**Second Term Examination of Psycho-pedagogy**

**Level: Mater 01**

**PART ONE:**

**Scenario 01: You're on a strict diet and see a piece of cake**

1- "Eat it now! It looks so good and you deserve it."

ID

Ego

Superego

2- "No! That would break your diet. You should have more willpower and self-control."

Superego

ID

Ego

3- "Maybe I can have a small piece and adjust my meals tomorrow to balance it out."

Ego

Superego

ID

**Scenario 02:** **Someone insults you.**

4- "Stay calm. Maybe make a witty comeback or walk away with dignity."

Ego

Superego

ID

5- "Violence is wrong. You should forgive and walk away."

Superego

Ego

ID

6- "Punch them in the face. Teach them a lesson!"

ID

Superego

Ego

**Scenario 03: You forgot to study for an exam**

7- "Cheat! Just glance at your friend’s paper."

ID

Superego

Ego

8- "Maybe I can ask for an extension or do extra credit later."

Ego

ID

Superego

9- "Cheating is dishonest and dishonorable. Accept the consequences."

Superego

Ego

ID

**PART TWO:**

10- Which of the following statements best reflects a **stable internal attribution** for success?

I always do well because I’m smart.

I was just lucky this time

The test was unusually easy.

My friend helped me a lot.

11- What does **controllability** refer to in Weiner’s Attribution Theory?

Whether the individual can influence or change the cause of the outcome

Whether the outcome was predicted accurately

Whether the cause was due to emotion or logic

Whether the teacher or student made the final decision

12- Which of the following is an **external, unstable, and uncontrollable** attribution for failure?

The teacher graded unfairly this time.

I didn’t study enough.

I am not intelligent.

I always fail because I’m lazy.

13- According to Seifert (2004), how is attribution best defined?

A person’s explanation of why a particular event turned out as it did

A technique for memorizing outcomes

A way to avoid making mistakes in the future

A prediction of future performance

14- What is the primary aim of individuals making attributions for success or failure, according to Weiner (1986)?

To maintain a positive self-image

To assign blame to others

To avoid responsibility

To increase competition with other

15- According to Weiner’s Attribution Theory, most causes of success or failure share which of the following common characteristics?

Locus (internal/external), stability (stable/unstable), and controllability

Emotional value, predictability, and duration

Locus of control, motivation level, and attention span

Past experience, personal beliefs, and social approval

16- What happens to a need once it is gratified, according to Maslow?

It ceases to be a dominant motivator

It continues to motivate behavior indefinitely

It becomes more powerful

It is replaced by external influences

17- Which of the following is **NOT** categorized as a **deficiency need** in Maslow's theory?

Self-actualization

Safety

Esteem

Love and belonging

18- According to Owens (2001), what are the highly motivating drives in humanistic theory?

Self-esteem, personal growth, and satisfying relationships

Competition and reward systems

Logical reasoning and discipline

Physiological and safety security

19- According to SDT, which type of motivation is **least self-determined?**

External regulation

Integrated regulation

Introjected regulation

Intrinsic motivation

20- According to Deci and Ryan’s Cognitive Evaluation Theory, what effect do **controlling extrinsic rewards** have on intrinsic motivation (IM)?

They undermine IM by shifting perceived locus of causality externally

They always increase IM by boosting competence

They have no effect on IM

They support IM if accompanied by punishment