APPENDIX C
CRITERION TEST

Direction: Choose the best answer by making a cross (x) on (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) in your answer sheet.

1. All human beings have to learn in order to ......
   (a) acquire knowledge.
   (b) get a good job.
   (c) develop skills.
   (d) become educated people.
   (e) adjust themselves to the environment.

2. What is a change in behaviour that takes place as a result of prior experience known as?
   (a) Drive.
   (b) Maturation.
   (c) Motivation.
   (d) Learning.
   (e) Reinforcement.

3. In order to maintain their lives, organisms have to ....
   (a) adjust themselves.
   (b) form habits.
   (c) develop skills.
   (d) control emotions.
   (e) give conditioned responses.
4. What will take place as a result of interaction between an individual and his environment?
   (a) Maturation.
   (b) Motivation.
   (c) Learning.
   (d) Readiness.
   (e) Reinforcement.

5. Which of the following is the meaning of "behaviour"?
   (a) Physical action of muscles.
   (b) Physical action of glands.
   (c) An individual's deed approved by the society.
   (d) Physical action including internal physiological and emotional process.
   (e) Overt physical action only.

6. What are the two types of behaviour divided in psychology?
   (a) Overt behaviour and covert behaviour.
   (b) Positive behaviour and negative behaviour.
   (c) Actual behaviour and behaviour in imagination.
   (d) The behaviour done deliberately and the behaviour done undeliberately.
   (e) The behaviour which can be measured and the behaviour which cannot be measured.
7. Which of the following is the most adequate definition of learning?
   (a) The development of skills.
   (b) The solving of problems.
   (c) The acquisition of knowledge.
   (d) The development of emotion.
   (e) The modification of behaviour.

8. What does learning involve?
   (a) The acquisition of habit.
   (b) The acquisition of knowledge.
   (c) The acquisition of attitude.
   (d) New way of doing things due to previous experience.
   (e) All of the above.

9. Prasong does not lift the kettle of boiling water any more because his hand was previously burnt by the hot kettle. What is the cause of this change in behaviour?
   (a) He has no confidence.
   (b) He has learnt.
   (c) He changes his habit.
   (d) It is due to his mood.
   (e) He has bad attitude towards the kettle of hot water.
10. What would psychologists consider to be the real criterion of whether or not learning has taken place?

(a) Increased understanding.
(b) Speed of reaction.
(c) Application of knowledge.
(d) Increased sensitivity to appropriate stimuli.
(e) Certain permanent change in behaviour.

11. What is the result of interaction between an individual and his environment?

(a) Skills.
(b) Emotions.
(c) Maturation.
(d) New habit.
(e) Learning.

12. A child of one year old cannot learn to play the piano any way. Why not?

(a) He has no motivation.
(b) He is immature to do it.
(c) He has no mood to do it.
(d) He does not get used to it.
(e) He has no habit of doing it.
13. When a boy sees a snake, he jumps away from it. In this case what is the technical term to be called in psychology for the "snake"?

(a) Stimulus.
(b) Cause.
(c) Origin.
(d) Concept.
(e) Reinforcer.

14. When Wichitra begins eating mango, her mouth starts salivating at once. What is "salivation" technically called?

(a) Drive.
(b) Response.
(c) Feedback.
(d) Treatment.
(e) Habit formation.

15. When a bright light falls directly to a person's eyes, he will blink at once. What is the "light" technically called?

(a) Stimulus.
(b) Cause.
(c) Origin.
(d) Response.
(e) Punisher.
16. A small child can learn to walk but cannot learn algebra which is difficult. This example is concerned with .......
(a) habit.
(b) skill.
(c) maturation.
(d) perception.
(e) need.

17. Which of the following is the most important thing which causes learning?
(a) Skill.
(b) Habit.
(c) Emotion.
(d) Attitude.
(e) Experience.

18. According to Thorndike's connectionism, learning takes place because there is a bond connection between .......
(a) need and action.
(b) stimulus and response.
(c) readiness and intelligence.
(d) reward and punishment.
(e) previous experience and new experience.
19. When will S-R bond be established?

