

Practice test for midterm 2 PSY1101

1. A psychologist would be most likely to use \_\_\_\_\_ to determine whether nonverbal organisms can perceive different colors.
  - A) mirror neurons
  - B) modeling
  - C) a cognitive map
  - D) shaping
  
2. The reappearance, after a time lapse, of an extinguished CR is called
  - A) spontaneous recovery.
  - B) secondary reinforcement.
  - C) shaping.
  - D) generalization.
  
3. Socially responsive toddlers who readily imitate their parents tend to become preschoolers with a strong internalized conscience. This best illustrates the impact of
  - A) spontaneous recovery.
  - B) operant conditioning.
  - C) respondent behavior.
  - D) observational learning.
  
4. After flying from California to New York, Arthur experienced a restless, sleepless night. His problem was most likely caused by a disruption of his normal
  - A) change blindness.
  - B) circadian rhythm.
  - C) hypnagogic sensations.
  - D) sleep paralysis.
  
5. Many people can easily recall exactly what they were doing when they first learned of the death of a close friend or family member. This best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - A) implicit
  - B) state-dependent
  - C) iconic
  - D) flashbulb

6. 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) heroin.
  - B) LSD.
  - C) cocaine.
  - D) marijuana.
7. After he was spanked on several occasions for spilling his milk at a restaurant, Colin became afraid to go to the restaurant. In this case, spanking was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for Colin's fear.
- A) secondary reinforcer
  - B) negative reinforcer
  - C) conditioned stimulus
  - D) unconditioned stimulus
8. When you hear familiar words in your native language, it is virtually impossible not to register the meanings of the words. This best illustrates the importance of
- A) the spacing effect.
  - B) automatic processing.
  - C) flashbulb memory.
  - D) iconic memory.
9. According to Freud, the dreams of adults can be traced back to
- A) random bursts of neural activity.
  - B) stressful life events.
  - C) erotic wishes.
  - D) physiological needs for brain stimulation.
10. When you have to make a long-distance call, dialing an unfamiliar area code plus a seven-digit number, you are likely to have trouble retaining the just-looked-up number. This best illustrates the limited capacity of \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
- A) long-term
  - B) short-term
  - C) implicit
  - D) explicit

11. A partial reinforcement schedule that reinforces a response that occurs after an unpredictable period of time is a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- A) fixed-ratio
  - B) variable-ratio
  - C) fixed-interval
  - D) variable-interval
12. Activating memories of your childhood by forming vivid mental images of various locations in your childhood home best illustrates
- A) the serial position effect.
  - B) priming.
  - C) the spacing effect.
  - D) automatic processing.
13. THC, the active ingredient in \_\_\_\_\_, is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) marijuana; stimulant
  - B) marijuana; hallucinogen
  - C) cocaine; hallucinogen
  - D) cocaine; stimulant
14. In classical conditioning, a stimulus that elicits no response before conditioning is called a(n)
- A) secondary reinforcer.
  - B) unconditioned stimulus.
  - C) primary reinforcer.
  - D) neutral stimulus.
15. 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) withdrawal.
  - B) dissociation.
  - C) narcolepsy.
  - D) tolerance.

16. The introduction of a pleasant stimulus is to \_\_\_\_\_ as the withdrawal of a pleasant stimulus is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) acquisition; extinction
  - B) reinforcement; punishment
  - C) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
  - D) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
17. B. F. Skinner believed that teaching machines could promote effective learning because they allow for both
- A) observational learning and spontaneous recovery.
  - B) positive reinforcement and punishment.
  - C) continuous reinforcement and latent learning.
  - D) shaping and immediate reinforcement.
18. On the first day of class, Professor Wallace tells her geography students that pop quizzes will be given at unpredictable times throughout the semester. Clearly, studying for Professor Wallace's surprise quizzes will be reinforced on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- A) variable-ratio
  - B) variable-interval
  - C) fixed-interval
  - D) fixed-ratio
19. When 909 working women reported on their daily moods, researchers noted that less time pressure at work mattered \_\_\_\_\_ and a good night's sleep mattered \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) little; a lot
  - B) little; little
  - C) a lot; little
  - D) a lot; a lot
20. The brain waves associated with REM sleep are most similar to those of
- A) NREM-3 sleep.
  - B) NREM-1 sleep.
  - C) NREM-2 sleep.
  - D) an awake but relaxed state.

21. The acquisition of mental information by observing events, watching others, or through language is called
- A) partial reinforcement.
  - B) shaping.
  - C) cognitive learning.
  - D) classical conditioning.
22. Learning that some responses, but not others, will be reinforced is called
- A) latent learning.
  - B) secondary reinforcement.
  - C) respondent behavior.
  - D) discrimination.
23. 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) wish-fulfillment
  - B) biopsychosocial
  - C) neuroadaptation
  - D) neural activation
24. Although Ron typically smokes two packs of cigarettes a day, he recalls smoking little more than a pack a day. This poor memory best illustrates
- A) the misinformation effect.
  - B) the self-reference effect.
  - C) motivated forgetting.
  - D) the serial position effect.
25. Whenever Valerie experiences intense feelings of fear, she is overwhelmed with childhood memories of her abusive parents. Valerie's experience best illustrates
- A) mood-congruent memory.
  - B) the misinformation effect.
  - C) repression.
  - D) retroactive interference.

