

**People's Democratic Republic of Algeria**  
**Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research**  
**Larbi Ben M'hidi University – Oum El Bouaghi**

Department of English

Educational Psychology Exam / First Semester / Master 1 - DLE

Family name, First name: ....., group: .....

Enrollment number: ..... Date: January, 14<sup>th</sup> 2024

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Choose the option that corresponds to the right answer (there is only one right option for each statement). Use the table at the end (p.4) to report your answers.

**1. Behaviorism theorists disregarded the role of the brain in learning because they believed that**

- a) Behavior change is the only measure of learning
- b) The mind plays a role, but it was seen as difficult and irrelevant to study something in the abstract
- c) Behavioral experiments provide reliable findings as conducted in labs under controlled circumstances
- d) None of the above
- e) All of the above

**2. Among the three main research methods in psychology,**

- a) Experimental research is considered more valid than descriptive or correlational research as experimentation entails the manipulation of variables and the statistical interpretation of numerical data
- b) Descriptive research is more powerful as it provides rich contextual understanding as opposed to experimental research that lacks real-world applicability
- c) Correlational research is more reliable than descriptive research because it establishes relations between variables. On the other hand, correlation is less significant than experimentation and can only generate hypotheses for further research
- d) None of the methods is inherently more powerful than another; their power lies in their suitability for different research goals
- e) a & c
- f) b & c

**3. Who is responsible for adopting a specific learning theory in a specific learning environment?**

- a) The teacher
- b) Pedagogues and official authorities
- c) There must be a collaboration among all parties involved
- d) a & b
- e) None of the above

#### 4. Psychology is very important to the study of human learning and development because

- a) It allows for diagnosing, treating, and preventing mental illnesses by understanding both the biological and psychological aspects of mental health conditions
- b) It scientifically studies the behavior and psychological attributes of both healthy and sick individuals
- c) It delves into understanding the human mind, behavior, and the interplay between various internal and external factors that shape our experiences and actions

#### 5. In psychology, learning is

- a) The intentional acquisition of knowledge in a formal setting
- b) The permanent change in knowledge or behavior
- c) The unintentional learning of the skills we need in our everyday life
- d) All of the above
- e) b & c

#### 6. An unconditioned response is

- a) Something that triggers a naturally occurring response.
- b) The acquired response to the stimulus that was the formerly neutral stimulus.
- c) The naturally occurring response that follows the stimulus

#### 7. There are three stages of memory

- a) SM, for acoustic/visual memories; STM, for the skills we learned; and LTM, for life events/memories
- b) SM, for processing the world through senses; STM, entails the things you have in your conscious mind at any moment; and LTM for storing information over extended periods of time
- c) SM, for momentarily holding of sensory information; STM, for storing information over a short period of time; and LTM for storing information over extended periods of time

#### 8. Positive punishment

- a) Weakens a response by presenting something pleasant after the response
- b) Strengthens a response by reducing or removing something unpleasant
- c) Weakens a response by reducing or removing something pleasant
- d) None of the above

#### 9. Proactive interference is when

- a) You may have trouble remembering your old address/phone number because the memory of your new address/phone number gets in the way
- b) You may have trouble remembering your new address/phone number because the memory of your old address/phone number gets in the way
- c) Both

#### 10. Ivan Pavlov is

- a) A physiologist whose work on the digestive system of dogs contributed to psychology
- b) The founder of operant conditioning
- c) A leading behavioral psychologist
- d) b & c

#### 11. The inability to retrieve information or events from our LTM means that

- a) The inputs have decayed or faded away
- b) Memories are being blocked or replaced by previous or subsequent memories
- c) Could be both. There is no conclusive evidence to support either of the claims to be always the case

**12. The scientific method is based on systematic observation and analysis of data, and its goal is to describe, explain, predict, and change.**

- a) The stages of description, analysis, prediction and change are necessary in every scientific inquiry
- b) Scientific inquiry is about the statements that cannot be objectively measured or determined
- c) The stages a researcher goes through depend on the aim of their research and method opted for**

**13. Intuitive-random students**

- a) Like to create theories/possibilities, often have sudden insights, and prefer to guide their own learning
- b) Are serious, hardworking learners who like to receive written information/tasks with deadlines
- c) Like facts rather than theories, and look for consistency
- d) Think in abstract, futuristic, large-scale, and nonsequential ways
- e) a, b & c                      f) a & c                      g) c & d                      **h) a & d**

**14. Language learning cognitive strategies**

- a) Help learners link one L2 item or concept with another without deep understanding
- b) Enable the learner to manipulate the language material in direct ways**
- c) Help the learner work with others and understand the target culture/language
- d) a & c                              e) None of the above                              f) All of the above

**15. Punishment and reinforcement**

- a) Guide behavior/direct individuals towards desired outcomes, yet they are not always efficient and may lead to inverse consequences**
- b) Are the ultimate principles for modifying behavior
- c) Refer to learning that occurs when a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a stimulus that naturally produces a behavior

**16. Any debate about human memory requires reference the processes and stages.**

- a) The processes and stages of memory refer to different unrelated phenomena
- b) The processes and stages of memory interact. For instance, encoding takes place within SM and storage/retrieval take place within STM and LTM**
- c) Some researchers believe that they are the same and the labels are used interchangeably
- d) None of the above

**17. According to Rebecca L. Oxford, language learning styles and strategies are among the main factors that help determine how – and how well – students learn a second or foreign language.**

- a) A second language refers to the language that an individual learns after their first language, whereas a foreign language is learned after a second language
- b) Second and foreign languages have to do with language planning and the official status of languages
- c) A second language is a language studied in a setting where it is the main vehicle of everyday communication (abundant input); on the other hand, a foreign language is a language studied in an environment where it is not the primary vehicle of daily interaction (restricted input)**
- d) a & b                              e) a & c

18. A language learning strategy is neither good or bad; it is essentially neutral until the context of its use is thoroughly considered. What makes a strategy positive and helpful for a given learner?

- a) The strategy relates well to the L2 task at hand
- b) The strategy fits the particular student's learning style preferences to one degree or another
- c) The student employs the strategy effectively and links it with other relevant strategies
- d) All of the above
- e) a & b
- f) b & c
- g) a & c

19. "Learning style is the biologically and developmentally imposed set of characteristics that make the same teaching method wonderful for some and terrible for others" (Cornett, 1983). Accordingly,

- a) Each individual has a single sensory preference (for example visual) that they are born with. This preference remains the same their whole life and this is how they learn and optimize their learning by recognizing their specific style
- b) Learning styles generally operate on a continuum or on multiple. For example, a person might be more visual than auditory or kinesthetic
- c) Learning styles are not only about sensory preferences but also about personality types, degree of generality and biological differences
- d) An individual's stylistic preferences may change over time as they encounter new learning experiences
- e) All of the above
- f) a, b & d
- g) b, c & d

20. Multiple choice exams are easier than short answer or essay exams because

- a) It is sometimes difficult to remember something, but easy to recognize it
- b) It is easier to transform available information to the nervous system for processing
- c) Even if someone does not know the answer, they can randomly pick one of the options

Tick (x) the right option for each statement. Make sure that you have read all the options

		Options										Options							
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1										11									
2										12									
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