(a) When the response is rewarded.
(b) When the pupil is punished.
(c) When the pupil has learnt.
(d) When the individual is ready.
(e) When the person wants to do something.

20. According to connectionism, what is learning a matter of?

(a) Insight.
(b) Punishment.
(c) Reciting.
(d) Conditioning.
(e) Bond formation.

21. According to connectionist viewpoints, what leads to learning a new thing?

(a) Practising.
(b) Imagination.
(c) Trial-and-error.
(d) Need and goal.
(e) Reward and punishment.
22. In Thorndike's experiment, according to him the cat learnt to escape from the cage by ..........

(a) insight.
(b) perception.
(c) conditioning.
(d) trial-and-error.
(e) instinct.

23. The cat learnt to operate the release catch by ..........

(a) insight.
(b) instinct.
(c) having a clear concept.
(d) seeing the whole situation.
(e) elimination of incorrect responses.

24. What does "Connectionism" put emphasis on?

(a) Insight.
(b) Previous experience.
(c) Mental ability.
(d) Perception by the whole.
(e) Stimulus - response bond.
25. Why did learning take place in the cat?

(a) The cat had a habit of escaping from the cage.
(b) The cat wanted to have activities.
(c) The cat had a particular goal.
(d) The cat did not want to stay still.
(e) The cat understood the whole situation.

26. According to Skinner, what are the responses classified to be?

(a) Active and passive.
(b) Easy and difficult.
(c) Operant and respondent.
(d) Positive and negative.
(e) None is correct.

27. What is the technical term to be called for the response that cannot be controlled by a spoken instruction or request?

(a) Active.
(b) Passive.
(c) Operant.
(d) Respondent.
(e) None is correct.
28. What do we call the response that can be controlled by a spoken instruction or request?

(a) Active.
(b) Passive.
(c) Operant.
(d) Respondent.
(e) None is correct.

29. What is the response emitted by an individual known as?

(a) Active.
(b) Passive.
(c) Operant.
(d) Respondent.
(e) None is correct.

30. What kind of response is salivation of a child when he sees mango?

(a) Operant.
(b) Respondent.
(c) Positive.
(d) Negative.
(e) None is correct.
31. What kind of response is doing homework considered to be?

(a) Active.
(b) Passive.
(c) Operant.
(d) Respondent.
(e) None is correct.

32. What kind of response is singing a song considered to be?

(a) Positive response.
(b) Negative response.
(c) Emitted response.
(d) Elicited response.
(e) None is correct.

33. What kind of response is salivation considered to be?

(a) Positive response.
(b) Negative response.
(c) Emitted response.
(d) Elicited response.
(e) The response which is not due to a stimulus.
34. When Sanong blows Chaiwat's eyes, Chaiwat blinks at once. What is 'blinking' considered to be?

(a) Neutral stimulus.
(b) Conditioned stimulus.
(c) Unconditioned stimulus.
(d) Conditioned response.
(e) Unconditioned response.

35. Who has propounded the theory of learning known as "Classical Conditioning"?

(a) Kohler.
(b) Watson.
(c) Freud.
(d) Thorndike.
(e) Pavlov.

36. Who has propounded the theory of learning known as "Operant Conditioning"?

(a) Kohler
(b) Watson
(c) Freud
(d) Pavlov
(e) Skinner
37. Which of the following is considered to be a neutral stimulus?

(a) The food in a child's mouth.
(b) The sight of food that a child has tasted.
(c) The sight of food that a child see on the first occasion.
(d) The sight of a snake in general.
(e) None is correct.

38. Salivation due to food in the mouth is a/an ............ response.

(a) neutral
(b) positive
(c) conditioned
(d) unconditioned
(e) unnatural

39. What kind of stimulus is salivation to the food in the mouth due to?

(a) Conditioned stimulus.
(b) Unconditioned stimulus.
(c) Neutral stimulus.
(d) Negative stimulus.
(e) Positive stimulus.
40. Actually, children should not be afraid of darkness, but it is found that some children are afraid of darkness. What is the cause?
   (a) Conditioning.
   (b) Punishment.
   (c) Positive reinforcement.
   (d) Negative reinforcement.
   (e) Knowing of the fact.

