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## **QUIZ 1**

**1. Which of the following social psychology experiments would raise the most significant ethical concerns?**

- a) An experiment that involves subjects witnessing a fake lottery winner to observe how individuals react to situations of extreme happiness
- b) An experiment that involves mice being placed in a cage with no water to dehydrate them prior to collecting their brain in an attempt to measure the levels of various chemicals found in the brain
- c) An experiment that involves subjects being unknowingly placed in an inescapable room during a fire alarm to observe how individuals communicate during emergency situations.
- d) An experiment that intentionally places subjects in a highly stressful situation designed to produce anxiety in an attempt to observe their subsequent levels of aggression towards others.

**Answer: C**

**2. Suppose that a mouse is placed in a sealed cage and periodically administered a small electric shock. After some time, the cage is opened; however, the mouse remains inside the cage and endures the electric shocks. Which of the following does this scenario best exemplify? A)**

Desensitization

B) Depression

C) Learned helplessness

D) Habituation

**Answer: C**

**3. In which of the following cases would the use of a functional MRI be most effective?**

A) Kyla is interested in comparing which areas of the brain are active when looking at pictures of a car accident in patients with and without depression

B) Tylar wants to know exactly how enlarged the cerebellum of a patient with anxiety is compared to a typical brain.

C) A doctor wants to know whether a brain tumour is large enough to be affecting the functioning of her patient's amygdala

D) A doctor is interested in the size of a brain lesion that is causing a particular patient to have extreme mood swings

**Answer: A**

4. What two established disciplines primarily influenced the development of turning psychology into its own discipline of study? A) Biology and sociology

- B) Philosophy and physiology
- C) Structuralism and functionalism
- D) Anthropology and sociology

**Answer: B**

5. Which of the following is the best reason for using fMRI scans over CT scans?

- A) If researchers are attempting to detect an abnormality in activation of certain brain areas
- B) If researchers are attempting to determine how an injury to the brain occurred
- C) If researchers are attempting to detect an abnormality in the size of certain brain areas
- D) If researchers need to use a procedure that their patient is more comfortable with

**Answer: A**

6. Jim-Bob is an intelligent student who graduated high school on Honour Roll. However, when he came to university he realized that he had developed high anxiety in tutorials where participation was mandatory. How might a neuroscientist go about suggesting treatment for Jim-Bob? A) Refer Jim-Bob to a psychoanalyst to resolve the conflicts that are occurring in his mind.

- B) Provide Jim-Bob with the necessary skills to communicate and socialize effectively with his classmates
- C) Suggest certain exercises for training Jim-Bob to minimize anxiety in social settings
- D) Work to identify a potential drug therapy to control to directly control his anxiety at the receptor level

**Answer: D**

7. Based on the Web Module, which of the following statements is correct?

- A) The socio-cultural perspective may consider the interactions between two different groups of individuals
- B) The issue of reductionism can be addressed by using a purely biological perspective when conducting research.
- C) Models for complex processes of the mind are built on previous predictions and research findings and thus represent an accurate representation of how the mind works
- D) Current psychological practices adhere to the behavioral perspective, where only overt behaviour can and should be measured

**Answer: A**

8. Which of the following would a developmental psychologist most likely investigate?

- A) The development of superior hunting abilities of a particular tribe over centuries of colonizing a land
- B) The fitness benefit to developing differences in sexual characteristics
- C) The effect of the environment on language development across a lifetime
- D) Genetic factors behind the development of speech from early human ancestors

**Answer: C**

9. A researcher who believes that all behaviours can be broken down and explained by biological and physiological mechanisms. Which of the following best describes this belief? A) Physiological

- B) Developmental
- C) Reductionist
- D) Biological

**Answer: C**

10. Which of the following statements best describes the views presented in the introductory web module?

- A) Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology lab in North America
- B) Advanced functional neuroimaging provides strong structural detail of the brain
- C) Behaviourists study only overt behaviour to understand the human being
- D) Developmental psychologists study the development of species through generations

**Answer: C**

11. Bob is showing the symptoms of a psychological disorder. Which method would the structuralist Dr. Smith most likely use to diagnose Bob?

- A) Observe Bob to form a diagnosis based on his behavioural symptoms.
- B) Ask Bob to explore his own cognitive processes and provide a report to Dr. Smith to form a diagnosis.
- C) Design experiments to test how Bob's patterns of thinking have altered his behaviour.
- D) Treat Bob's brain as an indescribable structure and focus strictly on overt behaviour.

**Answer: B**

**12. What did John B. Watson believe regarding the mind?**

- A) Since the mind cannot be objectively measured, models are necessary to make inferences about the mind from observed behaviour.
- B) Analysing the mental processes of the mind is essential to understanding human behaviour.
- C) The mind is outside the domain of science, and measures of it are not possible.
- D) The mind is the basis of the learning methodologies proposed by Watson.

**Answer: C**

**14. Which is a similarity between developmental and evolutionary psychologists?**

- A) Both investigate how behaviours change over time.
- B) Both investigate how cognitive processes develop over time.
- C) Both investigate how behaviours are affected by reproductive pressure.
- D) Both investigate how the structure of the brain is related to behaviour.

**Answer: A**

**15. Which of the following would a developmental psychologist most likely investigate?**

- A) The development of superior hunting abilities of a particular tribe over centuries of colonizing a land.
- B) The fitness benefit to developing differences in sexual characteristics.
- C) The effect of the environment on language development across a lifetime.
- D) Genetic factors behind the development of speech from early human ancestors.

**Answer: C**

**16. A researcher who believes that all behaviours can be broken down and explained by biological and physiological mechanisms. Which of the following best describes this belief?**

- A) Biological
- B) Reductionist
- C) Physiological
- D) Developmental

**Answer: B** - While those who subscribe to the biological level of analysis first turn to biological and physiological mechanisms to explain behaviour, it is reductionists that believe that all behaviours can be broken down and explained by physiological mechanisms.

17. A psychologist that measures various aspects of their patient's actions, but never uses any introspective tools would likely be following which tradition?

- A) Reductionist
- B) Structuralist
- C) Behaviourist
- D) Dualist

**Answer: C**

18. Which of the following would best explain why an evolutionary psychologist believes depression exists in population?

- A) Increased peer support leads to increased survival
- B) Symptoms of depression become less severe with age
- C) Undergoing psychotherapy results in decreased alienation from your closest friends and relatives
- D) Individuals being treated with medication are able to function the same as non-depressed individuals

**ANSWER: A**

19. Dr. Banks believes that there might be a physiological problem with John, due to John's recent, recurring headaches. Which perspective will Dr. Banks most likely use to treat John's headaches?

- A) Biological perspective
- B) Developmental perspective
- C) Cognitive perspective
- D) Behaviourist perspective

**ANSWER: A**

20. In which of the following scenarios would you use a fMRI over a CT scan?

- A) A patient thought to have brain cancer requires neuroimaging to detect the presence of malignant tumours
- B) Doctors must pinpoint the source of the massive electrical activation causing severe and debilitating seizures before they can treat their patient
- C) An experiment investigating the relationship between enlarged ventricles and presence of schizophrenia requires subjects to undergo neuroimaging
- D) The family of a patient with severe brain trauma is complaining that a CT scan is too invasive, and has requested another option

**ANSWER: B**

21. What type of psychologist would most likely study the adaptive significance of generational differences in the birthweight of infants?

- A) Developmental
- B) Socio-cultural
- C) Evolutionary
- D) Biological

**ANSWER: C**

22. Which of the following is the best example of the socio-cultural perspective

- A) Collecting observations on how individuals attend to information about people they interact with in work settings compared to social outing settings
- B) Collecting observations about how individuals speak to colleagues at work compared to how they speak to friends on a night out
- C) Collecting observations on how past workplace experiences and social outings during one's life have shaped how individuals react differently to colleagues at work and friends on a night out
- D) Collecting observations on hormone fluctuations when interacting with colleagues versus interacting with friends on a night out

**ANSWER: B**

23. According to the functionalists, which of the following is a major shortcoming of structuralist research methods?

- A) The structuralists viewed the mind as a "black box" and believed we could understand all we need to know by examining observable behaviours
- B) The structuralists used objective measures to study consciousness, an inaccurate method because the mind is like a "black box"
- C) The structuralists believed consciousness could only be studied in the "real world" setting by examining how people behave around others in social situations
- D) The structuralists tried to study consciousness in fragmented pieces when it should be studied as a continuous stream

**ANSWER: D**

24. A researcher who believes that all behaviours can be broken down and explained by biological and physiological mechanisms. Which of the following best describes this belief?

- A) Physiological
- B) Developmental
- C) Reductionist
- D) Biological

**ANSWER: C**

25. Which of the following statements about a strong behaviourist perspective in psychology is correct?

- A) While acknowledging other perspectives as acceptable, behaviourists believe overt behaviour is most important
- B) Behaviourists utilize an individual's behaviour in order to understand the workings of the black box (the mind)
- C) Behaviourists believe external influences are more important to development than genes
- D) The goal of a behaviourist is to seek to understand the physiological mechanisms of behaviour

**ANSWER: C**

26. Which of the following statements accurately describes a level of analysis?

- A) The environmental approach may consider how a person's positive interactions with their teacher affect their resiliency to negative events
- B) The psychological approach may consider what selective advantages could have influenced a person's attraction to those with rosy cheeks
- C) The neuroscience approach may consider how drug use affects neurotransmitter levels in the brain
- D) The cognitive approach may consider a person's maladaptive ways of thinking about their environment

**ANSWER: A**

27. Which of the following would a developmental psychologist most likely investigate?

- A) The development of superior hunting abilities of a particular tribe over centuries of colonizing a land
- B) The fitness benefit to developing differences in sexual characteristics C) The effect of the environment on language development across a lifetime.
- D) Genetic factors behind the development of speech from early human ancestors

**ANSWER: C**

Which of the following statements about a strong behaviorist perspective in psychology is correct?

- A. Behaviorists utilize an individual's behavior in order to understand the workings of the black box (the mind).
- B. Behaviorists believe external influences are more important to development than genes.
- C. The goal of a behaviorist is to seek to understand the physiological mechanisms of behavior.
- D. While acknowledging other perspectives as acceptable, behaviorists believe overt behavior is most important.

**Answer: B**

## [QUIZ 2]

1. Ahmad is looking to test his theory that drinking caffeine before a math test has a positive effect on performance. His experimental group is administered 500 mL of caffeinated coffee 30 minutes prior to the test. Which of the following would act as the best control group?

- A) Participants picked from the same population are told they will be tested on performance after drinking coffee and given 500 mL of caffeinated coffee 30 minutes prior to the test
- B) Participants picked from the same population are administered the test without any prior beverage
- C) Participants picked from the same population are given 500 mL of water 30 minutes prior to the test
- D) Participants picked from the same population are given 500 mL of decaffeinated coffee 30 minutes prior to the test

**Answer: D**

2. Arthur conducts an experiment testing the relationship between the duration of sleep and memory performance. Which of the following most accurately represents a specific hypothesis that Arthur will be testing?

- A) Duration of sleep affects memory performance
- B) A longer duration of sleep results in more accurate memory performance
- C) Memory performance is affected by several external factors
- D) Duration of sleep is affected by several internal factors, including memory performance.

**Answer: B**

3. Dr. Pink has designed a new "special pill" that he believes will increase attention span. To test his hypothesis, Dr. Pink measures the attention span of 30 undergraduate students, then administers the special pill to all 30 participants before redoing the attention span task. Which of the following statements regarding Dr. Pink's experiment is true?

- A) The independent variable is the participants' performance on the attention span task
- B) The between-subjects design of the experiment may have confounding variables
- C) Practice effect is possible because participants repeat the same attention span task
- D) The conclusions made from Dr. Pink's results are reflective of the city's population

**Answer: C**

4. If Yu Bin's t-test yields a p-value of 0.1, which of the following best describes what she can safely conclude?

- A) Although the experimental manipulation did not significantly affect the dependent variable measured, the difference may be meaningful and worth reporting
- B) The experimental manipulation did not affect the dependent variable measured, but statistical significance was reached, lending support to her hypothesis.
- C) Although the experimental manipulation affected the dependent variable measured, statistical significance was not reached, lending support to her hypothesis
- D) The experimental manipulation affected the dependent variable measured and statistical significance was reached, disproving her hypothesis

**Answer: A**

5. Which of the following is a true statement regarding hypothesis testing?

- A) The result of a t-test produces the probability of achieving the same results without any experimental manipulation
- B) A correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of 1 suggests that variable A is the cause of the observed change in variable B
- C) A correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of -1 indicates that two variables are not strongly correlated with each other.
- D) A p-value represents the probability that an observed difference is due to manipulation of the independent variable

**Answer: A**

6. Which of the following statements about descriptive statistics is true?

- A) The p-value determines statistical significance at a level below 0.05
- B) A histogram plots the number of times each value is found within the dataset
- C) The standard deviation allows scientists to determine the generalizability of the data
- D) The median is considered the most vulnerable to outlying data points

**Answer: B**

7. With regard to research methods, which statement is correct?

- A) Control groups are useful because it is within these groups you can examine the effect of experimental manipulations
- B) A within subject design is subject to confounding effects such as the practice effect
- C) Hypotheses are useful because they provide a general theory that can be used to make testable predictions
- D) To test a hypothesis, scientists use an experiment to manipulate the dependent variable in a theory

**Answer: B**

8. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies deductive reasoning?

- A) Daniel's son notices a big dark cloud coming his way and shortly after gets rained on. After this happens a few times, Daniel's son concludes that spotting dark clouds means that rain will follow shortly after
- B) After encountering a number of bad drivers in Montreal, Daniel concludes that everyone in Montreal is a bad driver.
- C) Daniel stops by his friend's apartment after work and notices that it is unusually clean. He hears music playing and sees that the coffee table is full of snacks and drinks. Daniel concludes that his friend is about to host a party.
- D) Daniel arrives at class to find a sign on the door stating that class is cancelled leading him to conclude that the room will likely be empty

**Answer: D**

9. In which of the following scenarios would it be most necessary to use the direct observation research technique to study behaviour during procrastination?

- A) It is difficult to create an experiment that provokes an individual to procrastinate in a similar manner as a real-life situation
- B) It is essential for the subject to provide reasons as to why they are procrastinating instead of focusing on their work at hand
- C) It is necessary to have control over the duration of each instance of procrastination exhibited by an individual
- D) There is easy access to carefully observe an individual procrastinating without being noticed or being intrusive

**Answer: A**

10. Talysha is shopping for new shoes and notices that there tends to be a larger number of shoes in size 7, indicating that they are in higher demand. There are less size 9s and 5s, and very few shoes larger than 10 or smaller than 4. If Talysha plotted her observations and found a normal distribution, what can we determine about size of women's shoes? A) The mode or average shoe size for women is 7

- B) There is a bimodal distribution, with 6 and 8 being the peaks
- C) There are fewer women with size 8 than size 5 shoes
- D) The standard deviation of this distribution is 3 shoe sizes

Answer: A

Artin works at a call center and has heard a tip from a co-worker. The supervisor regularly monitors calls with customers at 15 minutes after the hour. Following a strong performance, the approximately supervisor grants a pay-bonus. As a result, Artin tends to concentrate his best efforts to coincide with this period. Which of the following reinforcement schedules does this scenario best exemplify?

- A) variable ratio
- B) fixed ratio
- C) variable interval
- D) fixed interval

**Answer: C**

2. Which of the following is the best example of omission training?

- A) Jesse is misbehaving in class, and as a result his teacher tells him to write "I will not misbehave in class" over and over again.
- B) Elizabeth is given a lecture on why it is wrong to swear after saying an offensive word in front of her parents.
- C) Rita is not given her weekly attendance credit if she stays out too late on a school night.
- D) Cody does not have to do the dishes if he completes his homework before he plays video games.

**Answer: C**

3. Which of the following scenarios would form a scallop graph if the responses were plotted over time?

- A) Melissa is given a free t-shirt for raising ten dollars on average per person who sponsored her for a charity run.
- B) Jenna notices that the school bell is close to ringing and works faster to finish cleaning the blackboard so she can head home.
- C) Ellyse is given a sticker because she sells fourteen boxes of cookies on one day and six the next, meeting her target of ten boxes per day.
- D) Luke is given a cupcake every time he answers three questions correctly in class.

**Answer: B**

4. You have designed a cage such that every time a mouse presses a red button, it will receive a food reward. You place a mouse in the cage, and eventually the mouse has learned this connection. Which of the following methods would be the most effective extinction method?

- A) Altering the cage such that the red button no longer gives a food reward.
- B) Altering the cage such that the red button administers a mild electric shock.
- C) Altering the cage such that the red button is more difficult to access.
- D) Altering the cage such that the red button is changed to a different shade of red, and only gives a food reward after five presses.

**Answer: B**

5. Which of the following statements about schedules of reinforcement is most correct?
- A) A VI-10 schedule is likely to be more robust (last longer) than a FI-10 schedule once rewards stop.
  - B) A FR-5 schedule means that every time a response is performed, 5 rewards are given.
  - C) A VR-1000 schedule would ensure that responses never stopped.
  - D) A FI-1 schedule is the same as a continuous reinforcement schedule.

**Answer: A**

6. What is a VR-5 schedule of reinforcement?
- A) A subject receives reinforcement every 5 trials.
  - B) A subject receives reinforcement on average every 5 minutes.
  - C) A subject receives reinforcement every 5 minutes.
  - D) A subject receives reinforcement on average every 5 trials.

**Answer: D**

7. Which of the following statements regarding the cumulative record is correct?
- A) An FR schedule of reinforcement exhibits a characteristic scallop pattern on the record.
  - B) A VR 150 schedule of reinforcement will have a steeper line than a VR 100 schedule.
  - C) Only variable schedules of reinforcement produce linear plots on the cumulative record.
  - D) The steeper the slope of a cumulative record, the more infrequent the reinforcement.

**Answer: C**

**[QUIZ 5]**

1. Diana monkeys often use different but specific types of calls to indicate the oncoming threat of specific types of predators from different locations. Which of the following does this observation best demonstrate?

- A) This form of communication is likely to be enhanced with reinforcement.
- B) This form of communication involves productivity.
- C) This form of communication is somewhat symbolic.
- D) This form of communication is similar to onomatopoeia in human language.

**Answer: C**

2. Which of the following is the best example of a morpheme?

- A) "F" in the word first.
- B) "Flu" in the word fluid.
- C) "She" in the word shed.
- D) "S" in the word plagues.

**Answer: D**

11. Jasmine suffered from head trauma and damaged a small area in her left frontal lobe called Broca's area. Which of the following impairments is she most likely to encounter?

		<b>A)</b>	<b>Jasmine will likely develop what is perceived by listeners to be a foreign accent.</b>
		<b>B)</b>	<b>Jasmine will probably not be able to understand what is being said to her.</b>
		<b>C)</b>	<b>Jasmine will likely encounter difficulty in fluent speech production.</b>
		<b>D)</b>	<b>Jasmine will probably not be able to understand written language.</b>

Answer: C

**[QUIZ 6]**

1. Which of the following would be characteristic of an individual in the pre-operational stage of development?

	A)	Quinn's mom had just come home from a long day at work and before asking her mom to take her to the park, thought it might be best to ask later when she had rested for a while.
	B)	Kurt got quite upset when his older sister pushed him for pulling her hair by accident and just realized he could have the same effect on her by pushing her back.
	C)	When Finn was misbehaving his mom took his toy ball and hid it in the next room; as soon as she came back, Finn began crying and asked for her to get the ball back from the other room.
	D)	Mercedes was looking through her older sister's logic homework and realized she could actually complete some of the beginner questions accurately.

