Practical - chapter 1-3 test bank questions + answers

Introduction to Psychology: Foundations (University of Ottawa)

Chapter 1

1. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to

   A. dismiss the value of replication.

   B. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.

   C. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.

   D. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

Answer: C

2. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by

   A. illusory correlations.

   B. hindsight bias.

   C. operational definitions.

   D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

3. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite result is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of

   A. the placebo effect.

   B. illusory correlation.

   C. hindsight bias.

   D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: C

4. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of

   A. replication.

   B. hindsight bias.

   C. the double-blind procedure.

   D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

5. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates

   A. the placebo effect.

   B. random assignment.

   C. illusory correlation.

   D. hindsight bias.

136. In a single day, 45 babies were born in hospital X, 65 babies in hospital Y, and 25 babies in hospital Z. At which hospital is there the greatest probability that more than 60 percent of the babies are of the same sex?

A. hospital X

B. hospital Y

C. hospital Z

D. The probability is the same at all three hospitals.

Answer: C

137. As the size of a representative sample increases, the _____ of that sample is most likely to decrease.

A. range

B. mean

C. standard deviation

D. median

Answer: C

138. Differences between two sample averages are most likely to be statistically significant if

A. the difference between the samples is large.

B. the standard deviations of the samples are large.

C. both samples are drawn from the same population.

D. the sample means are larger than the sample medians.

Answer: A

139. To decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, you should determine the _____ of the observed differences.

A. mean

B. median

C. standard deviation

D. statistical significance

Answer: D

140. A statistically significant difference between two sample groups is NOT likely to be

A. a reflection of differences between the populations they represent.

B. due to chance variation within and between the sample groups.

C. observed more than 5 percent of the time the groups are compared.

D. observed when the two groups are very large.

Answer: B

141. To clarify whether a statistically significant difference is of any practical importance, researchers indicate a finding's

A. predict human behavior in a variety of situations.

B. perceive order in completely random events.

C. random assignment.

D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

163. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?

A. operational definitions

B. overconfidence

C. random assignment

D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

164. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as

A. empirical.

B. correlational.

C. operational.

D. naturalistic.

Answer: A

165. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that

A. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.

B. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.

C. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.

D. events never occur randomly.

Answer: C

166. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

A. humility.

B. respect for animals.

C. ecological sensitivity.

D. enthusiasm for animal research studies.

Answer: A

167. Critical thinkers can best be described as

A. questioning.

B. cynical.

C. pessimistic.

D. impatient.

Answer: A

168. Professor O'Brian has used correlational evidence to reach a potentially incorrect conclusion about a cause-effect relationship. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

190. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which

A. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.

B. every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

C. personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.

D. all of these situations are true.

Answer: B

191. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?

A. random assignment

B. replication

C. naturalistic observation

D. random sampling

Answer: D

192. Web site polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use

A. operational definitions.

B. random sampling.

C. scatterplots.

D. double-blind procedures.

Answer: B

193. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitats, researchers are most likely to make use of

A. survey research.

B. random assignment.

C. experimental methods.

D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: D

194. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among men and women in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv employ?

A. naturalistic observation

B. the survey

C. the case study

D. experimentation

Answer: A

195. Naturalistic observation is most useful for

A. describing behaviors.

B. predicting attitudes.

C. explaining complex emotions.

D. detecting cause-effect relationships.

were finally reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both avid tennis players, and both addicted to chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of

A. randomly sampling their life experiences.

B. attributing these three similarities to chance.

C. perceiving order in random events.

D. assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests.

Answer: C

219. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is "shake," and the forty-sixth word from the end is "spear." Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of

A. randomly sampling biblical passages.

B. generalizing from extreme examples.

C. assuming that most people share your opinions.

D. perceiving order in coincidental events.

Answer: D

220. The fact that the same individual won the New Jersey lottery on two separate occasions best illustrates

A. a random outcome.

B. the double-blind procedure.

C. the placebo effect.

D. an illusory correlation.

Answer: A

221. Incorrectly interpreting correlation as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of

A. experiments.

B. survey research.

C. case studies.

D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: A

222. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular behavior is called a(n)

A. survey.

B. experiment.

C. case study.

D. correlation.

Answer: B

223. Which research method do investigators use to exercise maximum control over the factors they are interested in studying?

Answer: C

245. Knowing the difference between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to understanding the nature of

A. random sampling.

B. replication.

C. hindsight bias.

D. independent variables.

Answer: D

246. To study some effects of alcohol consumption, Dr. Chu tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who had just drunk either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of

A. the age of the research participants.

B. the physical coordination skills of the research participants.

C. the amount of alcohol consumed.

D. the effects of alcohol consumption.

Answer: C

247. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor

A. that is directly manipulated by the investigator.

B. that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.

C. whose effect is being studied.

D. that causes the behavior being studied.

Answer: B

248. In an experimental study of the extent to which sexual arousal is stimulated by laughter, sexual arousal would be the

A. control condition.

B. experimental condition.

C. independent variable.

D. dependent variable.

Answer: D

249. The percentage of students whose average grades fall into various performance levels could be represented on a

A. standard deviation.

B. bar graph.

C. scatterplot.

D. correlation coefficient.

Answer: B

250. Measures of central tendency are most useful for

A. random sampling.

B. summarizing data.

C. random assignment.

D. constructing scatterplots.

Answer: B

251. The mode, median, and mean are measures of

A. central tendency.

B. variation.

C. correlation.

D. statistical significance.

Answer: A

252. The mode of a distribution of scores is the

A. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

B. most frequently occurring score.

C. arithmetic average of all the scores.

D. difference between the highest and lowest scores.

Answer: B

253. Six different students spent $10, $13, $2, $12, $13, and $4, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is

A. $9.

B. $11.

C. $12.

D. $13.

Answer: D

254. The arithmetic average of a distribution of scores is the

A. mode.

B. median.

C. standard deviation.

D. mean.

Answer: D

255. The most commonly reported measure of central tendency is the

A. mode.

B. mean.

C. median.

D. standard deviation.

Answer: B

256. During the past month, [illegible] Tricia ate 6, and Tahli ate

only 1. The mean number of candy bars eaten by these individuals was

A. 5.

B. 7.

C. 8.

D. 10.

Answer: B

257. In any distribution of scores, an equal number of scores are both greater than and less than

A. the mode.

B. the mean.

C. the median.

D. any of these measures of central tendency.

Answer: C

258. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have five children aged 2, 3, 7, 9, and 9. The median age of the Berry children is

A. 6.

B. 7.

C. 8.

D. 9.

Answer: B

259. Seven members of a girls' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of raffle tickets: $5, $9, $4, $11, $6, $4, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the

A. median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.

B. median is less than the mean and less than the mode.

C. median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.

D. median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.

Answer: D

260. Seven members of a debate club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cakes: $7, $13, $3, $5, $2, $9, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the

A. mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.

B. mean is equal to the mode and less than the median.

C. mean is greater than the mode and equal to the median.

D. mean is less than the mode and less than the median.

Answer: A

261. In a distribution of test scores, which measure of central tendency would likely be the most affected by a couple of extremely high scores?

A. median

B. mode

C. standard deviation

D. mean

Answer: D

262. The mode, median, and mean are most likely to have different values when they

A. describe a skewed distribution.

B. are derived from a limited range of scores.

C. represent the central tendency of a random sample.

D. represent the central tendency of an entire population.

Answer: A

263. In order to understand the British newspaper headline "Income for 62% Is Below Average," a reader needs to appreciate the distinction between the _____ and the mean.

A. range

B. standard deviation

C. mode

D. median

Answer: D

264. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?

A. 16, 28, 4, 8, 24

B. 9, 6, 9, 12, 9

C. 8, 9, 12, 10, 16

D. 6, 18, 4, 5, 2

Answer: D

265. Variation is to central tendency as range is to _____.

A. mode

B. bar graph

C. scatterplot

D. correlation

Answer: A

266. Standard deviation is to mean as _____ is to _____.

A. median; mode

B. variation; central tendency

C. scatterplot; bar graph

D. correlation; scatterplot

Answer: B

267. Which of the following provides a rough indication of the degree of variation among a set of scores?

A. correlation coefficient

B. scatterplot

C. range

D. median

Answer: C

268. The range is

A. the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.

B. the most commonly used measure of variation.

C. the average deviation of scores from the mean.

D. the most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores.

Answer: A

269. The IQ scores of the five members of the Duluth family are 100, 82, 104, 96, and 118. For this distribution of scores, the range is

A. 14.

B. 36.

C. 48.

D. 100.

Answer: B

270. Two students in an art class are at least 20 years older than the others. Which measure of variation of class members' ages is most affected by the ages of these two students?

A. standard deviation

B. mode

C. median

D. range

Answer: D

271. The standard deviation is a measure of

A. central tendency.

B. variation.

C. statistical significance.

D. correlation.

Answer: B

272. Professor Woo noticed that the distribution of students' scores on her last biology test had an extremely small standard deviation. This indicates that the

A. test was given to a very small class of students.

B. test was a poor measure of the students' knowledge.

C. students generally performed very well on the test.

D. students' scores tended to be very similar to one another.

Answer: D

273. To calculate the numerical value of the standard deviation, you should first compute the value of the

A. mean.

B. mode.

C. correlation coefficient.

D. median.

Answer: A

274. During the season, four members of the Salem baseball team made 4, 2, 6, and 4 home runs, respectively. For this distribution of home runs, the standard deviation is equal to the square root of

A. 2.

B. 4.

C. 6.

D. 8.

Answer: A

275. A normal curve would be LEAST likely to characterize a large random sample of

A. body weights.

B. intelligence scores.

C. family incomes.

D. professional baseball batting averages.

Answer: C

276. On average, Caryl's school bus arrives on time, although sometimes it is a bit early or late. If the arrival times are distributed on a normal curve, which of the following statistics would enable Caryl to estimate the probability that her bus will arrive within 5 minutes of its scheduled arrival time on any given day?

A. median

B. mean

C. standard deviation

D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

277. Approximately 68 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 34

Answer: A

278. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –2 and +2 standard deviations from the mean?

A. 34

B. 68

C. 95

D. 100

Answer: C

279. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 75 and a standard deviation of 6, approximately 95 percent of the scores are somewhere between

A. 72 and 78.

B. 75 and 87.

C. 69 and 81.

D. 63 and 87.

Answer: D

280. Statistical tests are useful for making _____ regarding differences between groups.

A. scatterplots

B. case studies

C. inferences

D. surveys

Answer: C

281. After his property was vandalized by a small group of teenagers, Mr. Mahmood concluded that most teenagers are irresponsible and delinquent. Mr. Mahmood ought to be reminded that accurate generalizations depend on

A. a realization that random events may not look random.

B. detecting cause-effect relationships.

C. the observation of representative samples.

D. the selection of samples from a skewed population.

Answer: C

282. We can MOST accurately estimate the mean of a population if

A. a sample is large in size and low in variability.

B. a sample is small in size and high in variability.

C. a sample is large in size and high in variability.

D. a sample is small in size and low in variability.

Answer: A

283. The average scores of two samples taken from the same population are most likely to differ if

A. the samples are both small.

B. the standard deviations of the samples are both small.

the samples differ from each other in size.

C.

D. the sample means are both similar to the sample medians.

Answer: A

284. Faustin, a member of his school's golf team, has an opportunity to play against a nationally acclaimed professional golfer. How many holes of golf should Faustin choose to play with the professional in order to maximize his own slim chances of winning?

A. 9

B. 18

C. 27

D. 36

Answer: A

285. If half the students at Quincy University have blue eyes, which of the following events is most probable?

A. In a class consisting of 15 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

B. In a class consisting of 30 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

C. In a class consisting of 45 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

D. All of these answers are equally probable.

Answer: A

286. Statistical significance refers to whether research

A. variables are causally related.

B. participants were randomly assigned to conditions.

C. findings are due to chance variations.

D. results add support to previous findings.

Answer: C

287. A random sample of females was observed to exhibit a lower average level of self-esteem than a random sample of males. To assess the likelihood that this observed difference reflects a real difference in the average self-esteem of the total population of males and females, you should

A. construct a scatterplot.

B. calculate a correlation coefficient.

C. plot the distribution of self-esteem levels among all males and females.

D. conduct a test of statistical significance.

Answer: D

288. An observed difference between two sample groups is more likely to be statistically significant if

A. the observed difference is small.

B. the sample groups are small.

C. the standard deviations of the sample groups are small.

D. both samples are drawn from the same population.

Answer: C

289. Psychology experiments are typically designed to

A. test principles that help explain behavior.

B. observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.

C. re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.

D. observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.

Answer: A

290. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of

A. the normal curve.

B. the empirical approach.

C. the placebo effect.

D. culture.

Answer: D

291. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

A. common psychological processes

B. gender differences

C. unconscious preferences

D. genetic dissimilarities

Answer: A

292. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of

A. alcohol dependence.

B. depression.

C. eating disorders.

D. all of these problems.

Answer: D

293. Psychologists study animals because

A. they want to understand how different species think and behave.

B. animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology is.

C. it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.

D. of all of these reasons.

Answer: D

294. Scientists who defend the use of animals in experimental research typically claim that

A. the well-being of humans should be placed above the well-being of animals.

B. competent scientists have no justifiable reason to end the lives of animals.

C. animals should be used only in research that directly benefits the animals involved.

D. allegations that laboratory animals are sometimes exposed to stress are simply untrue.

Answer: A

295. Animal researchers are more likely to support regulations protecting

A. the well-being of birds than the well-being of dogs.

B. the well-being of cats than the well-being of mice.

C. the well-being of insects than the well-being of fish.

D. the well-being of snakes than the well-being of rats.

Answer: B

296. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from

A. worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.

B. realizing that their privacy is being violated.

C. deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.

D. trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

Answer: D

297. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge psychological investigators to

A. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.

B. avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.

C. ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.

D. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

Answer: C

298. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of

A. topics of investigation.

B. research methods.

C. explanatory theories.

D. all of these.

Answer: D

Answer: D

82. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about

A. the experimental hypothesis being tested.

B. whether the experimental findings will be statistically significant.

C. how the dependent variable is measured.

D. which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

Answer: D

83. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

A. naturalistic observation.

B. random sampling.

C. the double-blind procedure.

D. replication.

Answer: C

84. Commonly used in drug-evaluation studies, _____ ensures that research participants' belief in a drug's healing powers will not bias the results

A. random sampling

B. the double-blind procedure

C. random assignment

D. operational definitions

Answer: B

85. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the _____ group.

A. control.

B. standardized

C. baseline

D. experimental

Answer: D

86. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a

A. placebo.

B. median.

C. case study.

D. replication.

Answer: A

87. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a

A. dependent variable.

B. replication.

C. placebo.

D. double blind.

Answer: C

88. If research participants given an inert substance that is presumed to have medicinal benefits experience pain relief, this illustrates

A. random assignment.

B. hindsight bias.

C. an illusory correlation.

D. the placebo effect.

Answer: D

89. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.

A. the double-blind procedure

B. random sampling

C. positive expectations

D. statistical significance

Answer: C

90. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?

A. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.

B. The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.

C. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.

D. The experimental treatment is absent.

Answer: D

91. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems working together; other participants were told to solve problems working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the _____ group.

A. experimental

B. survey

C. control

D. correlational

Answer: C

92. Random assignment minimizes _____ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes _____ between a sample and a population.

A. similarities; differences

B. differences; similarities

C. similarities; similarities

D. differences; differences

Answer: D

93. In an experimental study, men with erectile dysfunction received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the

A. random sample.

B. dependent variable.

C. standard deviation.

D. independent variable.

Answer: D

94. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.

A. dependent

B. independent

C. control

D. experimental

Answer: B

95. In an experimental study of the effects of anxiety on self-esteem, anxiety would be the _____ variable.

A. experimental

B. dependent

C. correlational

D. independent

Answer: D

96. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.

A. dependent

B. experimental

C. control

D. independent

Answer: A

97. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was

A. insults or compliments.

B. physical appearance.

C. interpersonal attraction.

D. feelings of self-esteem.

Answer: C

98. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates

A. the independent variable.

B. an operational definition.

C. the double-blind procedure.

D. random assignment.

Answer: B

99. Any factor such as infant nutrition which can vary in its quality or quantity is called a

A. sample.

B. median.

C. variable.

D. coefficient.

Answer: C

100. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without specifying a cause and effect relationship between the variables?

A. naturalistic observation

B. the correlational method

C. the case study

D. the experimental method

Answer: B

101. Statistics are tools that help us to avoid

A. operational definitions.

B. random sampling.

C. illusory correlations.

D. random assignment.

Answer: C

102. The average price for different brands of toothpaste could be visually displayed in a

A. correlation coefficient.

B. scatterplot.

C. standard deviation.

D. bar graph.

Answer: D

103. When you read a bar graph, it is most important for you to

A. mentally transform the data into a scatterplot.

B. identify the value of the standard deviation.

C. note the range and size of the scale values.

D. remember that correlation facilitates prediction.

Answer: C

104. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the

A. mode.

B. median.

C. standard deviation.

D. mean.

Answer: A

105. In a group of five individuals, two report annual incomes of $10,000, and the other three report incomes of $14,000, $15,000, and $31,000, respectively. The mode of this group's distribution of annual incomes is

A. $10,000.

B. $15,000.

C. $16,000.

D. $31,000.

Answer: A

106. The mean of a distribution of scores is the

A. most frequently occurring score.

B. arithmetic average of all the scores.

C. least frequently occurring score.

D. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

Answer: B

107. Which measure of central tendency is used to calculate the average of your school grades?

A. standard deviation

B. median

C. mean

D. mode

Answer: C

108. Mr. and Mrs. Klostreich have six children aged 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of the Klostreich children is

A. 5.

B. 6.

C. 7.

D. 8.

Answer: D

109. The median of a distribution of scores is the

A. most frequently occurring score.

B. difference between the highest and lowest scores.

C. arithmetic average of all the scores.

D. middle score in a distribution of scores.

Answer: D

110. During the past year, Zara and Ivan each read 2 books, but George read 9, Ali read 12, and Marsha read 25. The median number of books read by these individuals was

A. 2.

B. 10.

C. 12.

D. 9.

Answer: D

111. When a statistical average is reported in the news, it is most important for readers to

A. determine whether it is statistically significant.

B. consider whether it is distorted by a few extreme cases.

C. be sure that it describes a truly random sample.

D. recognize the potential for illusory correlation.

Answer: B

112. Seven members of a boys' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cookies: $2, $9, $8, $10, $4, $9, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings

A. the median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.

B. the median is less than the mean and less than the mode.

C. the median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.

D. the median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.

Answer: C

113. Seven members of a Girl Scout troop report the following individual earnings from their sale of candy: $4, $1, $7, $6, $8, $2, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings

A. the mean is less than the mode and equal to the median.

B. the mean is equal to the mode and greater than the median.

C. the mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.

D. the mean is less than the mode and less than the median.

Answer: D

114. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?

A. 10, 22, 8, 9, 6

B. 12, 6, 8, 5, 4

C. 12, 15, 12, 9, 12

D. 23, 7, 3, 27, 16

Answer: A

115. When Mr. Adams calculated his students' algebra test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely low scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?

A. mean

B. standard deviation

C. mode

D. median

Answer: A

116. A lopsided distribution of scores in which the mean is much larger than both the mode and median is said to be

A. statistically significant.

B. a random sample.

C. a scatterplot.

D. skewed.

Answer: D

117. Median is to range as central tendency is to _____.

A. skewed distribution

B. mode

C. correlation

D. variation

Answer: D

118. Central tendency is to variation as _____ is to _____.

A. scatterplot; correlation

B. range; skewed distribution

C. mean; standard deviation

D. median; mode

Answer: C

119. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the

A. mean.

B. range.

C. median.

D. standard deviation.

Answer: B

120. During the last Central High School basketball game, the starting five players scored 11, 7, 21, 14, and 7 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is

A. 7.

B. 11.

C. 14.

D. 21.

Answer: C

121. Which measure of variation is affected most by a few extreme scores?

A. standard deviation

B. mean

C. median

D. range

Answer: D

122. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of scores?

A. mean

B. scatterplot

C. standard deviation

D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

123. Evelyn wants to know how consistent her bowling scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would tell her what she wants to know?

A. mean

B. median

C. standard deviation

D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

124. The standard deviation is the square root of the average squared deviation of scores from the

A. normal curve.

B. median.

C. mean.

D. range.

Answer: C

125. On a 10-item test, three students in Professor Hsin's advanced chemistry seminar received scores of 2, 5, and 8, respectively. For this distribution of test scores, the standard deviation is equal to the square root of

A. 4.

B. 5.

C. 6.

D. 9

Answer: C

126. Although Dominick's psychology class is sometimes longer or shorter than usual, on the average each class is 50

minutes. If the lengths of these classes form a normal curve, which statistic would enable Dominick to estimate the probability that any single class will last somewhere between 47 and 53 minutes?