41. In Pavlov's experiment, what kind of stimulus is the food considered to be?
   (a) Neutral stimulus.
   (b) Passive stimulus.
   (c) Negative stimulus.
   (d) Conditioned stimulus.
   (e) Unconditioned stimulus.

42. By nature, the sound of a bell is a/an **stimulus in eliciting the response of salivation.**
   (a) active
   (b) natural
   (c) neutral
   (d) conditioned
   (e) unconditioned
43. What kind of response is salivation due to the sound of bell considered to be?
(a) Active response.
(b) Natural response.
(c) Neutral response.
(d) Conditioned response.
(e) Unconditioned response.

44. In classical conditioning, what are the things to be paired simultaneously?
(a) Neutral stimulus with conditional stimulus.
(b) Unconditional stimulus with another unconditional stimulus.
(c) Natural stimulus with unconditional stimulus.
(d) One neutral stimulus with another neutral stimulus.
(e) Conditional stimulus with unconditional stimulus.

45. When will conditioning be extinguished?
(a) When conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented with the accompanying of unconditioned stimulus.
(b) When conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without accompanying of unconditioned stimulus.
(c) When natural stimulus is repeatedly presented with unconditioned stimulus.
(d) When natural stimulus is repeatedly presented without unconditioned stimulus.
(e) When unconditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without another unconditioned stimulus.
46. After conditioning is extinguished, what will happen as its result?
(a) The conditioned stimulus has no power any longer to elicit the response.
(b) The natural stimulus has no power any longer to elicit the response.
(c) The unconditioned stimulus has more power to elicit the response.
(d) The conditioned stimulus has less power to elicit the response.
(e) The conditioned and unconditioned stimuli have the same power in eliciting the response.

47. Operant is the response which is ______.
(a) unnatural.
(b) difficult to occur.
(c) omitted by an organism.
(d) elicited by a stimulus.
(e) taken place due to conditioning only.

48. In operant conditioning, what causes the operant responses to occur again and again?
(a) Drive
(b) Nature
(c) Readiness
(d) Punishment
(e) Reinforcement.
49. According to operant conditioning, what causes learning to take place?
(a) Reinforcement.
(b) Punishment.
(c) Trial-and-error.
(d) Insight.
(e) Understanding the whole situation.

50. On which kind of learning does conditioning, as a method of learning, play crucial role?
(a) Skills.
(b) Concepts.
(c) Relationships.
(d) Attitudes.
(e) Facts.

51. In Skinner's experiment on rat, why did the frequency of pressing the lever by the rat increase?
(a) The behaviour was reinforced.
(b) The lever was pressed more frequently just by chance.
(c) The rat pressed the lever to avoid punishment.
(d) It was a habit of the rat to do so.
(e) None is correct.
52. Why are many children afraid of darkness?
   (a) They were haunted by the ghosts.
   (b) They are immatures.
   (c) It is due to their habit.
   (d) It is due to conditioning.
   (e) It is due to their nature.

53. According to operant conditioning, when a response is reinforced it will make S-R bond strengthened, then what will be as its outcome?
   (a) Understanding.
   (b) Readiness.
   (c) Learning.
   (d) Insight.
   (e) Attitude.

54. According to operant conditioning, which of the following is the best method to stop the permanently the child who always cries just to draw attention from the parents?
   (a) To punish him seriously.
   (b) To admire him while he is crying.
   (c) To tell him a story while he is crying.
   (d) Not to pay attention to him while he is crying.
   (e) To give him favourite sweets for stopping.
55. Negative reinforcement differs from positive reinforcement for the reason that the negative reinforcement...
(a) carries disadvantage only.
(b) must be given before the behaviour is exhibited.
(c) refers to what when given to an organism it strengthens S-R bond.
(d) refers to what when it is removed from an organism it strengthens S-R bond.
(e) None is correct.