Answer: C

2. Which of the following best represents a similarity between object permanence and egocentrism?

A)	Both are required to move onto the concrete operational stage in the four stages of development.
B)	Both can be understood by a child if they are capable of utilizing operational logic between the ages of 0 to 7 years old.
C)	Both are understood at a younger age if the child is a frequent video game player between the ages of 2 to 11 years old.
D)	Both can be understood by a child if they are capable of understanding a perspective other than their own.

Answer: A

3. Kamila was trying to defend her boyfriend to her friends, claiming that he treated her well and wasn't going to break up with her. In order to do this she showed them the romantic notes and texts he had left her recently (but failed to mention she had caught him dancing pretty closely with another girl the other night). What does this scenario best exemplify?

A)	Confirmation bias.
B)	Availability heuristic.
C)	Insight problems.
D)	Lack of validity.

Answer: A

4. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies inductive reasoning?

A)	Alan tells his 3-year-old nephew that he is Superman. When the Frisbee they are throwing gets stuck on the roof of a house, Alan's nephew reasons that Alan should be able to fly up there and grab it.
B)	Adam comes into work and sees Joelle's bag on her desk as well as her coat thrown over her chair. He concludes that Joelle is probably at work as well.
C)	Erin sees that it is a warm and sunny day and decides to tan by the pool. She forgot her sunscreen, however, and concludes that she will burn if she stays out too long.
D)	Diana sees a note on the door of her favourite coffee shop reading, "Be back in 30 minutes". She concludes that it is likely no one is inside, the door will be locked, and she better get her coffee somewhere else.

Answer: B

5. Which of the following statements is true of Piaget's stages of development?

A)	In the concrete operational stage of development children have mastered seriation.
B)	Children all eventually reach the last stage but do so at different rates, sometimes skipping stages.
C)	All children progress through the stages of development at the same rate.
D)	It is in the preoperational stage of development that children develop object permanence.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following best describes the reliability of a test?

A)	The results must be resistant to different inputs, and not change even if the input does.
B)	The results must be the same as long as the input is the same.
C)	The results must be obtained through a method that appropriately tests what it should.
D)	The results must be representative of what the hypothesis is intending to test.

Answer: B

7. What is inductive reasoning?

A)	The use of common knowledge to generate a general idea.
B)	The use of hearsay to generate a general idea.
C)	The use of a general idea to come to generate a general idea.
D)	The use of empirical evidence to generate a general idea.

Answer: D

8. Which of the following is most representative of a 3-year old child's capabilities according to Piaget's stages of development?

A)	He is able to understand that his sister also has a brother, but does not understand that he can change his environment.
B)	He is able to understand that his friends may not want to play the same games as he does, but does not understand that he can change his environment.
C)	He is able to understand that objects continue to exist when he cannot see them, but does not know how to order his toy cars from biggest to smallest.
D)	He is able to understand that he can change his environment, but does not understand that objects continue to exist when he cannot see them.

Answer: C

9. Which of the following statements regarding fluid intelligence and memory is correct, according to the journal article?

A)	Fluid intelligence is working memory, keeping vital information available for other parts of the brain to utilize.
B)	There is evidence to suggest that training can lead to an increase in working memory function and capacity.
C)	Training leads to a decrease in activation in brain areas associated with fluid intelligence.
D)	With such a high degree of heritability, fluid intelligence cannot be altered from that which you are born with.

Answer: C

10. What can researchers expect to find when imaging brain areas responsible for working memory and fluid intelligence at rest following n-back task training?

A)	Increased activation and decreased blood oxygen levels.
B)	Decreased activation and increased blood oxygen levels.
C)	Decreased activation and decreased blood oxygen levels.
D)	Increased activation and increased blood oxygen levels.

Answer: B

**[QUIZ 7]**

1. Which of the following would be the best evidence for categorizing by use of prototype theory?

	A)	An individual from Northern Ontario is faster at responding to "jacket" as an item in the category of weekend clothing than "swimming trunks", but when explicitly asked, describes "swimming trunks" as most indicative of weekend clothing.
	B)	An individual from Northern Ontario is faster to respond to "jacket" as an item in the category of weekend clothing than "swimming trunks", even after living in Florida for a month.
	C)	An individual from Northern Ontario is faster to respond to "jacket" as an item in the category of weekend clothing, but after a month of living in Florida, responds faster to "swimming trunks".
	D)	An individual from Northern Ontario is equally fast at responding to "jacket" and "swimming trunks" as items in the category of weekend clothing after living in Florida for a month.

Answer: B

2. Which of the following would result in the least efficient categorization through exemplar theory?

- A) A spider categorized as an insect.
- B) A grape categorized as a fruit.
- C) A rare snake categorized as poisonous.
- D) A netbook categorized as a computer.

Answer: C

3. Which of the following best supports the exemplar theory exclusively?

	A)	Nala meets a new friend at a party that seems to have all the traits she has been looking for in her dream image of the "perfect partner".
	B)	Andrei considered sushi to be inedible until he tried it a few times. He now says sushi is one of his favourite foods.
	C)	Felicia comes across a bizarre, purple plant and it takes her a few seconds to realize it's a tree. She visits the site some weeks later and has the same reaction.
	D)	Roshin visits a zoo and is unsure if the bats are birds or rodents. He finally decides on birds because the typical rodent does not have wings.

Answer: B

4. Which of the following statements is true with respect to animal categorization?

	Animals are able to communicate their categorization skills to other animals of the same species in a similar manner to that of humans.
	As a result of evolutionary adaptation, baboons are able categorize different types of fruit and snacks as food faster than various inedible objects as non-food, even with practice.
	Baboons are able to categorize a shoe and a boot as belonging to the same category equally as well as a phone and an apple as belonging to different categories.
	Young developing animals are able to perform basic categorization as a result of innate properties of categories, especially those directly related to the survival of the species.

Answer:C

5. Which of the following statements about heuristics is most correct?

A)	The representativeness heuristic often leads people to believe that a random outcome can be skewed by previous outcomes.
B)	The effect of the representativeness heuristic is more likely to change based on a single experience or interaction.
C)	The availability heuristic is often being used in situations where someone is being stereotyped.
D)	The availability heuristic often leads people to assume category membership based on previous experiences.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is the correct description of the availability heuristic?

A)	Using available media to make assumptions and judgments.
B)	Using the most common assumptions to make decisions.
C)	Using the most accessible information to make assumptions.
D)	Using past experiences to make assumptions and judgments.

Answer: C

7. Which of the following statements about the exemplar theory of categorization is most correct?

A)	It is unable to explain why some objects are categorized more quickly than other objects in the same category.
B)	How recently similar objects were encountered is the only influence on the speed with which an object will be categorized.
C)	It suggests that we integrate all new experiences with members of a category into our average.
D)	It is supported by the finding that a single experience with an object among hundreds of other experiences can influence categorization.

Answer:D

9. Which of the following best explains why the statement, 'the organization of the brain has to be understood in terms of our evolutionary history,' occurs in the article "Wired for Categorization"?

A)	The results discussed in the article suggest that the visual cortex's organization around categories of knowledge is similar in sighted people and in individuals who were born blind.
B)	The results discussed in the article support the long-held notion that categorization processes exist solely as the result of learning to recognize the differences in visual stimuli.
C)	The results discussed in the article imply that the reason our brains are innately structured for categorization is because it would have been advantageous to our survival in the past.
D)	The results discussed in the article indicate that the gradual process of learning to differentiate between, say, a bear and a tree, would have provided us with some survival benefit in the past.

Answer:C

10. According to the web module and work done by Dr. Lee Brooks, which of the following statements is most correct?

A)	Our internal representations of objects rely on our ability to assign rules to complex categories with relative ease.
B)	Our ability to assign rules to simple categories often leads us to believe that rule creation is a simple process.
C)	The illusion of the expert refers to our ability to assign rules to complex categories with relative ease.
D)	There is a positive correlation between category complexity and percentage of people able to develop a category rule.

Answer: B


**[QUIZ 10]**

Carol's new philosophy professor is like no other professor she has had before; her office is extremely neat and tastefully put together. In class, she stresses punctuality and loves being surrounded by all the students. During office hours, she is always in a hearty mood. Which of the Five Traits does Carol's professor most strongly exhibit?

A)	Openness and Agreeableness.
B)	Agreeableness and Extraversion.
C)	Conscientiousness and Openness.
D)	Conscientiousness and Extraversion.

Correct! The professor is extremely organized and orderly, characteristics conscientiousness. She is also cheerful and enjoys being the centre of attention, characteristics of extraversion.

Which of the following correctly outlines a difference between repression and denial?

	A) Repression attempts to keep id impulses out of consciousness, whereas denial disguises id impulses once they have reached consciousness.
	B) Repression is a defence mechanism utilized by the ego to contend with id impulses, whereas denial is a guilty feeling that results once an individual has acted on immoral id impulses.
	C) Repression is susceptible to dreams, in which id impulses enter into consciousness, whereas denial is susceptible to Freudian slips, in which the individual has no memory following inappropriate conversation.
	D) Repression prevents all id impulses from entering consciousness, whereas denial may unintentionally permit id impulses into consciousness.

Correct! Repression is based on preventing id impulses from reaching consciousness; however, in some circumstances they can slip through via Freudian slips and dreams. Denial is based on disguising id impulses once they have already reached consciousness.

Which of the following statements about Maslow's hierarchy of needs is most correct?

	A )	A workplace failure, causing your esteem needs to be unsatisfied, would mean you are now stuck at the love and belongingness level.
	B )	According to Maslow, few individuals satisfy their esteem needs to move on to the selfactualization level.
	C )	Individuals who are unable to form close relationships with others or connect to a group are likely stuck at the safety level.
✓	D )	Being unable to hold a steady job or find a stable home would result in remaining at the safety level.

Of the following statements, which is most correct regarding defense mechanisms?

	A)	Defense mechanisms are a way to ensure the physical safety of the individual.
✓	B)	Defense mechanisms act by preventing Id impulses from reaching consciousness.
	C)	Defense mechanisms of the conscious ego protect the unconscious ego.
	D)	Defense mechanisms are a way to prevent the superego from feeling anxiety.

Correct! Defense mechanisms prevent id impulses from reaching consciousness and prevent the conscious ego from experiencing anxiety.


Which of the following is true of the personal and collective unconscious?

✓	A )	Only the contents of the personal unconscious can be brought into consciousness.
	B )	Libido is contained in the personal unconscious in the form of archetypes.
	C )	The collective unconscious serves as a repository of

	D )	The collective unconscious uses up libido by thinking about complexes.
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Correct! These contents are unique to every individual and can be brought back into the ego when we recall events of the past.

Which of the following is NOT one of the advancements of the psychodynamic approach after Freud?

A) 	The exploration of the personality effects from the amount of libido left behind at each stage of psychosocial development.
B)	The exploration of the role of the ego through the development and elaboration of many ego defenses
C)	The exploration of the strengths of the ego developed upon the resolution of each psychosocial stage.
D)	The exploration of the severity of childhood problems and their effect on growth.

**Correct! The result of abnormally high amounts of libido being left behind upon the resolution of each psychosexual stage of development leading to specific fixations was among the work done by Sigmund Freud.**

**[QUIZ 13 - PRETEST]**

**1. Which of the following provides the best explanation as to why a p value less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant?**

- A) A p value greater than 0.05 implies the independent variable had no effect on the results, and the experimental and control groups performed similarly
- B) A p value less than 0.05 implies there is only a small chance the difference between the experimental and control groups is due to chance
- C) A p value less than 0.05 implies there is a large difference between the experimental and control groups
- D) A p value greater than 0.05 implies there is no difference between the experimental and control groups

Answer: B

**2. Which of the following scenarios would have the fastest conditioning speed?**

- A) Tam inhales a wonderful aroma of cinnamon each time he walks by the local bakery, and as a result becomes hungry
- B) Jake receives a severe electric shock each time he plugs in his laptop, and as a result has developed a fear of laptops

- C) Paula shakes a leash back and forth causing her dog to immediately run towards her
- D) Celeste hears a familiar song that brings back fond memories of childhood while driving her mother's van, and as a result prefers driving it over her father's car

Answer: B

**3. Which of the following is the best example of a discriminative stimulus (SD)?**

- A) Whenever George goes to his grandmother's house, he knows to chew with his mouth closed if he wants dessert
- B) Whenever Zoey sees a lime being cut, she knows her mouth will water as she anticipates the sour fruit
- C) Whenever Brandon smells a turkey roast, he thinks about his grandmother's famous turkey dinners
- D) Whenever Hannah is at school, she knows that she will not receive an ice cream for holding the door open.

Answer: A

**4. Which of the following is an example of a single morpheme?**

- A) /exam/ in the word "example"
- B) The word "masculine"
- C) /s/ in the word "mouse"
- D) The word "speaking"

Answer: B

**5. Which of the following statements concerning the Weschler Scales is true?**

- A) Someone receiving a standardized IQ score of 100 has achieved a perfect score on the Weschler Scale
- B) An IQ score of 90 is a strong standardized score and is well above the average performance of the population
- C) An IQ score of 115 has a higher raw score than a score of 115 achieved a year earlier
- D) An individual's score on the Weschler test is independent of the performance of the population.

Answer: C

**6. Which of the following statements about filter models of attention is most correct?**

- A) Triesman proposed that information from the attended ear was filtered for semantic importance and the unattended ear was filtered for physical characteristics
- B) Broadbent proposed that semantically important information may still be processed even if it is heard through the unattended ear
- C) Broadbent proposed that information is processed through a single attentional filter on the basis of semantic importance
- D) Triesman proposed that all information is passed through the physical filter, where ratings of importance are made, to the semantic filter to determine what is attended to

Answer: D

**7. Which of the following statements regarding Maslow's hierarchy is true?**

- A) An individual who is extremely insecure is likely to be stuck trying to satisfy safety needs and will not be able to progress up the hierarchy
- B) Someone at the esteem needs level of the hierarchy would have to go back through safety and belongingness if their house burned down
- C) Someone attempting to satisfy their safety needs has already established their physiological and belongingness needs
- D) An individual who has recently been fired is now struggling to satisfy their physiological needs

Answer: A

**8. Which of the following is an example of the Fundamental Attribution Error?**

- A) Ned assumes that his daughter was yelling at her brother because she was upset about her dog running away
- B) Cersei thinks that her friend only bought lunch for her because he just found out he was hired for the job she wanted
- C) Stannis thinks that his colleague is just a generous person after she bought doughnuts for the office even though he heard she was up for promotion.
- D) Dany assumes that because her friend got a bad mark on the test he didn't get a good night's sleep

Answer: C

**9. Which of the following correctly describes sensory memory?**

- A) The general term given for storage of visual information, known as iconic memory, and auditory information, known as echoic memory, which filters information into short term memory based on the amount of decay
- B) Any physical or sensory characteristics of stimuli in the environment are encoded in sensory memory, which has a large capacity to store information for a several minutes
- C) The physical or sensory characteristics of stimuli are briefly stored in sensory memory, which has a large capacity because it does not require attention
- D) The physical or sensory characteristics of attended stimuli are stored in sensory memory, which has a large capacity to detect a large number of details of the sensory characteristics

Answer: C

**10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the bird study by Rips presented in the web module?**

- A) Exemplar theory suggests that the robin will be classified as a bird more quickly than the penguin because it more similar to the average bird than the penguin.
- B) Exemplar theory suggests that it should take individuals longer to recognize a penguin than a robin because of the greater number of penguin exemplars held in the mind
- C) Prototype theory suggests that it should take individuals longer to recognize a penguin than a robin because of the greater number of penguin exemplars held in the mind
- D) Prototype theory suggests that the robin will be classified as a bird ore quickly than the penguin because it is more similar to the average bird than the penguin

Answer: D

**[TEST 13]**

1. Bob is showing the symptoms of a psychological disorder. Which method would the structuralist Dr. Smith most likely use to diagnose Bob?

- A) Observe Bob to form a diagnosis based on his behavioural symptoms
- B) Treat Bob's brain as an indescribable structure and focus strictly on overt behaviour
- C) Ask Bob to explore his own cognitive processes and provide a report to Dr. Smith to form a diagnosis
- D) Design experiments to test how Bob's patterns of thinking have altered his behaviour

**Answer: C**

2. Which of the following statements would support the argument made by Watson and the behaviourists regarding the mind as a "black box"?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Internal mental events are not objectively observable.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overt behaviour can be used to make inferences about the mind.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conscious thoughts exist for some adaptive purpose.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The aspects of conscious thought that are most important are the processes it allows us to do.

Correct! Behaviourists emphasized that anything internal mental processes are unobservable and therefore off limits to psychology as a science.

3. Which of the following situations is the best example of an ethical concern?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A) Participants are told they are participating in a study about memory when it is actually about stereotyping and prejudice.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Participants are placed in a room with no lights and asked to report the source of various sounds for 1.5 hours.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Participants are required to take a vision test before sitting at the computer for an experiment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Participants are involved in a study involving holding hands with one unknown person while looking at another unknown person and subsequently asked who they prefer as a potential friend.

Correct! This situation is an example of deception which can lead to emotional or  
Ten year old James recently switched schools and has become very depressed. A psychologist reports that this sudden change is typical in children who switch schools, and results from feelings of isolation. The psychologist prescribes medication to reverse the chemical changes in the brain caused by depression.

4. From which of the following sub-disciplines is the psychologist operating?

	A)	Development and neuroscience
	B)	Development and learning
✓	C)	Social psychology and neuroscience
	D)	Learning and social psychology

Correct! Social psychology recognizes alienation, a dynamic between individuals in social groups, as a cause of depression and neuroscience deals with chemical changes in the brain.

5. According to the textbook, what emerging school of thought was influenced by Pavlov's experiments on "involuntary" learning in dogs?

	A)	functionalism
✓	B)	behaviourism
	C)	structuralism
	D)	psychoanalysis

Correct. Pavlov's experiment inspired Watson to treat the mind as a black box and focus studies strictly on behaviour.

6. Which of the following is an example of psychometrics, as it applies to sports psychology?

✓	A)	Lisa is administered a personality test to determine whether she should play forward or defence in the upcoming hockey season.
	B)	John is instructed to perform relaxation techniques while swinging a bat to overcome his anxiety on the baseball field.
	C)	Following a serious injury while playing football, James has been ordered to take a depression screening test as a result of his emotional changes while unable to play during recovery.
	D)	Jen, a professional golf player, has enrolled as a subject in a mental rotation experiment designed to improve her putting.


8. A researcher following which of the following perspectives is most likely to study how selective forces such as family size influences future mate selection?

	A)	Environmental
✓	B)	Evolutionary
	C)	Socio-cultural
	D)	Developmental

Correct! This researcher would be examining the evolutionary advantage that coming from a large family group may have on mate selection, which would influence reproductive success.

9. Which psychological perspective would be most useful for developing a model for understanding the influence of a charismatic individual on group behaviour?

*	A)	Socio-cultural
	B)	Psychological
	C)	Cognitive
	D)	Environmental

Correct! The socio-cultural perspective focuses on how individuals are influenced by culture and interactions with other people

1. Jim-Bob is an intelligent student who graduated high school on the Honour Roll. However at university he experiences high anxiety in tutorials where participation was mandatory. How might a social psychologist approach Jim-Bob's issues?

