

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Psychology MCQs (Practice_Test 14 of 68)

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1. According to Kohler learning is a
 - a. Behavioural change process
 - b. Trial and error process
 - c. Perceptually organizing process
 - d. Conditioning process
2. What is meant by fixed-ratio schedule of positive reinforcement?
 - a. Reinforcement is given after a variable number of responses
 - b. The response must occur a certain number of time before reinforcement is given
 - c. Reinforcement is given for every occurrence of a particular response
 - d. No reinforcement is given until a certain interval of time has elapsed
3. The shape of the sigmoid curve of learning is indicated where
 - a. The number of wrong responses is greater in the beginning of training
 - b. The number of correct responses is greater in the beginning of training
 - c. The number of wrong responses is greater in the end of training
 - d. The number of wrong responses is greater in the middle of training
4. Consider the following processes:
 - a. Attention
 - b. Motivation
 - c. Reaction formation
 - d. Retention which of these are required for observational learning?
 - i. 2 and 3
 - ii. 1 and 3
 - iii. 3 and 4

iv. 1, 2 and 4

5. Thwarting or blocking of goal-directed behaviour results in:
 - a. Aggression
 - b. Failure
 - c. Spite
 - d. Frustration
6. In long-term memory, the learned subject matter is stored in the brain based on
 - a. Biophysical pattern
 - b. Biosocial pattern
 - c. Biochemical pattern
 - d. Bioelectrical pattern
7. Memory which involves the sum total of each person's general abstract knowledge about the world is called
 - a. Episodic memory
 - b. Procedural memory
 - c. Semantic memory
 - d. Long-term memory
8. Biofeedback technique is based on the principles of
 - a. Trial and error
 - b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Observational learning
 - d. Model learning
9. The deficiency of which one of the following neuro chemicals causes amnesia on Alzheimer's disease?
 - a. Dopamine
 - b. Adrenaline
 - c. Acetyl choline
 - d. Enkephalin
10. In the experiments on memory, nonsense syllables are used

- a. Because it is difficult to learn meaningless things
 - b. In order to provide stimuli of low associative value
 - c. In order to provide novel stimuli to the subjects
 - d. Because Ebbinghaus used them
11. The first memory structure involved in the encoding of information is
- a. Procedural memory
 - b. Sensory memory
 - c. STM
 - d. LTM
12. The term 'chunking' means
- a. Systematic ways of encoding information
 - b. The method of Loci
 - c. Number and letter-word systems
 - d. Rehearsal of an image in mind
13. Memory that cannot be brought to mind consciously but is expressed in behaviour is known as
- a. Semantic memory
 - b. Short-term memory
 - c. Implicit memory
 - d. Explicit memory
14. In the experiment by Peterson and Peterson on short-term memory, 'counting backward in steps of three' was used to prevent
- a. Retroactive interference
 - b. Proactive interference
 - c. Rehearsal interference
 - d. Consolidation of memory traces
15. 'When evening approaches, and daylight gives way to artificial light, we notice little change in the colours of objects around us' The perceptual ability that enables us to discount such variations in light is called

- a. Perceptual vigilance
- b. Perceptual defence
- c. Perceptual constancy
- d. Perceptual readiness

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