A. range

B. median

C. correlation coefficient

D. standard deviation

Answer: D

127. The symmetrical bellshaped figure used to represent the distribution of many physical and psychological characteristics is called a

A. bar graph.

B. normal curve.

C. correlation.

D. scatterplot.

Answer: B

128. A normal curve would approximate the distribution of

A. males and females in the total American population.

B. American children enrolled in each of the first through sixth grades.

C. the physical heights of all American women.

D. all of these data.

Answer: C

129. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –1 and +1 standard deviations from the mean?

A. 16

B. 34

C. 68

D. 95

Answer: C

130. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10, approximately 68 percent of the group members receive scores somewhere between

A. 50 and 60.

B. 45 and 55.

C. 40 and 60.

D. 35 and 65.

Answer: C

131. Approximately 95 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Answer: B

132. Statistical reasoning can help us to generalize correctly from a

A. range to a standard deviation.

B. standard deviation to a mean.

C. sample to a population.

D. scatterplot to a skewed distribution.

Answer: C

133. The precision with which a sample average approximates a population average increases as

A. the standard deviation of the sample increases.

B. the standard deviation of the sample decreases.

C. the mean of the sample increases.

D. the mean of the sample decreases.

Answer: B

134. A sample average can be used to estimate a population average with greater precision if the sample is

A. large.

B. a skewed distribution.

C. highly variable.

D. vivid and memorable.

Answer: A

135. Which of the following events is the most probable?

A. flipping 6 or more heads in 10 coin flips

B. flipping 60 or more heads in 100 coin flips

C. flipping 600 or more heads in 1000 coin flips

D. All these events are equally probable.

Answer: A

136. In a single day, 45 babies were born in hospital X, 65 babies in hospital Y, and 25 babies in hospital Z. At which hospital is there the greatest probability that more than 60 percent of the babies are of the same sex?

A. hospital X

B. hospital Y

C. hospital Z

D. The probability is the same at all three hospitals.

Answer: C

137. As the size of a representative sample increases, the _____ of that sample is most likely to decrease.

A. range

B. mean

C. standard deviation

D. median

Answer: C

138. Differences between two sample averages are most likely to be statistically significant if

A. the difference between the samples is large.

B. the standard deviations of the samples are large.

C. both samples are drawn from the same population.

D. the sample means are larger than the sample medians.

Answer: A

139. To decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, you should determine the _____ of the observed differences.

A. mean

B. median

C. standard deviation

D. statistical significance

Answer: D

140. A statistically significant difference between two sample groups is NOT likely to be

A. a reflection of differences between the populations they represent.

B. due to chance variation within and between the sample groups.

C. observed more than 5 percent of the time the groups are compared.

D. observed when the two groups are very large.

Answer: B

141. To clarify whether a statistically significant difference is of any practical importance, researchers indicate a finding's

A. predict human behavior in a variety of situations.

B. perceive order in completely random events.

C. develop general principles that help explain behavior.

D. observe random samples of human conduct.

Answer: C

142. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to

A. predict human behavior in a variety of situations.

B. perceive order in completely random events.

C. develop general principles that help explain behavior.

D. observe random samples of human conduct.

Answer: C

143. The enduring traditions, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitutes their

A. culture.

B. normal curve.

C. wording effects.

D. statistical significance.

Answer: A

144. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for

A. avoiding operational definitions.

B. making psychology free of value judgments.

C. discerning human similarities and differences.

D. reducing the need for random assignment.

Answer: C

145. Psychological differences between the genders are

A. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.

B. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.

C. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.

D. far outweighed by gender similarities.

Answer: D

146. Psychologists study animals because

A. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.

B. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.

C. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.

D. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.

Answer: D

147. Some animal protection organizations want to replace the use of animals in research involving _____ with research involving _____.

A. experimentation; replication

B. experimentation; naturalistic observation

C. case studies; naturalistic observation

D. random assignment; case studies

Answer: B

148. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers around the

A. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.

B. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.

C. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.

D. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.

Answer: B

149. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes

A. obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.

B. treat information about individual participants confidentially.

C. deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.

D. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

Answer: C

150. The American Psychological Association and British Psychological Society have developed ethical principles urging investigators to

A. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

B. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.

C. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.

D. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

Answer: D

151. Psychologists' personal values and goals

A. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.

B. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.

C. can bias their observations and interpretations.

D. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.

Answer: C

152. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because

A. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.

B. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.

C. psychological research necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.

D. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

Answer: A

153. After the U.S. occupation of Iraq led to a civil war rather than a peaceful democracy, some commentators perceived the result as inevitable. This perception best illustrates

A. the placebo effect.

B. hindsight bias.

C. illusory correlation.

D. the standard deviation.

Answer: B

154. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that

A. psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values.

B. psychological experiments are simplified versions of reality.

C. psychological theories and observations are merely common sense.

D. psychology is potentially dangerous.

Answer: C

155. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive research findings as

A. unpredictable.

B. inexplicable.

C. unreplicable.

D. unsurprising.

Answer: D

156. Alexandra is told that research supports the value of cosmetic surgery for boosting self-esteem. Belinda is told that the esteem-enhancing value of cosmetic surgery has been refuted by research. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of

A. the placebo effect.

B. hindsight bias.

C. illusory correlation.

D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: B

157. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning days of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates

A. hindsight bias.

B. illusory correlation.

C. naturalistic observation.

D. random sampling.

Answer: A

158. Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perception that psychological experiments merely document the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to

A. describe how experimental hypotheses were derived from basic psychological principles.

B. predict the outcomes of experiments before they are told the actual results.

C. explain the outcomes of experiments after they are told the actual results.

D. personally engage in naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

159. When provided with the unscrambled solutions to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This best illustrates

A. illusory correlation.

B. random assignment.

C. wording effects.

D. overconfidence.

Answer: D

160. As students prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates

A. overconfidence.

B. illusory correlation.

C. the placebo effect.

D. critical thinking.

Answer: A

161. Thinking that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Glenda was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Glenda's experience best illustrates

A. overconfidence.

B. hindsight bias.

C. the placebo effect.

D. negative correlation.

Answer: A

162. After predicting world events, such as whether Quebec would separate from Canada, experts maintained that they were “almost right.” This attitude is an example of

A. overconfidence.

B. scatterplots.

C. random assignment.

D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

163. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?

A. operational definitions

B. overconfidence

C. random assignment

D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

164. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as

A. empirical.

B. correlational.

C. operational.

D. naturalistic.

Answer: A

165. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that

A. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.

B. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.

C. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.

D. events never occur randomly.

Answer: C

166. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

A. humility.

B. respect for animals.

C. ecological sensitivity.

D. enthusiasm for animal research studies.

Answer: A

167. Critical thinkers can best be described as

A. questioning.

B. cynical.

C. pessimistic.

D. impatient.

Answer: A

168. Professor O'Brian has used correlational evidence to reach a potentially incorrect conclusion about a cause-effect relationship. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

A. critical thinking.

B. the placebo effect.

C. naturalistic observation.

D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

169. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)

A. independent variable.

B. hypothesis.

C. theory.

D. scatterplot.

Answer: C

170. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of

A. illusory correlation.

B. hindsight bias.

C. replication.

D. a theory.

Answer: D

171. Hypotheses are best described as

A. assumptions.

B. replications.

C. explanations.

D. predictions.

Answer: D

172. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)

A. control condition.

B. replication.

C. operational definition.

D. hypothesis.

Answer: C

173. In reporting the effect of drinking alcohol on self-consciousness, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-consciousness. They are thereby providing a(n)

A. experimental hypothesis.

B. case study.

C. double-blind procedure.

D. operational definition.

Answer: D

174. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate

A. replication.

B. illusory correlation.

C. hindsight bias.

D. the placebo effect.

Answer: A

175. Replication involves

A. the selection of random samples.

B. perceiving order in random events.

C. repeating an earlier research study.

D. rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.

Answer: C

176. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in

A. naturalistic observation.

B. random sampling.

C. replication.

D. positive correlation.

Answer: C

177. Professor Bolden claims that his experimental research demonstrates that eating an apple every day improves children's reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?

A. replication

B. naturalistic observation

C. case studies

D. correlational research

Answer: A

178. To better understand how brain malfunctions influence behavior, Dr. Mosher extensively and carefully observes and questions two stroke victims. Which research method is Dr. Mosher using?

A. random sampling

B. the survey

C. the case study

D. experimentation

Answer: C

179. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?

A. the survey

B. the double-blind procedure

C. the case study

D. experimentation

Answer: C

180. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of

A. hindsight bias.

B. replication.

C. random assignment.

D. false generalization.

Answer: D

181. After carefully studying how three single parents dealt with the loss of their jobs, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that _____ may be misleading.

A. surveys

B. case studies

C. dependent variables

D. random samples

Answer: B

182. The survey is a research method in which

A. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environments.

B. a representative, random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors.

C. an individual is studied in great depth.

D. an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other.

Answer: B

183. Which of the following techniques would be the most effective way of investigating the relationship between the political attitudes and the economic status of North Americans?

A. the survey

B. naturalistic observation

C. experimentation

D. the case study

Answer: A

184. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These differing findings best illustrate the importance of

A. hindsight bias.

B. the placebo effect.

C. random assignment.

D. wording effects.

Answer: D

185. Researchers observe random samples because they are likely to be

A. vivid.

B. homogeneous.

C. representative.

D. statistically significant.

Answer: C

186. The children in Mrs. Shashoua's neighborhood make fun of her limp. She concludes that today's kids are typically cruel and insensitive. Mrs. Shashoua ought to remind herself that reasonable generalizations depend on

A. observing representative samples.

B. recognizing that others may not share our opinions.

C. confusing causation with correlation.

D. realizing that random events may not look random.

Answer: A

187. Mrs. Blair concludes that boys do not read as well as girls because most of the students in her remedial reading classes are boys. Mrs. Blair's conclusion best illustrates the danger of

A. hindsight bias.

B. generalizing from select cases.

C. confusing correlation with causation.

D. random sampling.

Answer: B

188. The whole group from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)

A. control condition.

B. population.

C. case study.

D. independent variable.

Answer: B

189. To learn about the political attitudes of all students enrolled at Arizona State University, Professor Marlow randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at Arizona State University are considered to be a(n)

A. independent variable.

B. representative sample.

C. control condition.

D. population.

Answer: D

190. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which

A. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.

B. every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

C. personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.

D. all of these situations are true.

Answer: B

191. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?

A. random assignment

B. replication

C. naturalistic observation

D. random sampling

Answer: D

192. Web site polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use

A. operational definitions.

B. random sampling.

C. scatterplots.

D. double-blind procedures.

Answer: B

193. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitats, researchers are most likely to make use of

A. survey research.

B. random assignment.

C. experimental methods.

D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: D

194. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among men and women in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv employ?

A. naturalistic observation

B. the survey

C. the case study

D. experimentation

Answer: A

195. Naturalistic observation is most useful for

A. describing behaviors.

B. predicting attitudes.

C. explaining complex emotions.

D. detecting cause-effect relationships.

Answer: A

196. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?

A. survey research

B. naturalistic observation

C. experimentation

D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

197. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control variables when they engage in

A. naturalistic observation.

B. the double-blind procedure.

C. replication.

D. experimentation.

Answer: A

198. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college or university grades?

A. standard deviation

B. median

C. correlation coefficient

D. range

Answer: C

199. A correlation coefficient is a statistical measure of the

A. difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.

B. extent to which two factors vary together.

C. statistical significance of a difference between two sample means.

D. frequency of scores at each level of some measure.

Answer: B

200. To assess the extent to which mortality rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of

A. the double-blind procedure.

B. case studies.

C. experimentation.

D. correlation.

Answer: D

201. A scatterplot graphically depicts the

A. standard deviation of a distribution of scores.

B. arithmetic average of a distribution of scores.

C. total population from which samples may be drawn.

D. degree of relationship between two variables.

Answer: D

202. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from lower left to upper right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are

A. normally distributed.

B. positively correlated.

C. negatively correlated.

D. not correlated.

Answer: B

203. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between

A. body height and body weight.

B. self-esteem and depression.

C. education and personal wealth.

D. intelligence and academic success.

Answer: B

204. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are

A. positively correlated.

B. independent variables.

C. dependent variables.

D. negatively correlated.

Answer: A

205. A correlation coefficient can range in value from

A. 0 to 100.

B. 0 to 1.00.

C. 1 to 99.

D. –1.00 to +1.00.

Answer: D

206. Which of the following correlations between annual income and education level would best enable you to predict annual income on the basis of level of education?

A. +0.05

B. –0.01

C. +0.10

D. +0.50

Answer: D

207. Which of the following correlations expresses the strongest degree of relationship between two variables?

A. +0.10

B. –0.67

C. –0.10

D. +0.59

Answer: B

208. A correlation between levels of impulsiveness and annual income of –0.75 would indicate that

A. lower levels of impulsiveness are associated with lower levels of annual income.

B. higher levels of annual income are associated with lower levels of impulsiveness.

C. it is impossible to predict annual income levels from knowledge of impulsiveness levels.

D. impulsiveness has no causal influence on annual income.

Answer: B

209. If those with low self-esteem are also particularly likely to suffer from depression, this would not necessarily indicate that low self-esteem triggers negative emotions because

A. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.

B. events often seem more probable in hindsight.

C. correlation does not prove causation.

D. random sequences often don't look random.

Answer: C

210. Following the scientific discovery that a specific brain structure is significantly larger in violent individuals than in those who are nonviolent, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should most clearly be warned about the dangers of

A. perceiving illusory correlations.

B. explaining events in hindsight.

C. confusing association with causation.

D. generalizing from unrepresentative samples.

Answer: C

211. If psychologists discovered that people who live at the poverty level have more aggressive children than do wealthy people, this would clearly indicate that

A. poverty has a negative influence on children's behavior.

B. the factors that lead to poverty also cause aggressive behavior.

C. people's economic status and the aggressiveness of their children are negatively correlated.

D. all of these statements are correct.

Answer: C

212. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that

A. a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.

B. academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.

C. those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.

D. all of these statements are correct.

Answer: C

213. The perception of a relationship between two variables where none exists is called

A. hindsight bias.

B. the placebo effect.

C. an illusion of control.

D. illusory correlation.

Answer: D

214. The belief that weather conditions signal the onset of arthritis pain best illustrates

A. an illusory correlation.

B. an illusion of control.

C. hindsight bias.

D. random sampling.

Answer: A

215. Suppose two highly unusual events occur one immediately after the other. This event is most likely to contribute to

A. random sampling.

B. hindsight bias.

C. the placebo effect.

D. an illusory correlation.

Answer: D

216. Because she had a serious traffic accident on Friday the 13th of last month, Felicia is convinced that all Friday the 13ths will bring bad luck. Felicia's belief best illustrates

A. the illusion of control.

B. an illusory correlation.

C. hindsight bias.

D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

217. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?

A. H H H T T T

B. H T T H T H

C. H H H H H H

D. All of these sequences would be equally likely.

Answer: D

218. Daniel and Donald are identical twins who were separated at birth and raised in different countries. When they

were finally reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both avid tennis players, and both addicted to chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of

A. randomly sampling their life experiences.

B. attributing these three similarities to chance.

C. perceiving order in random events.

D. assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests.

Answer: C

219. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is "shake," and the forty-sixth word from the end is "spear." Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of

A. randomly sampling biblical passages.

B. generalizing from extreme examples.

C. assuming that most people share your opinions.

D. perceiving order in coincidental events.

Answer: D

220. The fact that the same individual won the New Jersey lottery on two separate occasions best illustrates

A. a random outcome.

B. the double-blind procedure.

C. the placebo effect.

D. an illusory correlation.

Answer: A

221. Incorrectly interpreting correlation as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of

A. experiments.

B. survey research.

C. case studies.

D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: A

222. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular behavior is called a(n)

A. survey.

B. experiment.

C. case study.

D. correlation.

Answer: B

223. Which research method do investigators use to exercise maximum control over the factors they are interested in studying?

A. case study

B. correlation

C. experiment

D. survey

Answer: C

224. Which of the following research methods would most effectively demonstrate that watching TV violence causes children to act aggressively?

A. experiment

B. naturalistic observation

C. survey

D. case study

Answer: A

225. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that

A. children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.

B. people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.

C. people's friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by the consumption of alcohol.

D. people who consume excessive amounts of coffee experience higher-than-normal levels of anxiety.

Answer: C

226. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve

A. randomly selecting participants.

B. manipulating the factors of interest.

C. studying observable behaviors.

D. replication of previous research.

Answer: B

227. The experiment is a research method in which

A. a random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their opinions and behaviors.

B. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.

C. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

D. an individual is studied in great depth.

Answer: C

228. The most accurate way of assessing the impact of hormone replacement therapy on women's health is by means of

A. case studies.

B. experiments.

C. correlational measurement.

D. naturalistic observations.

Answer: B

229. Random assignment is most likely to be used in _____ research.

A. survey

B. case study

C. correlational

D. experimental

Answer: D

230. Which technique most clearly minimizes the likelihood that any outcome differences between the experimental and control groups can be attributed to age or personality differences in research participants?

A. replication

B. random assignment

C. operational definitions

D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

231. To minimize any preexisting differences between participants who are in different conditions of an experiment, psychologists make use of

A. random assignment.

B. replication.

C. random sampling.

D. correlation.

Answer: A

232. Researchers studying the effects of noise on worker productivity have one group work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To ensure that any differences in the two groups' productivity actually result from the different noise levels to which the groups are exposed, the researchers would use

A. the case study.

B. correlational measurement.

C. naturalistic observation.

D. random assignment.

Answer: D

233. Random sampling is to _____ as random assignment is to _____.

A. correlational studies; case studies

B. surveys; experiments

C. replication; correlation

D. description; prediction

Answer: B

234. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a

A. random sample.

B. double-blind.

C. replication.

D. placebo.

Answer: D

235. To minimize the extent to which placebo effects contribute to outcome differences between experimental and control groups in a drug-treatment study, researchers are likely to make use of

A. random sampling.

B. replication.

C. operational definitions.

D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: D

236. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in _____ research.

A. survey

B. case study

C. correlational

D. experimental

Answer: D

237. Abdul has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of

A. naturalistic observation.

B. illusory correlation.

C. the double-blind procedure.

D. random sampling.

Answer: C

238. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by

A. overconfidence.

B. illusory correlation.

C. the placebo effect.

D. hindsight bias.

Answer: C

239. In an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating diabetes, research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the _____ group.

A. dependent variable

B. correlational

C. experimental

D. control

Answer: D

240. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)

A. dependent variable.

B. independent variable.

C. control group.

D. experimental group.

Answer: C

241. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.

A. survey

B. experimental

C. correlational

D. control

Answer: B

242. To assess the effectiveness of flu vaccine for county residents, Mr. Carlson wants to administer vaccine injections to all county residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Carlson is most clearly underestimating the importance of

A. testing a large sample.

B. operationally defining his procedures.

C. replicating observations of other researchers.

D. creating a control group.

Answer: D

243. In a test of the effects of cigarette smoking on physical health and development, groups of monkeys were raised in either a smoke-free or smokeinfested environment. Monkeys in the smoke-infested environment were assigned to the _____ group.

A. correlational

B. survey

C. control

D. experimental

Answer: D

244. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the _____ variable.