- A) Ask Jim-Bob about his relationships with his professors and fellow students and how they affects his feelings in such situations
- B) Encourage Jim-Bob to brainstorm the source of his social anxiety and whether it is the result of any academic difficulties he is facing
- C) Explore Jim-Bob's past experiences in similar situations as well as patterns of social behaviour in early education
- D) seek whether there are any differences in functionality of brain regions associated with anxiety in Jim-Bob as compared to 'normal' individuals

**ANSWER: A**

2. Which of the following statements regarding descriptive statistics is true?

- A) A frequency distribution is a bar-graphical representation of mean data values
- B) A histogram of collected experimental data provides information about frequency
- C) The normal distribution is a smooth, bell shaped, asymmetric distribution of data
- D) A frequency distribution is a histogram used to depict data in a graphical matter

**ANSWER: B**

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3. Which of the following best explains the similarity between extinction trials and test trials?

- A) Both extinction and test trials can only be performed after a contingency is formed between the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus
- B) Both extinction and test trials focus on the intensity of the unconditioned response when presented with the unconditioned stimulus
- C) Both extinction and test trials are meant to assess the intensity of the conditioned response
- D) Both extinction and test are performed by presenting the conditioned stimulus without being followed by the unconditioned stimulus

ANSWER:D

4. Which of the following best explains the role that mirror neurons potentially play in operant conditioning?

- A) They allow individuals to learn behaviours by internalizing the actions of others
- B) They form the neurological basis for the understanding of contingencies and associations
- C) They are specialized motor neurons responsible for the movement involved in expressing behaviours D) They allow individuals to perform reactions towards conditioned stimuli

ANSWER:A

6. Which of the following best supports the exemplar theory exclusively?

- A) Andrei considered sushi to be inedible until he tried it a few times. He now says sushi is one of his favourite foods
- B) Roshin visits a zoo and is unsure if the bats are birds or rodents. He finally decides on birds because the typical rodent does not have wings
- C) Nala meets a new friend at a party that seems to have all the traits she has been looking for in her dream image of the "perfect partner"
- D) Felicia comes across a bizarre, purple plant and it takes her a few seconds to realize it's a tree. She visits the site some weeks later and has the same reaction

ANSWER: A

7. How do we best explain the occurrence of false memories?

- A) Through our high susceptibility to believing the recount of past events of other individuals
- B) Through our reconstructive nature of memory and the high likelihood that new information can be included during recall
- C) Through our frequent inability to tell the difference between imagined and real events that took place at approximately the same time
- D) Through our inability to encode all information properly at the time of the memory due to an overload of information in our environment, resulting in incomplete recall

ANSWER: B

8. Tina has been working endlessly for the past 3 years on a research project with her close-knit team of fellow researchers. She will be presenting the work at an upcoming conference in the hopes of getting noticed by leading researchers in the field to gain a position as a post-doctoral researcher. Which stage in the hierarchy of needs is Tina trying to fulfill?

- A) Belonging
- B) Esteem
- C) Self-actualization
- D) Safety

ANSWER: B

9. What conclusion was drawn from the study performed by Walster in 1965?

- A) Those with low self esteem rated attractiveness higher than those with high esteem
- B) those with high self esteem rated attractiveness lower than those with low esteem
- C) We tend to like those who like us, especially when our self esteem is low
- D) Self esteem of women is generally highly changeable, especially when low

ANSWER: C

10. What term refers to an individual's tendency to defer action to others in the presence of someone more qualified A) Social loafing

- B) Diffusion of responsibility
- C) Collective ignorance
- D) Group think

ANSWER: B

1. Every time Mikael asks his supervisor Dave for a break, Mikael gets yelled at and is given more work. Even after a nicer supervisor, Jen, is hired in addition to Dave, Mikael still asks Dave to go on break as he expects to get yelled at anyway. What phenomenon does this scenario best exemplify?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A)	Depression
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B)	Learned helplessness
<input type="checkbox"/>	C)	Classical conditioning
<input type="checkbox"/>	D)	Habituation

2. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the practice effect?

- A) Practice effects enhance the control of a given experiment because it becomes difficult to separate natural improvement from the effect of manipulating the independent variable.
- B) Practice effects enhance the control of a given experiment because it becomes difficult to separate natural improvement from the effect of manipulating the dependent variable.
- C) Practice effects reduce the control of a given experiment because it becomes difficult to separate natural improvement from the effect of manipulating the dependent variable.
- ✓ D) Practice effects reduce the control of a given experiment because it becomes difficult to separate natural improvement from the effect of manipulating the independent variable.

3. Which of the following statements regarding Thorndike's puzzle box experiment is correct?

	A)	Thorndike observed that once the cat learned to escape, the cat pulled the rope immediately on all subsequent trials.
✓	B)	Thorndike believed that once the cat learned to escape, it would pull the rope on all subsequent trials.
	C)	Thorndike observed the number of desired behaviours decreased gradually after a number of trials.
	D)	Thorndike initially believed that once the cat learned to escape, the number of random behaviours would gradually decrease.

4. Jasmine suffered from head trauma and damaged a small area in her left frontal lobe called Broca's area. Which of the following impairments is she most likely to encounter?

	A)	Jasmine will probably not be able to understand written language.
	B)	Jasmine will probably not be able to understand what is being said to her.
	C)	Jasmine will likely develop what is perceived by listeners to be a foreign accent.
✓	D)	Jasmine will likely encounter difficulty in fluent speech production.

5. Two siblings, Heidi who is 6 and Igor who is 8, were given a full glass of milk each in the same size cup. Their mom poured one of the glasses of milk into a taller plastic cup because it was in one of her favourite glasses and she thought the kids might break it. Who is more likely to complain about not wanting the plastic cup because it has less milk?

	A)	Neither Heidi nor Igor.
✓	B)	Heidi
	C)	Igor.
	D)	Both Heidi and Igor.

7. Which of the following scenarios would result in an improved primacy effect and diminished recency effect in the serial position curve?

	A)	The words are presented in pairs allowing the individual to chunk two words together and recall them as a pair.
	B)	The words are presented at a slower rate in the list and the individual successfully chunks the final words together.
✓	C)	The words are presented at a slower pace followed by some simple math problems before recall.

	D)	The words are presented individually followed by a break before recall to allow for better rehearsal of the words.
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8. Brad is diagnosed with social anxiety disorder, and as a result finds it very difficult to socialize and fit in with others. This leads to Brad being very neurotic about avoiding any potential encounters with other people. Which of the following represents the highest level of needs Brad has **fulfilled**, according to the humanistic approach?

	A)	Safety Needs
	B)	Belongingness and Love Needs
	C)	Esteem Needs
✓	D)	Physiological Needs

9. Which of the following is the LEAST likely to lead to a positive impression of a person?

	A)	Considering the individual to be handsome
✓	B)	Hearing that your friend is attracted to the person
	C)	Anticipating a lunch meeting with the person
	D)	Seeing the individual daily on the elevator at work

10. Without any experimental manipulations, which of the following best describes the Milgram experiment?

✓	A)	Under the experimenter's orders, 65% of the subjects administered all of the electric shocks to the learner.
	B)	About 65% of the learners conformed to the teacher's orders to administer an electric shock to a confederate.
	C)	Unexpectedly, about 65% of the subjects received all of the electric shocks prior to terminating the experiment.
	D)	Subjects complied with the experimenter's orders until the level of shock was about 65% of the most intense shock.

[Quiz 1]: Levels of Analysis:

Patients with depression may obsess about a negative perception of their lives. This obsession can lead to a physiological change of the hippocampus (a brain area responsible for forming and retrieving memories). As a result, these patients form a bias towards remembering negative memories. What two levels of analyses are most applicable to this description of depression?

	A)	Developmental and cognitive
	B)	Social and neuroscience
✓	C)	Cognitive and neuroscience
	D)	Social and developmental

Which of the following methods in studying the emotion of sadness would be typical of structuralists?

	A)	Connecting a participant to an EEG machine during a sad movie clip and interpreting their emotions using the EEG output.
✗	B)	Studying a participant's emotions by examining facial expression and micro muscle movements during a sad movie clip.
	C)	A psychoanalyst interprets the emotions experienced by a subject while she watches a sad movie clip.
➡	D)	Taking detailed notes that reflect one's own emotions after watching a sad movie clip.

Incorrect. The described method is not related to a structuralist perspective. In fact, this method is a much more objective method of studying people and their emotions. The core of structuralism was to examine consciousness by introspection.

Which of the following is a major challenge of social psychology?

A) Social psychology uses experimental methods that are limited in their ability to provide objective data.	
B) Research methods are limited by ethical constraints more so than other approaches.	← Answer
C) Social psychology often fails to see the 'bigger picture' of the behaviours being studied and falls victim to reductionism.	
D) Models developed are often abstract assumptions about human capacities.ddd	

As a cognitive psychologist, you are seeking to understand how older adults remember differently from younger adults. How do you best approach this problem?

✓	A)	By revising a model of memory functioning after observing the results of various memory experiments.
	B)	By observing what specific brain areas are activated during various memory experiments.
	C)	By comparing different aged individuals of varied cultures to examine whether the cognitive processes are the same regardless of environment.
	D)	By observing the behaviour of adults in natural settings in order to develop a physical model of memory.

Correct! Research in cognitive psychology functions by developing models about mental processes through observing how individuals function on tasks used to objectively measure such processes. **[Quiz 2]:**

**Research Methods:**

Greg is running an experiment examining spatial memory. Greg's experimental group consists of 20 male undergraduate students ranging in age from 18 to 21 and majoring in a variety of disciplines. Which of the following best describes the control group that Greg should have for this experiment and why?

	A)	20 male undergraduate students of any age and majoring in psychology because they would have a better understanding of spatial memory than undergraduates majoring in other disciplines.
➔	B)	20 male undergraduate students ranging in age from 18 to 21 and majoring in a variety of disciplines for consistency between groups with exception to the independent variable.
✘	C)	20 undergraduate students, 10 of each gender, of any age and majoring in a variety of disciplines for the purpose of broadening the generalizability of potential results.
	D)	20 undergraduate students, 10 of each gender, ranging in age from 18 to 21 and majoring in a variety of disciplines in order to study gender differences.

Incorrect. Participants in both groups should be as similar as possible. This way, if a difference in the dependent variable is found, it is likely that Greg's manipulation of the independent variable is the cause. If Greg wanted his results to generalize to a larger population, his experimental group should allow for similar widening of the gender and age criteria.

Why would an experimenter use the median instead of the mean to report information about her data set?

	A)	If there is high variability in the data set.
✔	B)	If there are extreme data points in the data set.
	C)	If there is low variability in the data set.
	D)	If the data set is non-numerical.

Correct! Often extreme data points can skew the mean in one direction or another and because these data points are often extreme and unlikely cases, the effect they have on the mean turns it into a measure that is not truly representative of the central tendency of the data set. The median, however, is unaffected by extreme data points.

Which of the following statements about data analysis is most correct?

	A)	The median and mode are often the same value, whereas the mean is likely to be different because it is easily affected by outliers.
	B)	The data from an experiment, when organized into bins, will always yield a normal distribution.
✓	C)	The researcher must know the mean value of her dataset before she can calculate the standard deviation.
	D)	The researcher must calculate the t-value of the dataset in order to determine whether the results were found by chance.

Correct! The standard deviation calculates the average distance of each data point from the mean, so in order to calculate standard deviation, the research must know what the mean is first.

Which of the following advantages or disadvantages of a between-subjects design is correct?

➔	A)	This type of experimental research design is subject to naturally existing differences in individuals.
	B)	This type of experimental research design is often time consuming and very expensive.
✗	C)	Allows for control and experimental groups to be as similar as possible to each other.
	D)	This type of experimental research design is subject to confounding effects such as the practice effect.

Incorrect. In a between-subjects design, control and experimental groups are composed of different individuals. To make these groups as similar as possible, one should conduct a within-subjects design where individuals act as the control and experimental group.

Which of the following constructs is paired with an operational definition?

✗	A)	Fear: A distressing feeling aroused by impending danger or pain.
	B)	Sexual Attraction: The erotic arousal of interest or engagement of one's thought towards another.
	C)	Happiness: A mental state of well-being characterised by positive emotions.

➔	D)	Hunger: A 6-hour period of not eating.
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Incorrect. Although most would likely agree with this description of fear, the construct is not operationally defined based on the actions that would be made to objectively measure it in an experiment.

Spencer, Steele, & Quinn (1999) identified a stereotype threat specific to gender differences and ability to do math. What did they conclude based on their findings?

	A)	Informing the participants about a gender difference on the task lowers both male and female test performance only when the task is difficult.
	B)	Informing the participants about a gender difference on the task does not alter women's test performance.
➔	C)	When informed of a known gender difference on the task, women do poorly on a difficult math test.
✗	D)	When informed of a known gender difference on the task, women only do poorly when they know the gender difference affects women and not men.

Incorrect. The participants were only told of a previously known gender difference on the task, and not who was affected by it. Doing this suggested that the stereotype threat is present towards women when faced with difficult math problems.

**[Quiz 3]: Classical Conditioning:**

Which of the following statements is the best explanation of a conditioning analysis of drug tolerance?

✔	A)	Drug tolerance is enhanced by homeostatic responses to the drug effect and by cues predicting the drug effect.
	B)	Environmental specificity demonstrates that homeostatic responses are specifically elicited by drug effects only.
	C)	A drug overdose typically involves overly responsive homeostatic responses.
	D)	Drug addicts' desire for drugs is constant and not dependent on environmental cues.

Correct! Through classical conditioning, environmental cues become associated with the drug effect, which both elicit homeostatic responses.

Which of the following is a similarity between discrimination training and generalization?

✓	A)	The conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency shows the greatest conditioned response.
	B)	Conditioned stimuli that are similar to the conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency show very mild conditioned responses.
	C)	All conditioned stimuli, with the exception of the conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency, may undergo extinction trials, resulting in extinction.
	D)	The unconditioned stimuli no longer predict the unconditioned responses in either discrimination training or generalization.

Correct! In both discrimination training and generalization, the conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency results in the most intense conditioned response.

Hui-Ann has had a phobia of centipedes for many years; she cannot even see a picture of a centipede without getting the chills and turning away in fear. Which of the following procedures would be the best suggestion to solve this problem?

✓	A)	Begin by presenting Hui-Ann with pictures of centipedes, then centipedes in a box while showing they cause no harm, until she can place one on her hand.
	B)	Without telling Hui-Ann, place her in a room with a box full of centipedes and convince her to place her arm in the box.
	C)	Place Hui-Ann in a room with centipedes crawling on the walls while indicating that the centipedes cannot come near her because her chair is coated in repellent.
	D)	Ask Hui-Ann to ex

Correct! This option resembles systematic desensitization where individuals gradually come to terms with their fears through inhibitory conditioning, but they are not overwhelmed and traumatized.

What is the most correct description of a UR?

✗	A)	The UR is a physiological response that is elicited in order to begin digestion.
	B)	The UR is the automatic response elicited once a contingency has been learned.
➡	C)	The UR is a response that is elicited in the absence of a learned contingency.

	D)	The UR is a response that occurs following the consequence of a particular action.
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Incorrect. A UR is not restricted to only the process of digestion although it is involved in such a process as demonstrated by Pavlov. Instead, the UR (unconditional response) is an automatic response that is elicited by the US and does not require any training or learning of a contingency.

Why does stimulus generalization occur?

✓	A)	More than one CS elicits a CR.
	B)	A group of US's is capable of eliciting the UR.
	C)	More than one US elicits a UR.
	D)	A group of CS's is very similar to the US.

Correct! Generalization occurs because a range of CS's, that are similar to the original CS, elicit a CR. They do so in a graded fashion such that those conditional stimuli that are most similar to the original CS elicit the greatest response and those that are least similar to the original CS elicit the weakest response.

Which of the following statements about the CS is correct?

	A)	The CS is that which naturally elicits the CR.
	B)	The CS initially elicits a US and later a CR.
	C)	The CS eventually comes to elicit the UR.
✓	D)	The CS initially does not elicit a response.

Correct! The CS (conditional stimulus) is a previously/initially neutral stimulus that, after becoming associated with the US (unconditional stimulus), eventually comes to trigger its own response, which is dubbed the CR (conditional response).

Which of the following is a key difference between reacquisition and acquisition?

	A)	The conditioned response is spontaneously recovered in reacquisition, whereas the conditioned response must be learned in acquisition.
✓	B)	The contingency is formed much faster in reacquisition than in acquisition as a result of retained learning.

	C)	Reacquisition occurs after a contingency has been erased, whereas acquisition is the formation of a new contingency between two stimuli.
	D)	The conditioned response in reacquisition is more intense than the conditioned response in acquisition.

Correct! The contingency is formed faster in reacquisition as a result of some of the original learning being retained, even after extinction.

Gillian flashes a light three times at her cat prior to turning on the water for his bath. Gillian's cat becomes very afraid when he hears running water due to his dislike for baths. Which of the following best outlines a test trial?

	A)	Gillian turns on the water prior to flashing a light three times at her cat.
	B)	Gillian turns on the water at the same time as flashing a light at her cat.
✓	C)	Gillian flashes a light three times at her cat without turning on the water.
	D)	Gillian turns on the water without flashing a light at her cat.

Correct! Gillian has presented the conditioned stimulus, flashing a light, without the unconditioned stimulus, turning on the water, to determine if conditioning has taken place.

**[Quiz 4]: Instrumental Conditioning:**

Amanda, a first year university student, often slept in and missed class. When her parents found out, they stopped taking Amanda out for dinner every Sunday night when they came to visit her. Amanda eventually got back on track, and received good grades in her classes in first term. Her parents then eliminated the withdrawal limit on her debit card. Which of the following two types of consequences did Amanda receive from her parents?

✓	A)	Omission training then escape training
	B)	Punishment training then reward training
	C)	Punishment training then escape training
	D)	Omission training then reward training

Correct! This is an example of omission training, the removal of the positive reinforcer (taking Amanda out for dinner) and an example of escape training, the removal of a negative reinforcer (withdrawal limit).

Which of the following is a reason as to why researchers might use shaping over autoshaping?

	A)	If the behaviours desired to be learned are too complex to be learned automatically and require conscious knowledge of learning.
✗	B)	If the behaviours desired to be learned involve conscious recognition of learning contingencies.
➡	C)	If the behaviours desired to be learned are too complex to be acquired without experimenter intervention.
	D)	If the behaviours desired to be learned rely on time and autoshaping, it takes too long for contingencies to be formed.

Incorrect. Shaping involves the learning of complex behaviours and requires experimenter involvement, but it does not require individuals to be conscious of the learning that is occurring so long as effective reinforcement used.

Which of the following best represents the slopes of the graphical representations of VR-20 and VR-50 schedules of reinforcement?

	A)	VR-50 has a more gradual slope and faster rate of learning.
✗	B)	VR-50 has a steeper slope and slower rate of learning.
➡	C)	VR-20 has a steeper slope and faster rate of learning.
	D)	VR-20 has a more gradual slope and slower rate of learning.

Incorrect. Although VR-50 does have a slower rate of learning, VR-20 ought to have a steeper slope. This is because reinforcement comes less often on a VR-50 schedule and it takes longer for the contingency to be formed. Correspondingly, the graphical representation of learning will be a more gradual line.

Which of the following statements regarding graphing responses of instrumental conditioning is most accurate?

	A)	The number of responses per trial is recorded separately for each trial rather than in a cumulative fashion.
✗	B)	A steep slope of a VI response graph is indicative of an infrequent reinforcement schedule.
	C)	A FR-3 schedule will have a steeper consistent linear slope than a FR-5 reinforcement schedule.
➡	D)	A VI-3 and VR-5 reinforcement schedule will both have a linear shaped response function.

