimulus generalization
C. stimulus discrimination D. external disinhibition
9. Learning can be defined as
A. A change in behaviour.
B. An observable change in behaviour resulting from experiences in the environment.
C. A relatively permanent change in behaviour resulting from experience.
D. The relatively permanent acquisition of information through study.
10. Using poker chips to reinforce mental patients for healthy behaviour would be an example of using ...
A. gambling B. tokens C. illegal activity D. shaping
11. Jill was trying to operantly condition her dog to roll over. Each time her dog rolled over she immediately said "good dog." However, the dog did not roll over on command. Which of the following may best explain why?
A. Jill used inconsistent reinforcement B. the CS did not match the CR

- C. Jill should have delayed reinforcement D. saying "good dog" was not reinforcing to her dog
12. Behaviour that is reinforced because it causes a negative event to stop is called
A. Shaping B. punishment C. escape conditioning D. avoidance conditioning
13. If the consequence of a behaviour is negative and the frequency of that behaviour decreases, the behaviour has been
A. positively reinforced B. negatively reinforced C. disinhibited D. punished
14. In Operant conditioning procedure, the role of reinforcement is
A. Strikingly significant B. Very insignificant C. Negligible D. Not necessary
15. In one experiment, the chimpanzees were taught to insert poker chips in a vending machine in order to obtain grapes. When this was done, they were made to pull, with all their strength, an iron bar attached to a similar machine to obtain poker chips. The chimpanzees learned it too, because they were allowed to cash those chips for grapes afterwards. Here the token chips had only a/an:
A. Primary Reinforcing Value B. Extra Reinforcing Value
C. Special Reinforcing Value D. Secondary Reinforcing Value
16. It is recommended that punishment be used
A. All the time in teaching
B. Only when necessary, to extinguish an undesirable behaviour
C. Each time a desired behaviour is exhibited
D. Intermittently to avoid saturation of a consequence
17. Which schedule of reinforcement does not specify any fixed number, rather states the requirement in terms of an average?
A. Variable Ratio Schedule B. Fixed Ratio Schedule
C. Fixed Interval Schedule D. Variable Interval Schedule
18. If a child is rewarded for appropriate behaviour every 15 minutes, what type of schedule is being used?
A. fixed ratio B. fixed interval C. variable ratio D. variable interval

For questions 19 and 20: *Sam finishes his Maths work long before most of the other students in Ms. Castle's class. When Sam gives Ms. Castle his work, she gives him another sheet with similar problems on it to complete. Sam looks perplexed, but dutifully goes to his seat and completes the extra problems. This pattern continues for the next three days. On the fourth day, Sam dawdles over his work. He looks out the window, sharpens his pencil, plays with his eraser, and doodles until the last five minutes of Maths time, and then he buckles down and completes his Maths work.*

19. What would Vygotsky say about the Maths work that has been assigned for Sam?
A. The work is below Sam's zone of proximal development.
B. The work is within Sam's zone of proximal development.
C. The work is above Sam's zone of proximal development.
D. The work is too abstract for Sam.
20. Which of the following is the most plausible explanation for Sam's behaviour?
A. Sam no longer understands his Maths work.
B. Sam was punished for finishing early by receiving more work.

- C. Sam is lazy.
D. Sam dislikes Maths.
21. Behaviours that have been reinforced on a variable schedule are more difficult to extinguish than those that have been continuously reinforced. This is known as
- A. the partial reinforcement effect B. an extinction schedule
C. shaping D. avoidance conditioning
22. Most human habits are resistant to extinction because these are reinforced
- A. In a constant fashion B. All the time
C. Every now and then D. In a variable fashion
23. The continuous reinforcement schedule is generally used
- A. In the last part of training B. In early stages of training
C. In the middle period of training D. In both last and first part of training
24. In which schedule of reinforcement, the experimenter (E) reinforces the first correct response after a given length of time?
- A. Fixed Ratio Schedule B. Fixed Interval Schedule
C. Variable Ratio Schedule D. Variable Interval Schedule
25. Partial Reinforcement is often called
- A. Intermittent Reinforcement B. Schedules of Reinforcement
C. Span of Reinforcement D. Reinforcement Schedule
26. Experimental literature revealed that experiments on latent learning were done by
- A. Tolman and Honzik B. Gibson and Harlow
C. Pavlov and Watson D. Kohler and Wertheimer
27. The three components of learning through modeling by Bandura are
- A. Direct, Symbolic, Synthesized B. Direct, Transference, Synthesized
C. Physical, Emotional, Cultural D. None of the Above
28. Allowing students to discover principles by themselves is most important to which theorist?
- A. Bandura B. Bruner C. Skinner D. Vygotsky
29. What was the name given to the process Ivan Pavlov used in his dog experiment?
- A. Classical Conditioning B. Classical Stimulus
C. Learned Conditioning D. Operant Conditioning
30. Which educational psychologist would most likely submit the following personal ad? I like long conversations with one other person who allows me to learn at my peak ability. I enjoy doing the crossword puzzle with someone who is slightly better than I am so I can learn from their skills. I frequently talk aloud to myself and appreciate when others do the same. If interested in providing me with support, and being supported in return, please respond to this ad.
- A. Piaget B. Vygotsky C. Freud D. Skinner
31. Kohler's research with Sultan supports which theoretical view of learning?
- A. insight learning B. latent learning C. place learning D. modelling