A. dependent

B. control

C. independent

D. random

Answer: C

245. Knowing the difference between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to understanding the nature of

A. random sampling.

B. replication.

C. hindsight bias.

D. independent variables.

Answer: D

246. To study some effects of alcohol consumption, Dr. Chu tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who had just drunk either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of

A. the age of the research participants.

B. the physical coordination skills of the research participants.

C. the amount of alcohol consumed.

D. the effects of alcohol consumption.

Answer: C

247. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor

A. that is directly manipulated by the investigator.

B. that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.

C. whose effect is being studied.

D. that causes the behavior being studied.

Answer: B

248. In an experimental study of the extent to which sexual arousal is stimulated by laughter, sexual arousal would be the

A. control condition.

B. experimental condition.

C. independent variable.

D. dependent variable.

Answer: D

249. The percentage of students whose average grades fall into various performance levels could be represented on a

A. standard deviation.

B. bar graph.

C. scatterplot.

D. correlation coefficient.

Answer: B

250. Measures of central tendency are most useful for

A. random sampling.

B. summarizing data.

C. random assignment.

D. constructing scatterplots.

Answer: B

251. The mode, median, and mean are measures of

A. central tendency.

B. variation.

C. correlation.

D. statistical significance.

Answer: A

252. The mode of a distribution of scores is the

A. score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores.

B. most frequently occurring score.

C. arithmetic average of all the scores.

D. difference between the highest and lowest scores.

Answer: B

253. Six different students spent $10, $13, $2, $12, $13, and $4, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is

A. $9.

B. $11.

C. $12.

D. $13.

Answer: D

254. The arithmetic average of a distribution of scores is the

A. mode.

B. median.

C. standard deviation.

D. mean.

Answer: D

255. The most commonly reported measure of central tendency is the

A. mode.

B. mean.

C. median.

D. standard deviation.

Answer: B

256. During the past month, [illegible] Tricia ate 6, and Tahli ate

only 1. The mean number of candy bars eaten by these individuals was

A. 5.

B. 7.

C. 8.

D. 10.

Answer: B

257. In any distribution of scores, an equal number of scores are both greater than and less than

A. the mode.

B. the mean.

C. the median.

D. any of these measures of central tendency.

Answer: C

258. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have five children aged 2, 3, 7, 9, and 9. The median age of the Berry children is

A. 6.

B. 7.

C. 8.

D. 9.

Answer: B

259. Seven members of a girls' club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of raffle tickets: $5, $9, $4, $11, $6, $4, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the

A. median is greater than the mean and greater than the mode.

B. median is less than the mean and less than the mode.

C. median is greater than the mean and less than the mode.

D. median is less than the mean and greater than the mode.

Answer: D

260. Seven members of a debate club reported the following individual earnings from their sale of cakes: $7, $13, $3, $5, $2, $9, and $3. In this distribution of individual earnings, the

A. mean is greater than the mode and greater than the median.

B. mean is equal to the mode and less than the median.

C. mean is greater than the mode and equal to the median.

D. mean is less than the mode and less than the median.

Answer: A

261. In a distribution of test scores, which measure of central tendency would likely be the most affected by a couple of extremely high scores?

A. median

B. mode

C. standard deviation

D. mean

Answer: D

262. The mode, median, and mean are most likely to have different values when they

A. describe a skewed distribution.

B. are derived from a limited range of scores.

C. represent the central tendency of a random sample.

D. represent the central tendency of an entire population.

Answer: A

263. In order to understand the British newspaper headline "Income for 62% Is Below Average," a reader needs to appreciate the distinction between the _____ and the mean.

A. range

B. standard deviation

C. mode

D. median

Answer: D

264. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?

A. 16, 28, 4, 8, 24

B. 9, 6, 9, 12, 9

C. 8, 9, 12, 10, 16

D. 6, 18, 4, 5, 2

Answer: D

265. Variation is to central tendency as range is to _____.

A. mode

B. bar graph

C. scatterplot

D. correlation

Answer: A

266. Standard deviation is to mean as _____ is to _____.

A. median; mode

B. variation; central tendency

C. scatterplot; bar graph

D. correlation; scatterplot

Answer: B

267. Which of the following provides a rough indication of the degree of variation among a set of scores?

A. correlation coefficient

B. scatterplot

C. range

D. median

Answer: C

268. The range is

A. the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.

B. the most commonly used measure of variation.

C. the average deviation of scores from the mean.

D. the most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores.

Answer: A

269. The IQ scores of the five members of the Duluth family are 100, 82, 104, 96, and 118. For this distribution of scores, the range is

A. 14.

B. 36.

C. 48.

D. 100.

Answer: B

270. Two students in an art class are at least 20 years older than the others. Which measure of variation of class members' ages is most affected by the ages of these two students?

A. standard deviation

B. mode

C. median

D. range

Answer: D

271. The standard deviation is a measure of

A. central tendency.

B. variation.

C. statistical significance.

D. correlation.

Answer: B

272. Professor Woo noticed that the distribution of students' scores on her last biology test had an extremely small standard deviation. This indicates that the

A. test was given to a very small class of students.

B. test was a poor measure of the students' knowledge.

C. students generally performed very well on the test.

D. students' scores tended to be very similar to one another.

Answer: D

273. To calculate the numerical value of the standard deviation, you should first compute the value of the

A. mean.

B. mode.

C. correlation coefficient.

D. median.

Answer: A

274. During the season, four members of the Salem baseball team made 4, 2, 6, and 4 home runs, respectively. For this distribution of home runs, the standard deviation is equal to the square root of

A. 2.

B. 4.

C. 6.

D. 8.

Answer: A

275. A normal curve would be LEAST likely to characterize a large random sample of

A. body weights.

B. intelligence scores.

C. family incomes.

D. professional baseball batting averages.

Answer: C

276. On average, Caryl's school bus arrives on time, although sometimes it is a bit early or late. If the arrival times are distributed on a normal curve, which of the following statistics would enable Caryl to estimate the probability that her bus will arrive within 5 minutes of its scheduled arrival time on any given day?

A. median

B. mean

C. standard deviation

D. correlation coefficient

Answer: C

277. Approximately 68 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 34

Answer: A

278. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall between –2 and +2 standard deviations from the mean?

A. 34

B. 68

C. 95

D. 100

Answer: C

279. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 75 and a standard deviation of 6, approximately 95 percent of the scores are somewhere between

A. 72 and 78.

B. 75 and 87.

C. 69 and 81.

D. 63 and 87.

Answer: D

280. Statistical tests are useful for making _____ regarding differences between groups.

A. scatterplots

B. case studies

C. inferences

D. surveys

Answer: C

281. After his property was vandalized by a small group of teenagers, Mr. Mahmood concluded that most teenagers are irresponsible and delinquent. Mr. Mahmood ought to be reminded that accurate generalizations depend on

A. a realization that random events may not look random.

B. detecting cause-effect relationships.

C. the observation of representative samples.

D. the selection of samples from a skewed population.

Answer: C

282. We can MOST accurately estimate the mean of a population if

A. a sample is large in size and low in variability.

B. a sample is small in size and high in variability.

C. a sample is large in size and high in variability.

D. a sample is small in size and low in variability.

Answer: A

283. The average scores of two samples taken from the same population are most likely to differ if

A. the samples are both small.

B. the standard deviations of the samples are both small.

the samples differ from each other in size.

C.

D. the sample means are both similar to the sample medians.

Answer: A

284. Faustin, a member of his school's golf team, has an opportunity to play against a nationally acclaimed professional golfer. How many holes of golf should Faustin choose to play with the professional in order to maximize his own slim chances of winning?

A. 9

B. 18

C. 27

D. 36

Answer: A

285. If half the students at Quincy University have blue eyes, which of the following events is most probable?

A. In a class consisting of 15 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

B. In a class consisting of 30 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

C. In a class consisting of 45 students, 80% or more have blue eyes.

D. All of these answers are equally probable.

Answer: A

286. Statistical significance refers to whether research

A. variables are causally related.

B. participants were randomly assigned to conditions.

C. findings are due to chance variations.

D. results add support to previous findings.

Answer: C

287. A random sample of females was observed to exhibit a lower average level of self-esteem than a random sample of males. To assess the likelihood that this observed difference reflects a real difference in the average self-esteem of the total population of males and females, you should

A. construct a scatterplot.

B. calculate a correlation coefficient.

C. plot the distribution of self-esteem levels among all males and females.

D. conduct a test of statistical significance.

Answer: D

288. An observed difference between two sample groups is more likely to be statistically significant if

A. the observed difference is small.

B. the sample groups are small.

C. the standard deviations of the sample groups are small.

D. both samples are drawn from the same population.

Answer: C

289. Psychology experiments are typically designed to

A. test principles that help explain behavior.

B. observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.

C. re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.

D. observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.

Answer: A

290. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of

A. the normal curve.

B. the empirical approach.

C. the placebo effect.

D. culture.

Answer: D

291. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

A. common psychological processes

B. gender differences

C. unconscious preferences

D. genetic dissimilarities

Answer: A

292. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of

A. alcohol dependence.

B. depression.

C. eating disorders.

D. all of these problems.

Answer: D

293. Psychologists study animals because

A. they want to understand how different species think and behave.

B. animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology is.

C. it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.

D. of all of these reasons.

Answer: D

294. Scientists who defend the use of animals in experimental research typically claim that

A. the well-being of humans should be placed above the well-being of animals.

B. competent scientists have no justifiable reason to end the lives of animals.

C. animals should be used only in research that directly benefits the animals involved.

D. allegations that laboratory animals are sometimes exposed to stress are simply untrue.

Answer: A

295. Animal researchers are more likely to support regulations protecting

A. the well-being of birds than the well-being of dogs.

B. the well-being of cats than the well-being of mice.

C. the well-being of insects than the well-being of fish.

D. the well-being of snakes than the well-being of rats.

Answer: B

296. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from

A. worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.

B. realizing that their privacy is being violated.

C. deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.

D. trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

Answer: D

297. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge psychological investigators to

A. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.

B. avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.

C. ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.

D. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

Answer: C

298. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of

A. topics of investigation.

B. research methods.

C. explanatory theories.

D. all of these.

Answer: D

Chapter 2

1. Phrenology highlighted the presumed functions of

A. specific brain regions.

B. synaptic gaps.

C. endorphins.

D. the myelin sheath.

Answer: A

2. The person most likely to suggest that the shape of a person's skull indicates the extent to which that individual is argumentative and aggressive would be a

A. neurologist.

B. behavior geneticist.

C. psychoanalyst.

D. phrenologist.

Answer: D

3. Dr. Wolski does research on the potential relationship between neurotransmitter deficiencies and mood states. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Wolski's research best represent?

A. phrenology

B. biological psychology

C. psychoanalysis

D. social psychology

Answer: B

4. A biological psychologist would be most interested in conducting research on the relationship between

A. neurotransmitters and depression.

B. skull shape and bone density.

C. self-esteem and popularity.

D. genetics and eye color.

Answer: A

5. To fully appreciate the interaction of neural activity, mental processes, and the functioning of human communities, it is most necessary to recognize that people are

A. consciously aware.

B. morally accountable.

C. biopsychosocial systems.

D. products of multiple neural networks.

Answer: C

29. Endorphins are

A. neurotransmitters.

B. sex hormones.

C. endocrine glands.

D. morphine antagonists.

Answer: A

30. Opiate drugs occupy the same receptor sites as

A. serotonin.

B. endorphins.

C. dopamine.

D. epinephrine.

Answer: B

31. José has just played a long, bruising football game but feels little fatigue or discomfort. His lack of pain is most likely caused by the release of

A. glutamate.

B. dopamine.

C. acetylcholine.

D. endorphins.

Answer: D

32. Alzheimer's disease is most closely linked to the deterioration of neurons that produce

A. dopamine.

B. acetylcholine.

C. epinephrine.

D. endorphins.

Answer: B

33. Schizophrenia is most closely linked with excess receptor activity for the neurotransmitter

A. dopamine.

B. epinephrine.

C. acetylcholine.

D. serotonin.

Answer: A

34. An undersupply of serotonin is most closely linked to

C.

D. parasympathetic; sympathetic

Answer: C

56. Neural networks refer to

A. the branching extensions of a neuron.

B. interrelated clusters of neurons in the central nervous system.

C. neural cables containing many axons.

D. junctions between sending and receiving neurons.

Answer: B

57. The strengthening of synaptic connections facilitates the formation of

A. interneurons.

B. endorphins.

C. neural networks.

D. glial cells.

Answer: C

58. A football quarterback can simultaneously make calculations of receiver distances, player movements, and gravitational forces. This best illustrates the activity of multiple

A. endocrine glands.

B. endorphin agonists.

C. neural networks.

D. reticular formations.

Answer: C

59. The part of the central nervous system that carries information from your senses to your brain and motor-control information to your body parts is the

A. pituitary gland.

B. pancreas.

C. spinal cord.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: C

60. A simple, automatic, inborn response to a sensory stimulus is called a(n)

A. neural network.

B. action potential.

C. neurotransmitter.

D. reflex.

Answer: D

61. The knee-jerk reflex is controlled by interneurons in the

83. Which brain structure receives information from all the senses except smell?

A. hippocampus

B. amygdala

C. pons

D. thalamus

Answer: D

84. Which brain structure relays information from the eyes to the visual cortex?

A. thalamus

B. amygdala

C. medulla

D. cerebellum

Answer: A

85. Information from higher brain regions is transmitted to the medulla through the

A. corpus callosum.

B. hippocampus.

C. angular gyrus.

D. thalamus.

Answer: D

86. The “little brain” attached to the rear of the brainstem is called the

A. limbic system.

B. corpus callosum.

C. cerebellum.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: C

87. After Kato's serious motorcycle accident, doctors detected damage to his cerebellum. Kato is most likely to have difficulty

A. reading printed words.

B. understanding what others are saying.

C. tasting the flavors of foods.

D. playing his guitar.

Answer: D

88. Conscious information processing is LEAST likely to be required for the automatic physical survival functions regulated by the

A. hippocampus.

B. sensory cortex.

C. brainstem.

A. motor cortex.

B. amygdala.

C. temporal lobes.

D. hypothalamus.

Answer: C

112. The association areas are located in the

A. brainstem.

B. thalamus.

C. limbic system.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: D

113. The most extensive regions of the brain, which enable learning and memory, are called the

A. reticular formation.

B. medulla.

C. cerebellum.

D. association areas.

Answer: D

114. The process of anticipating that you will be punished for misbehaving takes place in the

A. sensory cortex.

B. reticular formation.

C. association areas.

D. sympathetic nervous system.

Answer: C

115. After he suffered a stroke, Mr. Santore's physical coordination skills and responsiveness to sensory stimulation quickly returned to normal. Unfortunately, however, he could no longer figure out how to find his way around his neighborhood. It is most likely that Mr. Santore suffered damage to his

A. cerebellum.

B. thalamus.

C. hypothalamus.

D. association areas.

Answer: D

116. People's moral judgments are most likely to seem unrestrained by normal emotions if they have suffered damage to their

A. cerebellum.

B. sensory cortex.

C. corpus callosum.

D. frontal cortex.

D. complex machine.

Answer: B

139. Aristotle believed that the mind was most intimately connected with the

A. head.

B. stomach.

C. heart.

D. liver.

Answer: C

140. The nineteenth-century theory that bumps on the skull reveal a person's abilities and traits is called

A. evolutionary psychology.

B. behavior genetics.

C. biological psychology.

D. phrenology.

Answer: D

141. Who first suggested that different regions of the brain control different aspects of behavior?

A. Aristotle

B. Charles Sherrington

C. Plato

D. Franz Gall

Answer: D

142. Professor Seif conducts research on the relationship between the limbic system and sexual motivation. Her research interests best represent the psychological specialty known as

A. biological psychology.

B. psychoanalysis.

C. cognitive psychology.

D. behavior genetics.

Answer: A

143. Because neural communication occurs within the context of both cultural influences and individual mental processes, people are best understood as

A. genetic profiles.

B. action potentials.

C. biopsychosocial systems.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: C

144. The cells that serve as the basic building blocks of the body's information system are called

A. neurons.

C. reduces depressed moods.

D. triggers muscle contractions.

Answer: D

168. When the transmission of ACh is blocked, the result is

A. depression.

B. aggression.

C. muscular paralysis.

D. schizophrenia.

Answer: C

169. Endorphins are neurotransmitter molecules similar to

A. dopamine.

B. serotonin.

C. morphine.

D. acetylcholine.

Answer: C

170. Endorphins are most directly involved in the control of

A. body temperature.

B. physical pain.

C. muscle contraction.

D. attention.

Answer: B

171. The pain of childbirth is most likely to be reduced by the release of

A. acetylcholine.

B. endorphins.

C. dopamine.

D. glutamate.

Answer: B

172. After three hours of playing a physically exhausting professional tennis match, Chitra began to experience feelings of exhilaration and pleasure. It is likely that her feelings were most directly linked to the release of

A. dopamine.

B. acetylcholine.

C. endorphins.

D. growth hormones.

Answer: C

173. The tremors of Parkinson's disease result from the death of nerve cells that produce the neurotransmitter

A. ACh agonists.

B. reticular formations.

C. neural networks.

D. ACh antagonists.

Answer: C

197. The spinal cord is part of the _____ nervous system.

A. central

B. peripheral

C. autonomic

D. somatic

Answer: A

198. The simplest neural pathways are those that govern our

A. thoughts.

B. emotions.

C. reflexes.

D. sexual drives.

Answer: C

199. The knee-jerk reflex requires the activity of the

A. central nervous system.

B. autonomic nervous system.

C. limbic system.

D. cerebellum.

Answer: A

200. Sheelah was able to jerk her hand out of the scalding water before sensing any pain because this withdrawal reflex

A. was activated by interneurons in her spinal cord.

B. did not involve any activity within her central nervous system.

C. was activated by the rapidly responding reticular formation of her brain.

D. was activated by her self-regulating autonomic nervous system.

Answer: A

201. The body's chemical communication system that is much slower than the nervous system is called the

A. limbic system.

B. reticular formation.

C. cerebellum.

D. endocrine system.

Answer: D

A. reticular formation.

B. hypothalamus.

C. amygdala.

D. cerebellum.

Answer: B

226. James Olds and Peter Milner discovered that rats would willingly cross an electrified floor in order to electrically stimulate areas within their

A. reticular formation.

B. cerebellum.

C. hypothalamus.

D. sensory cortex.

Answer: C

227. Animal research has revealed a general reward system that triggers the release of the neurotransmitter

A. ACh.

B. GABA.

C. dopamine.

D. epinephrine.

Answer: C

228. Some researchers believe that binge eating may be linked to

A. neurogenesis.

B. hemispherectomy.

C. ACh antagonists.

D. a reward deficiency syndrome.

Answer: D

229. The thin surface layer of interconnected neural cells that covers the cerebrum is called the

A. cerebellum.

B. corpus callosum.

C. reticular formation.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: D

230. Which region of the human brain best distinguishes us from other animals?

A. reticular formation

B. cerebral cortex

C. limbic system

D. hypothalamus

Answer: B

231. Nerve cells in the brain receive life-supporting nutrients and insulating myelin from

A. glial cells.

B. neurotransmitters.

C. motor neurons.

D. hormones.

Answer: A

232. Which regions of the cerebral cortex lie at the back of the head and receive visual information?

A. occipital lobes

B. parietal lobes

C. temporal lobes

D. association areas

Answer: A

233. Alana suffered a brain disease that destroyed major portions of her temporal lobes. Alana is most likely to suffer some loss of

A. auditory perception.

B. hunger and thirst.

C. pain sensations.

D. muscular coordination.

Answer: A

234. The parietal lobes are to _____ as the occipital lobes are to _____.

A. hearing; speaking

B. sensing touch; seeing

C. tasting; smelling

D. speaking; seeing

Answer: B

235. An area at the rear of the frontal lobes that controls voluntary movements is called the

A. thalamus.

B. motor cortex.

C. reticular formation.

D. frontal association area.

Answer: B

236. Direct stimulation of the motor cortex would most likely result in

A. feelings of anger.

B. acceleration of heartbeat.

C. a sensation of being touched on the arm.

D. movement of the mouth and lips.

Answer: D

237. To trigger a person's hand to make a fist, José Delgado stimulated the individual's

A. motor cortex.

B. hypothalamus.

C. sensory cortex.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: A

238. A monkey with electrodes implanted in its brain is able to move a computer cursor simply by thinking about the move. This best illustrates the potential value of

A. neural plasticity.

B. neurogenesis.

C. neural prosthetics.

D. brain lesions.

Answer: C

239. Suppose that a speech synthesizer could produce specific words when signaled by the brain activation patterns involved when a person merely thinks about these words. This would be an illustration of

A. constraint-induced therapy.

B. positron emission tomography.

C. neurogenesis.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: D

240. The sensory cortex is located in the _____ lobes.

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. frontal

D. occipital

Answer: A

241. If a neurosurgeon directly stimulated parts of your sensory cortex, which of the following would you most likely experience?

A. indistinct odors

B. flashes of light

C. repetitive sounds

D. a sense of being touched

Answer: D

242. The cortical regions that are NOT directly involved in sensory or motor functions are known as

A. the limbic system.

B. frontal lobes.

C. association areas.

D. parietal lobes.

Answer: C

243. Damage to the association areas in the frontal lobe is most likely to interfere with the ability to

A. formulate plans.

B. recognize familiar faces.

C. understand word meanings.

D. recognize familiar voices.

Answer: A

244. Phineas Gage underwent a dramatic personality change after a tamping iron inflicted massive damage to his _____ lobes.