Incorrect. A steep slope suggests that there are a lot of responses per trial, indicating the reinforcement schedule is frequent. The higher the slope, the more frequent the reinforcement.

How does stamping in occur?

	A)	Behaviours are learned only when they are followed by a reward.
✓	B)	Certain behaviours increase in frequency when followed by reinforcement.
	C)	Learning a contingency over time leads to an automatic response.
	D)	Random behaviours decrease in frequency over the course of many trials.

Correct! Stamping in occurs when certain behaviours increase in frequency when followed by reinforcement. The types of reinforcement used can vary but consist of at least one of reward, punishment, escape or omission training.

What is the desired effect of omission training?

✓	A)	Decrease undesired behaviours through the removal of positive stimuli.
	B)	Decrease undesired behaviours through the presentation of negative stimuli.
	C)	Increase desired behaviours through the presentation of positive stimuli.
	D)	Increase desired behaviours through the removal of negative stimuli.

Correct! Omission training seeks to stop undesired behaviours from occurring by removing positive stimuli; individuals are likely to stop performing undesired behaviours if it means they will receive the positive stimuli again.

What is the SD?

✗	A)	A cue, which signals that a reward is imminent.
➡	B)	A stimulus that predicts a valid contingency.
	C)	A stimulus that, when performed, results in reinforcement.
	D)	A cue, which signals that reinforcement will occur prior to a response.

Incorrect. The SD or discriminative stimulus, signals that the contingency between response and reinforcement is valid. Performance of a certain behaviour will result in some form of reinforcement.

Which of the following is an example of a secondary reinforcer?

	A)	Julian is told that he will receive a free bottle of Gatorade if he can run five kilometers straight.
	B)	Every time a mouse presses a green button followed by a blue button, they are provided with a food reward.
	C)	Joshua has a fear of snakes after being bit as a child, and when he encounters a snake while riding his bicycle, he develops a fear of bicycles.
✓	D)	If Michael can correctly identify five movies based on their trailer, the theatre is offering him a free general admission coupon.

Correct! Coupons are considered secondary reinforcers because they do not have intrinsic value. In other words, a small rectangular sheet of paper means nothing to us; however, since we have previously learned that this piece of paper provides free entertainment, it becomes reinforcing.

Which of the following best exemplifies Thorndike's law of effect?

	A)	Stimuli with negative associations stamp in negative behaviours whereas stimuli with positive associations stamp in positive behaviours.
✓	B)	Behaviours with negative consequences decrease in frequency and behaviours with positive consequences increase in frequency.
	C)	Stimuli with negative consequences are avoided and stimuli with positive consequences are approached.
	D)	Behaviours with negative consequences deter the rate of learning and behaviours with positive consequences enhance the rate of learning.

Correct! If something leads to a negative outcome, we have a tendency to avoid doing that again, and if something leads to a positive outcome, we are more likely to do it again to receive that positive outcome again.

**[Quiz 5]: Language:**

Which of the following examples best supports the social learning theory of language?

	A)	By the time he was 5 years of age, Jake expanded his vocabulary by almost 800 words, despite being a bit behind in reading at school.
	B)	While learning to speak in full sentences, Abba told her friend that she 'bued' a new goldfish for her fish tank the day before.
✗	C)	Dragana and her friends at their city's school for the deaf came up with their own secret sign language during recess.
➡	D)	2-year-old Freddie gets candy from his parents when he uses words instead of gestures and as a result his vocabulary has been continuously expanding.



Incorrect. This example suggests that individuals are able to spontaneously create their own language without any guidance suggesting certain abilities and understandings about language are innate.

Which of the following would pose the greatest difficulty in terms of segmentation?

	A)	An individual attempts to break words apart while listening to someone speak the individual's native language very quickly.
	B)	An individual attempts to break phonemes apart while listening to someone speak their native language using infant directed speech.
	C)	An individual attempts to break phonemes apart while listening to someone speak an unfamiliar language very quickly.
✔	D)	An individual attempts to break words apart while listening to someone speak an unfamiliar language at normal pace.



Correct! Even when an individual is speaking slow or at normal pace, people are rather bad at segmenting unfamiliar languages; therefore, this would pose the greatest difficulty.

Which of the following examples of animal communication is considered regular or governed by rules and grammar?

	A)	Kanzi's use of lexigrams arranged on a keyboard to communicate.
	B)	Birds' use of bird song to communicate their interest in mating or competition.
	C)	Washoe's use of American Sign Language to communicate requests.
	D)	Sarah's use of symbols to communicate using a large vocabulary.


Incorrect. Kanzi had very limited use of grammar while using lexigrams arranged on a keyboard to communicate; therefore, it is not considered regular.

Which of the following is true of the criteria used to outline language?

	A)	Language does not use the sounds of words to indicate the object it is describing.
	B)	Language comes in a variety of different forms including, but not limited to, birdsong.
	C)	Language is productive and as such, has a very limited way in which words may be combined.
	D)	Language is governed by rules and grammar, keeping it from being reorganized.


Incorrect. Although complex, birdsong is not considered language and neither is it a criterion used to outline language.

What was the main finding of the experiment looking at the ability of Hindi and English speaking individuals to discriminate between /t/ sounds?

	A)	Infants from English-speaking families performed at a level comparable to Hindi-speaking adults, which was much better than English-speaking adults.
	B)	Infants from English-speaking families performed at a level comparable to English-speaking adults, which was much worse than Hindi-speaking adults.
	C)	Infants from English-speaking families performed at a level better than English-speaking adults but still much worse than Hindi-speaking adults.
	D)	Infants from English-speaking families performed at a level comparable to infants from Hindi-speaking families, which was much better than English-speaking adults.

Correct! This study provided support for Universal Phoneme Sensitivity, describing the ability of infants to discriminate phonemes of non-native languages at a level comparable to adults able to speak that language. The ability to be sensitive to non-native phonemes appears to be lost by the end of the first year of life.

Which of the following most likely represents the language capabilities of a 21-month old infant?

	A)	She is able to say a small number of words but with no rhythm or inflection.
	B)	She is able to make word-like sounds but has not said her first word yet.
	C)	She is able to use single words but her vocabulary is less than 100 words.
	D)	She is able to use complete sentences but her vocabulary is less than 800 words.

Correct! At 21-months, she is approaching the 2-year milestones which include using 2-word phrases and having a vocabulary of 50-250 words.

Which of the following best exemplifies overregularization, a common language error in infancy?

	A)	Clifford's pet is a dog, and he calls all four-legged animals "dogs".
	B)	Caillou uses the word "house" for his own house, but not for other houses.
	C)	George is hungry and says "more bananas" to request food.
✓	D)	Arthur tells his sister that his foots are sore after their long walk.

Correct! An overregularization is a syntactical error, which involves using a grammatical rule too broadly.

Which of the following outlines the most advanced language-related skill a typical three year old possesses?

	A)	The ability to comprehend past tense to answer questions such as "Why were you running?"
	B)	The ability to comprehend plurals in simple conversation with other children.
✓	C)	The ability to provide short responses to questions such as "What shape is this?"
	D)	The ability to combine words to point to their favourite colour, light blue.

Correct! Typical three year olds can provide short (two or three word) responses to simple questions.

**[Quiz 6]: Problem Solving:**

Which of the following is a key difference between assimilation and accommodation?

	A)	Assimilation is performed when major alterations to existing schemas is required, whereas accommodation is performed when minor adjustments to existing schemas is required.
	B)	Assimilation is the use of schemas to interpret the world, whereas accommodation is the creation or modification of these mental frameworks.
✓	C)	Assimilation involves adding new information to existing schemas, whereas accommodation involves modifying existing schemas.
	D)	Assimilation involves adding new information into existing schemas, whereas accommodation incorporates known information into new schemas.

Correct! Assimilation does not require modifying existing schemas, whereas accommodation does require modifying existing schemas.

Sonia thinks that she has developed a questionnaire that, if filled out honestly, will accurately determine if a given individual is suffering from clinical depression. She tests by having a group of undergraduate students fill out the questionnaire once per week for two months, and finds that each student tends to score quite similarly to what they had scored in previous weeks. Sonia finds, however, that the score on her questionnaire is independent of whether or not an individual is clinically depressed. Which of the following best describes the reliability and validity of Sonia's measure?

	A)	Sonia's measure has weak reliability and weak validity.
	B)	Sonia's measure has weak reliability but strong validity.
	C)	Sonia's measure has strong reliability and strong validity.
✓	D)	Sonia's measure has strong reliability but weak validity.

Correct! Since reliability reflects the extent to which repeated testing produces consistent results and validity is a reflection on whether or not the trait that is supposed to be measured is actually being measured, Sonia's test has strong reliability but weak validity.

Which of the following tests best exemplifies the criterion of reliability?

✓	A)	Kate has recently been involved in a homicide investigation; to determine whether she shows anti-social tendencies she has taken the same personality test several times over a period of 18 months, each time with results coming up negative.
	B)	Jack is a med school professor who has observed that students who perform the best on his in-class written exams also perform the best during real life application of medical skills in the lab on a consistent basis.
	C)	Desmond is in charge of the wine cellars at the seminary where he works and administers double blind questionnaires to the other priests; each participant's answers consistently vary from 20-50% every time they rate the same wine.
	D)	Optimus claims he has developed a reliable test to determine the alcohol content of beer because it accurately predicts the alcohol content to within a single percent above or below the content posted on the label on multiple tests of the same beer.

Correct! The test used to establish whether Kate shows anti-social tendencies is reliable because it provides consistent results for the same individual over several administrations of the test. Whether there is a practice effect or not is another open question.

Which of the following scenarios best outlines assimilation as part of Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development?

	A)	Kyle notices an unfamiliar cat in his neighbourhood that behaves very strangely and forms a new schema for that particular cat.
✓	B)	Amy notices several people playing tackle football for the first time in the park and adds physical contact to her schema for enjoyable activities.
	C)	David possesses a mental framework of how to drive an automatic transmission van, and must modify this schema when he purchases a standard transmission car.
	D)	Jackie is required to memorize several facts about the development of microscopes for her biology test.

Correct! This is an example of assimilation, where Amy is incorporating new information into her existing schema for enjoyable activities.

Which of the following is true of intelligence and intelligence testing?

		A)	Researchers have concluded that there is one, general intelligence.
✘		B)	Researchers have concluded that there are multiple intelligences.
		C)	Gardner proposed a single intelligence comprised of 8 categories.
➡		D)	Galton's intelligence test may have been reliable but was not valid.

Incorrect. There are those who believe that there is a single intelligence and have provided evidence to support their claims. At the same time, there are those who have provided evidence to support the single intelligence theory. Researchers have been unable to firmly conclude one or the other.

Which of the following statements about reliability and validity is most correct?

	A)	Reliability describes whether the test is generalizable to the population, and validity ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure.
	B)	Reliability ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure, and validity measures whether the test is generalizable to the population.
✔	C)	Reliability measures whether an individual's test results are stable across time, and validity ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure.
	D)	Reliability describes whether the test is generalizable to the population, and validity measures whether an individual's test results are stable across time.

Correct! A reliable test would produce consistent results after multiple trials, while a valid test is actually measuring what the researchers suggest that it is measuring.

Which of the following definitions of reliability and validity are correct?

✓	A)	A test is reliable if an individual receives the same result on multiple test trials. A test is valid if it measures what it intends to measure.
	B)	A test is reliable if two people take the test multiple times and receive similar scores to each other. A test is valid if many researchers accept it as accurate.
	C)	A test is reliable if two people take the test multiple times and receive similar scores to each other. A test is valid if it measures what it intends to measure.
	D)	A test is reliable if an individual receives the same result on multiple test trials. A test is valid if many researchers accept it as accurate.

Correct! The reliability of a test measures the extent to which repeated testing produces consistent results. Validity measures the extent to which a test is actually measuring what the researcher claims to be measuring.

According to the journal article, what was one of the results of n-back task training?

	A)	Increased fluid and crystallized intelligence.
✗	B)	Increased working memory capacity.
➡	C)	Increased response times.
	D)	Increased brain area activation.

Incorrect. Working memory training did not increase working memory capacity but rather, according to experimenters, increased working memory efficiency.

**[Quiz 7]: Categories and Concepts:**

Which of the following is evidence in favour of the prototype theory?

	A)	Ideal representations of categories change over time with changing experience of category members.
✓	B)	Individuals from South America are faster to respond to rice as a staple meal item than to pasta.
	C)	Category membership is robust to changes after short-term changes in experiences with category members.
	D)	Simple but abstract categories are easily defined in terms of inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Correct! With prototype theory, category representations are based on an average of experiences of experiences with similar things or phenomena, and therefore items that more closely resemble a category representation are likely to be categorized at a faster rate.

Which of the following would be considered evidence for the level of ability children have in categorizing and applying concepts?

➡	A)	Seeing a truck for the first time and calling it a car.
	B)	Claiming it is not possible to turn her torn up jeans into shorts because they are pants not shorts.
✗	C)	If a child tells you that your desktop is not the same thing as your laptop.
	D)	Claiming that zebras come to be by painting stripes on a horse's fur.

Incorrect. This scenario simply indicates that a child is able to tell the difference between two objects but it does not indicate anything about whether they understand they are from two different categories or that they are inanimate (and not animate) objects.

\_\_\_\_\_ According to our understanding of categories and problem solving, which of the following is most likely?

	A)	A child is better able to solve an insight problem because her prototypes within categories may compete with recent exemplars.
✘	B)	A child is unable to solve an insight problem because she lacks enough exemplars in categories to correctly find a solution.
	C)	A child is unable to solve an insight problem because she has not yet acquired the ability to categorize them.
➡	D)	A child is better able to solve an insight problem because she has not yet developed fixed categories like adults.

Incorrect. Children are better able to solve insight problems because they are less prone to functional fixedness.

Which of the following is the correct description of the representativeness heuristic?

	A)	Using the most accessible information to make assumptions.
	B)	Using available media to make assumptions and judgments.
	C)	Using the most common information to make assumptions.
✔	D)	Using past experiences to make assumptions and judgments.

Correct! This is a description of the representativeness heuristic where past experiences mold a representation we hold in our mind. Representativeness heuristic is our tendency to match what we are seeing to a representation of the larger category we have in our mind.

Which of the following statements about categorization is true?

➔	A)	An individual's prototypes often change across testing times and will likely be different from another person's prototype for a given category.
	B)	Children are not able to generalize information learned about an object to its entire category until the age of 5.
✘	C)	There is always high agreement between individuals about category membership for simple categories such as fruit.
	D)	Baboons are unable to perform above chance levels when given more abstract tasks such as whether two items belong to the same or different categories.

Incorrect. It is often difficult to determine rules for category membership and create boundaries that all participants agree upon. Even with seemingly simple categories such as fruit, agreement was only 40% in Dr. Brooks' experiment.

Which of the following best outlines Alfonso Caramazza's findings, as presented in the journal reading entitled "Wired for Categorization"?

	A)	The more two objects differ in their visual appearance; the more likely those two objects will be categorized using separate mental processes.
✔	B)	Separate mental processes for categorization of inanimate and animate objects are present prior to learning.
	C)	Objects you have never encountered before are categorized using a separate mental process as objects you routinely encounter.
	D)	Two separate mental processes for categorization of living and nonliving objects are the result of learning to recognize the differences in their visual appearance.

Correct! Alfonso Caramazza found that sighted and congenitally blind individuals use two separate mental processes to categorize inanimate and animate objects, suggesting that this distinction is innate, and does not require learning.

— In the article "Wired for Categorization", what did the authors come to conclude?

	A)	Visual input has no role in the development of separate processes for animate and inanimate objects.
	B)	Unlike previous beliefs claimed, two separate processing areas for animate and inanimate objects do not actually exist.
	C)	Various sensory input and experience forms the basis of differential animate and inanimate object processing.
✓	D)	Proper early visual input is not enough to be able to explain differential processing of animate and inanimate objects.

Correct! Visual input does not provide the entire story for why separate processing areas exist for animate and inanimate objects, as blind individuals were able to categorize such objects just as well as sighted individuals.

**[Quiz 8]: Attention:**

Monique is getting picked up by her parents in a busy parking lot. Which of the following best demonstrates both the attention filter and spotlight model of attention to assist Monique in finding her parents car?

	A)	The cars in the parking lot would be shut out by the attention filter, while her parent's car would be permitted past the attention filter.
	B)	The pedestrians in the parking lot would be shut out by the attention filter, while her parent's car would be focused upon by the attention spotlight.
	C)	The pedestrians in the parking lot would be shut out by the attention filter, while Monique would be focused upon by the attention spotlight.
✓	D)	The cars in the parking lot would be shut out by the attention filter, while her parent's car would be focused upon by the attention spotlight.

Correct! The attention filter would block out all other cars in the parking lot, which are a large distraction, and the spotlight would focus upon her parent's car.

John works in the stationary department of a store and is often asked where specific items (e.g. pens, pencils, rulers) are located. One day while eating dinner at a busy restaurant, he momentarily loses focus of his conversation as he overhears another customer ask for a pen. How can this phenomenon best be explained?

	A)	The word pen broke through Broadbent's single filter model of attention.
✓	B)	The word pen broke through Triesman's dual filter model of attention.
	C)	He was talking to his friend who has a deep voice, and a woman said the word pen.
	D)	The word pen was consciously attended to by the spotlight model of attention.

Correct! Triesman's dual filter model is the only model that explains breakthrough.

Which of the following would result in the fastest visual search time amongst an array consisting of green and red B's and green, blue, and red D's?

	A)	A blue P.
✓	B)	A black D.
	C)	A blue B.
	D)	A green P.

Correct! The black D would allow for pop out effects, which result in a rapid visual search regardless of set size.

Which statement regarding the dual filter model is correct?

✓	A)	The second filter evaluates incoming information for meaning while all other information is discarded.
	B)	Information first passes through a physical filter where it is evaluated for meaning before passing to the second filter.
	C)	Information passes through two filters simultaneously, one for physical characteristics and the other for semantic meaning.
	D)	Physical cues are used to discriminate relevant stimuli which then pass to the second filter, which discriminates based on intensity.

Correct! Information first passes through the physical filter, which evaluates incoming information based on physical cues such as intensity or pitch to find the most relevant signal. Information is then passed to the semantic filter where it is evaluated for meaning. All other information not passing through this second filter is discarded.

Which of the following cues would be utilized in bottom-up processing?

	A)	An individual screaming "Over there!" and looking at the target that requires attention.
	B)	An individual pointing to the target that requires attention.
	C)	An individual running towards the target that requires attention.
✓	D)	An individual screaming "Help!" located at the target that requires attention.

Correct! This is an example of an exogenous cue, which does not require interpretation and is better suited for bottom-up processing.

Which of the following is the best example of bottom-up processing?

✘	A)	At a restaurant in a city he is unfamiliar with, Vito automatically looked to the clothing of the customers to gauge the type of crowd and area of the city.
➡	B)	Rida stopped and turned to look up at the fireworks in the night sky on Canada Day while walking her dog.
	C)	Walking through campus one day, Louis made quick judgments about the people he saw wearing sweatpants: they were sloppy, lazy, and had no fashion sense.
	D)	Sandy's 17-year old sister took Sandy's car one night and almost got in an accident because she was too busy paying attention to her favourite song on the radio.

Incorrect. This is an example of top-down processing; although performed quite rapidly Vito is using information from existing schemas to guide his analysis of the environment around him.

**[Quiz 9]: Memory:**

Which of the following would be most effective at manipulating the serial position curve?