26. Voluntary behaviors that produce rewarding or punishing consequences are called
- A) respondent behaviors.
  - B) prosocial behaviors.
  - C) operant behaviors.
  - D) conditioned responses.
27. While taking the final exam in American history, Marie was surprised and frustrated by her momentary inability to remember the name of the current president of the United States. Her difficulty most clearly illustrates
- A) retrieval failure.
  - B) implicit memory.
  - C) the serial position effect.
  - D) the misinformation effect.
28. Combining individual letters into familiar words enables you to remember more of the letters in this sentence. This best illustrates the value of
- A) chunking.
  - B) the serial position effect.
  - C) iconic memory.
  - D) the spacing effect.
29. Janet has almost finished painting a neighbor's house, at which time she'll be paid \$2000. The fact that she is increasingly unlikely to quit painting as she nears completion of the job best illustrates that operant behavior is strongly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcers.
- A) immediate
  - B) primary
  - C) negative
  - D) partial
30. Mr. Oates always sleeps restlessly, snorting and gasping throughout the night. It is most likely that Mr. Oates suffers from
- A) insomnia.
  - B) night terrors.
  - C) sleep apnea.
  - D) narcolepsy.

31. The gradual fading of the physical memory trace contributes to
- A) chunking.
  - B) long-term potentiation.
  - C) storage decay.
  - D) anterograde amnesia.
32. Which of the following is most likely to be stored as an implicit memory?
- A) a mental image of one's best friend
  - B) a conditioned fear of guns
  - C) one's own name
  - D) the date of one's own birth
33. Compared with when they were only 20 years old, 60-year-olds
- A) spend more time in paradoxical sleep.
  - B) spend less time in NREM-1 sleep.
  - C) spend less time in deep sleep.
  - D) complete the sleep cycle more slowly.
34. The use of physical punishment may
- A) lead people to fear and avoid the punishing agent.
  - B) lead to the suppression but not the forgetting of undesirable behavior.
  - C) model aggression as a way of coping with problems.
  - D) have all of these results.
35. Researchers condition a flatworm to contract its body to a light by repeatedly pairing the light with electric shock. The stage in which the flatworm's contraction response to light is established and gradually strengthened is called
- A) acquisition.
  - B) generalization.
  - C) spontaneous recovery.
  - D) shaping.
36. Children are especially likely to behave aggressively after viewing TV violence in which an attractive person commits
- A) unjustified violence that causes no visible pain or harm.
  - B) unjustified violence that causes a lot of visible pain or harm.
  - C) justified violence that causes a lot of visible pain or harm.
  - D) justified violence that causes no visible pain or harm.

37. Several months after watching a science fiction movie about spaceship travel and alien abductions, Steve began to remember that he had been abducted by aliens and personally subjected to many of the horrors portrayed in the movie. His mistaken recall best illustrates
- A) source amnesia.
  - B) implicit memory.
  - C) mood-congruent memory.
  - D) the spacing effect.
38. Asking women for dates is most likely to be reinforced on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- A) variable-interval
  - B) variable-ratio
  - C) fixed-ratio
  - D) fixed-interval
39. Researchers now recognize the active information processing that occurs in short-term memory and refer to it as \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
- A) working
  - B) sensory
  - C) implicit
  - D) flashbulb
40. The simultaneous processing of information at both conscious and unconscious levels is called
- A) the cocktail party effect.
  - B) neuroadaptation.
  - C) dual processing.
  - D) the pop-out phenomenon.
41. A measure of your memory in which you need to pick the correctly learned answer from a displayed list of options is known as a measure of
- A) recognition.
  - B) reconstruction.
  - C) recall.
  - D) relearning.

42. 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) marijuana.
  - B) cocaine.
  - C) heroin.
  - D) LSD.
43. Which of the following questions about the word *depressed* would best prepare you to correctly remember tomorrow that you had seen the word on this quiz?
- A) Does the word rhyme with *obsessed*?
  - B) How well does the word describe you?
  - C) Is the word written in capital letters?
  - D) Does the word consist of ten letters?
44. Watching the night sky for shooting stars is likely to be reinforced on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- A) fixed-interval
  - B) variable-interval
  - C) fixed-ratio
  - D) variable-ratio
45. Amphetamines are to \_\_\_\_\_ as barbiturates are to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) hallucinogens; depressants
  - B) stimulants; hallucinogens
  - C) hallucinogens; stimulants
  - D) stimulants; depressants
46. Dreams often involve sudden emotional reactions and surprising changes in scene. This best serves to support the theory that dreams
- A) reflect one's level of cognitive development.
  - B) are triggered by random bursts of neural activity.
  - C) prepare us for the stress and challenges of the following day.
  - D) strengthen our memories of the preceding day's events.

47. Having read a story once, certain amnesia victims will read it faster the second time even though they can't recall having seen the story before. They have most likely suffered damage to the
- A) basal ganglia.
  - B) cerebellum.
  - C) amygdala.
  - D) hippocampus.
48. The fact that learning can occur without reinforcement is most clearly demonstrated by studies of
- A) latent learning.
  - B) extrinsic motivation.
  - C) shaping.
  - D) online testing.
49. Since 1960, psychology has regained an interest in consciousness as psychologists of all persuasions affirmed the importance of
- A) choice blindness.
  - B) neuroadaptation.
  - C) the circadian rhythm.
  - D) cognition.
50. B. F. Skinner's critics have claimed that he neglected the importance of the individual's
- A) cultural background.
  - B) pleasure-seeking tendencies.
  - C) personal freedom.
  - D) early childhood experiences.