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. occipital

D. frontal

Answer: D

245. The process of comparing currently experienced visual input with past visual memories takes place in

A. the amygdala.

B. the cerebellum.

C. association areas.

D. the hypothalamus.

Answer: C

246. The region of your cerebral cortex that enables you to recognize a person as your own mother is

A. the medulla.

B. the limbic system.

C. the reticular formation.

D. an association area.

Answer: D

247. Teaching a patient to regain use of an impaired limb by limiting his or her use of the good limb is called

A. functional magnetic resonance imaging.

B. constraint-induced therapy.

C. neural prosthetics.

D. phrenology.

Answer: B

248. One stroke patient was put to work cleaning tables, with his good arm and hand restrained. Slowly, the bad arm recovered its skills. He gradually learned to write again and even to play tennis. This best illustrates the value of

A. hemispherectomy.

B. reward deficiency syndrome.

C. plasticity.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: C

249. When Stoyka was a child, a brain disease required the surgical removal of her left cerebral hemisphere. Stoyka is now a successful college student who lives a normal life. Her success best illustrates the importance of

A. neural prosthetics.

B. reuptake.

C. phrenology.

D. plasticity.

Answer: D

250. Visual information processing in the temporal lobe of Deaf people whose native language is sign best illustrates

A. neural prosthetics.

B. tomography.

C. plasticity.

D. hemispherectomy.

Answer: C

251. After Terry lost a finger in an industrial accident, the area of his sensory cortex devoted to receiving input from that finger gradually became very responsive to sensory input from his adjacent fingers. This best illustrates

A. phrenology.

B. neurogenesis.

C. plasticity.

D. tomography.

Answer: C

252. The brain is most likely to compensate for a loss of neurons by

A. generating new brain cells.

B. increasing the speed of the action potential.

C. inhibiting the growth of glial cells.

D. decreasing the production of acetylcholine.

Answer: A

253. Physical exercise and exposure to stimulating environments are most likely to promote

A. phrenology.

B. neurogenesis.

hemispherectomy.

C.

D. reward deficiency syndrome.

Answer: B

254. The ability to recognize faces with the right hemisphere but not with the left hemisphere best illustrates

A. Parkinson's disease.

B. neurogenesis.

C. plasticity.

D. lateralization.

Answer: D

255. Information is most quickly transmitted from one cerebral hemisphere to the other by the

A. corpus callosum.

B. motor cortex.

C. limbic system.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: A

256. Split-brain patients have had their _____ surgically cut.

A. limbic system

B. corpus callosum

C. sensory cortex

D. reticular formation

Answer: B

257. The left cerebral hemisphere is typically superior to the right in

A. spatial reasoning.

B. speech production.

C. visual perception.

D. musical abilities.

Answer: B

258. If an individual's right cerebral hemisphere is completely destroyed by disease, that person is unable to see anything

A. with his or her right eye.

B. with his or her left eye.

C. in his or her right field of vision.

D. in his or her left field of vision.

Answer: D

259. A picture of a cat is briefly flashed in the left visual field and a picture of a mouse is briefly flashed in the right visual field of a splitbrain patient. The individual will be able to use her

A. right hand to indicate she saw a cat.

B. left hand to indicate she saw a mouse.

C. right hand to indicate she saw a mouse.

D. left or right hand to indicate she saw a cat.

Answer: C

260. The right hemisphere is superior to the left at

A. solving arithmetic problems.

B. recognizing people's faces.

C. understanding simple verbal requests.

D. processing information in an orderly sequence.

Answer: B

261. What will most likely happen as a neurosurgeon sedates the entire right cerebral hemisphere of a right-handed patient who is asked to count aloud with both arms extended upward?

A. The patient's left arm will fall limp and he will become speechless.

B. The patient's right arm will fall limp and he will become speechless.

C. The patient's left arm will fall limp but he will continue counting aloud.

D. The patient's right arm will fall limp but he will continue counting aloud.

Answer: C

262. People who can hear usually process spoken language with the _____ hemisphere. Deaf people usually process sign language with the _____ hemisphere.

A. right; left

B. left; right

C. right; right

D. left; left

Answer: D

263. If primed with the flashed word *foot*, the _____ hemisphere will be especially quick to recognize the word *heel*. If primed with *foot*, *cry*, and *glass*, the _____ hemisphere will be especially quick to recognize the word *cut*.

A. right; left

B. left, right

C. right, right

D. left, left

Answer: B

264. A failure to recognize that one's arm or leg is part of one's self is most likely to be associated with damage to the

A. amygdala.

B. hypothalamus.

C. right hemisphere.

D. sympathetic nervous system.

Answer: C

265. Research on left-handedness indicates that

A. twice as many women as men are left-handed.

B. left-handers typically have a smaller corpus callosum than right-handers.

C. left-handers are less likely than right-handers to process speech primarily in their left hemisphere.

D. left-handers generally demonstrate less mathematical competence than right-handers.

Answer: C

266. To predict the hand preference of newborn infants, you would be best advised to observe how they

A. turn their heads.

B. kick their feet.

C. clench their fists.

D. swallow their milk.

Answer: A

267. Left-handers are more numerous than usual among those with

A. reading disabilities.

B. musical disabilities.

C. artistic disabilities.

D. mathematical disabilities.

Answer: A

268. According to Roger Sperry, a recognition that the mind cannot be fully explained by the activity of nerve cells is important for appreciating our human capacity for

A. lateralization.

B. neural plasticity.

C. moral responsibility.

D. developing neural networks.

Answer: C

D. frontal lobes.

Answer: C

89. A neural system at the border of the brainstem and the cerebral hemispheres is known as the

A. sensory cortex.

B. limbic system.

C. reticular formation.

D. peripheral nervous system.

Answer: B

90. Which of the following is the component of the limbic system that plays an essential role in the processing of new memories?

A. hypothalamus

B. thalamus

C. hippocampus

D. medulla

Answer: C

91. To demonstrate that brain stimulation can make a rat violently aggressive, a neuroscientist should electrically stimulate the rat's

A. reticular formation.

B. cerebellum.

C. medulla.

D. amygdala.

Answer: D

92. A brain tumor caused extensive damage to Mr. Thorndike's hypothalamus. It is most likely that he may suffer a loss of

A. visual perception.

B. muscular coordination.

C. sexual motivation.

D. language comprehension.

Answer: C

93. The brain structure that provides a major link between the nervous system and the endocrine system is the

A. cerebellum.

B. amygdala.

C. reticular formation.

D. hypothalamus.

Answer: D

94. Olds and Milner located reward centers in the brain structure known as the

A. hypothalamus.

B. cerebellum.

C. medulla.

D. amygdala.

Answer: A

95. Addictive disorders are likely to be associated with reward centers in the

A. thalamus.

B. cerebellum.

C. reticular formation.

D. limbic system.

Answer: D

96. The cerebral cortex is the covering layer of the

A. brainstem.

B. corpus callosum.

C. amygdala.

D. cerebrum.

Answer: D

97. Your conscious awareness of your own name and self-identity depends primarily on the normal functioning of your

A. cerebellum.

B. amygdala.

C. hypothalamus.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: D

98. One function of glial cells is to

A. control heartbeat and breathing.

B. mimic the effects of neurotransmitters.

C. provide nutrients to interneurons.

D. stimulate the production of hormones.

Answer: C

99. Which lobes of the brain receive the input that enables you to feel someone scratching your back?

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. occipital

D. frontal

Answer: A

100. The surgical removal of a large tumor from Dane's occipital lobe resulted in extensive loss of brain tissue. Dane is most likely to suffer some loss of

A. muscular coordination.

B. visual perception.

C. speaking ability.

D. pain sensations.

Answer: B

101. Auditory stimulation is first processed in the _____ lobes.

A. occipital

B. temporal

C. frontal

D. parietal

Answer: B

102. The occipital lobes are to _____ as the temporal lobes are to _____.

A. hearing; sensing movement

B. seeing; sensing touch

C. seeing; hearing

D. speaking; hearing

Answer: C

103. The motor cortex is located in the _____ lobes.

A. occipital

B. temporal

C. frontal

D. parietal

Answer: C

104. A laboratory cat could be made to twitch its whiskers by direct stimulation of the _____ lobes of its cerebral cortex.

A. temporal

B. occipital

C. frontal

D. parietal

Answer: C

105. Which of the following body parts is associated with the greatest amount of brain tissue in the motor cortex?

A. arms

B. face

C. trunk

D. knees

Answer: B

106. By simply thinking about a move, which activates their brain cells, people may be able to move a robotic arm. This best illustrates

A. neurogenesis.

B. constraint-induced therapy.

C. neural prosthetics.

D. magnetic resonance imaging.

Answer: C

107. In a clinical trial of neural prosthetics with paralyzed humans, a 25-year-old man constructed shapes on a computer screen by activating neurons in his

A. sensory cortex.

B. cerebellum.

C. motor cortex.

D. amygdala.

Answer: C

108. The sensory cortex is most critical for our sense of

A. sight.

B. hearing.

C. touch.

D. smell.

Answer: C

109. Which part of your brain receives information that you are moving your legs?

A. amygdala

B. motor cortex

C. sensory cortex

D. hypothalamus

Answer: C

110. Which of the following body parts is associated with the greatest amount of brain tissue in the sensory cortex?

A. toes

B. knees

C. neck

D. lips

Answer: D

111. The auditory hallucinations experienced by people with schizophrenia are most closely linked with the activation of areas in their

A. motor cortex.

B. amygdala.

C. temporal lobes.

D. hypothalamus.

Answer: C

112. The association areas are located in the

A. brainstem.

B. thalamus.

C. limbic system.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: D

113. The most extensive regions of the brain, which enable learning and memory, are called the

A. reticular formation.

B. medulla.

C. cerebellum.

D. association areas.

Answer: D

114. The process of anticipating that you will be punished for misbehaving takes place in the

A. sensory cortex.

B. reticular formation.

C. association areas.

D. sympathetic nervous system.

Answer: C

115. After he suffered a stroke, Mr. Santore's physical coordination skills and responsiveness to sensory stimulation quickly returned to normal. Unfortunately, however, he could no longer figure out how to find his way around his neighborhood. It is most likely that Mr. Santore suffered damage to his

A. cerebellum.

B. thalamus.

C. hypothalamus.

D. association areas.

Answer: D

116. People's moral judgments are most likely to seem unrestrained by normal emotions if they have suffered damage to their

A. cerebellum.

B. sensory cortex.

C. corpus callosum.

D. frontal cortex.

Answer: D

117. The inability to recognize familiar faces even though one can clearly see and describe features of the faces is associated with damage to the right _____ lobe.

A. frontal

B. parietal

C. occipital

D. temporal

Answer: D

118. The capacity of one brain area to take over the functions of another damaged brain area is known as brain

A. tomography.

B. phrenology.

C. resonance.

D. plasticity.

Answer: D

119. By restraining the use of his left hand, doctors helped Bruce to use and improve the coordination skills of his right hand. The doctors employed a technique known as

A. neural prosthetics.

B. hemispherectomy.

C. position emission tomography.

D. constraint-induced therapy.

Answer: D

120. Brain plasticity may contribute to the effectiveness of

A. phrenology.

B. electroencephalograms.

C. constraint-induced therapy.

D. magnetic resonance imaging.

Answer: C

121. The visual cortex is activated when blind people read Braille. This best illustrates

A. plasticity.

B. neural prosthetics.

C. hemispherectomy.

D. phrenology.

Answer: A

122. The benefits of brain plasticity are

most clearly
demonstrated
in

A. children who have had a cerebral hemisphere surgically removed.

B. people paralyzed by a severed spinal cord.

C. individuals with Alzheimer's disease.

D. split-brain patients.

Answer: A

123. A person whose hand had been amputated actually felt sensations on his nonexistent fingers when his arm was stroked. This best illustrates the consequences of

A. tomography.

B. brain plasticity.

C. lateralization.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: B

124. By forming thousands of new neurons each day, monkey brains illustrate

A. reuptake.

B. hemispherectomy.

C. neurogenesis.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: C

125. The localization of a function such as speech production to the right or left side of the brain is called

A. neurogenesis.

B. lateralization.

C. hemispherectomy.

D. plasticity.

Answer: B

126. Damage to the left cerebral hemisphere is most likely to reduce people's ability to

A. solve arithmetic problems.

B. copy drawings.

C. recognize faces.

D. recognize familiar melodies.

Answer: A

127. The corpus callosum is a wide band of axon fibers that

A. enables the left hemisphere to control the right side of the body.

B. transmits information between the cerebral hemispheres.

C. controls the glands and muscles of the internal organs.

D. directs the muscle movements involved in speech.

Answer: B

128. Those whose corpus callosum is surgically severed are said to be patients with

A. brain plasticity.

B. phrenology.

C. neurogenesis.

D. split brains.

Answer: D

129. Neurosurgeons have severed the corpus callosum in human patients in order to reduce

A. Alzheimer's disease.

B. epileptic seizures.

C. neural plasticity.

D. reward deficiency syndrome.

Answer: B

130. A picture of a dog is briefly flashed in the left visual field of a split-brain patient. At the same time a picture of a boy is flashed in the right visual field. In identifying what she saw, the patient would be most likely to

A. use her left hand to point to a picture of a dog.

B. verbally report that she saw a dog.

C. use her left hand to point to a picture of a boy.

D. verbally report that she saw a boy.

Answer: D

131. The ability to simultaneously copy different figures with the right and left hand is most characteristic of those whose _____ has been cut.

A. angular gyrus

B. reticular formation

C. corpus callosum

D. motor cortex

Answer: C

132. In a recent car accident, Tamiko sustained damage to his right cerebral hemisphere. This injury is most likely to reduce Tamiko's ability to

A. facially portray emotions.

B. solve arithmetic problems.

C. understand simple verbal requests.

D. pronounce familiar words.

Answer: A

133. When a person speaks, brain waves and bloodflow are especially likely to reveal increased activity in the

A. hypothalamus.

B. left hemisphere.

C. amygdala.

D. right hemisphere.

Answer: B

134. Deaf people who use sign language typically

A. demonstrate greater mathematical competence than hearing persons.

B. process language in their left cerebral hemisphere.

C. recognize facial expressions of emotion with their left rather than their right cerebral hemisphere.

D. have a smaller corpus callosum than hearing persons.

Answer: B

135. People's failure to recognize themselves in a mirror is most likely to be associated with damage to the

A. sympathetic nervous system.

B. left cerebral hemisphere.

C. parasympathetic nervous system.

D. right cerebral hemisphere.

Answer: D

136. Compared with right-handers, left-handers are

A. more likely to experience migraine headaches and less likely to suffer from allergies.

B. less likely to experience migraine headaches and more likely to suffer from allergies.

C. more likely to experience migraine headaches and more likely to suffer from allergies.

D. less likely to experience migraine headaches and less likely to suffer from allergies.

Answer: C

137. Left-handedness is _____ common than usual among mathematicians and _____ common than usual among artists.

A. less; more

B. less; less

C. more; less

D. more; more

Answer: D

138. In Roger Sperry's view, the brain creates and controls the mind, which in turn influences the brain. Sperry understands the mind and brain as a

A. neural prosthetic.

B. holistic system.

C. reward center.

D. complex machine.

Answer: B

139. Aristotle believed that the mind was most intimately connected with the

A. head.

B. stomach.

C. heart.

D. liver.

Answer: C

140. The nineteenth-century theory that bumps on the skull reveal a person's abilities and traits is called

A. evolutionary psychology.

B. behavior genetics.

C. biological psychology.

D. phrenology.

Answer: D

141. Who first suggested that different regions of the brain control different aspects of behavior?

A. Aristotle

B. Charles Sherrington

C. Plato

D. Franz Gall

Answer: D

142. Professor Seif conducts research on the relationship between the limbic system and sexual motivation. Her research interests best represent the psychological specialty known as

A. biological psychology.

B. psychoanalysis.

C. cognitive psychology.

D. behavior genetics.

Answer: A

143. Because neural communication occurs within the context of both cultural influences and individual mental processes, people are best understood as

A. genetic profiles.

B. action potentials.

C. biopsychosocial systems.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: C

144. The cells that serve as the basic building blocks of the body's information system are called

A. neurons.

B. neurotransmitters.

C. vesicles.

D. genes.

Answer: A

145. Information is carried from the tissues of the body to the brain and spinal cord by

A. interneurons.

B. sensory neurons.

C. motor neurons.

D. endocrine glands.

Answer: B

146. Sensory neurons transmit signals to

A. glands.

B. glial cells.

C. motor neurons.

D. interneurons.

Answer: D

147. Information travels from the spinal cord to the brain via

A. interneurons.

B. the circulatory system.

C. sensory neurons.

D. the sympathetic nervous system.

Answer: A

148. The branching extensions of nerve cells that receive incoming signals from sensory receptors or from other neurons are called the

A. axons.

B. synapses.

C. dendrites.

D. neurotransmitters.

Answer: C

149. The part of a neuron that transmits neural messages to other neurons or to muscles or glands is called the

A. dendrite.

B. synapse.

C. axon.

D. cell body.

Answer: C

150. Signal reception is to _____ as signal transmission is to _____.

A. interneuron; neural network

B. dendrite; axon

C. neurotransmitter; hormone

D. sympathetic nervous system; parasympathetic nervous system

Answer: B

151. Which part of a neuron is often encased by a fatty myelin sheath?

A. axon

B. synaptic gap

C. cell body

D. dendrite

Answer: A

152. The myelin sheath helps to increase the _____ of neural impulses.

A. frequency

B. intensity

C. threshold

D. speed

Answer: D

153. The slowdown of neural communication in multiple sclerosis involves a degeneration of the

A. amygdala.

B. corpus callosum.

C. myelin sheath.

D. pituitary gland.

Answer: C

154. An action potential refers to a

A. neural impulse.

B. synaptic gap.

C. neurotransmitter.

D. reflex.

Answer: A

155. The movement of positively charged ions across the membrane of a neuron can produce a(n)

A. glial cell.

B. action potential.

C. myelin sheath.

D. interneuron.

Answer: B

156. The resting potential of a neuron refers to

A. a brief electrical charge that travels down the axon.

B. the storage of neurotransmitter molecules within synaptic vesicles.

C. the electrical polarization of the inside and outside of the neural membrane.

D. a capacity to reabsorb neurotransmitter molecules released into the synaptic gap.

Answer: C

157. The selective permeability of a neural membrane creates a

A. myelin sheath.

B. resting potential.

C. neural network.

D. lesion.

Answer: B

158. The depolarization of an axon is most likely to occur when

A. positively charged ions rush into the axon.

B. negatively charged ions rush into the axon.

C. positively charged ions rush out of the axon.

D. negatively charged ions rush out of the axon.

Answer: A

159. A neural impulse is generated only when excitatory minus inhibitory signals exceed a certain

A. action potential.

B. synaptic gap.

C. tomography.

D. threshold.

Answer: D

160. An allornone response pattern is characteristic of the

A. activation of either the sympathetic or the parasympathetic system.

B. release of endorphins into the central nervous system.

C. release of hormones into the bloodstream.

D. initiation of neural impulses.

Answer: D

161. The junctions where impulses are chemically transmitted from one neuron to another are called

A. vesicles.

B. synapses.

C. association areas.

thresholds.

D.