➡	A)	Presentation of a distractor following the encoding phase will decrease the recall of words presented at the end of the list.
	B)	Presentation of a distractor following the encoding phase will conserve the shape of the curve, but equally decrease the recall of all words.
✘	C)	Increasing the list size will diminish the primacy effect, but not the recency effect.
	D)	Increasing presentation time increases recall of all the words, so the curve becomes flat

Incorrect. The primacy and recency effect are both preserved in all list sizes. Even in large lists, the first few words are highly rehearsed, and thus likely to be stored into long-term memory.

Which of the following scenarios best identifies the advantage of chunking?

➔	A)	Claire remembers the important years 1922, 1925, 1928, and 1929 as (192) and (2589) as she studies right before her history test.
✘	B)	Larissa remembers the temporary password assigned to her experimetrix account, jk893, as (jk) and (893).
	C)	Damian has called his phone company several times and knows his account number, 44070-814532, without even thinking twice about it.
	D)	Jacob remembers the phone number 347-8812 as (347) and (8812) to recall it after he finds a pen from his backpack to write it down.

Incorrect. Since the temporary password is only 5 characters, this could be remembered in short term memory without the use of chunking, and is therefore not the scenario that outlines the best advantage.

Which of the following would provide evidence for the primacy effect?

	A)	Individuals with a 100 ms time period between words that had to be encoded performed relatively similarly at recall as individuals presented with a 120 ms time period between words.
➔	B)	Individuals with a 50 ms time period between words performed worse at recall for the first set of items than individuals presented with a 200 ms time period between words.
	C)	Individuals who were asked to recall a list of items immediately after encoding had better memory for the last set of items on the list than individuals who had to complete a math puzzle in between encoding and recall.
✘	D)	Individuals who were asked to do a simple math puzzle after encoding a list of items performed worse on recall for the first set of items than those that had no math puzzle task.

Incorrect. In this case, the primacy effect would suggest that there would be no effect on the first set of items because they have already been rehearsed enough to enter long term memory; instead, recall would suffer for words towards the end of the list.

Which of the following statements best explains encoding specificity?

➔	Aspects of our internal and external environment are encoded along with the information we are trying to remember.
✗	Individuals tested underwater are more likely to perform better if they studied underwater.
	Individuals tested sober perform equally as well whether they studied sober or high, whereas individuals tested high perform better when they studied high.
	Aspects of the external environment aid in our recollection of information following encoding.

Incorrect. While this is true, it does not fully explain encoding specificity. Information from both the external and internal environments is encoded along with the target information.

Which of the following is most likely to be remembered?

	A)	The last word on a list of 50, when asked to count backwards from 100 after encoding.
	B)	The second word on a list of 20, when asked to count backwards from 100 during encoding.
➔	C)	The fifth word on a list of 50, when asked to go home for the night before recall.
✗	D)	The last word on a list of 20, when asked to go home for the night before recall.

Incorrect. Normally, the last word on a list of 20 is likely to be remembered because of the recency effect when looking at the serial position curve. However, allowing a rest period that likely includes a lot of distracting tasks before recall does not allow those last words to remain in short-term memory, which diminishes the recency effect.

— Patient X had a tumor directly under his hippocampus and had to get it removed. Unfortunately during surgery, his hippocampus was damaged and he now suffers from anterograde amnesia. After the surgery, which of the following skills/activities would Patient X have the **least** difficulty completing?

	A)	Learning to remember new names
	B)	Reading a short novel (20-30 pages)
✘	C)	Following a short conversation (around 2 minutes)
➡	D)	Learning to play darts

Incorrect. Patients with anterograde amnesia have difficulty maintaining conversations that last longer than 20 seconds.

Which of the following best exemplifies a source-monitoring error?

	A)	A few minutes after getting on the bus for school this morning, Whitney tried to remember if she had unplugged her curling iron. She could picture herself doing it but wasn't sure if it actually happened or she was just imagining it happening.
➡	B)	John met Jane at a party; he knew she looked very familiar so he assumed she was in one of his classes. Later that night while on the "Bookface" site, he realized he had actually seen her in his friend's pictures right before the party.
	C)	Last week, Simone's older sister told her a story about the time they went camping as kids and Simone ate sun-tan lotion thinking it was food (a complete lie!). That night at dinner Simone complained to her parents about how they let her do that.
✘	D)	In a recent experiment, T.C. asked participants who had visited "Wonderpark" in high school and had been on the rides to rate the intensity of the wooden coaster Scream Blaster; most did without question, although the coaster belongs to the park's rival theme park.

Incorrect. Source-monitoring errors involved an inability to recall the true source of a memory or feeling of familiarity. In this case, participants are subject to the misinformation effect; the creation of associations between the rollercoaster and the park lead to the inability to realize that they didn't actually go on that rollercoaster at Wonderpark.

**[Quiz 10]: Personality:**

Nigel has a strong fear of dogs; this fear is actually based on his fear towards an abusive relative who once owned a large, unfriendly German Shepherd. Which defense mechanism is this scenario representative of?

✓	A)	Displacement.
	B)	Reaction formation.
	C)	Projection.
	D)	Repression.

Correct! The described scenario represents displacement; anxiety-producing feelings are redirected towards a more acceptable target to avoid anxiety.

Which of the following is not a common feature of Jung's concept of self-actualization and Maslow's concept of self-actualization.

	A)	Self-actualization is the final stage in personality development, usually occurring later in life and difficult to achieve for the majority of individuals.
✗	B)	Self-actualization can be strongly disturbed by the incomplete development of other components of personality and cannot be obtained if such disturbances are not resolved.
➡	C)	Self-actualization is motivated strongly by unconscious forces and focuses on factors such as holism and integration of the personality.
	D)	Self-actualization involves coming to terms with everything that your personality is comprised of and becoming fully aware of the strengths and weaknesses that you possess.

Incorrect. Jung and Maslow both claim that self-actualization can only occur if all other factors of personality development are fully developed and/or fulfilled.

Which of the following is key to the development of the self-complex?

	A)	Projection of the anima or animus.
	B)	Repression of the shadow.
✓	C)	Allowing influences of other complexes.
	D)	Successful repression of all things "other".

Correct! The "other" is the side of you within your shadow complex that you often fear and reject, according to Jung. However, in order to fully develop the self, it is important to accept all parts of the self and come to terms with them, especially since the shadow can be a great source of insight and creativity.

Franklin and Harold have been childhood best friends and grew up together. Now in their twenties, people are surprised when they hear that Franklin and Harold are best friends simply because their lifestyles and attitudes are so different, with Franklin being very talkative and Harold being overly stubborn. Which of the following best describes their development through the different stages as defined by Freud?

	A)	Franklin likely has the most residual libido from his anal stage.
	B)	Franklin is anal-expulsive and Harold is anal-retentive.
✓	C)	Franklin has the most oral libido and Harold has the most anal libido.
	D)	Harold likely has the most residual libido from his oral stage.

Correct! Talkativeness is associated with an oral fixation, while stubbornness is associated with an analretentive fixation.

Which of the following is most correct of the tripartite model of personality?

➔	A)	The id does not consider reality because it is entirely unconscious.
	B)	The ego's main concern is upholding moral standards.
✘	C)	The process of balancing the desires of the id and superego is mostly conscious.
	D)	The superego is equally conscious and unconscious.

Incorrect. The ego is responsible for striking a balance between the id (pleasure) and the superego (morals) and its processes are approximately equally split between conscious and unconscious.

Which defense mechanism involves perceiving ones true feelings in another?

	A)	Reaction formation
✘	B)	Displacement
	C)	Denial
➔	D)	Projection

Incorrect. In displacement, the unconscious ego redirects the forbidden impulse away from its original target to a consciously acceptable target so the conscious ego does not feel any anxiety. In this case, the correct mechanism is projection. Projection involves attributing our own anxiety producing thoughts or impulses to someone else.

Individuals who are interested in a large variety of experiences in their life would most likely receive a high score on which of the following Big Five personality traits?

	A)	Extraversion
	B)	Conscientiousness
✓	C)	Openness
	D)	Agreeableness

Correct! People who score high on Openness tend to desire variety and adventure in their life; they are very open to new experiences. They also tend to be unconventional, intellectually curious and imaginative.

Which of the following statements about the type approach is most correct?

✓	A)	The key distinction between the type and trait approaches is the type approach is on an all-or-none basis, while the trait approach measures on a continuum.
	B)	Greek and Roman philosophers thought temperament was based on the ratio of two humours, blood and bile.
	C)	It characterizes personality along a spectrum from driven, aggressive behaviour to relaxed and sensitive behaviour.
	D)	Individuals with type B personalities are more likely than those with type A personalities to have coronary problems.

Correct! The type approach may characterize an individual as either a type A personality or a type B personality. The trait approach, on the other hand, may characterize an individual as being high, low, or somewhere in between on the neuroticism scale.

Which of the following statements regarding personality is true?

✘	A)	Freud believed in an unconscious mind, which influenced the conscious mind and could be brought into consciousness.
➡	B)	While it does maintain balance, the ego is responsible for satisfying the needs and desires of the id.
	C)	Behaviourists believe that personality develops over a lifetime of experiences and does not require reinforcement.
	D)	The personal unconscious is unique to an individual and is located at the deepest part of the unconscious mind.

Incorrect. It is true that Freud believed in an unconscious mind. This unconscious mind, however, could not be brought into consciousness.

**[Quiz 11]: Forming Impressions:**

Tony is sitting in his chemistry class when the professor calls out a number of names in class. The professor explains that the people who he has just named must go down to the basement to perform the experiment of the day. Unfortunately, the equipment is ancient and often dangerous. Tony's name is not called. According to Kipling D. Williams, how will Tony react?

	A)	Tony will be relieved that his name was not called as this means he does not have to use the dangerous equipment.
✘	B)	Tony begins to feel better quickly because he assumes his exclusion was due to prejudices of his professor.
	C)	Tony will react less strongly to being left out than Marsha who happens to suffer from an anxiety disorder.
➡	D)	Tony will feel hostility towards his professor even though he does not have to use the dangerous chemistry equipment.

\_\_\_\_\_ To weigh the pros and cons of whom he should date, Ross makes a list comparing Julie and Rachel. When Rachel discovers this list, she grows furious with him, even though she was previously in love with him. Which of the following most correctly explains their feelings?

➔	A)	If Ross chooses Julie based on the list, he probably had no trouble listing 10 cons for Rachel.
	B)	Even though Julie never liked Ross as much as Rachel did, they both hate him equally after finding out he made this list.
✘	C)	Assuming Julie never liked Ross as much as Rachel did, then Julie would hate Ross more than Rachel would hate him after finding the list.
	D)	If Ross chooses Rachel based on the list, he probably had no trouble listing 10 pros for Julie.

Incorrect. The more positive your feelings were previous to developing negative feelings, the more intense your negative feelings will be. So Rachel should have more negative feelings towards Ross than Julie should.

Two teenage boys on a field trip at a local museum in India were throwing a football around. While playing, one of the expensive paintings got damaged. Which of the following is the most likely response the police will get from the witnesses of the incident?

	A)	Louis, an American art collector in his late forties, said that it seems the boys had made a mistake, and no harm was done.
	B)	Tamasi, an eleven-year-old Indian girl who was near the boys while they were playing, said the boys seem to have done it because they are irresponsible.
	C)	Nathan, a fifteen-year-old visiting from America, said the boys' destruction of paintings was likely restricted to this single occurrence.
✔	D)	Sabal, the forty-year-old Indian curator of the museum, said boys will be boys, and this was a one-time mistake.

Correct! Indian 40 year olds are more likely to make situational attributions than personal attributions. Thus the curator will likely say that the destruction of paintings was not a common behaviour of the boys, rather it was an isolated occurrence.

Which of the following statements describing the fundamental attribution error is most correct?

✓	A)	The tendency to overvalue dispositional compared to situational influences for others' behaviours.
	B)	The tendency to overestimate situational causes for other peoples' behaviour but not your own.
	C)	The tendency to perceive yourself more favourably than other individuals.
	D)	The tendency to assume that you are more capable than other individuals.

Correct! The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to overestimate the influence of dispositional factors while undervaluing the importance of situational factors on other peoples' behaviour. It includes special cases like the self-serving bias.

Which of the following is the best example of the availability heuristic?

	A)	Assuming that a person must be really exceptional at tennis because they beat you
➡	B)	Assuming that a business person is ruthless because you have never heard of a nice business person
✗	C)	Assuming that a person in a fancy suit is a lawyer instead of a construction worker
	D)	Assuming that a person who yells at you for bumping into them is just an aggressive individual

Incorrect. This option describes the representativeness heuristic, where the behaviour of wearing a fancy suit was matched to the prototype of lawyer and not the construction working prototype. The availability heuristic has to do with making judgements based on what is most easily accessible in your memory.

Based on the graph from the web module regarding cultural differences in attribution, which of the following is true?

✓	A)	By adulthood those of Indian culture are less likely to attribute negative behaviour to personal factors than Americans.
	B)	Children, regardless of culture, are more likely to attribute negative behaviour to personal rather than situational factors.
	C)	By age 11, all children were more likely to attribute negative behaviour to situational rather than personal factors.
	D)	By 11, American children were more likely to attribute negative behaviour to personal factors compared to 8 year-olds.

Correct! Indian adults were more likely to attribute negative behaviour to situational rather personal factors, more so than American adults.

Which of the following correctly outlines a finding of the Miller (1984) experiment on children and adults living in India or the United States of America?

	A)	American adults are more likely to overestimate dispositional factors than Indian adults are to overestimate situational factors.
	B)	American adults are more likely to attribute behaviour to personal factors, while Indian adults are more likely to consider dispositional factors.
	C)	Indian children tend to start overestimating situational factors around 15 years old.
✓	D)	Beyond age 8 Indian children begin to drastically overestimate the importance of situational factors compared to dispositional.

Correct! Individuals from collectivist societies such as India begin to consider situational factors more heavily beyond age 8, while those from individualist societies such as the United States tends to overestimate dispositional factors.

Which of the following statements is most correct?

➔	A)	Individuals often assume that the general population would make the same decision as that individual in a given situation.
	B)	Individuals do not fall victim to the actor-observer effect if they are previously told the individuals' intentions and normal behaviour.
✘	C)	The fundamental attribution error dictates that individuals will assume the more unfavourable factor has more to do with a stranger's behaviour.
	D)	The self-serving bias dictates that individuals believe their behaviour is caused by dispositional factors and not situational factors.

Incorrect. The fundamental attribution error refers to our tendency to assume dispositional factors played more of a role in another person's behaviour than situational factors. For example, we wouldn't necessarily assume that someone who donated money to charity was just being nice because they got a promotion today-- the FAE can also lead to position thoughts about others.

Researchers investigating different diseases are trying to convince the public to donate to their respective cause. Which of the following will people likely find most severe, encouraging them to donate to that cause?

	A)	Gluten-Induced Enteropathy, a medical term for 'Celiac Disease' which is commonly known as being a serious condition.
	B)	Male Pattern Baldness, the plain terminology for a recently established condition.
➔	C)	Lou Gherig's Disease, a common term that many people will likely have previously heard.
✘	D)	Cerebrovascular Accident, a little known medic

**[Quiz 12]: Influence of Others:**

Lilia is a chemist trying to convince her boss to give her more lab supplies. Lilia is afraid that her boss won't agree to her requirements, so she tries a few persuasion techniques. Which of the following approaches will **least** likely result in the persuasion of Lilia's boss?

	A)	Lilia needs some beakers that are on sale, and her boss agrees. As the conversation progresses, Lilia gradually admits that she needs more and more beakers.
✓	B)	Lilia needs more test tubes, and at first her boss agrees to purchase a few. Once Lilia's boss agrees to a few test tubes, Lilia reveals that what she really needs is a new lab set-up.
	C)	Lilia needs an industrial sized glass jar, and so she first asks her boss for a small glass jar before asking for the larger sized jar.

Correct! Lilia is incorrectly using the low-ball technique. It is indeed an escalation of the terms of the agreement, but the jump in number of test tubes was too dramatic.

Janet has just broken her leg while on a jog through the local park. Which of the following shouts would result in the best chance of one or more individuals responding to the situation?

	A)	"My leg may be broken and this is clearly an emergency situation."
	B)	"Help! Help! Help! I've fallen and I can't get up."
	C)	"Help! My name is Janet and I've hurt myself. I need an ambulance!"
✓	D)	"You in the red vintage jogging suit, help me! I've hurt myself."

Correct! Being direct and choosing an individual when calling for help would avoid collective ignorance and diffusion of responsibility. This would likely result in an individual responding to the emergency situation

Members of a travelling circus are about to perform in front of a large crowd for the big opening night. According to Zajonc, which of the following is most likely to happen to the members of this circus?

	A)	Magnificent Marvin, a professional chainsaw juggler, may get distracted from his routine by the large crowd and drop one of his chainsaws.
	B)	Fantastic Felicia, who is trying out her brand new chair-balancing act, will channel the energy of the crowd to successfully balance 3 chairs on her nose.
	C)	Gorgeous Gavin, a master tightrope walker, may become nervous and fall from the high wire on opening night.
✓	D)	Dangerous Dori, who must throw a knife at her target for the first time on opening night, will likely miss her target.

Correct! Dangerous Dori will have high levels of arousal due to the crowd, and since she is not an expert at this task, she cannot channel this arousal into the task. Therefore she will likely miss the target.

Lila is attempting to get her younger brother to make her breakfast, and knows that he will not be easily convinced. She first asks him to get her a glass of orange juice, and to her amazement, he does. She then asks him to get her a bowl of cereal, and he agrees. Just as he is about to pour her cereal into the bowl, Lila requests bacon and eggs instead. Which of the following psychological concepts has Lila just used on her brother?

	A)	diffusion of responsibility and social loafing
	B)	low ball technique and cognitive dissonance
	C)	Comparative function and social learning theory
✓	D)	low ball technique and foot in the door effect

Correct! Lila utilized the low ball technique by first asking for orange juice and then escalating the demands to a bowl of cereal. She also utilized the foot in the door effect by escalating the demands from a bowl of cereal to bacon and eggs.

What is social learning theory?

	A)	A theory, which states that one can learn only if that person is socially inclined.
	B)	A theory, which states that one can learn through reinforced social interactions.
	C)	A theory, which states that one can learn in isolation without any kind of reinforcement.
✓	D)	A theory, which states that one can learn simply from observing others.

Correct! Social learning theory suggests that you learn appropriate behaviours by modeling and imitating the behaviour of others. Importantly, it does not involve reinforcement.

What was the significance of the Muzafer Sherif experiment?

✗	A)	He was able to successfully trick people into thinking the dot had moved when they were in groups.
	B)	He was able to successfully trick people into thinking the dot had actually moved.
	C)	Estimations of the fake distance moved by the dot will diverge over the course of days.
➡	D)	Estimations of the fake distance moved by the dot will converge over the course of days.

Incorrect. Everyone falls victim to this optical illusion. The significance of this study was that estimations of the distance moved by the dot converged together. This was due to the influence of estimations of others in the group.

Which of the following correctly describes a finding of the Asch's line experiment?

	A)	Participants only copied the confederates when two of the lines were very similar in length.
✓	B)	Participants copied the confederates out loud despite knowing the correct answer when their responses remained hidden.
	C)	Participants only copied the confederates out loud when the experimenter was also present in the room.
	D)	Participants continued to copy the confederates even when their responses remained hidden.

Correct! Participants appeared to be afraid of social rejection and copied the confederates' answers when they were presented out loud. When the responses remained hidden, however, participants would respond with what they actually thought was the correct answer.

What strategy should be utilized to convince a young and relatively unintelligent audience of something opposite to what they believe?

