

PSYC 1001I Winter 2015 Exam 1 Practice Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- Which of the following is a device that monitors the electrical activity of the brain over time?
 - electroencephalograph
 - electrical brain stimulation
 - transcranial magnetic stimulation
 - positron emission tomography scan
- What does a scientist use to explain a set of observations?
 - common sense
 - introspection
 - a theory
 - empiricism
- Braeden received a poor performance evaluation in his job last year. Since then Braeden has started working through his lunch hour, taken on four special projects, and enrolled in night classes to upgrade his computer skills. If Braeden receives a better evaluation at his next performance, why will it be hard for him to figure out the cause?
 - He failed to use a double-blind procedure to test his hypothesis.
 - The three actions he took are confounded with each other.
 - None of the actions he took are likely to be related to his overall job performance.
 - He didn't formulate a research hypothesis before implementing the changes.
- What did Sigmund Freud believe should be the focus of studies of personality, motivation, and mental disorders?
 - unconscious determinants of behaviour
 - observable behaviour
 - basic elements of conscious experience
 - the function or purpose of consciousness
- If a psychologist hopes that his research will help to solve some practical problem, his hope reflects which goal of science?
 - measurement and description
 - understanding and prediction
 - construction and revision
 - application and control
- A newspaper article reported a study by a psychologist in which the attitudes of men and women toward traditional sex roles were studied. Which type of psychologist likely conducted the study?
 - developmental
 - cognitive
 - counselling
 - social
- An elderly person has a stroke that leaves her unable to talk and part of her body paralyzed. Which part of the body is MOST likely to be paralyzed?
 - right side
 - upper body
 - lower body
 - left side

8. Which statistical concept refers to how much the scores in a distribution tend to differ from the mean?
 - a. variability
 - b. dispersion
 - c. central tendency
 - d. correlation

9. Which of the following is good advice for getting more out of class lectures?
 - a. Read the relevant pages in the text before the lecture.
 - b. Read along in the text as the instructor is lecturing.
 - c. Avoid interrupting the instructor by asking questions.
 - d. Concentrate on writing down the definitions of terms.

10. If you take a sip of a soft drink and concentrate on what you are experiencing (cold, bubbly, sweet, etc.), which of the following would you be using?
 - a. introspection
 - b. empiricism
 - c. behaviourism
 - d. functionalism

11. Following split-brain surgery, if an individual has difficulty naming an object that he briefly saw, which visual field would you expect that the object was presented to?
 - a. nondominant
 - b. right
 - c. left
 - d. dominant

12. What does GABA produce?
 - a. excitatory postsynaptic potentials
 - b. inhibitory postsynaptic potentials
 - c. both excitatory and inhibitory postsynaptic potentials
 - d. neutral postsynaptic potentials

13. Which brain structure controls much of the endocrine system?
 - a. hypothalamus
 - b. cerebellum
 - c. pituitary
 - d. thalamus

14. If you needed to send a message from the brain to your big toe, which of the following cells would be used?
 - a. receptor
 - b. glial cell
 - c. neuron
 - d. epithelial cell

15. According to the ethical guidelines for conducting psychological research with animals, what is the current position on exposing animals to harmful or painful procedures?
 - a. It cannot be justified unless the potential benefits of the research are substantial.
 - b. It is justified for lower animals but not for primates.
 - c. It is justified if the research design requires the harmful or painful procedures.
 - d. It is never justified.

16. If two variables have a positive correlation, then you should expect that low scores on one variable would predict which type of score on the other variable?

- a. negative
 - b. positive
 - c. high
 - d. low
17. Which part of the neuron has branched extensions that are specialized to receive information?
- a. dendrites
 - b. terminal buttons
 - c. somas
 - d. axons
18. Which event marked the “birth” of psychology as a science?
- a. Sigmund Freud first described the unconscious.
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory for psychological research.
 - c. Charles Darwin published the theory of natural selection.
 - d. William James published the textbook *Principles of Psychology*.
19. When John Watson claimed, “Give me a dozen healthy infants ...” he was arguing that behaviour is strongly influenced by which of the following?
- a. heredity factors
 - b. cultural factors
 - c. environmental factors
 - d. subjective factors
20. Which of the following was an important reason why structuralism ended as a dominant school of psychology?
- a. Psychoanalysis was a much better method than introspection for determining the conscious experiences of an individual.
 - b. Introspection was a highly subjective method of analyzing consciousness, and it was difficult for others to validate or evaluate the claims made about a subject’s conscious experiences.
 - c. Structuralists did not want to examine important psychological issues like sensation and perception.
 - d. Titchener died, and there were no other well-established structuralists to continue his work.
21. Which of the following is true when the distribution of scores in a group of scores is symmetrical?
- a. Only the mean and mode are relatively close together in value.
 - b. Only the median and mode are relatively close together in value.
 - c. The mean, median, and mode are relatively far apart in value.
 - d. The mean, median, and mode are relatively close together in value.
22. Which nervous system is subdivided into the somatic and autonomic nervous systems?
- a. central
 - b. sympathetic
 - c. skeletal
 - d. peripheral
23. Dr. McDougall is a researcher who measures blood alcohol level to determine intoxication. In this example, how is “blood alcohol level” being used?
- a. as a hypothetical variable
 - b. as an operational definition

- c. as a covariant
 - d. as an independent variable
24. If a researcher varies the loudness of music in a factory to observe its effect on the rate of productivity of the employees, what is the independent variable?
- a. factory setting
 - b. rate of productivity
 - c. employees
 - d. loudness of music
25. Which statistics are used to interpret data and draw conclusions?
- a. simple
 - b. sophisticated
 - c. descriptive
 - d. inferential
26. Which school of psychology had a practical focus and was interested in how people adapted their behaviour to the demands of the world?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. behaviourism
 - c. functionalism
 - d. structuralism
27. What is the primary reason that descriptive/correlational research cannot determine conclusively that variables have a cause-and-effect relationship?
- a. The researcher cannot control events or manipulate variables.
 - b. The data collected frequently comes from direct observations or statements made by subjects.
 - c. The researcher observes behaviour under artificial situations.
 - d. Only an experimental group is used.
28. Electrical stimulation of its lateral hypothalamus causes an animal to overeat and become obese. Therefore, what could we expect to be produced by lesioning the lateral hypothalamus?
- a. undereating and weight loss
 - b. no effect on eating or body weight
 - c. overeating and obesity
 - d. alternating periods of overeating and undereating
29. Which of the following is suggested by results from family, twin, and adoption studies?
- a. Experience exerts the strongest influence on human behaviour.
 - b. Neither genetics nor experience exerts a predictable influence on human behaviour.
 - c. Genetics exerts the strongest influence on human behaviour.
 - d. Genetics and experience jointly influence human behaviour.
30. In the late 19th century, psychology's rapid growth as a laboratory science was due, in part, to its fascination with which model discipline?
- a. philosophy
 - b. zoology
 - c. physics
 - d. sociology

	OBJ: 9			
28.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: CT	REF: 95
	OBJ: 10	NOT: Correct = 87%		
29.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 121	BLM: Remember
30.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Factual	REF: 30
	OBJ: 20			