Answer: B

162. Neurotransmitters are chemical messengers that travel across the

A. cell body.

B. synaptic gap.

C. myelin sheath.

D. threshold.

Answer: B

163. Neurotransmitters bind to receptor sites and influence the flow of _____ into receiving neurons.

A. electrically charged atoms

B. glial cells

C. myelin

D. hormones

Answer: A

164. Neurotransmitter receptor sites are primarily located on the

A. dendrites.

B. myelin sheath.

C. glial cells.

D. axon terminals.

Answer: A

165. The reuptake of a neurotransmitter such as serotonin would involve the reabsorption of serotonin into a(n)

A. axon terminal.

B. receiving neuron.

C. myelin sheath.

D. glial cell.

Answer: A

166. The reabsorption of excess neurotransmitter molecules by a sending neuron is called

A. an action potential.

B. neurogenesis.

C. plasticity.

D. reuptake.

Answer: D

167. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter that

A. causes sleepiness.

B. lessens physical pain.

C. reduces depressed moods.

D. triggers muscle contractions.

Answer: D

168. When the transmission of ACh is blocked, the result is

A. depression.

B. aggression.

C. muscular paralysis.

D. schizophrenia.

Answer: C

169. Endorphins are neurotransmitter molecules similar to

A. dopamine.

B. serotonin.

C. morphine.

D. acetylcholine.

Answer: C

170. Endorphins are most directly involved in the control of

A. body temperature.

B. physical pain.

C. muscle contraction.

D. attention.

Answer: B

171. The pain of childbirth is most likely to be reduced by the release of

A. acetylcholine.

B. endorphins.

C. dopamine.

D. glutamate.

Answer: B

172. After three hours of playing a physically exhausting professional tennis match, Chitra began to experience feelings of exhilaration and pleasure. It is likely that her feelings were most directly linked to the release of

A. dopamine.

B. acetylcholine.

C. endorphins.

D. growth hormones.

Answer: C

173. The tremors of Parkinson's disease result from the death of nerve cells that produce the neurotransmitter

A. serotonin.

B. ACh.

C. GABA.

D. dopamine.

Answer: D

174. Prozac is an antidepressant drug that increases the level of the neurotransmitter

A. GABA.

B. ACh.

C. serotonin.

D. dopamine.

Answer: C

175. An undersupply of GABA is most closely linked to

A. schizophrenia.

B. paralysis.

C. insomnia.

D. Alzheimer's disease.

Answer: C

176. Seizures are likely to be associated with an

A. undersupply of GABA and an oversupply of glutamate.

B. oversupply of GABA and an undersupply of glutamate.

C. undersupply of GABA and an undersupply of glutamate.

D. oversupply of GABA and an oversupply of glutamate.

Answer: A

177. The body's own natural production of endorphins is likely to be suppressed by

A. physical pain.

B. physical exercise.

C. heroin usage.

D. antidepressant drugs.

Answer: C

178. The venom of the black widow spider causes violent muscle contractions by accelerating the release of

A. acetylcholine.

B. serotonin.

C. endorphins.

D. epinephrine.

Answer: A

179. Agonists are chemicals that may mimic the activity of

A. motor neurons.

B. genes.

C. synapses.

D. neurotransmitters.

Answer: D

180. A drug that blocks a neurotransmitter's functioning is called a(n)

A. opiate.

B. agonist.

C. antagonist

D. glutamate.

Answer: C

181. Morphine functions as a(n)

A. endorphin agonist.

B. endorphin antagonist.

C. dopamine agonist.

D. dopamine antagonist.

Answer: A

182. Paralysis triggered by botulin poisoning is most likely to be relieved by a(n)

A. ACh agonist.

B. serotonin agonist.

C. ACh antagonist.

D. serotonin antagonist.

Answer: A

183. The body's speedy electrochemical information system is called the

A. circulatory system.

B. cerebral cortex.

C. nervous system.

D. endocrine system.

Answer: C

184. Nerves are neural “cables” containing many

A. endorphins.

B. interneurons.

C. axons.

D. lesions.

Answer: C

185. When Dirk was stung by a bee, the pain message was transmitted to his spinal cord by the _____ nervous system.

A. sympathetic

B. parasympathetic

C. peripheral

D. central

Answer: C

186. For you to be able to run, _____ must relay messages from your central nervous system to your leg muscles.

A. interneurons

B. motor neurons

C. the reticular formation

D. the autonomic nervous system

Answer: B

187. Motor neurons are an important part of the

A. limbic system.

B. reticular formation.

C. peripheral nervous system.

D. motor cortex.

Answer: C

188. The part of the peripheral nervous system that controls the movement of your arms when you write is the

A. reticular formation.

B. sympathetic nervous system.

C. somatic nervous system.

D. parasympathetic nervous system.

Answer: C

189. Messages are transmitted from your spinal cord to your digestive system's stomach muscles by the

A. limbic system.

B. central nervous system.

C. sympathetic nervous system.

D. somatic nervous system.

Answer: C

190. The sympathetic nervous system

A. stimulates digestion and slows heartbeat.

B. inhibits digestion and accelerates heartbeat.

C. stimulates digestion and accelerates heartbeat.

D. inhibits digestion and slows heartbeat.

Answer: B

191. When Mr. Valdez thought his 1-year-old daughter had fallen down the stairs, his heartbeat accelerated, his blood pressure rose, and he began to perspire heavily. Mr. Valdez's state of arousal was activated by his _____ nervous system.

A. parasympathetic

B. sympathetic

C. somatic

D. central

Answer: B

192. The parasympathetic nervous system is a division of the _____ nervous system.

A. autonomic

B. somatic

C. central

D. sympathetic

Answer: A

193. The parasympathetic nervous system is to the sympathetic nervous system as _____ is to _____.

A. pupil dilation; pupil contraction

B. raising blood pressure; lowering blood pressure

C. inhibition of digestion; stimulation of digestion

D. lowering of blood sugar; raising of blood sugar

Answer: D

194. The neurons of the central nervous system cluster into work groups known as

A. stem cells.

B. lesions.

C. interneurons.

D. neural networks.

Answer: D

195. The brain's information-processing capacities are most clearly enhanced by

A. neural networks.

B. ACh agonists.

C. lesions.

D. PET scans.

Answer: A

196. People can simultaneously process many aspects of sensory information such as color, shape, and size. This best illustrates the functioning of multiple

A. ACh agonists.

B. reticular formations.

C. neural networks.

D. ACh antagonists.

Answer: C

197. The spinal cord is part of the _____ nervous system.

A. central

B. peripheral

C. autonomic

D. somatic

Answer: A

198. The simplest neural pathways are those that govern our

A. thoughts.

B. emotions.

C. reflexes.

D. sexual drives.

Answer: C

199. The knee-jerk reflex requires the activity of the

A. central nervous system.

B. autonomic nervous system.

C. limbic system.

D. cerebellum.

Answer: A

200. Sheelah was able to jerk her hand out of the scalding water before sensing any pain because this withdrawal reflex

A. was activated by interneurons in her spinal cord.

B. did not involve any activity within her central nervous system.

C. was activated by the rapidly responding reticular formation of her brain.

D. was activated by her self-regulating autonomic nervous system.

Answer: A

201. The body's chemical communication system that is much slower than the nervous system is called the

A. limbic system.

B. reticular formation.

C. cerebellum.

D. endocrine system.

Answer: D

202. The chemical messengers of the endocrine system are called

A. neurotransmitters.

B. hormones.

C. agonists.

D. genes.

Answer: B

203. In a moment of danger, an individual's adrenal glands release

A. ACh.

B. insulin.

C. epinephrine.

D. endorphins.

Answer: C

204. Epinephrine and norepinephrine are released by the

A. thyroid gland.

B. pituitary gland.

C. adrenal glands.

D. pancreas.

Answer: C

205. The release of epinephrine into the bloodstream is most likely to

A. lower blood sugar.

B. lower blood pressure.

C. stimulate digestion.

D. accelerate heartbeat.

Answer: D

206. Which endocrine gland regulates body growth?

A. adrenal

B. thyroid

C. pituitary

D. pancreas

Answer: C

207. A brain lesion refers to _____ of brain tissue.

A. electrical stimulation

B. xray photography

C. radioactive bombardment

D. destruction

Answer: D

208. Recording electrodes are placed directly on the scalp to produce a(n)

A. EEG.

B. PET scan.

C. MRI.

D. fMRI.

Answer: A

209. The consumption of glucose in active regions of the brain underlies the usefulness of a(n)

A. MRI.

B. brain lesion.

C. EEG.

D. PET scan.

Answer: D

210. Which technique involves the use of magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computergenerated images of the brain's soft tissues?

A. MRI

B. EEG

C. hemispherectomy

D. PET scan

Answer: A

211. To monitor the sequence of activity in different regions of the brain, researchers are most likely to make use of a(n)

A. brain lesion.

B. fMRI.

C. electroencephalogram.

D. hemispherectomy.

Answer: B

212. Your life would be most immediately threatened if you suffered destruction of the

A. amygdala

B. hippocampus.

C. cerebellum.

D. medulla.

Answer: D

213. In which brain structure are nerves from the left side of the brain routed to the right side of the body?

A. thalamus

B. cerebellum

C. amygdala

D. brainstem

Answer: D

214. The reticular formation extends from the spinal cord up to the

A. thalamus.

B. sensory cortex.

C. frontal lobes.

D. association areas.

Answer: A

215. Which nerve network in the brainstem plays an important role in controlling arousal?

A. reticular formation

B. hypothalamus

C. cerebellum

D. medulla

Answer: A

216. Stimulation of the reticular formation will cause a

A. sleeping cat to awaken.

B. hungry cat to stop eating.

C. violent cat to become passive.

D. thirsty cat to drink.

Answer: A

217. The thalamus serves as a

A. memory bank.

B. reward center.

C. sensory switchboard.

D. master gland.

Answer: C

218. Your ability to experience the physical pleasure of a hot shower is most likely to be disrupted by damage to your

A. corpus callosum.

B. hippocampus.

C. amygdala.

D. thalamus.

Answer: D

219. A loss of physical coordination and balance is most likely to result from damage to the

A. hypothalamus.

B. cerebellum.

C. corpus callosum.

D. amygdala.

Answer: B

220. The medulla is to the control of _____ as the cerebellum is to the control of _____.

A. eating; sleeping

B. breathing; walking

C. emotion; motivation

D. memory; attention

Answer: B

221. The amygdala and hypothalamus are part of the

A. brainstem.

B. limbic system.

C. reticular formation.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: B

222. Which neural center in the limbic system plays a central role in emotions such as aggression and fear?

A. amygdala

B. thalamus

C. cerebellum

D. medulla

Answer: A

223. If Professor Kosiba lesions the amygdala of a laboratory rat, the rat will most likely become

A. hungry.

B. sexually aroused.

C. physically uncoordinated.

D. less aggressive.

Answer: D

224. The activity of the hypothalamus most directly influences

A. thirst.

B. muscular coordination.

C. memory.

D. vision.

Answer: A

225. The secretions of the pituitary gland are most directly regulated by the

A. reticular formation.

B. hypothalamus.

C. amygdala.

D. cerebellum.

Answer: B

226. James Olds and Peter Milner discovered that rats would willingly cross an electrified floor in order to electrically stimulate areas within their

A. reticular formation.

B. cerebellum.

C. hypothalamus.

D. sensory cortex.

Answer: C

227. Animal research has revealed a general reward system that triggers the release of the neurotransmitter

A. ACh.

B. GABA.

C. dopamine.

D. epinephrine.

Answer: C

228. Some researchers believe that binge eating may be linked to

A. neurogenesis.

B. hemispherectomy.

C. ACh antagonists.

D. a reward deficiency syndrome.

Answer: D

229. The thin surface layer of interconnected neural cells that covers the cerebrum is called the

A. cerebellum.

B. corpus callosum.

C. reticular formation.

D. cerebral cortex.

Answer: D

230. Which region of the human brain best distinguishes us from other animals?

A. reticular formation

B. cerebral cortex

C. limbic system

D. hypothalamus

Answer: B

231. Nerve cells in the brain receive life-supporting nutrients and insulating myelin from

A. glial cells.

B. neurotransmitters.

C. motor neurons.

D. hormones.

Answer: A

232. Which regions of the cerebral cortex lie at the back of the head and receive visual information?

A. occipital lobes

B. parietal lobes

C. temporal lobes

D. association areas

Answer: A

233. Alana suffered a brain disease that destroyed major portions of her temporal lobes. Alana is most likely to suffer some loss of

A. auditory perception.

B. hunger and thirst.

C. pain sensations.

D. muscular coordination.

Answer: A

234. The parietal lobes are to _____ as the occipital lobes are to _____.

A. hearing; speaking

B. sensing touch; seeing

C. tasting; smelling

D. speaking; seeing

Answer: B

235. An area at the rear of the frontal lobes that controls voluntary movements is called the

A. thalamus.

B. motor cortex.

C. reticular formation.

D. frontal association area.

Answer: B

236. Direct stimulation of the motor cortex would most likely result in

A. feelings of anger.

B. acceleration of heartbeat.

C. a sensation of being touched on the arm.

D. movement of the mouth and lips.

Answer: D

237. To trigger a person's hand to make a fist, José Delgado stimulated the individual's

A. motor cortex.

B. hypothalamus.

C. sensory cortex.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: A

238. A monkey with electrodes implanted in its brain is able to move a computer cursor simply by thinking about the move. This best illustrates the potential value of

A. neural plasticity.

B. neurogenesis.

C. neural prosthetics.

D. brain lesions.

Answer: C

239. Suppose that a speech synthesizer could produce specific words when signaled by the brain activation patterns involved when a person merely thinks about these words. This would be an illustration of

A. constraint-induced therapy.

B. positron emission tomography.

C. neurogenesis.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: D

240. The sensory cortex is located in the _____ lobes.

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. frontal

D. occipital

Answer: A

241. If a neurosurgeon directly stimulated parts of your sensory cortex, which of the following would you most likely experience?

A. indistinct odors

B. flashes of light

C. repetitive sounds

D. a sense of being touched

Answer: D

242. The cortical regions that are NOT directly involved in sensory or motor functions are known as

A. the limbic system.

B. frontal lobes.

C. association areas.

D. parietal lobes.

Answer: C

243. Damage to the association areas in the frontal lobe is most likely to interfere with the ability to

A. formulate plans.

B. recognize familiar faces.

C. understand word meanings.

D. recognize familiar voices.

Answer: A

244. Phineas Gage underwent a dramatic personality change after a tamping iron inflicted massive damage to his _____ lobes.

A. parietal

B. temporal

C. occipital

D. frontal

Answer: D

245. The process of comparing currently experienced visual input with past visual memories takes place in

A. the amygdala.

B. the cerebellum.

C. association areas.

D. the hypothalamus.

Answer: C

246. The region of your cerebral cortex that enables you to recognize a person as your own mother is

A. the medulla.

B. the limbic system.

C. the reticular formation.

D. an association area.

Answer: D

247. Teaching a patient to regain use of an impaired limb by limiting his or her use of the good limb is called

A. functional magnetic resonance imaging.

B. constraint-induced therapy.

C. neural prosthetics.

D. phrenology.

Answer: B

248. One stroke patient was put to work cleaning tables, with his good arm and hand restrained. Slowly, the bad arm recovered its skills. He gradually learned to write again and even to play tennis. This best illustrates the value of

A. hemispherectomy.

B. reward deficiency syndrome.

C. plasticity.

D. neural prosthetics.

Answer: C

249. When Stoyka was a child, a brain disease required the surgical removal of her left cerebral hemisphere. Stoyka is now a successful college student who lives a normal life. Her success best illustrates the importance of

A. neural prosthetics.

B. reuptake.

C. phrenology.

D. plasticity.

Answer: D

250. Visual information processing in the temporal lobe of Deaf people whose native language is sign best illustrates

A. neural prosthetics.

B. tomography.

C. plasticity.

D. hemispherectomy.

Answer: C

251. After Terry lost a finger in an industrial accident, the area of his sensory cortex devoted to receiving input from that finger gradually became very responsive to sensory input from his adjacent fingers. This best illustrates

A. phrenology.

B. neurogenesis.

C. plasticity.

D. tomography.

Answer: C

252. The brain is most likely to compensate for a loss of neurons by

A. generating new brain cells.

B. increasing the speed of the action potential.

C. inhibiting the growth of glial cells.

D. decreasing the production of acetylcholine.

Answer: A

253. Physical exercise and exposure to stimulating environments are most likely to promote

A. phrenology.

B. neurogenesis.

hemispherectomy.

C.

D. reward deficiency syndrome.

Answer: B

254. The ability to recognize faces with the right hemisphere but not with the left hemisphere best illustrates

A. Parkinson's disease.

B. neurogenesis.

C. plasticity.

D. lateralization.

Answer: D

255. Information is most quickly transmitted from one cerebral hemisphere to the other by the

A. corpus callosum.

B. motor cortex.

C. limbic system.

D. reticular formation.

Answer: A

256. Split-brain patients have had their _____ surgically cut.

A. limbic system

B. corpus callosum

C. sensory cortex

D. reticular formation

Answer: B

257. The left cerebral hemisphere is typically superior to the right in

A. spatial reasoning.

B. speech production.

C. visual perception.

D. musical abilities.

Answer: B

258. If an individual's right cerebral hemisphere is completely destroyed by disease, that person is unable to see anything

A. with his or her right eye.

B. with his or her left eye.

C. in his or her right field of vision.

D. in his or her left field of vision.

Answer: D

259. A picture of a cat is briefly flashed in the left visual field and a picture of a mouse is briefly flashed in the right visual field of a splitbrain patient. The individual will be able to use her

A. right hand to indicate she saw a cat.

B. left hand to indicate she saw a mouse.

C. right hand to indicate she saw a mouse.

D. left or right hand to indicate she saw a cat.

Answer: C

260. The right hemisphere is superior to the left at

A. solving arithmetic problems.

B. recognizing people's faces.

C. understanding simple verbal requests.

D. processing information in an orderly sequence.

Answer: B

261. What will most likely happen as a neurosurgeon sedates the entire right cerebral hemisphere of a right-handed patient who is asked to count aloud with both arms extended upward?

A. The patient's left arm will fall limp and he will become speechless.

B. The patient's right arm will fall limp and he will become speechless.

C. The patient's left arm will fall limp but he will continue counting aloud.

D. The patient's right arm will fall limp but he will continue counting aloud.

Answer: C

262. People who can hear usually process spoken language with the _____ hemisphere. Deaf people usually process sign language with the _____ hemisphere.

A. right; left

B. left; right

C. right; right

D. left; left

Answer: D

263. If primed with the flashed word *foot*, the _____ hemisphere will be especially quick to recognize the word *heel*. If primed with *foot*, *cry*, and *glass*, the _____ hemisphere will be especially quick to recognize the word *cut*.

A. right; left

B. left, right

C. right, right

D. left, left

Answer: B

264. A failure to recognize that one's arm or leg is part of one's self is most likely to be associated with damage to the

A. amygdala.

B. hypothalamus.

C. right hemisphere.

D. sympathetic nervous system.

Answer: C

265. Research on left-handedness indicates that

A. twice as many women as men are left-handed.

B. left-handers typically have a smaller corpus callosum than right-handers.

C. left-handers are less likely than right-handers to process speech primarily in their left hemisphere.

D. left-handers generally demonstrate less mathematical competence than right-handers.

Answer: C

266. To predict the hand preference of newborn infants, you would be best advised to observe how they

A. turn their heads.

B. kick their feet.

C. clench their fists.

D. swallow their milk.

Answer: A

267. Left-handers are more numerous than usual among those with

A. reading disabilities.

B. musical disabilities.

C. artistic disabilities.

D. mathematical disabilities.

Answer: A

268. According to Roger Sperry, a recognition that the mind cannot be fully explained by the activity of nerve cells is important for appreciating our human capacity for

A. lateralization.

B. neural plasticity.

C. moral responsibility.

D. developing neural networks.

Answer: C

Chapter 3

1. The school of thought in psychology that systematically turned away from the study of consciousness during the first half of the last century was

   A. behaviorism.

   B. psychoanalysis.

   C. humanistic psychology.

   D. evolutionary psychology.

Answer: A

2. Since 1960, psychology has regained an interest in consciousness as psychologists of all persuasions affirmed the importance of

   A. circadian rhythms.

   B. choice blindness.

   C. neuroadaptation.

   D. cognition.

Answer: D

3. Consciousness is

   A. the ability to solve problems, reason, and remember.

   B. the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.

   C. effortless encoding of incidental information into memory.

   D. our awareness of ourselves and our environment.

Answer: D

4. Which specialty area would be most interested in identifying the cortical activation patterns associated with a person's perception of different objects?