➡	A)	The argument presented to the audience should be well presented and easy to understand.
✗	B)	A similarly young and unintelligent individual should be recruited to persuade the audience.
	C)	The argument should be presented to the audience at a slower-than-normal pace.
	D)	An argument should be presented while ignoring the opinion of the audience.

Incorrect. Credibility rather than similarity is most persuasive when dealing with matters of objective fact. Of the options presented here, the best strategy for persuasion would be to give a well presented, and easy to understand argument. This type of peripheral appeal argument is most effective for unintelligent audiences.

Which of the following statements about aggression is most correct?

	A)	Males tend to engage in relational aggression, while females tend to engage in both relational and hostile aggression.
✘	B)	Frequently watching aggressive acts on television causes children to act more aggressively.
➡	C)	The process of habituation leads to less discomfort while witnessing an aggressive act after having seen aggression previously.
	D)	Bandura's Bobo doll experiment showed that boys were more likely than girls to imitate aggressive acts by adults.

Incorrect. Although children that watch more aggressive acts on television do tend to act more aggressively, the cause and effect relationship is unclear. It is possible that one causes the other or that a third variable may influence both TV watching habits and aggressive behaviour.

William will be most likely to help which of the following individuals?

	A)	Melissa, whose computer battery has died because she forgot her charger.
	B)	David, who is unable to lift and carry a large box of books to the library.
	C)	Mendel, who recently had his wallet stolen from his back pocket.
✔	D)	Amina, who is lost on campus because she was given the wrong map.

Correct! There is research to suggest that males are more likely to help females and that this helping behaviour becomes even more likely when the problem is perceived to be beyond the control of the person requiring aid.

**[Quiz 13]: Review:**

Which of the following scenarios is the best demonstration of how habituation would be used in psychological methodology?

	A)	Mary shows a boy a picture of a smiling face until he gradually gains interest and then shows him a picture of a frowning face. If he shows no interest in the frowning face, Mary can infer that he is able to discriminate between the two facial expressions.
✓	B)	Mary shows a boy a picture of a smiling face until he gradually loses interest and then shows him a picture of a frowning face. If he shows renewed interest in the frowning face, Mary can infer that he is able to discriminate between the two facial expressions.
	C)	A mouse receives a small shock when he presses a lever in his cage. If, over time, the frequency with which he presses this lever increases, it can be inferred that the mouse has learned to press the lever.
	D)	A mouse receives a small shock when he presses a lever in his cage. If, over time, the frequency with which he presses this lever decreases, it can be inferred that the mouse has learned to not press the lever.

Correct! Habituation is a form of non-associative learning in which there is a decrease in response to a given stimulus. It is a principle often utilized in experiments like this one.

Which of the following best captures the principle of parsimony?

✓	A)	Faria has equal evidence for the theory that memory is composed of several structures and the theory that memory is one process, and chooses the latter.
	B)	Heather happens to find that, contrary to a substantial history of research, babies are not attracted more to faces than other stimuli, yet she holds off submitting these results before replicating them.
	C)	Barb, in her research, finds that elder individuals are more likely to show deficits in motor skills than younger generations, and assumes results will be the same in any sample of elder individuals.
	D)	Shivani makes the assumption that based on her experimental observations depression is always the result of abnormal perceptions of the world.

Correct! Faria has two theories that equally explain her observations, however, one is simpler than the other and by choosing this one she is being parsimonious.

According to a conditioning analysis of tolerance, why might an individual experience an overdose in a novel environment where they have not previously administered the drug?

	A)	Tolerance is built up in both environments but because the new environment has new stimuli that do not cue compensatory responses, overdosing occurs.
➔	B)	Environmental cues of only the original environment are encoded during drug use and act as cues to elicit compensatory responses.
	C)	Often new environments are uncomfortable and drug users increase dosage to help cope with any fear and anxiety and this often leads to overdosing.
✘	D)	Environmental cues of the new environment are encoded during drug use and can then act as cues to prevent compensatory responses.



Incorrect. Environmental cues of new environments have not been previously encoded as part of drug administration and that is why they cannot act as cues to permit compensatory responses.

Which of the following accurately demonstrates the Flynn Effect?

	A)	Once the IQ test has been corrected to have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, the IQ scores have been on the rise since 1932.
	B)	Despite better access to information through better schooling, IQ test scores on the Weschler Scales have not risen more than one standard deviation.
	C)	Regardless of any changes to their intelligence, an individual who repeats an IQ test for the second time several years later is likely to obtain a better IQ score.
✔	D)	Despite no known reason for the changes, raw IQ scores obtained from IQ tests have been on the rise for the past several decades.


Correct! Raw IQ scores have been on the rise since 1932, but there is no known reason for the changes, only suggestions including better schooling, nutrition, and access to information.

Kimberly is analyzing her friend's behaviours according to the five modern approaches to personality. Which of the following is an example of the cognitive approach?

	A)	Michael's fierce behaviour during hockey games can be attributed to his view that the world is full of destruction, which forms his aggressive personality.
	B)	Tom's conscious decisions of time management allow him to satisfy his unconscious craving for social experiences while also performing well at his new career.
	C)	Paula's desire for adventure is a result of her openness for new and exhilarating experiences, which she will remember for the rest of her life.
	D)	Lisa's humble personality can be attributed to her volunteering at the soup kitchen several nights a week.

Incorrect. This scenario is an example of the psychodynamic approach, in which the conscious ego maintains a balance between id impulses, such as social desires, and the morality of the superego, such as good job performance.

Which of the following is an example of the fundamental attribution error?

	A)	Manpreet thinks she was late because she just happened to get all the red lights.
	B)	Herschel believes he failed his driving test because his instructor took him on an unfair route.
	C)	Michel thinks he did well on his test because he had the most time to study.
	D)	Divya believes that she got the worst mark in her class because everyone is smarter than her.

Correct! The fundamental attribution error involves overestimating dispositional factors and underestimating situational factors. In this case, Divya is clearly valuing dispositional factors. She is assuming that she did the worst in the class because everyone else is smarter than she is, ignoring any possible situational causes for this result.

What was one of the findings of the Milgram experiment?

	A)	The obedience results were applicable to real world situations such as nursing.
✘	B)	An individual will not obey a command unless it is given in a prestigious location.
	C)	Proximity of the learner to the experimenter is an important factor in obedience.
➡	D)	An individual will tend to obey another who possesses power in a particular situation.

Which of the following is the best reason for using fMRI scans over CT scans?

- A) If researchers are attempting to determine how an injury to the brain occurred.
- B) If researchers need to use a procedure that their patient is more comfortable with.
- C) If researchers are attempting to detect an abnormality in the size of certain brain areas.
- ✔  D) If researchers are attempting to detect an abnormality in activation of certain brain areas.

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Patients with depression may obsess about a negative perception of their lives. This obsession can lead to a physiological change of the hippocampus (a brain area responsible for forming and retrieving memories). As a result, these patients form a bias towards remembering negative memories. What two levels of analyses are most applicable to this description of depression?

- A) Social and neuroscience
- B) Developmental and cognitive
- C) Social and developmental
- ✔  D) Cognitive and neuroscience

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Which of the following is a major challenge of social psychology?

- A) Social psychology often fails to see the 'bigger picture' of the behaviours being studied and falls victim to reductionism.
- B) Models developed are often abstract assumptions about human capacities.
- C) Social psychology uses experimental methods that are limited in their ability to provide objective data.
- D) Research methods are limited by ethical constraints more so than other approaches.

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Which of the following scenarios is the best demonstration of how habituation would be used in psychological methodology?

- A) Mary shows a boy a picture of a smiling face until he gradually loses interest and then shows him a picture of a frowning face. If he shows renewed interest in the frowning face, Mary can infer that he is able to discriminate between the two facial expressions.
- B) A mouse receives a small shock when he presses a lever in his cage. If, over time, the frequency with which he presses this lever increases, it can be inferred that the mouse has learned to press the lever.
- C) A mouse receives a small shock when he presses a lever in his cage. If, over time, the frequency with which he presses this lever decreases, it can be inferred that the mouse has learned to not press the lever.
- D) Mary shows a boy a picture of a smiling face until he gradually gains interest and then shows him a picture of a frowning face. If he shows no interest in the frowning face, Mary can infer that he is able to discriminate between the two facial expressions.

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Which of the following is an accurate example of habituation?

- A) In neuroscience research, habituation refers to decreased activity in a specific region of the brain resulting from structural damage.
- B) In social psychology research, habituation refers to the acceptance of one individual into a group of individuals based on their common interests.
- C) In cognitive psychology, habituation refers to decreased levels of attention directed towards a stimulus due to a second stimulus occupying one's attention.
- D) In developmental psychology research, habituation refers to presenting an infant with a stimulus until they become bored with that stimulus.

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Which of the following explanations of drug addictions would most likely be supported by John B. Watson as a behaviourist?

- A) Drug addictions are the result of poor parenting and poor peer selection in school.
- B) Drug addictions are the result of an individual's inherent nature to form addictions to substances.
- C) Drug addictions are a product of a stratified economy where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.
- D) Drug addictions are the result of drugs being readily available to the individual.

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Which of the following statements best describes the views presented in the introductory web module?

- A) Behaviourists study only overt behaviour to understand the human being.
- B) Developmental psychologists study the development of species through generations.
- C) Advanced functional neuroimaging provides strong structural detail of the brain.
- D) Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology lab in North America.

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A psychologist that measures various aspects of their patient's actions, but never uses any introspective tools would likely be following which tradition?

- A) Structuralist
- B) Reductionist
- C) Behaviorist
- D) Dualist

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Which of the following statements about a strong behaviourist perspective in psychology is correct?

- A) While acknowledging other perspectives as acceptable, behaviourists believe overt behaviour is most important.

- 
- B) Behaviourists believe external influences are more important to development than genes.
- C) Behaviourists utilize an individual's behaviour in order to understand the workings of the black box (the mind).
- D) The goal of a behaviourist is to seek to understand the physiological mechanisms of behaviour.

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Which of the following would a developmental psychologist most likely investigate?

- The development of superior hunting abilities of a particular tribe over centuries of colonizing a land.
- The fitness benefit to developing differences in sexual characteristics.
- ✓  The effect of the environment on language development across a lifetime.
- Genetic factors behind the development of speech from early human ancestors.

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n 1

1 / 1 point

Why would an experimenter use the median instead of the mean to report information about her data set?

- ✓  A) If there are extreme data points in the data set.
- B) If there is low variability in the data set.
- C) If the data set is non-numerical.
- D) If there is high variability in the data set.

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n 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the best example of limited sampling in an experiment investigating the relationship between stress and attention span?

- A) Office and factory workers from several companies working various daytime and nighttime shifts.
- B) Young or middle-aged individuals who have one or more young children.
- C) Full-time and part-time undergraduate students enrolled in university.
- ✓  D) Full-time undergraduate students enrolled in an introductory psychology course.

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n 3

1 / 1 point

You want to measure the athleticism of the average Hamiltonian. When recruiting participants, which of the following is the least favourable strategy?

- A) Recruiting randomly from both the university population and the general public.
- B) Recruiting people of different ages and gender.
- C) Recruiting randomly from various Hamilton locations.
- D) Recruiting randomly from various gyms in Hamilton.

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n 4

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding anecdotal or experimental evidence is true?

- A) Experimental evidence leads to more definite cause-and-effect conclusions.
- B) Experimental evidence is always collected through mimicking of a real-life environment.
- C) Anecdotal evidence is sufficient for making scientific conclusions.
- D) Anecdotal evidence is more generalizable because it is based on real-life experience.

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n Recall

n 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding biases and research design?

- A) The practice effect is a confounding variable that cannot be controlled for through group assignment.
- B) The placebo effect is an experimenter bias where participants exhibit a response to a treatment that has no therapeutic effect.
- C) A blind experiment is performed when neither the experimenter nor participants know the group assignments.
- D) In order to control for placebo effects, experimenters often give a portion of the control group an experimental treatment.

[View Feedback](#)

n 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following advantages or disadvantages of a between-subjects design is correct?

- A) This type of experimental research design is subject to naturally existing differences in individuals.
- B) This type of experimental research design is subject to confounding effects such as the practice effect.

- C) Allows for control and experimental groups to be as similar as possible to each other.
- D) This type of experimental research design is often time consuming and very expensive.

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n 7

1 / 1 point

What does obtaining a p-value of 0.04 mean about the experimental and control groups?

- A) There is a 4% chance that the manipulation performed is not generalizable to the whole population.
- B) There is a 4% chance that the same results would have been found even if the manipulation has no effect.
- C) There is a 96% chance that the same results will be found if the study were to be run again.
- D) There is a 96% chance that the manipulation performed on the experimental group is effective.

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n Text

n 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following data collection techniques is correctly paired with one of its advantages?

- A) One advantage of direct observation is that it can allow for long periods of observation rather than a brief measure of behaviour.
- B) One advantage of the experiment is that it provides the opportunity for study in an artificial setting that may not relate to those found naturally.
- C) One advantage of the questionnaire is that it allows for high accuracy in drawing conclusions of cause and effect relationships.
- D) One advantage of the case study is that the results are usually generalizable to a broad population.

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n 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following data collection techniques is correctly paired with one of its disadvantages?

- A) One disadvantage of the interview is that answers can be susceptible to social desirability bias.
- B) One disadvantage of direct observation is that it provides the opportunity for study in an artificial setting that may not relate to those found naturally.
- C) One disadvantage of the experiment is that it only allows for long periods of observation rather than brief measures of behaviour.
- D) One disadvantage of the case study is that the results are usually generalizable to a broad population.

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n 10

1 / 1 point

Talysha is shopping for new shoes and notices that there tends to be a larger number of shoes in size 7, indicating that they are in higher demand. There are less size 9s and 5s, and very few shoes larger than 10 or smaller than 4. If Talysha plotted her observations and found a normal distribution, what can we determine about size of women's shoes?

- A) The standard deviation of this distribution is 3 shoe sizes.
- B) There are fewer women with size 8 than size 5 shoes.
- C) The mode or average shoe size for women is 7.
- D) There is a bimodal distribution, with 6 and 8 being the peaks.

n 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the best example of discrimination training?

- A) Melissa accidentally touched a burning hot pan and now refuses to use that brand of pans as a result of her fear towards them, but is not afraid of other pans or her stove.
- B) Shanta received an electric shock from the electrical outlet in her bedroom and now has a severe fear towards electrical outlets, but does not fear power cords.
- C) Nathaniel was bitten by a pit bull dog as a child and now has a severe fear of pit bull dogs, a moderate fear towards boxer dogs and bulldogs, and a mild fear towards all other dogs.
- D) Jacob was attacked by several bees and now has a severe fear of bees and a mild fear to all other insects, except he is no longer afraid of mosquitoes.

[View Feedback](#)

n 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a similarity between discrimination training and generalization?

- A) The conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency shows the greatest conditioned response.
- B) Conditioned stimuli that are similar to the conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency show very mild conditioned responses.
- C) All conditioned stimuli, with the exception of the conditioned stimulus that originally formed the contingency, may undergo extinction trials, resulting in extinction.
- D) The unconditioned stimuli no longer predict the unconditioned responses in either discrimination training or generalization.

[View Feedback](#)

n 3

1 / 1 point

Jennifer routinely injects heroine in both her kitchen and her car. She tends to inject the heroine while listening to the radio after a long shift at work that finishes around midnight. Which of the following scenarios would lead to the greatest feeling of withdrawal due to classical conditioning?

- A) Jennifer spends the entire day driving around the city in her car listening to her favourite radio station.

- 
- B) Jennifer returns home from work one night and decides to make a pizza while listening to her favourite radio station.
- C) Jennifer encounters an individual injecting heroine while walking home from work one day.
- D) Jennifer spends the entire day in her kitchen baking several recipes for an upcoming office party while watching television.

[View Feedback](#)

n 4

0 / 1 point

According to a conditioning analysis of tolerance, why might an individual experience an overdose in a novel environment where they have not previously administered the drug?

- A) Tolerance is built up in both environments but because the new environment has new stimuli that do not cue compensatory responses, overdosing occurs.
- B) Often new environments are uncomfortable and drug users increase dosage to help cope with any fear and anxiety and this often leads to overdosing.
- C) Environmental cues of the new environment are encoded during drug use and can then act as cues to prevent compensatory responses.
- D) Environmental cues of only the original environment are encoded during drug use and act as cues to elicit compensatory responses.

[View Feedback](#)

Recall

n 5

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the CS is correct?

- A) The CS is that which naturally elicits the CR.
- B) The CS eventually comes to elicit the UR.
- C) The CS initially does not elicit a response.
- D) The CS initially elicits a US and later a CR.

[View Feedback](#)

n 6

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is true regarding acquisition and extinction?

- A) Extinction results in the severing of the CS-US contingency causing the UR to fade.
- B) Acquisition is the process by which a contingency is formed between UR and US.
- C) Acquisition can be characterized by a positively accelerated increasing curve or function.
- D) Extinction followed by acquisition produces a more linear acquisition curve.

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n 7

0 / 1 point

- Which of the following statements is true of acquisition?
- A) Pavlov was the first to observe the positively accelerated increasing function when studying digestion.
  - B) Acquisition requires many trials before a contingency is learned between CS and US.
  - C) The shape of the acquisition curve suggests that, while some learning occurs early on, most occurs during later trials.
  - D) According to the acquisition function, the majority of learning occurs early on.

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n 8

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is a difference between the UR and CR?

- A) The CR is elicited by the CS+ and CS- whereas the UR is elicited only by the CS+.
- B) The UR is learned very quickly following the US whereas the CR is learned slowly following the CS.
- C) Following successful extinction training, the CR fails to be elicited but the UR remains.
- D) Following development of a contingency, the CR undergoes generalization but not the UR.

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Text

n 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the principle of renewal?

- A) If associations are taught and then the contingency is not experienced for an extended period of time, presenting the contingency over only a couple trials will reform the association.
- B) If associations are extinguished in different environments than acquisition, presenting the CS in the original context continues to elicit a response.
- C) If, following successful discrimination training, the original association is again presented, generalization to stimuli similar to the CS reoccurs.
- D) If associations are extinguished and the original contingency is again presented, the original contingency is acquired faster than before extinction.

[View Feedback](#)

n 10

1 / 1 point

Modern learning psychology research has led to a refined understanding of the association developed in classical conditioning. Which of the following statements is supported by modern scientific evidence?

- A) The lack of a presentation of an unconditioned response after the unconditioned stimulus still provides important information about the contingency.
- B) Contiguity is sufficient but not always necessary for the acquisition of a learned association.

- ✓  C) In a contingency, the presentation of one stimulus reliably predicts whether or not the presentation of another will occur.
- D) Contiguity is both a necessary and sufficient condition for the acquisition of a learned association.

[View Feedback](#)

on 1

0 / 1 point

Which of the following would pose the greatest difficulty in terms of segmentation?

- ✗  A) An individual attempts to break words apart while listening to someone speak the individual's native language very quickly.
- B) An individual attempts to break phonemes apart while listening to someone speak an unfamiliar language very quickly.
- C) An individual attempts to break phonemes apart while listening to someone speak their native language using infant directed speech.
- ➔  D) An individual attempts to break words apart while listening to someone speak an unfamiliar language at normal pace.

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on 2

0 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios is consistent with typical language development between infancy and adulthood?

- ✗  A) There is a strong negative correlation between infant segmentation and expressive vocabulary at 2 years.
- ➔  B) Beth's working vocabulary continued to grow past the "language explosion" stage to include new words introduced to her by an older sibling.
- C) By age 6, children have mastered most aspects of syntax following the language explosion that occurs at this time.
- D) Although Jane was unable to discriminate Japanese phonemes as a newborn, she later acquires the skill as an adult.