56. When the word "Somtam" (Thai word for Thai papaya salad) was pronounced, Miss Sitaya (Thai) salivated but Mr. Tom, an American who never tasted "Somtam" did not salivate. What was the cause of their different responses?
(a) Sex
(b) Habit
(c) Nationality
(d) Attitude
(e) Conditioning.

57. Which of the following is the meaning of German word - "Gestalt"?
(a) Connection.
(b) Stimulation.
(c) Configuration.
(d) Relationship.
(e) Reinforcement.
58. Which of the following is not the name of a particular psychologist?

(a) Thorndike.
(b) Pavlov.
(c) Skinner.
(d) Gestalt.
(e) None is correct.

59. According to Gestalt's cognitive or field theory, what causes learning to take place?

(a) Insight
(b) S-R bond
(c) Conditioning
(d) Trial-and-error
(e) All of the above.

60. What is "the sudden discovery of means-end relationships in problem solving" known as?

(a) Attitude
(b) Insight
(c) Perception
(d) Instinct
(e) Cognitive map.
61. Which theory of learning puts emphasis on "the whole is more than the sum of its parts"?
(a) Connectionism.
(b) Cognitive or field theory.
(c) Classical conditioning.
(d) Operant conditioning.
(e) None is correct.

62. According to Gestalt's cognitive or field theory, which of the following supports insight to occur in solving a problem?
(a) Previous experience.
(b) Conditioning.
(c) Trial-and-error.
(d) Unconscious mind.
(e) Instinct.

63. According to cognitive or field theory, what is the thing that emphasis is placed on?
(a) Insight.
(b) Conditioning.
(c) Readiness.
(d) Trial-and-error.
(e) S-R bond.
64. Which of the following would Gestalt psychologists place least value on?

(a) S-R bond.
(b) Learning by whole.
(c) Differentiation through insight.
(d) Emphasis upon relationship.
(e) Reinforcement of response.

65. Who is the psychologist whose name is associated with the cognitive or field theory?

(a) Kohler.
(b) Gestalt.
(c) Pavlov.
(d) Skinner.
(e) Thorndike.

66. According to cognitive or field theory, a series of experiments is conducted on chimpanzee. In the experiment, why could the chimpanzee get bananas?

(a) The chimpanzee perceived the whole situation.
(b) The chimpanzee established the relationships among various parts in the situation.
(c) The chimpanzee then got insight to the solution of problem.
(d) All of the above.
(e) None is correct.
67. According to Gestalt's cognitive or field theory, when an individual gets insight in problem solving, what is said to have taken place?
(a) Learning.
(b) Motivation.
(c) Prior experience.
(d) Conditioning.
(e) S-R bond.

68. Which of the following is not the outcome of learning?
(a) Skill.
(b) Attitude.
(c) Habit.
(d) Maturation.
(e) Knowledge.

69. Wiwat dislikes arithmetic because his teacher was strict and always assigned boring homework to do. Which of the following is Wiwat's disliking an example of?
(a) Maturation.
(b) Motivation.
(c) Pretending.
(d) Conditioning.
(e) Stimulating rigidity.
70. Who was the person who formulated the laws of learning?
   (a) Thorndike.
   (b) Pavlov.
   (c) Skinner.
   (d) Kohler.
   (e) Watson.

71. How many major laws of learning are there?
   (a) 2
   (b) 3
   (c) 4
   (d) 5
   (e) 6

72. What are the major laws of learning?
   (a) Law of readiness, exercise, and attitude.
   (b) Law of readiness, exercise, and effect.
   (c) Law of exercise, multiple response, and effect.
   (d) Law of readiness, exercise, multiple response, and effect.
   (e) Law of readiness, exercise, effect, attitude, and multiple response.
73. The law of readiness explains ....
   (a) When the learner will react.
   (b) When the learner will be confident.
   (c) When the learner will be confident and react.
   (d) When the learner will be rewarded or punished.
   (e) When the learner will be satisfied or annoyed.