   A. evolutionary psychology

   B. cognitive neuroscience

   C. behavior genetics

   D. behaviorism

Answer: B

5. The simultaneous processing of information at both conscious and unconscious levels is called

   A. the cocktail party effect.

   B. the pop-out phenomenon.

   C. dual processing.

   D. neuroadaptation.

Answer: C

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

134. Which of the following is a psychedelic drug?

A. LSD

B. cocaine

C. heroin

D. nicotine

Answer: A

135. After ingesting a small dose of a psychoactive drug, Laqueta experienced vivid visual hallucinations and felt as if she were separated from her own body. Laqueta most likely experienced the effects of

A. cocaine.

B. LSD.

C. heroin.

D. marijuana.

Answer: B

136. THC, the active ingredient in _____, is classified as a _____.

A. marijuana; hallucinogen

B. marijuana; stimulant

C. cocaine; stimulant

D. cocaine; hallucinogen

Answer: A

137. Regular users of _____ may achieve a high with smaller amounts of the drug than occasional users.

A. alcohol

B. morphine

C. marijuana

D. heroin

Answer: C

138. Mrs. Roberts, who suffers from AIDS, has been given an ordinarily illegal drug at the university hospital. Considering her specific medical condition, it is likely that she has received

A. LSD.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. heroin.

Answer: C

139. Symptoms of drug withdrawal are likely to be

A. most severe among those with low levels of drug tolerance

Answer: B

162. When Jason briefly turned to summon the waiter, his wife quickly switched her glass of red wine with his glass of white wine. Jason's failure to notice that his chosen wine had been replaced best illustrates

A. hypnagogic sensations.

B. neuroadaptation.

C. change blindness.

D. dissociation.

Answer: C

163. Research participants who were focused on repeating a list of sometimes challenging words failed to notice a change in the identity of the person reciting the words. This best illustrates

A. dual processing.

B. change deafness.

C. dissociation.

D. REM rebound.

Answer: B

164. Research participants picked one of two photographed faces as more attractive. When researchers cleverly switched the photos, participants readily explained why they preferred the face they had actually rejected. Their behavior illustrated

A. neuroadaptation.

B. choice blindness.

C. dissociation.

D. physical dependence.

Answer: B

165. The impact of circadian rhythms is best illustrated by

A. the differing musical preferences of younger and older persons.

B. fluctuations in energy level and alertness across the span of a day.

C. the different study habits of men and women.

D. the different personalities of people born during different months of the year.

Answer: B

166. Human body temperatures typically

A. rise with the approach of morning and fall with the approach of night.

B. rise with the approach of night and fall with the approach of morning.

C. rise with the approach of Stage 1 sleep and fall with the approach of REM sleep.

D. rise with the approach of REM sleep and fall with the approach of Stage 1 sleep.

Answer: A

167. Cindi prefers to take exams in the late afternoon rather than during the morning, because her energy level and ability to concentrate are better at that time. Her experience most likely reflects the influence of the

190. Animals with the _____ need to graze and the _____ ability to hide from danger tend to sleep less.

A. most; most

B. least; least

C. most; least

D. least; most

Answer: C

191. Slow-wave sleep promotes

A. effective memory.

B. REM rebound.

C. narcolepsy.

D. insomnia.

Answer: A

192. Deep sleep appears to play an important role in

A. dissociation.

B. paradoxical sleep.

C. posthypnotic suggestion.

D. physical growth.

Answer: D

193. Insomnia is a disorder involving

A. the excessive use of sleeping pills or other drugs that induce sleep.

B. recurring difficulty in falling or staying asleep.

C. the cessation of breathing during sleep.

D. uncontrollable attacks of overwhelming sleepiness.

Answer: B

194. To cure his insomnia, Mr. Ming takes a sleeping pill just before bedtime. Research suggests that this practice

A. may actually make Mr. Ming's insomnia worse when it is discontinued.

B. may help Mr. Ming permanently overcome his insomnia.

C. has probably increased Mr. Ming's REM sleep.

D. may make Mr. Ming more vulnerable to sleep apnea.

Answer: A

195. Eighty-year-old Mrs. West feels she has trouble falling asleep at night. She typically gets only 6 hours of sleep every 24 hours. What should she do about this?

A. take a sleeping pill every night

B. sleep with the bedroom lights on

C. drink an alcoholic beverage before bedtime

D. relax and remind herself that her sleep patterns are normal

A. below-average intelligence.

B. an above-average ability to hypnotize others.

C. difficulty keeping her attention focused on any specific task.

D. a rich fantasy life.

Answer: D

219. People are particularly responsive to hypnosis if they

A. strongly expect that they can be hypnotized.

B. are below average in intelligence and education.

C. are easily distracted and have difficulty focusing attention.

D. suffer a physical or psychological dependence on alcohol.

Answer: A

220. Age regression refers to

A. the hypnotically induced reliving of earlier life experiences.

B. the flashbacks to childhood that often occur during an LSD trip.

C. our natural tendency to relive successful experiences in our daydreams.

D. the life review that is reported in the near-death experience.

Answer: A

221. Under hypnosis, Mrs. Mohammed is encouraged by her therapist to vividly experience and describe the details of an argument she had with her father when she was a child. The therapist is employing a technique called

A. age regression.

B. posthypnotic suggestion.

C. paradoxical sleep.

D. dissociation.

Answer: A

222. Research indicates that memories retrieved during hypnosis are

A. forgotten again as soon as the person awakens from the hypnotic state.

B. accurate recollections of information previously learned.

C. experienced as being inaccurate even when they are true.

D. often a combination of fact and fiction.

Answer: D

223. Research showed that research participants ordered to plunge their hands into what they think is acid, and then throw the “acid” in a research assistant's face, will

A. refuse to do either, even when hypnotized.

B. plunge their hands into the “acid” but will not throw it when hypnotized.

C. plunge their hands into the “acid” and throw it in the assistant's face, but only when hypnotized.

D. plunge their hands into the “acid” and throw it in the assistant's face, whether hypnotized or not.

246. The three main categories of psychoactive drugs are depressants, stimulants, and

A. amphetamines.

B. tranquilizers.

C. hallucinogens.

D. endorphins.

Answer: C

247. Drugs such as alcohol and opiates that calm neural activity and slow body functions are called

A. hallucinogens.

B. depressants.

C. endorphins.

D. amphetamines.

Answer: B

248. When moderately intoxicated by alcohol

A. an angry person tends to be more aggressive than usual.

B. a giving person tends to be more generous than usual.

C. a sexually aroused person tends to be more sexually active than usual.

D. all of these people tend to behave as stated.

Answer: D

249. Alcohol consumption is LEAST likely to make people more

A. fearful.

B. aggressive.

C. self-conscious.

D. sexually daring.

Answer: C

250. Alcohol consumption _____ sympathetic nervous system activity and _____ self-awareness.

A. decreases; decreases

B. increases; increases

C. decreases; increases

D. increases; decreases

Answer: A

251. Research indicates that alcohol

A. impairs short-term recall of what has just been said.

B. disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memories.

C. impairs recall of existing longterm memories.

D. increases REM sleep.

Answer: B

252. After drinking three cans of beer, Akiva felt less guilty about the way he mistreated his wife and children. Akiva's reduced guilt most likely resulted from the fact that his alcohol consumption has

A. destroyed some of his brain cells.

B. reduced his selfawareness.

C. directed his attention to the future.

D. increased his level of sympathetic nervous system arousal.

Answer: B

253. Participants in a sexual stimulation study who mistakenly thought they had consumed alcohol were more likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and feeling guilt-free than those who thought they had not consumed alcohol. This study best illustrated the impact of

A. drug tolerance.

B. physical dependence.

C. user expectations.

D. neuroadaptation.

Answer: C

254. Suppose that peer influences simultaneously push young adults toward excessive drinking and risky sex. In explaining the positive correlation between drinking and risky sexual activity, peer influence could best be described as an underlying

A. free radical.

B. third variable.

C. pop-out phenomenon.

D. psychological dependence.

Answer: B

255. Nembutal, Seconal, and Amytal, drugs prescribed to reduce insomnia, are

A. barbiturates.

B. amphetamines.

C. opiates.

D. mild hallucinogens.

Answer: A

256. Sodium pentothal has sometimes been called a “truth serum” because it relaxes people and enables them to more freely disclose personally embarrassing experiences. It is most likely that sodium pentothal is a(n)

A. barbiturate.

B. amphetamine.

C. hallucinogen.

D. form of cocaine.

Answer: A

257. Soon after taking a psychoactive drug, Larisa's breathing slowed, her pupils constricted, and her feelings of anxiety were replaced by blissful pleasure. Larisa most likely experienced the effects of

A. cocaine.

B. heroin.

C. LSD.

D. nicotine.

Answer: B

258. Stimulants are to caffeine as depressants are to

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. LSD.

Answer: A

259. Taking an overdose of _____ is likely to result in death.

A. barbiturates

B. morphine

C. heroin

D. any of these drugs

Answer: D

260. Which of the following drugs is classified as a stimulant?

A. marijuana

B. morphine

C. alcohol

D. nicotine

Answer: D

261. Who might be tempted to use amphetamines to help him achieve his personal goal?

A. Victor, who wants relief from depression

B. Karl, who wants to lose a lot of weight

C. Milan, who wants to win his boxing match

D. All of these people might be tempted to use amphetamines.

Answer: D

262. Which of the following is a stimulant drug known as “speed” whose aftereffects may include seizures, depression, and occasional violent outbursts?

A. methamphetamine

B. heroin

C. marijuana

D. LSD

Answer: A

263. Methamphetamine enhances energy and mood by triggering the release of the neurotransmitter

A. cortisol.

B. dopamine.

C. orexin.

D. leptin.

Answer: B

264. The world's most widely consumed psychoactive drug is

A. nicotine.

B. alcohol.

C. marijuana.

D. caffeine.

Answer: D

265. Young adolescents are especially likely to begin smoking if they

A. have friends and relatives who smoke.

B. experience narcolepsy.

C. are optimistic about their future.

D. suffer high blood pressure.

Answer: A

266. Nicotine triggers a(n) _____ in blood pressure and a(n) _____ in pain sensitivity.

A. increase; decrease

B. increase; increase

C. decrease; decrease

D. decrease; increase

Answer: A

267. Compared with nonsmokers, smokers experience

A. lower rates of depression and higher rates of divorce.

B. higher rates of depression and lower rates of divorce.

C. lower rates of depression and lower rates of divorce.

D. higher rates of depression and higher rates of divorce.

Answer: D

268. A brief 15- to 30-minute rush of euphoria followed by a crash of agitated depression is most closely associated with the use of

A. marijuana.

B. cocaine.

C. LSD.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

269. Caged rats respond to foot shocks with unusually high levels of aggression after ingesting

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

270. Which of the following drugs is most likely to produce a euphoric high and feelings of social intimacy?

A. Seconal

B. opium

C. Ecstasy

D. marijuana

Answer: C

271. The major effect of _____ is to release stored serotonin and block its reabsorption.

A. alcohol

B. heroin

C. Ecstasy

D. Nembutal

Answer: C

272. LSD is most likely to produce

A. narcolepsy.

B. hallucinations.

C. dissociation.

D. age regression.

Answer: B

273. An altered state of consciousness in which people experience fantastic images and often feel separated from their bodies is most closely associated with the use of

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. LSD.

Answer: D

274. In contrast to alcohol, m...

A. is rapidly eliminated from the body.

B. does not impair motor coordination.

C. amplifies sensitivity to sounds.

D. does not impair memory.

Answer: C

275. Studies of marijuana's effects indicate that

A. regular users may achieve a high with less of the drug than occasional users.

B. regular usage has no serious negative effects on physical health.

C. usage consistently reduces feelings of anxiety and depression.

D. marijuana is the most commonly used psychoactive drug in North America.

Answer: A

276. Adopted individuals are more susceptible to alcohol dependence if one or both biological parents have a history of it. This indicates that alcohol dependence is

A. an inattentional blindness.

B. an age regression.

C. genetically influenced.

D. a form of narcolepsy.

Answer: C

277. Mice with _____ levels of _____ are especially likely to be attracted to alcohol.

A. low; REM

B. high; REM

C. low; NPY

D. high; NPY

Answer: C

278. Research suggests that an important factor contributing to teen drug abuse is

A. having a parent who suffers from narcolepsy.

B. feeling that one's life is meaningless.

C. abnormally high levels of the brain chemical NPY.

D. sleep apnea.

Answer: B

279. African-American teens have _____ rates of smoking and _____ rates of cocaine use than other U.S. teens.

A. lower; higher

B. higher; lower

C. higher; higher

D. lower; lower

Answer: D

280. Mark's abuse of alcohol and other addictive drugs is influenced by genetic factors, by the ready availability of drugs in Mark's neighborhood, and by Mark's failure to accurately assess the risks associated with drug usage. An understanding of Mark's difficulties within the framework of multiple levels of analysis is most clearly provided by

A. a dual-processing theory.

B. the activation-synthesis perspective.

C. a biopsychosocial approach.

D. the neuroadaptation model.

Answer: C

281. The best predictor of an adolescent's pattern of drug usage is whether the adolescent

A. has close friends who use drugs.

B. grows up in an intact two-parent family.

C. has religious beliefs.

D. owns his or her own car.

Answer: A

282. The altered state of consciousness that is most similar to a drug-induced hallucination is

A. REM sleep.

B. the near-death experience.

C. hypnosis.

D. narcolepsy.

Answer: B

283. As oxygen deprivation just prior to death turns off the brain's inhibitory cells, neural activity increases in the

A. visual cortex.

B. motor cortex.

C. cerebellum.

D. brainstem.

Answer: A

Answer: A

62. Compared to adults, children are

A. more likely to experience night terrors and less likely to experience sleepwalking.

B. less likely to experience night terrors and more likely to experience sleepwalking.

C. less likely to experience night terrors and less likely to experience sleepwalking.

D. more likely to experience night terrors and more likely to experience sleepwalking.

Answer: D

63. Research studies of the content of dreams indicate that

A. men are less likely than women to report dreams with sexual overtones.

B. the genital arousal that occurs during sleep is typically related to sexual dreams.

C. people are more likely to dream of failure than of success.

D. most dreams are pleasant, exotic, and unrelated to ordinary daily life.

Answer: C

64. As Inge recalled her dream, she was dancing with a tall, dark, and handsome gentleman when suddenly the music shifted to loud rock and the man disappeared. According to Freud, Inge's account represents the _____ content of her dream.

A. paradoxical

B. manifest

C. latent

D. hypnagogic

Answer: B

65. While soundly asleep people cannot

A. talk and dream at the same time.

B. incorporate environmental changes into the content of their dreams.

C. learn tape-recorded messages to which they are repeatedly exposed.

D. do any of these things.

Answer: C

66. Brain regions that buzz with activity as people learn to perform a visual-discrimination task are especially likely to buzz again later as they experience

A. hypnagogic sensations.

B. neuroadaptation.

C. sleep apnea.

D. REM sleep.

Answer: D

67. According to Freud, the latent content of a dream refers to

A. its accompanying brain-wave pattern.

B. the previous day's events that prompted the dream.

C. the sensory stimuli in the sleeping environment that are incorporated into the dream.

D. its underlying but censored meaning.

Answer: D

68. Greg remembered a recent dream in which his girlfriend suddenly grabbed the wheel of his speeding car. Greg's therapist suggested that the dream might be a representation of the girlfriend's efforts to avoid sexual intimacy. According to Freud, the therapist was attempting to reveal the _____ of Greg's dream.

A. neuroadaptation

B. circadian rhythm

C. latent content

D. manifest content

Answer: C

69. According to Freud, the dreams of adults can be traced back to

A. erotic wishes.

B. stressful life events.

C. physiological needs for brain stimulation.

D. random bursts of neural activity.

Answer: A

70. Evidence suggests that we consolidate our memories of recent life events through

A. dissociation.

B. neuroadaptation.

C. hypnagogic sensations.

D. REM sleep.

Answer: D

71. Research indicates that the percentage of total sleep spent in REM sleep is higher in _____ than in _____.

A. artists; scientists

B. infants; adults

C. females; males

D. older adults; adolescents

Answer: B

72. Which theory suggests that dreams are mental responses to random bursts of neural stimulation?

A. dissociation theory

B. social influence theory

C. activation-synthesis theory

D. Freud's dream theory

Answer: C

73. Dreams often involve sudden emotional reactions and surprising changes in scene. This best serves to support the theory that dreams

A. strengthen our memories of the preceding day's events.

B. reflect one's level of cognitive development.

C. prepare us for the stress and challenges of the following day.

D. are triggered by random bursts of neural activity.

Answer: D

74. Prior to age 9, children's dreams seem more like a slide show and less like an active story in which the dreamer is an actor. This best illustrates that the content of dreams reflects children's

A. latent content.

B. change blindness.

C. night terrors.

D. cognitive development.

Answer: D

75. REM rebound involves the

A. tendency for REM sleep periods to become increasingly longer and more frequent as a normal night of sleep progresses.

B. increase in REM sleep that characteristically follows intense learning episodes or stressful daytime experiences.

C. unusual symptoms of tiredness and irritability that follow periods of REM sleep deprivation.

D. tendency for REM sleep to increase following REM sleep deprivation.

Answer: D

76. The best indication that dreaming serves a necessary biological function is provided by the fact that

A. most dreams are psychologically meaningless.

B. the disruption of REM sleep leads to narcolepsy.

C. most mammals experience REM rebound.

D. sexual tension is naturally discharged during REM sleep.

Answer: C

77. Hypnosis involves a state of

A. increased physical stamina.

B. heightened openness to suggestion.

C. improved perceptual skills.

D. elevated autonomic arousal.

Answer: B

78. Research on susceptibility to hypnosis indicates that

A. very few people can actually be hypnotized.

B. people who are most easily hypnotized usually have difficulty paying attention to their own personal

thoughts and feelings.

C. how well a person responds to hypnotic suggestion depends primarily on the skill and experience of the hypnotist.

D. people who are highly responsive to hypnotic suggestion tend to become absorbed in the imaginary events of a novel or a movie.

Answer: D

79. A stage hypnotist can best increase the hypnotizability of select audience members by first providing them with a

A. memory quiz that encourages them to recall their own early life experiences.

B. strong expectation that they will be hypnotically responsive.

C. caffeinated beverage that temporarily boosts mental alertness.

D. simple promise that they will not be publicly humiliated.

Answer: B

80. Researchers are most likely to question the value of hypnosis for

A. reducing fear.

B. enhancing memory.

C. relieving pain.

D. facilitating relaxation.

Answer: B

81. Twenty-eight-year-old Theodore has an irrational fear of dogs. His therapist hypnotizes him and asks him to mentally relive his earliest childhood experience with a dog. The therapist is making use of

A. hypnagogic sensations.

B. age regression.

C. REM rebound.

D. temporal dissociation.

Answer: B

82. In one study, both hypnotized and unhypnotized subjects were told to throw acid in a researcher's face. In this experiment, hypnotized people

A. usually refused to engage in antisocial behavior.

B. behaved in the same fashion as unhypnotized individuals.

C. were easily influenced to act against their own will.

D. experienced much more anxiety than unhypnotized individuals.

Answer: B

83. Just prior to awakening Chinua from a hypnotic state, the therapist told him that during the next few days he would feel nauseous whenever he reached for a cigarette. Chinua's therapist was attempting to make use of

A. age regression.

B. posthypnotic suggestion.

C. hypnagogic sensations.

D. REM rebound.

Answer: B

84. People can be hypnotically induced to

A. surpass their normal waking levels of physical strength and stamina.

B. perform dangerous acts that they would not perform in a normal state.

C. recall correctly almost anything that has ever happened to them.

D. report little pain from placing their arms in an ice bath.

Answer: D

85. The claim that hypnotic phenomena are regulated by normal conscious processes is associated with the theory that hypnosis reflects the power of

A. parallel processing.

B. dissociation.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. social influence.

Answer: D

86. Orne and Evans discovered that unhypnotized subjects performed the same dangerous acts as hypnotized subjects. This finding is most consistent with the theory that hypnosis involves

A. age regression.

B. dissociation.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. conscious role-playing.

Answer: D

87. Hypnotized people who have been age regressed are no more genuinely childlike than unhypnotized people who pretend to act in a childlike behavior. This fact most clearly supports

A. Freud's dream theory.

B. social influence theory.

C. the activation-synthesis theory.

D. dissociation theory.

Answer: B

88. A split in consciousness in which some thoughts occur simultaneously with and yet separately from other thoughts is called

A. narcolepsy.

B. dissociation.

C. paradoxical sleep.

D. posthypnotic suggestion.

Answer: B

89. The claim that hypnotic phenomena occur outside our normal awareness is associated with the theory that hypnosis involves

A. serial processing.

B. dissociation.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. role-playing.

Answer: B

90. If highly hypnotizable people are no better than others at simultaneously reading a book and listening to music, this would most clearly challenge

A. dissociation theory.

B. the activation-synthesis theory.

C. Freud's dream theory.

D. social influence theory.

Answer: A

91. The divided-consciousness theory of hypnosis receives support from evidence that

A. hypnosis can block sensory input.

B. hypnosis can affect voluntary but not involuntary behaviors.

C. hypnotized people are simply playing the role of “good hypnotic subjects.”

D. hypnotized people can endure pain without experiencing emotional distress.

Answer: D

92. One plausible theory suggests that hypnosis relieves pain by

A. distracting attention.

B. blocking sensory input.

C. speeding up the circadian rhythm.

D. eliciting delta waves characteristic of deep sleep.

Answer: A

93. Understanding hypnosis in terms of focused attention, distinctive brain activity, and the presence of an authoritative presence in a legitimate context, requires an integrated _____ approach.

A. serial processing

B. activation-synthesis

C. biopsychosocial

D. neuroadaptation

Answer: C

94. Chemical substances that alter perceptions and moods are called _____ drugs.

A. neuroadaptive

B. narcoleptic

psychoactive

C.