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on 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines the language explosion?

- A) Within the first few years of development, the child rapidly develops the ability to use an increasing number of words in each sentence.
- B) Within the first twelve months of development, the infant rapidly acquires the ability to distinguish different phonemes in their primary language.
- C) Within the first several months of development, the infant

exponentially develops knowledge of language, as shown through orienting their head toward voices.

- ✓  D) Within the first several years of development, the child experiences an exponential increase in the number of words in their vocabulary.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines a key similarity between the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory?

- ✓  A) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory attempt to explain initial language development in children.
- B) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory aim to explain the factors that contribute to the segmentation problem.
- C) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory suggest that language development in infants begins as soon as the infant is exposed to language.
- D) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory provide comparable explanations for the use of overextensions and underextensions in developing children.

> [View Feedback](#)

ge Recall  
on 5

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is evidence supporting social learning theory of language development?

- ✗  A) Children learn to combine words in novel and complex manners from others.
- B) Children that are not exposed to speech early in life make errors that are never heard in adult speech.
- C) Children raised in isolation do not develop a Language Acquisition Device.
- ➔  D) Children lacking interactions with speaking peers do not develop language properly.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 6

1 / 1 point

What is the difference between syntax and semantics?

- A) Syntax deals with phonemes whereas semantics is more concerned with morphemes.
- B) Syntax is concerned with the arrangement of morphemes whereas semantics deals with meanings of phonemes.
- C) A sentence can lack syntax and make semantic sense but not the other way around.

- 
- D) Syntax governs the structure of sentences whereas semantics governs the meaning of words.

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on 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is an explanation for the development of foreign accent syndrome?

- A) A particularly emotionally traumatic experience is capable of altering the brain such that an individual develops a foreign accent.
- B) Depending on the location of a lesion to Broca's area, the brain becomes more similar to that of someone with an accent.
- C) Damage to Broca's area impairs the way in which individuals interpret speech and causes them to develop an accent.
- D) Difficulty with fine motor movements may make it difficult to speak and development of an accent makes this process easier.

[View Feedback](#)

on 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is true of segmentation and speech production?

- A) Children of foreign descent suffer from segmentation problems when learning their native tongue.
- B) Proper segmentation refers to the inability to separate individual words when exposed to a spoken word stream.
- C) There is a positive correlation between segmentation ability and expressive vocabulary in infants.
- D) An inability to properly segment speech is a major cause of poor expressive vocabulary later in life.

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ge Text  
on 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would result from brain injury to the area in the left temporal lobe associated with language?

- A) The individual would have incoherent speech and difficulty understanding some aspects of language.
- B) The individual would experience slow mapping, which causes the individual to disregard the majority of words in their vocabulary while speaking.
- C) In rare cases, the individual would spontaneously develop a foreign accent while speaking in their native language.
- D) The individual would have difficulty in the production of fluent speech.

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on 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best exemplifies perceptual narrowing?

- A) 6 month old babies who had their mothers speak to them in exaggerated pitches were better able to discriminate phonemes of any language than non-exposed babies.
- B) Within a group of 14 eight-month old native English-speaking babies, 10 were not able to discriminate between Chinese phonemes.
- C) In the first year of life, baby Karolina begins to make non-linguistic noises that act as the foundation for her future specialized language abilities.
- D) At 2 years of age, Tamika goes from having an expressive vocabulary of 200 to an expressive vocabulary of 400.

on 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios best outlines deductive reasoning?

- A) Jason notices a couple in the park are not speaking to each other and concludes their relationship is on poor terms.
- B) While driving on the highway late one stormy night, Michelle believes that if she drove faster she would likely cause a car accident.
- C) After returning to her house following a vacation, Lisa notices the house is very messy and concludes that her normally attentive husband must have been too busy to clean.
- D) Vlad has been struggling with a complex engineering problem and wakes up one morning and the solution seems to pop into his head.

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on 2

0 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios best outlines inductive reasoning?

- A) Clyde is a lifeguard and has been informed it will be a warm day, leading him to expect a lot of people swimming at the pool.
- B) Denys conducts an experiment investigating the relationship between perspiration and pheromones after reading about a theory relating the two.
- C) After analyzing her data, Sara notices an interesting relationship between hunger and attention, and attributes her findings to modify a recently proposed theory.

- 
- Melena notices two individuals shouting at each other while walking
- D) down the street and the first thing that comes to her mind is a memory of her parents.

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on 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes how children progress through Piaget's four stages of development?

- A) It is argued by Piaget that the rate and order of passage through these developmental stages often varies between individuals.
- B) Generally, children who progress quickly through the sensorimotor stage and the preoperational stage tend to skip the concrete operational stage and move instead to the formal operational stage.
- C) According to Piaget, all children progress through these developmental stages at the same rate.
- D) The transition from the sensorimotor stage to the preoperational stage may involve changes in children's schema.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 4

0 / 1 point

Which scenario best exemplifies the use of inductive reasoning?

- A) Using his sharp forensic knowledge, Vince was able to match a hair found on a homicide victim's body to a hair tested from their lead suspect, the evidence needed to frame the suspect.
- B) Detective LaGuerta is stuck in a difficult case; she believes that a particular suspect is guilty of the crime she is attempting to solve, but evidence suggests otherwise.
- C) After interviewing a series of convicted murderers, Debra formulated a criteria list to guide her in future homicide cases.
- D) Quinn had run into one of his co-workers after hours at an unexpected and questionable location, but this had no bearing on his suspicion about the man.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is true of Piaget's stages of development?

- A) All children progress through the stages of development at the same rate.

- B) It is in the preoperational stage of development that children develop object permanence.
- C) In the concrete operational stage of development children have mastered seriation.
- D) Children all eventually reach the last stage but do so at different rates, sometimes skipping stages.

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**on 6**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following definitions of reliability and validity are correct?

- A) A test is reliable if an individual receives the same result on multiple test trials. A test is valid if many researchers accept it as accurate.  
A test is reliable if two people take the test multiple times and
- B) receive similar scores to each other. A test is valid if many researchers accept it as accurate.
- C) A test is reliable if an individual receives the same result on multiple test trials. A test is valid if it measures what it intends to measure.  
A test is reliable if two people take the test multiple times and
- D) receive similar scores to each other. A test is valid if it measures what it intends to measure.

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**on 7**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about reliability and validity is most correct?

- A) Reliability describes whether the test is generalizable to the population, and validity measures whether an individual's test results are stable across time.
- B) Reliability ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure, and validity measures whether the test is generalizable to the population.
- C) Reliability measures whether an individual's test results are stable across time, and validity ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure.
- D) Reliability describes whether the test is generalizable to the population, and validity ensures that the test is measuring what it is trying to measure.

> [View Feedback](#)

**on 8**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is most representative of a 3-year old child's capabilities according to Piaget's stages of development?

- 
- ✓  A) He is able to understand that objects continue to exist when he cannot see them, but does not know how to order his toy cars from biggest to smallest.
- B) He is able to understand that he can change his environment, but does not understand that objects continue to exist when he cannot see them.
- C) He is able to understand that his friends may not want to play the same games as he does, but does not understand that he can change his environment.
- D) He is able to understand that his sister also has a brother, but does not understand that he can change his environment.

> [View Feedback](#)

icle  
on 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT a difference between fluid and crystallized intelligence?

- ✓  A) Fluid intelligence training tends to speed up participants' reaction times, while crystallized intelligence does not affect reaction time.
- B) Fluid intelligence allows individuals to more effectively problem solve, while crystallized intelligence allows individuals to recall more information.
- C) Fluid intelligence training has led to increased scores on intelligence tests, while training based on crystallized intelligence has not.
- D) Fluid intelligence involves on working memory, while crystallized intelligence involves memory for facts.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 10

1 / 1 point

What can researchers expect to find when imaging brain areas responsible for working memory and fluid intelligence at rest following n-back task training?

- A) Increased activation and decreased blood oxygen levels.
- B) Increased activation and increased blood oxygen levels.
- C) Decreased activation and decreased blood oxygen levels.
- ✓  D) Decreased activation and increased blood oxygen levels.

on 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best demonstrates the Illusion of the Expert?

- A) A goaltender on a varsity hockey team is shocked with the performance of one of the team's forward players, as he believes the position is an easy one to play.

- 
- ✓  B) class do not understand the difference between they're, their, and there.
- C) Taylor does not understand why she is struggling with math, as her classmates seem to pick up on new concepts quickly.
- D) A chess grandmaster claims that his opponent had "beginners luck" as he was defeated by a novice chess player.

> [View Feedback](#)

**on 2**

1 / 1 point

Which scenario best exemplifies illusion of the expert?

- ✓  A) Sylvie, a piano teacher, gets very frustrated with her student Mark when he is unable to play a basic piece correctly that she could perform with either hand.
- B) Don has cracked an important question in his field of nuclear physics by accident, and as a result, thinks he has mastered the entire field.
- C) Mark thinks he will do better in a new pottery class than Mona since he is extremely intelligent and often outperforms her in other subjects.
- D) Sharon has become really good at doing Sudoku puzzles over the last few months and modestly attributes her success to practice.

> [View Feedback](#)

**on 3**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true with regard to the understanding of category membership in children?

- A) At 2-years-old, children are able to understand the innate properties of a given category (e.g., they know that you cannot change a racoon into a skunk by painting it).
- B) Children are not able to understand the innate properties of a given category (e.g., they believe that you can change a racoon into a skunk by painting it) until the age of 5.
- ✓  C) In general, 3-year-old children are able to understand that members of the same category share similar characteristics.
- D) Children are not able to generalize specific characteristics of a category member to other members of that category until age 5.

> [View Feedback](#)

**on 4**

1 / 1 point

The results of the study conducted by Rips (1973) on the reaction time to categorize a penguin or a robin as birds can be explained by both prototype and exemplar theories. Which of the following statements is accurate?

- ✓  A) According to exemplar theory robin should be matched to existing experiences of bird more quickly than penguin because there are

likely many more robin exemplars.

- B) According to exemplar theory it should take longer to classify a robin as a bird because the average representation of the category bird is likely closer to a robin than a penguin.

- C) According to prototype theory it should take longer to classify a robin as a bird because the average representation of the category bird is likely closer to a robin than a penguin.

- D) According to prototype theory robin should be matched to existing experiences of bird more quickly than penguin because there are likely many more robin exemplars.

[View Feedback](#)

riesRecall  
on 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about categorization is true?

- A) An individual's prototypes often change across testing times and will likely be different from another person's prototype for a given category.
- B) There is always high agreement between individuals about category membership for simple categories such as fruit.
- C) Children are not able to generalize information learned about an object to its entire category until the age of 5.
- D) Baboons are unable to perform above chance levels when given more abstract tasks such as whether two items belong to the same or different categories.

[View Feedback](#)

on 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the exemplar theory of categorization is most correct?

- A) It suggests that we integrate all new experiences with members of a category into our average.
- B) It is supported by the finding that a single experience with an object among hundreds of other experiences can influence categorization.
- C) How recently similar objects were encountered is the only influence on the speed with which an object will be categorized.
- D) It is unable to explain why some objects are categorized more quickly than other objects in the same category.

[View Feedback](#)

on 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the correct description of the availability heuristic?

- 
- A) Using the most common assumptions to make decisions.
  - B) Using past experiences to make assumptions and judgments.
  - C) Using available media to make assumptions and judgments.
  - D) Using the most accessible information to make assumptions.

[View Feedback](#)

riesText  
on 8

1 / 1 point

What are the main implications of the results discussed in "Wired for Categorization"?

- Categorization should be studied in terms of the type of experience and sensory stimulation we receive.
- The visual cortex is best to study for understanding the innate nature of our categorization abilities.
- An understanding of sensory perception is not necessary for an understanding of categorization.
- There is some sort of survival benefit that has resulted in our ability to categorize well.

[View Feedback](#)

on 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best explains the why the statement, 'the organization of the brain has to be understood in terms of our evolutionary history,' occurs in the article "Wired for Categorization"?

- A) The results discussed in the article suggest that the visual cortex's organization around categories of knowledge is similar in sighted people and in individuals who were born blind.
- B) The results discussed in the article support the long-held notion that categorization processes exist solely as the result of learning to recognize the differences in visual stimuli.
- C) The results discussed in the article imply that the reason our brains are innately structured for categorization is because it would have been advantageous to our survival in the past.
- D) The results discussed in the article indicate that the gradual process of learning to differentiate between, say, a bear and a tree, would have provided us with some survival benefit in the past.

[View Feedback](#)

Categories  
on 10

1 / 1 point

According to the web module and work done by Dr. Lee Brooks, which of the following statements is most correct?

- A) Our ability to assign rules to simple categories often leads us to believe that rule creation is a simple process.
- B) The illusion of the expert refers to our ability to assign rules to complex categories with relative ease.
- C) There is a positive correlation between category complexity and percentage of people able to develop a category rule.
- D) Our internal representations of objects rely on our ability to assign rules to complex categories with relative ease.

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**on 1**

1 / 1 point

What does the Stroop task tell us about attention?

- A) Context manipulations engage selective attention strategies that work to optimize overall performance on a task.
- B) Selective attention often involves voluntary control in order to filter distractions.
- C) Selective attention often involves voluntary control in order to highlight information of importance in our environment.
- D) Rapid selective attention is unaffected by context manipulations, although slower more effortful selective attention is affected.

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**on 2**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following outlines the difference between a high proportion of congruent blocks and a low proportion of congruent blocks in the Stroop Task?

- A) A high proportion of congruent blocks contain a majority of matching colours and words, resulting in more effective completion of the Stroop Task.
- B) A low proportion of congruent blocks contain a majority of colours that do not match the words, resulting in more effective completion of the Stroop Task.
- C) A low proportion of congruent blocks contain a majority of colours that do not match the words, providing evidence for automatic effects in the Stroop Task.
- D) A high proportion of congruent blocks contain a majority of matching colours and words, resulting in a decreased Stroop Effect.

[View Feedback](#)

**on 3**

1 / 1 point

In which of the following spatial cuing scenarios would responses be expected to be fastest?

- A) Unreliable cues are used and an individual has completed an uncued trial
- B) Reliable cues presented 120 ms before the targets are used and an individual has completed a cued trial.
- C) Reliable cues presented 50 ms before the targets are used and an individual has completed an uncued trial.
- D) Unreliable cues are used and an individual has completed a cued trial.

[View Feedback](#)

on 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best outlines William James' hypothesis of attention?

- A) The ability to more effectively deal with some things by withdrawing from others.
- B) Attention acts as a spotlight which illuminates one part of the stage.
- C) The ability to detect aspects of the environment with semantic meaning regardless of whether we are attending to them.
- D) The mind takes control to focus on one clear thought or aspect of the environment.

[View Feedback](#)

onRECALL

on 5

0 / 1 point

Which statement regarding the dual filter model is correct?

- A) The second filter evaluates incoming information for meaning while all other information is discarded.
- B) Information first passes through a physical filter where it is evaluated for meaning before passing to the second filter.
- C) Physical cues are used to discriminate relevant stimuli which then pass to the second filter, which discriminates based on intensity.
- D) Information passes through two filters simultaneously, one for physical characteristics and the other for semantic meaning.

[View Feedback](#)

on 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would make a visual search task where a yellow F is being located the most difficult?

- A) Placing it in a field of 35 red T's and 35 green E's
- B) Placing it in a field of 25 yellow P's and 25 red F's

- C) Placing it in a field of 50 yellow R's
- D) Placing it in a field of 100 red F's

[View Feedback](#)

**on 7**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines automatic and controlled processes of attention?

- A) Controlled processes are slower and require more cognitive effort.
- B) Controlled processes are slower but more useful in collecting information.
- C) Automatic processes are involuntary but never override controlled processes.
- D) Automatic processes are fast and efficient but require more cognitive effort.

[View Feedback](#)

**on 8**

1 / 1 point

According to the web module, which of the following is true of the spotlight model of attention?

- A) The spotlight model is limited by the speed at which we can move our eyes.
- B) Attention can only be directed to an area that falls within the spotlight of attention.
- C) The spotlight model of attention is used to explain how we shift our auditory attention.
- D) Objects that fall within the spotlight can be responded to faster and more accurately.

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onTEXT

**on 9**

1 / 1 point

When is change blindness least likely to occur?

- A) When we are familiar with the experiences or stimuli involved in the pictures.
- B) When we have some knowledge about where change might be occurring.
- C) When bottom-up processing occurs in response to the flickering page in between changing pictures.
- D) When we let bottom-up processing guide our attention as opposed to top-down processing when we observe changing pictures.

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**on 10**

0 / 1 point

Which of the following outlines an advantage of inhibition of return?

- A) Inhibition of return assists an individual in attending to various different locations, thereby increasing the salience of previously attended stimuli.
- B) Inhibition of return prevents an individual from attending to the same location twice, an effective strategy when searching for moving objects.
- C) Inhibition of return increases the effort required for an individual to attend to the same stimulus several times, thereby decreasing evolutionary survival.
- D) Inhibition of return promotes an individual attending to new and unsearched locations, thereby resulting in a more efficient visual search.

on 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes how human memory operates similarly to memory on a computer?

- A) Computers and human minds modify memories every time they are retrieved from the memory store
- B) Computers and human minds can alter memories from their original form as they are being stored
- C) Computer hard disks and human long term memory both delete old memories to make room for new ones
- D) Computer RAM and human short term memory will store information as long as it is continually used

[View Feedback](#)

on 2

0 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios best identifies the advantage of chunking?

- A) Jacob remembers the phone number 347-8812 as (347) and (8812) to recall it after he finds a pen from his backpack to write it down.  
Damian has called his phone company several times and knows his
- B) account number, 44070-814532, without even thinking twice about it.
- C) Claire remembers the important years 1922, 1925, 1928, and 1929 as (192) and (2589) as she studies right before her history test.
- D) Larissa remembers the temporary password assigned to her experimatrix account, jk893, as (jk) and (893).

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on 3

1 / 1 point

Which of the following would have the highest chance of a person recalling a false memory?

- ✓  A) A few days after implanting a false memory with high fluency.
- B) A few days after implanting a false memory with little fluency.
- C) A few hours after implanting a false memory with high fluency.
- D) A few hours after implanting a false memory with little fluency.

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on 4

0 / 1 point

Which of the following contributions to memory theories did Sir Fredric Bartlett offer?

- A) False memories are constructed when incorrect information or memories are integrated into another memory.
- ✗  B) The raw materials of perception or experience are combined through reconstruction, to a maximum of 7 +/- 2 blocks of memory.
- C) Mental states, such as sensations, feelings, and ideas, are stored in memory rather than disappearing from existence.
- D) The forgetting curve is the result of the improper construction of blocks to assemble a complete memory.

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yRecall

on 5

1 / 1 point

How can the Primacy effect be improved?

- A) Increase the amount of time in between item presentation and recall.
- ✓  B) Increase the time in which an item from the list is presented.
- C) Decrease the number of distractors presented at the end of the memorization task.
- D) Decrease the total time in which all items in a list are presented.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 6

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding memory is correct?

- A) Memory operates in the same way as a computer, with information retrieved exactly as it was stored.
- B) Novel experiences produce a greater level of processing fluency than familiar experiences.
- ✗  C) In the Loftus experiment, 20% of participants reported false remembered events on the first day.
- D) The feeling of familiarity when observing a stranger is due to misattribution of processing fluency.

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on 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the levels of processing principle is most correct?

