



HUMAN BEHAVIOUR ACADEMY

**CHARTERED ATTITUDE AND
BEHAVIOUR CONSULTANT
EXAMINATION**

Subject Code : CAB 1003

Subject Name : Psychological Foundation of Attitude and Behaviour

This examination carries 100% of the total assessment for this subject.

Day : SUNDAY

Date : 17 JUNE 2012

Time : 9.00 AM – 10.00 PM

Time allowed : 1 HOURS

INSTRUCTION(S):

1. This examination consists of FIFTY (50) multiple choice questions and Answer questions
Answer BOTH questions in the answer book provided.
2. This is an **OPEN-BOOK** examination. You are permitted to bring into the examination room the recommended textbook(s), lecture notes and course materials provided by HBA, plus other references but you are expected to give your own views on the topics.
3. Please be reminded that the examiner may fail a candidate should there be wholesale copy from published references.

(This question paper consists of 50 questions in 9 printed pages, including cover page)

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This paper contains FIFTY (50) Multiple Choice Questions and you need to answer all questions.

1. Which of the following does not describes concept of attitudes?
 - A. An attitude is a summary of action responded by a person after a stimuli.
 - B. An attitude is a complex of feelings, desires, fears and convictions
 - C. An attitude is a tendency to act towards something.
 - D. An attitude is literally mental postures before a response is made
2. Analysis of attitudes requires knowledge of the following factors, if its behaviour and role in determining overt behaviour in various situation are to be understood:
 - A. Visualisation
 - B. Intrinsic values
 - C. Extrinsic values
 - D. Perception
3. An individual's intention to perform a specific act, with respect to a given stimulus object, in a given situation, is a function of
 - A. Motivation to comply
 - B. Beliefs on consequences
 - C. Normative beliefs
 - D. All the above

Attitudes are constructed from belief about positive or negative features of objects, in which the features' positively/negatively is relative to goals and values to which individual may subscribe.

4. The statement describes:
 - A. Probabilistical models
 - B. Self-consistency Theory
 - C. Expectancy-value models
 - D. Resonance Models

5. Beliefs can refer to
 - A. Education level
 - B. Family structure
 - C. Subjective experience
 - D. Human interaction

6. An experiment is conducted to examine a child who is allowed to explore a room that contains a number of boxes. Box C always contains candy and box S gives a shock whenever it opened. According to skinner, the probability of the child's touching box C represents the child
 - A. Learns through experience
 - B. Has grown up
 - C. Understands the image and concept of punishment
 - D. Influences by environment

7. Which of the following best used as development of attitude measures
 - A. Thurstone successive-interval technique
 - B. A semantic differential procedure
 - C. Guttman type scale
 - D. All the above

8. Which of the following has the MOST significant opposite effects upon attitude change
 - A. Fear
 - B. Love
 - C. Financial factors
 - D. Traumatic Experience

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9. Self-perception theory focuses on
- A. Attitude accessibility
 - B. Constrain behaviour
 - C. Voluntary behaviour
 - D. Attitude behaviour consistency
10. Dissonance theory explained the scope of consistency, however to encompass the relations among all
- A. cognitive elements
 - B. physical elements
 - C. behavioural elements
 - D. psychomotor elements
11. According to Cognitive Balance Theory, people get along well with one another when they have similar
- A. Social category
 - B. Interests
 - C. Values
 - D. Personality
12. Which of the following terminology does not belong to the same hierarchical structure of emotions according to Shaver et al. (1987) ?
- A. Loneliness
 - B. Agony
 - C. Outrage
 - D. Embarrassment
13. Martin Fishbein mentioned that the behavioural change is
- A. Change of perception
 - B. Change of values
 - C. Change of cognition
 - D. All the above
14. Parental reinforcement of a child's racist remark foster racial prejudice in the child. As the result we can conclude that
- A. Cognitive approach can foster prejudice
 - B. Operant can foster prejudice
 - C. Stereotypes can foster prejudice
 - D. Discrimination can foster prejudice



15. The diagram shows the causal relationships. The causal framework describes is
- A. Indirect causal relationship
 - B. Bi-directional causal relationship
 - C. Spurious relationship
 - D. Moderated Causal relationship

*******END OF EXAMINATION*******