D. hypnagogic

Answer: C

95. The need to take larger and larger doses of a drug in order to experience its effects is an indication of

A. withdrawal.

B. dissociation.

C. tolerance.

D. narcolepsy.

Answer: C

96. The change in brain chemistry that offsets the effects of a psychoactive drug is called

A. narcolepsy.

B. dissociation.

C. disinhibition.

D. neuroadaptation.

Answer: D

97. The discomfort and distress that follow the discontinued use of certain drugs is called

A. narcolepsy.

B. withdrawal.

C. REM rebound.

D. dissociation.

Answer: B

98. When Celeste was unable to obtain her regular supply of heroin, she began to develop pain and an intense craving for the drug. Celeste was experiencing symptoms of

A. tolerance.

B. dissociation.

C. narcolepsy.

D. withdrawal.

Answer: D

99. Smokers with _____ levels of nicotine tolerance are likely to suffer the most severe withdrawal symptoms when they discontinue smoking.

A. high

B. moderate

C. low

D. high or low

Answer: A

100. Physical pain and intense cravings indicate

A. age regression.

B. dissociation.

C. physical dependence.

D. REM rebound.

Answer: C

101. Although Max never experiences caffeine withdrawal symptoms, he feels that he needs coffee every morning as part of his daily routine. Max best illustrates

A. narcolepsy.

B. REM rebound.

C. psychological dependence.

D. the pop-out phenomenon

Answer: C

102. Compulsive craving for and use of a drug is an indication of

A. dissociation.

B. narcolepsy.

C. addiction.

D. hypnagogic sensations.

Answer: C

103. Research on the use of addictive drugs indicates that

A. an occasional cigarette smoker almost always becomes a heavy smoker.

B. regular marijuana smokers typically experience an irresistible craving for THC.

C. many people are able to stop using addictive drugs without professional help.

D. individuals who receive morphine from physicians for pain relief usually develop the irresistible cravings of an addict.

Answer: C

104. The greatest danger of viewing drug addiction as a disease is that this may lead drug addicts to

A. feel increased feelings of shame.

B. hide the drug abuse from public view.

C. feel powerless to overcome the addiction.

D. become victims of social hostility and prejudice.

Answer: C

105. Psychoactive drugs influence neurotransmission by stimulating, mimicking, or _____ the activity of neurotransmitters.

A. synthesizing

B. inhibiting

C. dissociating

D. serially processing

Answer: B

106. In large doses, alcohol is a _____; in small amounts, it is a _____.

A. depressant; stimulant

B. stimulant; depressant

C. stimulant; stimulant

D. depressant; depressant

Answer: D

107. The reckless aggressive behavior that may follow alcohol consumption best illustrates that alcohol may act as a(n)

A. methamphetamine.

B. disinhibitor.

C. hallucinogen.

D. stimulant.

Answer: B

108. Under the influence of alcohol, angered people are _____ likely to be aggressive than they would otherwise be and restaurant patrons are _____ likely to tip generously than they otherwise would.

A. more; more

B. less; less

C. more; less

D. less; more

Answer: A

109. After a stressful day at the office, Arthur has five or six drinks at a local bar before going home for dinner. Research suggests that Arthur's heavy drinking will have the most adverse effect on his ability to remember

A. at the time he is drinking the names of the people he has just met.

B. the next day the names of the people he talked to and what he said while drinking.

C. at the time he is drinking the name of his employer and his own home address.

D. the next day the names of the business associates he talked to before going to the bar.

Answer: B

110. By decreasing REM sleep, alcohol consumption disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memory. This disruptions occurs because REM sleep

A. By decreasing REM sleep, alcohol consumption disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memory. This disruptions occurs because REM sleep

B. triggers the release of melatonin.

C. enhances metabolic and hormonal functioning.

D. relaxes muscles while other body systems are active.

Answer: A

111. Prolonged and excessive drinking can shrink the brain most intensely in _____ who have _____ of a

stomach enzyme that digests alcohol.

A. men; more

B. women; more

C. men; less

D. women; less

Answer: D

112. Alcohol consumption tends to

A. decrease self-awareness and increase impulse control.

B. increase self-awareness and decrease impulse control.

C. increase self-awareness and increase impulse control.

D. decrease self-awareness and decrease impulse control.

Answer: D

113. University men were shown an erotic movie clip. Compared with those who thought they had recently consumed a nonalcoholic beverage, men who believed they had recently consumed an alcoholic beverage were

A. more likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and more likely to report having feelings of guilt.

B. less likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and less likely to report having feelings of guilt.

C. less likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and more likely to report having feelings of guilt.

D. more likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and less likely to report having feelings of guilt.

Answer: D

114. Sexually aroused women who have been drinking alcohol become _____ disposed to casual sex. Sexually aroused men who have been drinking become _____ disposed to sexual aggression.

A. less; more

B. more; less

C. less; less

D. more; more

Answer: D

115. Which drugs are most likely to be prescribed as tranquilizers?

A. amphetamines

B. barbiturates

C. hallucinogens

D. opiates

Answer: B

116. The use of barbiturates _____ anxiety and _____ nervous system activity.

A. increases; decreases

B. decreases; increases

C. decreases; decreases

D. increases; increases

Answer: C

117. Morphine and heroin are

A. amphetamines.

B. opiates.

C. hallucinogens.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

118. Repeated use of an opiate

A. decreases the brain's production of endorphins.

B. increases heart and breathing rates.

C. is not associated with any serious withdrawal symptoms.

D. triggers auditory as well as visual hallucinations.

Answer: A

119. Amphetamines are to _____ as barbiturates are to _____.

A. hallucinogens; depressants

B. stimulants; depressants

C. hallucinogens; stimulants

D. stimulants; hallucinogens

Answer: B

120. François was dismayed to discover that some of his football teammates were using drugs to enhance their footwork and endurance on the playing field. Which of the following drugs were the players most likely using?

A. morphine derivatives

B. marijuana

C. amphetamines

D. barbiturates

Answer: C

121. Amphetamines _____ appetite and _____ self-confidence.

A. decrease; increase

B. increase; decrease

C. increase; increase

D. decrease; decrease

Answer: A

122. When cocaine is injected or smoked, it produces a rush of euphoria that lasts 15 to 30 minutes. But the stimulant drug _____ can trigger 8 hours or so of heightened energy and euphoria.

A. LSD

B. heroin

C. Amytal

D. methamphetamine

Answer: D

123. The British government classifies the highly addictive crystallized form of _____ as one of the most dangerous of drugs.

A. THC

B. melatonin

C. cortisol

D. methamphetamine

Answer: D

124. Which of the following psychoactive drugs is most likely to impair people's ability to sleep?

A. alcohol

B. marijuana

C. caffeine

D. heroin

Answer: C

125. Young teens are most likely to start smoking in order to

A. gain social acceptance.

B. trigger the release of lymphocytes.

C. reduce their mental alertness.

D. reduce their blood pressure.

Answer: A

126. By triggering the release of epinephrine and norepinephrine, _____ boosts alertness and diminishes appetite.

A. alcohol

B. heroin

C. nicotine

D. ghrelin

Answer: C

127. Which of the following is a common symptom of nicotine withdrawal?

A. anxiety

B. drowsiness

C. diminished appetite

D. insensitivity to pain

Answer: A

128. A rewarding consequence of cigarette smoking is that it reduces

A. blood pressure and heart rate.

B. sensitivity to pain.

C. mental alertness.

D. the release of epinephrine into the bloodstream.

Answer: B

129. Soon after taking a psychoactive drug, Zachary experienced a diminished appetite, an increased pulse rate, dilated pupils, and feelings of self-confidence and euphoria. Zachary most likely experienced the effects of

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. LSD.

D. marijuana.

Answer: B

130. When cocaine is snorted, free-based, or injected, it produces a rush of euphoria by

A. producing hallucinations.

B. blocking the reuptake of dopamine.

C. increasing the occurrence of alpha waves.

D. triggering a state of dissociation.

Answer: B

131. Which of the following is an amphetamine derivative that acts as a mild hallucinogen?

A. marijuana

B. Nembutal

C. Ecstasy

D. heroin

Answer: C

132. One of the dangers of using Ecstasy at all-night dances is

A. increased appetite.

B. dehydration.

C. lethargy.

D. pupil constriction.

Answer: B

133. The release of stored serotonin and the eventual damage of serotonin-producing neurons is most closely associated with the long-term use of

A. alcohol.

B. Ecstasy.

C. morphine.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

134. Which of the following is a psychedelic drug?

A. LSD

B. cocaine

C. heroin

D. nicotine

Answer: A

135. After ingesting a small dose of a psychoactive drug, Laqueta experienced vivid visual hallucinations and felt as if she were separated from her own body. Laqueta most likely experienced the effects of

A. cocaine.

B. LSD.

C. heroin.

D. marijuana.

Answer: B

136. THC, the active ingredient in _____, is classified as a _____.

A. marijuana; hallucinogen

B. marijuana; stimulant

C. cocaine; stimulant

D. cocaine; hallucinogen

Answer: A

137. Regular users of _____ may achieve a high with smaller amounts of the drug than occasional users.

A. alcohol

B. morphine

C. marijuana

D. heroin

Answer: C

138. Mrs. Roberts, who suffers from AIDS, has been given an ordinarily illegal drug at the university hospital. Considering her specific medical condition, it is likely that she has received

A. LSD.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. heroin.

Answer: C

139. Symptoms of drug withdrawal are likely to be

A. most severe among those with low levels of drug tolerance

B. most severe among those with moderate levels of drug tolerance.

C. most severe among those with high levels of drug tolerance.

D. equally severe among those with low, moderate, or high levels of drug tolerance.

Answer: C

140. Boys who tend to be fearless and impulsive at age 6 are

A. less likely to smoke and more likely to drink alcohol as teens.

B. more likely to smoke and less likely to drink alcohol as teens.

C. less likely to smoke and less likely to drink alcohol as teens.

D. more likely to smoke and more likely to drink alcohol as teens.

Answer: D

141. One biological basis for addiction involves brain activity in the _____ reward system.

A. sensory

B. dopamine

C. motor

D. melatonin

Answer: B

142. Females with a history of physical abuse are at _____ risk for substance addiction. Those with a history of eating disorders are at risk for _____ substance addiction.

A. increased; decreased

B. decreased; increased

C. increased; increased

D. decreased; decreased

Answer: C

143. Sixteen-year-old Bethany is becoming increasingly concerned about her use of marijuana on weekends. To reduce her use of this drug Bethany should

A. recognize that life is stressful and often beyond control.

B. be warned that marijuana interferes with female sexual functioning.

C. stop associating with friends who use marijuana.

D. recognize that drug use results from her own lack of social skills.

Answer: C

144. U.S. sixth graders _____ their friends' use of marijuana, and university students _____ their fellow students' enthusiasm for alcohol.

A. underestimate; overestimate

B. overestimate; underestimate

C. underestimate; underestimate

D. overestimate; overestimate

Answer: D

145. Near-death experiences are

A. typically recalled as very scary and unpleasant.

B. often accompanied by visions of bright lights.

C. recalled by nearly all who have been revived from a cardiac arrest.

D. examples of REM rebound.

Answer: B

146. An altered state of consciousness similar to that of a near-death experience is most likely to result from the use of

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. LSD.

Answer: D

147. Behaviorism encouraged psychologists to ignore the study of

A. addiction.

B. consciousness.

C. socialization.

D. insomnia.

Answer: B

148. After 1960, the study of consciousness had been revived by psychologists' renewed interest in

A. behavior genetics.

B. emotion.

C. socialization.

D. mental processes.

Answer: D

149. The interdisciplinary study of brain activity linked with our mental processes is known as

A. behaviorism

B. behavior genetics.

C. cognitive neuroscience.

D. evolutionary psychology.

Answer: C

150. A large amount of our mental activity occurs outside our awareness thanks to our capacity for

A. neuroadaptation.

B. hypnagogic sensations.

C. REM rebound.

D. dual processing.

Answer: D

151. Brain damage left one woman unable to recognize the width of a block even though she could grasp it with just the right finger-thumb distance. This unusual case illustrates the importance of our normal capacity for

A. posthypnotic suggestion.

B. dual processing.

C. hallucinations.

D. neuroadaptation.

Answer: B

152. Reacting to visual stimulation that we do not consciously perceive illustrates

A. dual processing.

B. the cocktail party effect.

C. narcolepsy.

D. the pop-out effect.

Answer: A

153. Unconscious information processing is more likely than conscious processing to

A. occur slowly.

B. be limited in capacity.

C. contribute to effective problem solving.

D. occur simultaneously on several tracks.

Answer: D

154. Consciousness is most important for the correct performance of behaviors that

A. depend on information processing.

B. require physical coordination skills.

C. have been learned through repeated practice.

D. are novel and challenging.

Answer: D

155. Parallel processing is to serial processing as the _____ is to the _____.

A. daydream; sleep dream

B. sleep dream; daydream

C. unconscious; conscious

D. consciousness; unconsciousness

Answer: C

156. You typically fail to consciously perceive that your own nose is in your line of vision. This best illustrates

A. neuroadaptation.

B. change blindness.

C. dissociation.

D. selective attention.

Answer: D

157. Felix was so preoccupied with his girlfriend's good looks that he failed to perceive any of her less admirable characteristics. This best illustrates the dangers of

A. neuroadaptation.

B. selective attention.

C. hypnagogic sensations.

D. choice blindness.

Answer: B

158. Because she was listening to the news on the radio, Mrs. Schultz didn't perceive a word her husband was saying. Her experience best illustrates

A. narcolepsy.

B. choice blindness.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. selective attention.

Answer: D

159. The ability to pay attention to only one voice at a time is called

A. dual processing.

B. change blindness.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. the cocktail party effect.

Answer: D

160. Ohio State University pedestrians were more likely to cross streets unsafely if they were talking on a cellphone. This best illustrates the impact of

A. the pop-out phenomenon.

B. hypnagogic sensations.

C. selective attention.

D. dissociation.

Answer: C

161. Standing in the checkout line at the grocery store, Jerry kept looking at his watch to see the time. As a result, he failed to see that a store employee was being robbed by a person just in front of him. Jerry most clearly suffered

A. REM rebound.

B. inattentional blindness.

C. age regression.

D. narcolepsy.

Answer: B

162. When Jason briefly turned to summon the waiter, his wife quickly switched her glass of red wine with his glass of white wine. Jason's failure to notice that his chosen wine had been replaced best illustrates

A. hypnagogic sensations.

B. neuroadaptation.

C. change blindness.

D. dissociation.

Answer: C

163. Research participants who were focused on repeating a list of sometimes challenging words failed to notice a change in the identity of the person reciting the words. This best illustrates

A. dual processing.

B. change deafness.

C. dissociation.

D. REM rebound.

Answer: B

164. Research participants picked one of two photographed faces as more attractive. When researchers cleverly switched the photos, participants readily explained why they preferred the face they had actually rejected. Their behavior illustrated

A. neuroadaptation.

B. choice blindness.

C. dissociation.

D. physical dependence.

Answer: B

165. The impact of circadian rhythms is best illustrated by

A. the differing musical preferences of younger and older persons.

B. fluctuations in energy level and alertness across the span of a day.

C. the different study habits of men and women.

D. the different personalities of people born during different months of the year.

Answer: B

166. Human body temperatures typically

A. rise with the approach of morning and fall with the approach of night.

B. rise with the approach of night and fall with the approach of morning.

C. rise with the approach of Stage 1 sleep and fall with the approach of REM sleep.

D. rise with the approach of REM sleep and fall with the approach of Stage 1 sleep.

Answer: A

167. Cindi prefers to take exams in the late afternoon rather than during the morning, because her energy level and ability to concentrate are better at that time. Her experience most likely reflects the influence of the

A. REM rebound.

B. menstrual cycle.

C. circadian rhythm.

D. hypnagogic state.

Answer: C

168. When light strikes the retina, it signals the suprachiasmatic nucleus to alter _____ production by the pineal gland.

A. melatonin

B. serotonin

C. acetylcholine

D. dopamine

Answer: A

169. The circadian rhythm is influenced by light-sensitive retinal proteins that trigger signals to the

A. suprachiasmatic nucleus.

B. dopamine reward system.

C. thyroid gland.

D. sleep spindles.

Answer: A

170. After four years of working nights, Raymond now works days. His present difficulty in getting to sleep at night is most likely due to a disruption of his normal

A. circadian rhythm.

B. hypnagogic sensations.

C. alpha wave pattern.

D. sleep apnea.

Answer: A

171. When placed under unnatural constant illumination, most animals will experience

A. a circadian rhythm that is shorter than 24 hours.

B. a circadian rhythm that exceeds 24 hours.

C. a 24-hour circadian rhythm.

D. no signs of a circadian rhythm.

Answer: B

172. When people are experiencing vivid dreams

A. their bodies often move in accordance with what they dream.

B. their eyes are likely to move under their closed eyelids.

C. they are more likely to sleepwalk than during any other stage of sleep.

D. their slow brainwave patterns indicate that they are deeply asleep.

Answer: B

173. Alpha waves are associated with

A. Stage 2 sleep.

B. Stage 3 sleep.

C. Stage 4 sleep.

D. a relaxed but awake state.

Answer: D

174. Fantastic images that are not part of our regular sleep dreams occur during _____ sleep.

A. Stage 1

B. Stage 2

C. Stage 3

D. Stage 4

Answer: A

175. Sleeptalking may occur during

A. Stage 1 sleep.

B. Stage 2 sleep.

C. REM sleep.

D. any stage of sleep.

Answer: D

176. The large, slow brain waves associated with deep sleep are called

A. alpha waves.

B. beta waves.

C. sleep spindles.

D. delta waves.

Answer: D

177. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with slow-wave sleep?

A. bed-wetting

B. sleep spindles

C. hallucinations

D. genital arousal

Answer: A

178. Stage 2 sleep is to _____ as Stage 4 sleep is to _____.

A. alpha waves; sleep spindles

B. sleep spindles; delta waves

C. delta waves; alpha waves

D. alpha waves; rapid eye movements

Answer: B

179. After Carlos had been asleep for about an hour and a half, his heart began to beat faster, his breathing became fast and irregular, and his closed eyes began to dart back and forth. Carlos was most likely experiencing

A. Stage 4 sleep.

B. sleep apnea.

C. narcolepsy.

D. REM sleep.

Answer: D

180. Which of the following typically occur(s) during REM sleep?

A. night terrors

B. genital arousal

C. bed-wetting

D. muscular tension

Answer: B

181. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of REM sleep?

A. Heart and breathing rates increase.

B. The eyes move rapidly under closed lids.

C. Brain waves become more rapid.

D. Voluntary muscles tense and become more active.

Answer: D

182. Paradoxical sleep is to slow-wave sleep as _____ sleep is to _____ sleep.

A. Stage 1; REM

B. REM; Stage 2

C. Stage 2; REM

D. REM; Stage 4

Answer: D

183. Margie insists that she never dreams, but her roommate feels she can prove otherwise. To prove that Margie does dream, the roommate should

A. feed Margie lots of rich food just before bedtime.

B. make an allnight audiotape of the sounds Margie makes while sleeping.

C. wake Margie after she has been asleep for about 5 minutes and ask her what she's dreaming.

D. wake Margie after 5 minutes of REM sleep and ask her what she's dreaming.

Answer: D

184. Feli has been asleep for three hours. As he continues to sleep, we can expect that

A. Stage 4 sleep will diminish and that Stage 3 sleep will increase in duration

B. Stage 3 sleep will diminish and that Stage 4 sleep will increase in duration.

C. Stage 4 sleep will diminish and that REM sleep will increase in duration.

D. REM sleep will diminish and that Stage 3 sleep will increase in duration.

Answer: C

185. When allowed to sleep 9 hours a night on a regular basis, people are most likely to

A. experience REM rebound.

B. work more efficiently.

C. show signs of sleep apnea.

D. demonstrate apathy and loss of energy.

Answer: B

186. Daniel Kahneman and his colleagues found that the daily moods of working women were most heavily influenced by

A. weather conditions.

B. job security.

C. a good night's sleep.

D. their ability to purchase luxury goods.

Answer: C

187. Chronic sleep debt is most likely to promote

A. sleep apnea.

B. obesity.

C. insomnia.

D. night terrors.

Answer: B

188. Terry has not had a decent night's sleep in over a week. If this sleep deprivation continues, he will become increasingly susceptible to

A. viral infections.

B. sleep apnea.

C. insomnia.

D. night terrors.

Answer: A

189. Chronic sleep loss is likely to

A. promote creativity and facilitate memory.

B. inhibit creativity and impair memory.

C. promote creativity and impair memory.

D. inhibit creativity and facilitate memory.

Answer: B

190. Animals with the _____ need to graze and the _____ ability to hide from danger tend to sleep less.

A. most; most

B. least; least

C. most; least

D. least; most

Answer: C

191. Slow-wave sleep promotes

A. effective memory.

B. REM rebound.

C. narcolepsy.

D. insomnia.

Answer: A

192. Deep sleep appears to play an important role in

A. dissociation.

B. paradoxical sleep.

C. posthypnotic suggestion.

D. physical growth.

Answer: D

193. Insomnia is a disorder involving

A. the excessive use of sleeping pills or other drugs that induce sleep.

B. recurring difficulty in falling or staying asleep.

C. the cessation of breathing during sleep.

D. uncontrollable attacks of overwhelming sleepiness.

Answer: B

194. To cure his insomnia, Mr. Ming takes a sleeping pill just before bedtime. Research suggests that this practice

A. may actually make Mr. Ming's insomnia worse when it is discontinued.

B. may help Mr. Ming permanently overcome his insomnia.

C. has probably increased Mr. Ming's REM sleep.

D. may make Mr. Ming more vulnerable to sleep apnea.

Answer: A

195. Eighty-year-old Mrs. West feels she has trouble falling asleep at night. She typically gets only 6 hours of sleep every 24 hours. What should she do about this?