- A) When using deeper level processing, the information is more likely to be remembered later and it is less effortful during encoding.
- B) Recalling information will be easier if there are similar external cues during recall as there were during encoding.
- C) The encoding of how the word sounds is shallower than encoding what the word looks like.
- D) When using shallow level processing, the length of the word is more likely to be encoded than the meaning of the word.

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yText

on 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the best example of semantic memory?

- A) A child is able to understand and recognize a baby as an animate being and a baby doll as an inanimate object.
- B) When her daughter turned 16, Lexi had to try quite hard to remember her own experiences first learning to drive in order to best explicitly explain what to do.
- C) After consuming upsetting food at the campus pub Johnny feels a bit queasy every time he walks by.
- D) Jordy seems to have a collection of memories of her playing with a specific toy car and claims it was her favourite childhood toy.

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on 9

1 / 1 point

Zander suffered a severe trauma to his head that caused him to have difficulty riding a bike and driving a car, and he could not recall his eighteenth birthday party, even though he previously referred to it as his favourite day of his life. Which long-term memory systems would cause these specific memory losses?

- A) Implicit memory and episodic memory
- B) Semantic memory and declarative memory
- C) Episodic memory and nondeclarative memory
- D) Declarative memory and nondeclarative memory

[View Feedback](#)

on 10

0 / 1 point

Which of the following best exemplifies a source-monitoring error?

- A) A few minutes after getting on the bus for school this morning, Whitney tried to remember if she had unplugged her curling iron.

She could picture herself doing it but wasn't sure it if actually happened or she was just imagining it happening.

→  B) John met Jane at a party; he knew she looked very familiar so he assumed she was in one of his classes. Later that night while on the "Bookface" site, he realized he had actually seen her in his friend's pictures right before the party.

✗  C) Last week, Simone's older sister told her a story about the time they went camping as kids and Simone ate sun-tan lotion thinking it was food (a complete lie!). That night at dinner Simone complained to her parents about how they let her do that.

D) In a recent experiment, T.C. asked participants who had visited "Wonderpark" in high school and had been on the rides to rate the intensity of the wooden coaster Scream Blaster; most did without question, although the coaster belongs to the park's rival theme park.

> [View Feedback](#)

alityApp  
on 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is an example of projection?

✓  A) Dante had been cheating on his fiance for 3 months when he started to become suspicious that his fiance was actually cheating on him.

B) Martina has a number of issues with her boss who treats her as if she is incompetent and unable to do her job properly, yet Martina goes out of her way to be nice to her boss and please her with her work.

C) Kasia is extremely frustrated with how her parents behave towards each other; whenever her parents have a really bad fight she goes out with her friends and becomes extremely intoxicated.

D) Jean-Paul believes that it is wrong for any company to hold a monopoly on business, yet he often shops at Wal-Market, claiming that it is the only place he can shop in order to afford everything he needs for his family.

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on 2

1 / 1 point

Daniel is faced with a decision to either stay home and take care of his younger brother who is sick with the flu or go to school to socialize with friends. Which of the following is correct in terms of Freud's psychodynamic approach?

A) Daniel's ego would motivate Daniel to stay home solely to socialize

with friends via text messaging.

- B) Daniel's id would motivate Daniel to attend school solely to learn and avoid missing class.
- C) Daniel's superego would motivate Daniel to stay home and take care of his younger brother with the flu.
- D) Daniel's id would consciously motivate Daniel to attend school solely to socialize with his friends.

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on 3

1 / 1 point

Kurt is a huge fan of Broadway musicals and often goes to see shows with his older sister. However, he's become afraid of how others will perceive him for this behavior; he could never tell his friends and he's scared of how some of the bullies at school will call him a "sissy" or a "little girl". Not far into high school he stopped going to shows and told his family he no longer cared for musicals. What does this represent?

- A) Kurt's anima complex.
- B) Kurt's projection of the anima.
- C) Kurt's animus complex.
- D) Kurt's projection of the animus.

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on 4

0 / 1 point

Gary embarks on a journey to better understand his own personality. Which of the following correctly represents Gary moving toward self-actualization?

- A) Gary finds a new feeling of peacefulness when he sleeps and notices he is becoming more creative and intuitive.
- B) Gary finds himself better understanding women, suggesting he came in touch with his persona.
- C) Gary finds his opinion on certain controversial issues has changed, suggesting he came in touch with his anima.
- D) Gary finds he is more than ever disturbed by primitive instincts that he used to always avoid thinking about.

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alityRecall

on 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of the personal and collective unconscious?

- A) The collective unconscious uses up libido by thinking about complexes.
- B) The collective unconscious serves as a repository of thoughts, memories and emotions.

- 
- C) Only the contents of the personal unconscious can be brought into consciousness.
- D) Libido is contained in the personal unconscious in the form of archetypes.

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**on 6**

1 / 1 point

Which of the Big Five personality traits would someone score high on if they were intellectually curious, inquisitive and enjoyed reading?

- A) Agreeableness
- B) Extraversion
- C) Openness
- D) Conscientiousness

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**on 7**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines a principle of Jung's personality theory that differed from Freud's?

- A) Jung believed the unconscious mind was divided into a personal unconscious and a collective unconscious.
- B) Jung believed that the sexual energy of libido is directed towards different needs at different times in our lives.
- C) Freud believed that the ego was both in the conscious and unconscious while Jung believed it was only in the unconscious.
- D) Jung believed our personality lies in our conscious ego, which permits certain perceptions thoughts and feelings to enter the conscious mind.

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**on 8**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of the phallic stage/Oedipus/Elektra complex?

- A) It begins with the daughter's desire to keep her father all to herself and fearing her mother, the penis thief.
- B) It begins with the son fearing his father's ability to castrate him, causing him to first identify with his mother.
- C) The son first identifies with his father and after resolving his Oedipus complex, comes to identify with his mother.
- D) The daughter eventually identifies with her mother, after identifying her as the penis thief, resolving her Elektra complex.

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alityText  
on 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements regarding personality is true?

- A) While it does maintain balance, the ego is responsible for satisfying the needs and desires of the id.
- B) The personal unconscious is unique to an individual and is located at the deepest part of the unconscious mind.
- C) Freud believed in an unconscious mind, which influenced the conscious mind and could be brought into consciousness.
- D) Behaviourists believe that personality develops over a lifetime of experiences and does not require reinforcement.

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on 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the type approach is most correct?

- A) It characterizes personality along a spectrum from driven, aggressive behaviour to relaxed and sensitive behaviour.
- B) Greek and Roman philosophers thought temperament was based on the ratio of two humours, blood and bile.
- C) Individuals with type B personalities are more likely than those with type A personalities to have coronary problems.
- D) The key distinction between the type and trait approaches is the type approach is on an all-or-none basis, while the trait approach measures on a continuum.

[View Feedback](#)

on 1

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true about the theories of attribution?

- A) The fundamental attribution error explains the erroneous nature of how all humans judge each other.
- B) The above average effect is simply a special case of the fundamental attribution error.
- C) The above average effect stems from the fact that we attribute all our behaviours as being situational.
- D) The intention from one theory is comparable to the distinctiveness in the other theory.

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on 2

1 / 1 point

Which stream of reasoning used by the individual in each of the following situations best demonstrates the self-serving bias?

- A) Monique has just won the 100-meter dash at her school, and suggests that it was because of her new shoes.
- B) Henri has just lost the most important badminton match of his life, and thinks it is because the strings on his racquet were too loose.
- C) Pippi has just lost the final round in the chess tournament, and says that it was because she made a huge mistake on her first move.
- D) Pierre has just won the spelling bee at school, and claims that it is because he just got lucky and had very easy words to spell.

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on 3

1 / 1 point

Four friends are eating a delicious meal at Chez Food when a patron named Jenna starts coughing loudly, jumping up and down, and turning red in the face. A stranger leaps from his meal to perform the Heimlich maneuver, saving the customer's life. Which of the four friends likely has the most accurate hypothesis regarding the stranger?

- A) Benjamin thinks the man is an instructor in first aid, and that he knew to help Jenna because the customer did not choose to jump up and down.
- B) Taylor thinks the man is a doctor and instructor in first aid, and that he knew to help Jenna because her behaviours were not what were expected.
- C) Kenneth thinks the man is an instructor in first aid, and that he knew to help Jenna because her behaviours were not what was expected.
- D) Bertram thinks the man is a doctor and instructor in first aid, and that he knew to help Jenna because she did not choose to jump up and down.

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||  
on 4

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding the Actor/Observer Effect?

- A) When you are the observer, you only have the current situation to consider so you overvalue situational factors.
- B) There is a tendency to overestimate situational influences on behaviour when you are the actor.
- C) It is easier to accurately identify situational influences on your behaviour when you are the actor.

- 
- D) You are less likely to overvalue dispositional factors on your friends' behaviour even though you are the observer because you know them well.

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on 5

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is the correct description of the availability heuristic?

- A) It is the phenomenon whereby you make a judgment based on how recently you have been exposed to a similar instance.
- B) It is the phenomenon whereby you make a judgment based on information accessible to you.
- C) It is the phenomenon whereby you make a judgment based on past experiences.
- D) It is the phenomenon whereby you make a judgment based on how similar one instance is to another.

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on 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following individuals are you likely to be most attracted to?

- A) A friend that continues to be nice and have a positive attitude toward you
- B) A person that your sister tells you she thinks is really attractive.
- C) A person that you didn't get along with in high school but is now your good friend
- D) A classmate that you have never gotten along with throughout high school

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on 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is most likely to be considered when analyzing behaviour using Correspondent Inference Theory?

- A) Whether the individual has behaved similarly in a variety of situations
- B) Whether the individual has behaved in this manner often in this situation
- C) Whether the individual has behaved similarly to others in this situation
- D) Whether the individual has been coerced to behave in this manner in this situation

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on 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is an example of the Fundamental Attribution Error?

- A) Ned assumes that his daughter was yelling at her brother because she was upset about her dog running away.
- B) Cersei thinks that her friend only bought lunch for her because he just found out he was hired for the job she wanted.
- C) Dany assumes that because her friend got a bad mark on the test he didn't get a good night's sleep.
- D) Stannis thinks that his colleague is just a generous person after she bought doughnuts for the office even though he heard she was up for promotion.

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on 9

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is an example of the fundamental attribution error?

- A) Divya believes that she got the worst mark in her class because everyone is smarter than her.
- B) Herschel believes he failed his driving test because his instructor took him on an unfair route.
- C) Manpreet thinks she was late because she just happened to get all the red lights.
- D) Michel thinks he did well on his test because he had the most time to study.

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Forming Impressions

on 10

1 / 1 point

Researchers investigating different diseases are trying to convince the public to donate to their respective cause. Which of the following will people likely find most severe, encouraging them to donate to that cause?

- A) Cerebrovascular Accident, a little known medical term for 'Stroke' which is an established medical condition.
- B) Gluten-Induced Enteropathy, a medical term for 'Celiac Disease' which is commonly known as being a serious condition.
- C) Male Pattern Baldness, the plain terminology for a recently established condition.
- D) Lou Gherig's Disease, a common term that many people will likely have previously heard.

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ceApp  
on 1

1 / 1 point

Anoosh is going skiing for only the second time. Which of the following is most likely?

- A) With a group of friends, Anoosh is likely to perform very well.
- B) Surrounded by strangers, Anoosh is likely to perform very well.
- C) With nobody around to watch him, Anoosh will perform poorly.
- D) Alone, but on a busy day, Anoosh is likely to perform poorly.

> [View Feedback](#)

on 2

1 / 1 point

Julia is jogging along a beach and notices somebody ahead of her lying on the ground motionless. In which of the following scenarios is Julia the most likely to provide help to the non-moving person?

- A) Julia is jogging along the beach during a busy day and is not trained in first aid.
- B) Julia is jogging along the beach alone during the day and is not trained in first aid.
- C) Julia is jogging along the beach alone during the day and is trained in first aid.
- D) Julia is jogging along the beach during a busy day and she is trained in first aid.

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on 3

1 / 1 point

During a protest, Michael gives a very enthusiastic speech that provokes the individuals at the protest to become violent and begin vandalizing property. Which of the following outlines the best method for stopping this behaviour according to groupthink?

- A) Michael should call the police to provide the group with a second chance at protesting.
- B) Michael should split the group up into smaller groups and ask them to consider other people's feelings before returning to protest.
- C) Michael should give another speech to reduce the motivation and therefore diminish the violent behaviour of the group.
- D) Michael should inform the group that collective ignorance will not help their cause, and that it is everyone's responsibility to act in a professional manner.

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on 4

1 / 1 point

Lilia is a chemist trying to convince her boss to give her more lab supplies. Lilia is afraid that her boss won't agree to her requirements, so she tries a few persuasion techniques. Which of the following approaches will **least** likely result in the persuasion of Lilia's boss?

- A) Lilia needs an industrial sized glass jar, and so she first asks her boss for a small glass jar before asking for the larger sized jar.
- B) Lilia needs more test tubes, and at first her boss agrees to purchase a few. Once Lilia's boss agrees to a few test tubes, Lilia reveals that what she really needs is a new lab set-up.
- C) Lilia needs some beakers that are on sale, and her boss agrees. As the conversation progresses, Lilia gradually admits that she needs more and more beakers.

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ceRecall  
on 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following strategies would be most effective in overcoming diffusion of responsibility?

- A) Telling people it's an emergency
- B) Singling out a specific person
- C) Yelling for someone to call 911
- D) Yelling for help

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on 6

1 / 1 point

What was one of the findings of the Milgram experiment?

- A) The obedience results were applicable to real world situations such as nursing.
- B) An individual will not obey a command unless it is given in a prestigious location.
- C) Proximity of the learner to the experimenter is an important factor in obedience.
- D) An individual will tend to obey another who possesses power in a particular situation.

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on 7

1 / 1 point

What strategy should be utilized to convince a young and relatively unintelligent audience of something opposite to what they believe?

- A) A similarly young and unintelligent individual should be recruited to persuade the audience.
- B) The argument presented to the audience should be well presented and easy to understand.

- C) The argument should be presented to the audience at a slower-than-normal pace.
- D) An argument should be presented while ignoring the opinion of the audience.

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**on 8**

1 / 1 point

In which of the following situations is obedience the greatest according to Milgram's study?

- A) The experimenter and learner are so close that the experimenter places the learner's hand on the shock electrode.
- B) The experiment takes place in a well-known educational institution such as Yale or McMaster.
- C) The experimenter is a young undergraduate student, similar in age to the participants so that they can better relate.
- D) The experimenter and learner are in separate rooms but can still see each other through a pane of glass.

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**on 9**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is NOT considered a reason why people continued to obey in the Milgram experiment?

- A) People tend to want to be polite and dislike confrontation.
- B) They assume the experimenter is more qualified to determine whether the shocks are dangerous.
- C) It is difficult to decide when the shocks became too dangerous.
- D) Participants are concerned they will be held responsible for any harm that comes to the learner.

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**on 10**

1 / 1 point

If Stanley Milgram's experiment was repeated, which of the following would be an accurate estimate of the percentage of individuals that would see the experiment through to its conclusion based on what happened in the original?

- A) 1%
- B) 100%
- C) 25%
- D) 60%

of Analysis  
**on 1**

1 / 1 point

What did John B. Watson believe regarding the mind?

- A) The mind is outside the domain of science, and measures of it are not possible.
- B) Since the mind cannot be objectively measured, models are necessary to make inferences about the mind from observed behaviour.
- C) The mind is the basis of the learning methodologies proposed by Watson.
- D) Analysing the mental processes of the mind is essential to understanding human behaviour.

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ch Methods  
**on 2**

1 / 1 point

If Paeden's t-test yields a p-value  $< 0.01$ , which of the following best describes what she can safely conclude?

- A) Although the experimental manipulation affected the dependent variable measured, statistical significance was not found, disproving her hypothesis.
- B) Although the experimental manipulation did not significantly affect the dependent variable measured, the difference may be meaningful and worth reporting.
- C) The experimental manipulation affected the dependent variable measured and statistical significance was reached, disproving her hypothesis.
- D) The experimental manipulation affected the dependent variable measured and statistical significance was reached, lending support to her hypothesis.

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al Conditioning  
**on 3**

1 / 1 point

Raymond once dated a girl named Martha. Unfortunately, Martha broke up with Raymond and left him extremely heartbroken. A few years later Raymond met a girl that was perfect for him, only to find out her name was Martha. Upon hearing this, feelings of his heartbreak surfaced and he could not bring himself to date her. What are the CS and US in this scenario?

- A) CS, feeling sad; US, being heartbroken.

- B) CS, the name Martha; US, being heartbroken.
- C) CS, Martha dumping Raymond; US, feeling sad.
- ✓  D) CS, the name Martha; US, Martha dumping Raymond.

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## Operant Conditioning

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding generalization in instrumental conditioning?

- A) A range of SD's will elicit a CR similar to a CS.
- ✓  B) SD-similar stimuli are able to elicit a response.
- C) Subjects learn that an SD will predict a valid contingency.
- D) Stimuli similar to the CS will elicit a range of CR's.

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Language

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly outlines a key similarity between the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory?

- A) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory aim to explain the factors that contribute to the segmentation problem.
- B) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory suggest that language development in infants begins as soon as the infant is exposed to language.
- ✓  C) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory attempt to explain initial language development in children.
- D) Both the Social Learning Theory and Innate Mechanism Theory provide comparable explanations for the use of overextensions and underextensions in developing children.

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Categories

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best explains why the statement, 'the organization of the brain has to be understood in terms of our evolutionary history,' occurs in the article "Wired for Categorization"?

- A) The results discussed in the article suggest that the visual cortex's organization around categories of knowledge is similar in sighted people and in individuals who were born blind.
- ✓  B) The results discussed in the article imply that the reason our brains are innately structured for categorization is because it would have

been advantageous to our survival in the past.

- The results discussed in the article support the long-held notion that
- C) categorization processes exist solely as the result of learning to recognize the differences in visual stimuli.

- The results discussed in the article indicate that the gradual process
- D) of learning to differentiate between, say, a bear and a tree, would have provided us with some survival benefit in the past.

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on/Memory  
**on 7**

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about the levels of processing principle is most correct?

- A) When using shallow level processing, the length of the word is more likely to be encoded than the meaning of the word.
- B) The encoding of how the word sounds is shallower than encoding what the word looks like.
- C) Recalling information will be easier if there are similar external cues during recall as there were during encoding.
- D) When using deeper level processing, the information is more likely to be remembered later and it is less effortful during encoding.

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ality  
**on 8**

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is true with regard to Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic approach to personality?

- A) The only way to protect the conscious ego from feelings of anxiety is to keep unacceptable id impulses out of consciousness entirely.
- B) The ego resides with equal parts in the conscious and the preconscious.
- C) Sports and fine art are the result of sublimated libido.
- D) The unconscious is divided into the collective and the personal.

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g Impressions  
**on 9**

1 / 1 point

What conclusion was drawn from the study performed by Walster in 1965?

- A) Self esteem of women is generally highly changeable, especially when low.
- B) We tend to like those who like us, especially when our self esteem is

low.

- C) Those with high self esteem rated attractiveness lower than those with low esteem.
- D) Those with low self esteem rated attractiveness higher than those with high esteem.

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ce of Others  
on 10

0 / 1 point

Which of the following scenarios is least likely to proceed to a groupthink decision?

- A) A teacher leads a controversial discussion after expressing her thoughts.
- B) Certain members of an otherwise peaceful protest begin vandalizing cars.
- C) A juror persistently disagrees with the rest of the jury's consensus.
- D) Members of parliament disagree on minor changes to a legislative Act.

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