32. Which one of the following psychologists is not associated with the theories of learning?
 A. Sullivan B. Kohler C. Tolman D. Thorndike
33. To decrease or weaken a particular behaviour what can be done?
 A. Negative punishment only B. None of these
 C. Positive and negative Punishment D. Positive punishment only
34. What is a response?
 A. Any behaviour that the organism emits as a consequence of a stimulus.
 B. Any change in the environment that an organism registers.
 C. Both of these.
 D. None of these.
35. What was Ivan Pavlov initially interested in?
 A. Children B. Digestion as a whole
 C. The process of digestion in dogs D. The process of digestion in humans
36. According to Skinner, internal mental states such as thinking, foresight, and reasoning
 A. do not exist.
 B. exist, but should not be used to explain behaviour.
 C. exist and should be used to explain behaviour.
 D. are solely responsible for human behaviour.
37. Which type of learning experiments show how the behaviour of animals can be controlled or shaped in a desired direction by making a careful use of reinforcement?
 A. Classical conditioning B. Operant conditioning C. Latent Learning D. Sign Learning
38. Advertisers often try to use higher order conditioning by
 A. pairing images that evoke good feelings with pictures of their projects
 B. pairing images that evoke bad feelings with pictures of their products
 C. all of the above
 D. pairing rewards that evoke feelings of happiness with their products
39. Vygotsky's emphasizes the importance of a more experienced other who serves as a guide to provide for the learner.
 A. questioning B. scaffolding C. disequilibrium D. motivation
40. Modeling demonstrates the importance of in learning.
 A. secondary reinforcers B. biological factors
 C. preparedness D. cognition

SECTION B (60 Marks) Answer all questions.

- Nativist is to (nature/nurture) _____ as empiricist is to (nature/nurture) (2)
- According to Aristotle's law of, the more often two events occur together, the stronger the association. (1)
- The fact that the words dirty and clean are readily associated with each other is an example of Aristotle's law of (1)
- Explain the three types of knowledge. (6)

5. In classical conditioning, a second stimulus is chosen that can elicit an unlearned, involuntary physiological reflex, such as salivation. This stimulus is called a(n) (1)
6. On the very first conditioning trial, the neutral stimulus (tone) did not itself elicit the unconditioned response (salivation). However, on the first trial, the presentation of food, which is called the (a), did elicit salivation, called the (b)...(2)
7. During classical conditioning, an organism may learn to make a particular response to some stimuli but not to others; this phenomenon is called(1)
8. The kind of learning in which the cues (smell, taste, auditory, or visual) of a particular stimulus are associated with an unpleasant response, such as nausea or vomiting, is called (a) This kind of learning can even occur after only a single (b)(2)
9. Tolman's approach is known as behaviourism because it utilizes mentalistic concepts, such as "expectations," to explain behaviour. This approach is also sometimes called behaviourism.(1)
10. Define the following terms;
 - a) Adaptation
 - b) Assimilation
 - c) Accommodation (6)
11. Illustrate the computer-mind analogy based on Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) multi-store model of memory (10).
12. is a theory of animal and human learning that only focuses on objectively observable behaviours and discounts mental activities. (1)
13. Explain the three laws of learning proposed by Edward Thorndike (6)
14. In Watson and Raynor's Little Albert experiment, what represented the:
 - a) Unconditioned stimulus (1)
 - b) Conditioned stimulus (1)
 - c) Unconditioned response (1)
 - d) Conditioned response (1)
15. State the two approaches on which cognitive learning theory is based. (2)
16. Explain the following terms
 - a) The More Knowledgeable Other (2)
 - b) Zone of proximal development (2)
 - c) Scaffolding (2)
17. Outline the four steps involved in the modelling process of observational learning (8)

SECTION C (100 Marks) Answer any ONE question.

1. Assess the applicability of Vygotsky's theory of learning to the workplace. (100)
2. Evaluate Piaget's developmental cognitive theory. (100)