A. take a sleeping pill every night

B. sleep with the bedroom lights on

C. drink an alcoholic beverage before bedtime

D. relax and remind herself that her sleep patterns are normal

Answer: D

196. The disorder involving uncontrollable attacks of overwhelming sleepiness is known as

A. narcolepsy.

B. insomnia.

C. sleep apnea.

D. paradoxical sleep.

Answer: A

197. Which of the following sleep disorders would be the most incapacitating for a commercial bus driver?

A. night terrors

B. insomnia

C. sleepwalking

D. narcolepsy

Answer: D

198. Researchers have discovered a gene in dogs that causes

A. REM rebound.

B. narcolepsy.

C. age regression.

D. hypnagogic sensations.

Answer: B

199. Sleep apnea is a disorder involving

A. temporary cessations of breathing during sleep.

B. periodic uncontrollable attacks of overwhelming sleepiness.

C. hypnagogic sensations of falling or floating weightlessly.

D. the excessive use of sleeping pills or other sleep-inducing drugs.

Answer: A

200. Mr. Dayton occasionally stops breathing while sleeping. He wakes up to snort air for a few seconds before falling back to sleep. Mrs. Dayton complains that her husband snores. Clearly, Mr. Dayton suffers from

A. sleep apnea.

B. narcolepsy.

C. insomnia.

D. night terrors.

Answer: A

201. About three hours after he falls asleep, Bobby often sits up in bed screaming incoherently. His mother tries to awaken him, but with no success. The next morning, he remembers nothing. It appears that Bobby suffers from

A. night terrors.

B. narcolepsy.

C. sleep spindles.

D. sleep apnea.

Answer: A

202. It has been found that night terrors

A. are usually recalled vividly for days following their occurrence.

B. are typically accompanied by a state of temporary muscular immobility or paralysis.

C. jolt the sleeper to a sudden state of full waking alertness.

D. typically occur during Stage 4 sleep.

Answer: D

203. Which sleep disorder is more likely to be experienced by children than by adults?

A. narcolepsy

B. sleep apnea

C. night terrors

D. insomnia

Answer: C

204. After suffering a trauma, people commonly report an increase in

A. sleep apnea.

B. narcolepsy.

C. threatening dreams.

D. the hollow face illusion.

Answer: C

205. Shane, a straight-A student, remembers dreaming that he failed an important chemistry test. According to Freud, Shane's account represents the _____ content of his dream.

A. paradoxical

B. dissociated

C. hypnagogic

D. manifest

Answer: D

206. According to Freud, the manifest content of a dream refers to the

A. hypnagogic sensations preceding a dream.

B. rapid eye movements during a dream.

C. remembered story line of a dream.

D. underlying meaning of a dream.

Answer: C

207. When dreamers' faces were lightly sprayed with cold water, they were more likely than other dreamers to experience

A. sleep apnea.

B. hypnagogic sensations.

C. dreams about water.

D. paradoxical sleep.

Answer: C

208. According to Freud, people dream in order to

A. give expression to personally threatening drives and wishes.

B. prepare themselves for the challenges of the following day.

C. strengthen their memories of the preceding day's events.

D. accomplish all of these goals.

Answer: A

209. According to Freud, the personally threatening and censored meaning of a dream is its

A. manifest content.

B. dissociated content.

C. latent content.

D. hallucinatory content.

Answer: C

210. Josef, a high school student, tells his therapist that he has had a recurring dream in which he hunts and kills a ferocious tiger. The therapist explains that the dream reflects Josef's unresolved feelings of hostility toward his father. According to Freud, the therapist is revealing the possible _____ content of Josef's dream.

A. manifest

B. latent

C. circadian

D. dissociated

Answer: B

211. Brain regions that are active as rats learn to navigate a maze show similar activity patterns again as the rats later experience

A. REM sleep.

B. hypnagogic sensations.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. dissociation.

Answer: A

212. One theory suggests that the brain activity associated with _____ is helpful for developing and preserving neural pathways in the brain.

A. night terrors

B. near-death experiences

C. sleep apnea

D. dreaming

Answer: D

213. The activation-synthesis theory best helps to explain why

A. most dreams are realistic portrayals of pleasant life events.

B. people often experience sudden visual images during REM sleep.

C. dreams typically express unacceptable feelings in a symbolically disguised form.

D. individuals with sleep apnea are unable to recall any of their dreams.

Answer: B

214. The emotional tone of our dreams is especially likely to be influenced by activation of the _____ during REM sleep.

A. sensory cortex

B. limbic system

C. frontal lobes

D. pineal gland

Answer: B

215. As a participant in a sleep-research study for the past three nights, Tim has been repeatedly disturbed during REM sleep. Tonight, when allowed to sleep undisturbed, Tim will likely experience

A. an increase in REM sleep.

B. sleep apnea.

C. insomnia.

D. dissociation.

Answer: A

216. The occurrence of REM rebound supports the notion that

A. as people grow older they need to spend progressively more time dreaming.

B. dreams are triggered by random bursts of neural activity.

C. dreams help to solidify our memories of daytime experiences.

D. humans, like most other mammals, need REM sleep.

Answer: D

217. A sense of relaxation is most likely to be associated with

A. hallucinations.

B. inattentional blindness.

C. sleep apnea.

D. hypnotic induction.

Answer: D

218. Twenty-two-year-old Felicia scores high in hypnotic responsiveness as measured by the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale. Research suggests that Felicia may also have

A. below-average intelligence.

B. an above-average ability to hypnotize others.

C. difficulty keeping her attention focused on any specific task.

D. a rich fantasy life.

Answer: D

219. People are particularly responsive to hypnosis if they

A. strongly expect that they can be hypnotized.

B. are below average in intelligence and education.

C. are easily distracted and have difficulty focusing attention.

D. suffer a physical or psychological dependence on alcohol.

Answer: A

220. Age regression refers to

A. the hypnotically induced reliving of earlier life experiences.

B. the flashbacks to childhood that often occur during an LSD trip.

C. our natural tendency to relive successful experiences in our daydreams.

D. the life review that is reported in the near-death experience.

Answer: A

221. Under hypnosis, Mrs. Mohammed is encouraged by her therapist to vividly experience and describe the details of an argument she had with her father when she was a child. The therapist is employing a technique called

A. age regression.

B. posthypnotic suggestion.

C. paradoxical sleep.

D. dissociation.

Answer: A

222. Research indicates that memories retrieved during hypnosis are

A. forgotten again as soon as the person awakens from the hypnotic state.

B. accurate recollections of information previously learned.

C. experienced as being inaccurate even when they are true.

D. often a combination of fact and fiction.

Answer: D

223. Research showed that research participants ordered to plunge their hands into what they think is acid, and then throw the “acid” in a research assistant's face, will

A. refuse to do either, even when hypnotized.

B. plunge their hands into the “acid” but will not throw it when hypnotized.

C. plunge their hands into the “acid” and throw it in the assistant's face, but only when hypnotized.

D. plunge their hands into the “acid” and throw it in the assistant's face, whether hypnotized or not.

Answer: D

224. While Bev was hypnotized, her therapist suggested that during the next several days she would have a strong desire to eat wellbalanced meals. The therapist was apparently making use of

A. age regression.

B. posthypnotic suggestion.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. paradoxical sleep.

Answer: B

225. Research indicates that hypnotherapy is especially helpful for the treatment of

A. obesity.

B. nail biting.

C. alcohol abuse.

D. smoking addictions.

Answer: A

226. Research has indicated that hypnosis

A. can force people to act against their will.

B. can block sensory input.

C. is helpful in overcoming alcohol addictions.

D. enables some people to undergo surgery without anesthesia.

Answer: D

227. Advocates of the social influence theory of hypnosis are likely to argue that

A. hypnosis is a unique state of consciousness.

B. hypnotized people are simply enacting the role of “good hypnotic subjects.”

C. most hypnotized people are consciously faking hypnosis.

D. hypnotic susceptibility is positively correlated with introversion.

Answer: B

228. Hypnotized people are no more likely to perform dangerous acts than those who are asked to simulate hypnosis. This fact is most consistent with

A. the activation-synthesis theory.

B. dissociation theory.

C. Freud's dream theory.

D. social influence theory.

Answer: D

229. People become unresponsive to hypnosis if told that those who are highly gullible are easily hypnotized. This fact is most consistent with the theory that hypnosis involves

A. dissociation.

B. conscious role-playing.

C. neuroadaptation.

D. hypnagogic sensations.

Answer: B

230. Dissociation refers to

A. a state of divided consciousness.

B. a state of paradoxical sleep.

C. conscious enactment of a hypnotic role.

D. nonconformity to social pressure.

Answer: A

231. The divided-consciousness theory of hypnosis states that hypnosis involves

A. role-playing.

B. dissociation.

C. age regression.

D. paradoxical sleep.

Answer: B

232. People hypnotized for pain relief may show activity in brain areas that receive pain sensations but not in brain areas that make us consciously aware of the pain. This most directly supports the theory that hypnosis involves

A. paradoxical sleep.

B. narcolepsy.

C. dissociation.

D. hallucinations.

Answer: C

233. When subjected to a painful medical procedure without the benefit of an anesthetic, a hypnotized person is most likely to

A. show physiological activation of the sensory cortex.

B. exhibit a brain-wave pattern similar to that of Stage 4 sleep.

C. have no sensory experience of the pain-producing procedure.

D. be unable to remember anything that occurred during the procedure.

Answer: A

234. Evidence that people in a posthypnotic state have no difficulty remembering everything they had learned while under hypnosis would most clearly serve to challenge

A. social influence theory.

B. the activation-synthesis theory.

C. dissociation theory.

D. Freud's dream theory.

Answer: C

235. To move beyond the “hypnosis is social influence” versus “hypnosis is divided consciousness” debate, today's hypnosis researchers are using a unified _____ approach.

A. neuroadaptation

B. biopsychosocial

C. parallel processing

D. activation-synthesis

Answer: B

236. Alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and a wide variety of other chemical agents that alter perceptions and moods are called

A. stimulants.

B. narcotic agents.

C. psychoactive drugs.

D. hallucinogens.

Answer: C

237. Drug tolerance refers to the

A. absence of pain or anxiety following the use of a drug.

B. loss of social inhibitions following drug use.

C. discomfort and distress that follow the discontinued use of a drug.

D. reduced effect of a drug resulting from its regular usage.

Answer: D

238. To relieve her job-related stress, Jessica has several cocktails every night. Jessica's drinking is an indication of

A. dissociation.

B. tolerance.

C. psychological dependence.

D. physical dependence.

Answer: C

239. Jana developed a habit of drinking several beers after work each day. Her diminishing feeling of intoxication from the drinks is indicative of

A. generalized anxiety disorder.

B. tolerance.

C. withdrawal.

D. psychological dependence.

Answer: B

240. When Mark first tried to quit smoking, he experienced anxiety, irritability, and difficulty sleeping. Mark was experiencing

A. withdrawal.

B. sleep apnea.

C. dissociation.

D. REM rebound.

Answer: A

241. Although Mildred never experiences withdrawal symptoms when deprived of alcohol, every afternoon she wants at least one drink to help her relax. Mildred has developed

A. a physical dependence.

B. a psychological dependence.

C. both a psychological and a physical dependence.

D. neither a psychological nor a physical dependence.

Answer: B

242. Which of the following provides a clear indication of physical dependence?

A. withdrawal symptoms

B. hallucinations

C. narcolepsy

D. REM rebound

Answer: A

243. Although repeated use of amphetamines has caused Aaron legal problems, which threaten his job, he continues to use the drugs. Aaron most clearly shows signs of

A. REM rebound.

B. age regression.

C. narcolepsy.

D. addiction.

Answer: D

244. Research on the use of addictive drugs indicates that

A. the majority of people become addicted to cocaine within a couple of years of their first use.

B. individuals who are given morphine for pain relief seldom develop the irresistible cravings of an addict.

C. only a small minority of America's ex-smokers kicked the habit on their own.

D. regular marijuana smokers typically experience an irresistible craving for LSD.

Answer: B

245. People who use _____ are often able to discontinue their drug use without professional help.

A. nicotine

B. cocaine

C. alcohol

D. any of these drugs

Answer: D

246. The three main categories of psychoactive drugs are depressants, stimulants, and

A. amphetamines.

B. tranquilizers.

C. hallucinogens.

D. endorphins.

Answer: C

247. Drugs such as alcohol and opiates that calm neural activity and slow body functions are called

A. hallucinogens.

B. depressants.

C. endorphins.

D. amphetamines.

Answer: B

248. When moderately intoxicated by alcohol

A. an angry person tends to be more aggressive than usual.

B. a giving person tends to be more generous than usual.

C. a sexually aroused person tends to be more sexually active than usual.

D. all of these people tend to behave as stated.

Answer: D

249. Alcohol consumption is LEAST likely to make people more

A. fearful.

B. aggressive.

C. self-conscious.

D. sexually daring.

Answer: C

250. Alcohol consumption _____ sympathetic nervous system activity and _____ self-awareness.

A. decreases; decreases

B. increases; increases

C. decreases; increases

D. increases; decreases

Answer: A

251. Research indicates that alcohol

A. impairs short-term recall of what has just been said.

B. disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memories.

C. impairs recall of existing longterm memories.

D. increases REM sleep.

Answer: B

252. After drinking three cans of beer, Akiva felt less guilty about the way he mistreated his wife and children. Akiva's reduced guilt most likely resulted from the fact that his alcohol consumption has

A. destroyed some of his brain cells.

B. reduced his selfawareness.

C. directed his attention to the future.

D. increased his level of sympathetic nervous system arousal.

Answer: B

253. Participants in a sexual stimulation study who mistakenly thought they had consumed alcohol were more likely to report having strong sexual fantasies and feeling guilt-free than those who thought they had not consumed alcohol. This study best illustrated the impact of

A. drug tolerance.

B. physical dependence.

C. user expectations.

D. neuroadaptation.

Answer: C

254. Suppose that peer influences simultaneously push young adults toward excessive drinking and risky sex. In explaining the positive correlation between drinking and risky sexual activity, peer influence could best be described as an underlying

A. free radical.

B. third variable.

C. pop-out phenomenon.

D. psychological dependence.

Answer: B

255. Nembutal, Seconal, and Amytal, drugs prescribed to reduce insomnia, are

A. barbiturates.

B. amphetamines.

C. opiates.

D. mild hallucinogens.

Answer: A

256. Sodium pentothal has sometimes been called a “truth serum” because it relaxes people and enables them to more freely disclose personally embarrassing experiences. It is most likely that sodium pentothal is a(n)

A. barbiturate.

B. amphetamine.

C. hallucinogen.

D. form of cocaine.

Answer: A

257. Soon after taking a psychoactive drug, Larisa's breathing slowed, her pupils constricted, and her feelings of anxiety were replaced by blissful pleasure. Larisa most likely experienced the effects of

A. cocaine.

B. heroin.

C. LSD.

D. nicotine.

Answer: B

258. Stimulants are to caffeine as depressants are to

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. LSD.

Answer: A

259. Taking an overdose of _____ is likely to result in death.

A. barbiturates

B. morphine

C. heroin

D. any of these drugs

Answer: D

260. Which of the following drugs is classified as a stimulant?

A. marijuana

B. morphine

C. alcohol

D. nicotine

Answer: D

261. Who might be tempted to use amphetamines to help him achieve his personal goal?

A. Victor, who wants relief from depression

B. Karl, who wants to lose a lot of weight

C. Milan, who wants to win his boxing match

D. All of these people might be tempted to use amphetamines.

Answer: D

262. Which of the following is a stimulant drug known as “speed” whose aftereffects may include seizures, depression, and occasional violent outbursts?

A. methamphetamine

B. heroin

C. marijuana

D. LSD

Answer: A

263. Methamphetamine enhances energy and mood by triggering the release of the neurotransmitter

A. cortisol.

B. dopamine.

C. orexin.

D. leptin.

Answer: B

264. The world's most widely consumed psychoactive drug is

A. nicotine.

B. alcohol.

C. marijuana.

D. caffeine.

Answer: D

265. Young adolescents are especially likely to begin smoking if they

A. have friends and relatives who smoke.

B. experience narcolepsy.

C. are optimistic about their future.

D. suffer high blood pressure.

Answer: A

266. Nicotine triggers a(n) _____ in blood pressure and a(n) _____ in pain sensitivity.

A. increase; decrease

B. increase; increase

C. decrease; decrease

D. decrease; increase

Answer: A

267. Compared with nonsmokers, smokers experience

A. lower rates of depression and higher rates of divorce.

B. higher rates of depression and lower rates of divorce.

C. lower rates of depression and lower rates of divorce.

D. higher rates of depression and higher rates of divorce.

Answer: D

268. A brief 15- to 30-minute rush of euphoria followed by a crash of agitated depression is most closely associated with the use of

A. marijuana.

B. cocaine.

C. LSD.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

269. Caged rats respond to foot shocks with unusually high levels of aggression after ingesting

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. barbiturates.

Answer: B

270. Which of the following drugs is most likely to produce a euphoric high and feelings of social intimacy?

A. Seconal

B. opium

C. Ecstasy

D. marijuana

Answer: C

271. The major effect of _____ is to release stored serotonin and block its reabsorption.

A. alcohol

B. heroin

C. Ecstasy

D. Nembutal

Answer: C

272. LSD is most likely to produce

A. narcolepsy.

B. hallucinations.

C. dissociation.

D. age regression.

Answer: B

273. An altered state of consciousness in which people experience fantastic images and often feel separated from their bodies is most closely associated with the use of

A. heroin.

B. cocaine.

C. marijuana.

D. LSD.

Answer: D

274. In contrast to alcohol, m...

A. is rapidly eliminated from the body.

B. does not impair motor coordination.

C. amplifies sensitivity to sounds.

D. does not impair memory.

Answer: C

275. Studies of marijuana's effects indicate that

A. regular users may achieve a high with less of the drug than occasional users.

B. regular usage has no serious negative effects on physical health.

C. usage consistently reduces feelings of anxiety and depression.

D. marijuana is the most commonly used psychoactive drug in North America.

Answer: A

276. Adopted individuals are more susceptible to alcohol dependence if one or both biological parents have a history of it. This indicates that alcohol dependence is

A. an inattentional blindness.

B. an age regression.

C. genetically influenced.

D. a form of narcolepsy.

Answer: C

277. Mice with _____ levels of _____ are especially likely to be attracted to alcohol.

A. low; REM

B. high; REM

C. low; NPY

D. high; NPY

Answer: C

278. Research suggests that an important factor contributing to teen drug abuse is

A. having a parent who suffers from narcolepsy.

B. feeling that one's life is meaningless.

C. abnormally high levels of the brain chemical NPY.

D. sleep apnea.

Answer: B

279. African-American teens have _____ rates of smoking and _____ rates of cocaine use than other U.S. teens.

A. lower; higher

B. higher; lower

C. higher; higher

D. lower; lower

Answer: D

280. Mark's abuse of alcohol and other addictive drugs is influenced by genetic factors, by the ready availability of drugs in Mark's neighborhood, and by Mark's failure to accurately assess the risks associated with drug usage. An understanding of Mark's difficulties within the framework of multiple levels of analysis is most clearly provided by

A. a dual-processing theory.

B. the activation-synthesis perspective.

C. a biopsychosocial approach.

D. the neuroadaptation model.

Answer: C

281. The best predictor of an adolescent's pattern of drug usage is whether the adolescent

A. has close friends who use drugs.

B. grows up in an intact two-parent family.

C. has religious beliefs.

D. owns his or her own car.

Answer: A

282. The altered state of consciousness that is most similar to a drug-induced hallucination is

A. REM sleep.

B. the near-death experience.

C. hypnosis.

D. narcolepsy.

Answer: B

283. As oxygen deprivation just prior to death turns off the brain's inhibitory cells, neural activity increases in the

A. visual cortex.

B. motor cortex.

C. cerebellum.

D. brainstem.

Answer: A