74. According to the law of readiness, what is "readiness" referred to?
   (a) Age.
   (b) Action.
   (c) Mental health.
   (d) Preparation for action.
   (e) Physical growth.

75. The law of readiness states that "When conduction unit is ready to conduct, conduction by it is ......."
   (a) satisfying.
   (b) annoying.
   (c) a cause of good mental health.
   (d) a cause of progress.
   (e) a cause of confidence.
The law of readiness also states, "when conduction unit unready to conduct is forced to conduct, conduction by it is .......

(a) satisfying.
(b) annoying.
(c) a cause of bad mental health.
(d) a cause of bad attitude.
(e) None is correct.

"When conduction unit is ready to conduct, not to conduct is .......

(a) satisfying.
(b) annoying.
(c) a cause of bad mental health.
(d) a cause of bad attitude.
(e) None is correct.

In mathematics class, the pupils said "no" when their teacher asked whether they wanted to solve the given problem. What did the mentioned situation imply?

(a) The problem was very difficult.
(b) The pupils were not ready to learn to solve that problem.
(c) It was not necessary for the pupil to learn.
(d) The pupils were ready to learn but they did not want to learn.
(e) It can't be said whether or not the pupils wanted to learn.
79. What is the other phrase to be used for the "law of exercise"?
   (a) The law of use.
   (b) The law of disuse.
   (c) The law of use and disuse.
   (d) The law of exercise and not exercise.
   (e) The law of perfectness.

80. The law of exercise states that ........
   (a) the connection between stimulus and response will be strengthened with practice.
   (b) the connection between stimulus and response will be weakened if practice is discontinued.
   (c) satisfaction or annoyance will take place because of practice.
   (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
   (e) All (a), (b), (c) are correct.

81. According to the law of exercise, the more a modifiable connection is made between stimulus and response, what will be the strength of that connection?
   (a) The strength will increase.
   (b) The strength will decrease.
   (c) The strength will double increase.
   (d) The strength will be fixed.
   (e) None is correct.
82. According to the law of exercise, what will take place as a result of repetition of doing task?
(a) Boredom.
(b) Interest.
(c) Habit
(d) Strengthening of connection between stimulus and response.
(e) Weakening of connection between stimulus and response.

83. It is stated in the law of exercise that when a modifiable connection between stimulus and response is not made over a period of time, the strength of that connection is ...........
(a) maintained.
(b) removed at once.
(c) weakened.
(d) strengthened.
(e) None is correct.

84. What is to be accompanied with practice in order to make the practice effective?
(a) Purpose and interest.
(b) Purpose and intelligence.
(c) Intelligence and interest.
(d) Good attitude and intelligence.
(e) Interest and good attitude.
65. According to the law of offset, when does the response tend to be repeated?
(a) When it is easy to respond.
(b) When an individual has good mood.
(c) When an individual has good mental health.
(d) When pleasant consequences precede the response.
(e) When pleasant consequences attend or follow the response.

66. According to the law of offset, when does the response tend to be eliminated?
(a) When it is difficult to respond.
(b) When an individual has bad mood.
(c) When an individual does not want to practice.
(d) When annoyance accompany that response.
(e) When it causes an individual's bad habit to take place.

67. Which concept of the following is the law of effect most closely connected to?
(a) Practice.
(b) Reinforcement.
(c) Tension reduction.
(d) Conditioned response.
(e) Trial-and-error behaviour.
68. If the law of effect is considered, how should the new school experiences be arranged?

(a) Arranged in such a way that the learners have to do tasks freely.

(b) Arranged in such a way that the learners have more opportunity in practising.

(c) Arranged in such a way that the learners find them very difficult.

(d) Arranged in such a way that the learners find them very easy.

(e) Arranged in such a way that the learners get success and some degree of confidence.

* * * * *
APPENDIX C_

KEY TO CRITERION TEST

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## Appendix C

### Difficulty Value and Discriminating Power of the Items in the Criterion Test

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