

**THE ANSWER KEY IS ON PAGE 30**

1. Cruella would not describe herself as the type of person who cares about animal rights, but she says that she does when filling out a survey for a psychologist. This illustrates that people can be highly \_\_\_\_\_ when studied.
  - A) dogmatic
  - B) variable
  - C) complex
  - D) reactive
  
2. The tendency for an operational definition to be conceptually related to the underlying property under investigation is referred to as:
  - A) reliability.
  - B) validity.
  - C) power.
  - D) measurement.
  
3. The tendency for a measure to produce the same result whenever it is used to measure the same thing is known as:
  - A) consistency.
  - B) power.
  - C) validity.
  - D) reliability.
  
4. Roger wants to study whether the level of personal income predicts happiness. He operationally defines “income” as “the gross amount of money a person earns in a calendar year.” He operationally defines “happiness” as “the ability of that person to stand on one leg for longer than 3 minutes.” What is glaringly wrong with Roger's study?
  - A) It lacks validity; “income” can be measured, but “happiness” cannot.
  - B) It lacks reliability; the operational definitions of the properties under study produce inconsistent measurements.
  - C) It lacks validity; the operational definition of “happiness” is unrelated to the underlying property of happiness.
  - D) It lacks reliability; it is difficult to precisely measure both “income” and “happiness.”
  
5. Experiencing emotion usually interferes with the ability to engage in adaptive behavior.
  - A) True
  - B) False
  
6. Broca's research was consistent with Descartes' philosophical position that mental processes were grounded

in the brain.

- A) True
- B) False

7. Wilhelm Wundt opened the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig in 1879.

- A) True
- B) False

8. Helmholtz developed introspection as a tool for understanding the structure of consciousness.

- A) True
- B) False

9. William James did not believe that consciousness could be broken down into basic elements.

- A) True
- B) False

10. Psychoanalysis emphasizes the function of conscious mental processes that occur during sexual experiences.

- A) True
- B) False

11. The goal of psychoanalysis is to banish unwanted feelings and memories into the unconscious.

- A) True
- B) False

12. The greatest contribution of psychoanalysis was the research in experimental psychology that it generated.

- A) True
- B) False

13. Freud's theories have proven difficult to test.

- A) True
- B) False

14. Maslow and Rogers are regarded as being more optimistic about the human condition than Freud.

- A) True
- B) False

15. Behaviorism focused on the scientific study of objectively observable behavior.

- A) True
- B) False

16. If a behavior is reinforced, it is more likely to occur again.

- A) True
- B) False

17. The Gestaltists' view was diametrically opposed to the functionalists' claim that experience can be broken down into separate elements.

- A) True
- B) False

18. By studying how quickly rats pressed levers for food pellets before and after surgery that removed parts of their brains, Karl Lashley hoped to discover the precise spot in the brain where learning occurs.

- A) True
- B) False

19. Karl Lashley discovered that by removing small sections of a rat's brain, he could completely erase its memory of a previously learned maze.

- A) True
- B) False

20. Behavioral neuroscience is a field of psychology that attempts to understand the links between the mind and the brain.

- A) True
- B) False

21. Behavioral and cognitive psychology have benefited greatly from the knowledge obtained from invasive experimental brain surgery techniques in human participants.

- A) True
- B) False

22. Darwin's theory of natural selection no longer plays a prominent role among today's evolutionary psychologists.

- A) True
- B) False

23. An advantage of the evolutionary approach over the behavioral approach to psychology is that the evolutionary hypotheses can more easily be tested.

- A) True
- B) False

24. Most members of the American Psychological Association (APA) are also members of the Association for Psychological Science (APS).

- A) True
- B) False

25. Today, the Association for Psychological Science (APS) is the largest professional organization of psychologists in the world.

- A) True
- B) False

26. The American Psychological Association existed for nearly 100 years before it elected a woman as president.

- A) True
- B) False

27. Mary Calkins was the first female president of the American Psychological Association.

- A) True
- B) False

28. After earning their PhDs, most psychologists today continue to teach or engage in research activities.

- A) True
- B) False

29. Counseling psychologists usually focus on psychological issues that occur in the workplace.

- A) True
- B) False

30. Which technique is NOT used to reduce demand characteristics?

- A) ensure participant anonymity
- B) study behavior not under voluntary control
- C) clearly identify the purpose of the study to participants
- D) observe people without their knowledge

31. In a classic experiment, psychology students were assigned to work either with “bright” rats or with “dull” rats, described as such by the experimenter. After a series of tests, the students' results showed that the “bright” rats had outperformed the “dull” rats. However, in fact, all the rats were of the same strain and breed; there were no preexisting differences between the groups. What caused the difference in their performance?

- A) By chance, the rats in one group actually were brighter than those in the other group.
- B) Demand characteristics in the experiment cued the rats about how to perform in the mazes.
- C) The students' expectations about the rats' performance influenced their observations and behaviors.
- D) The students looked at average scores rather than at each rat's individual score.

32. Which technique helps reduce bias due to prior expectations?

- A) the case method
- B) double-blind observation
- C) use of a correlation coefficient
- D) random sampling

33. A double-blind study:

- A) necessarily has sufficient power to detect group differences.
- B) usually lacks reliability.
- C) minimizes expectancy effects.
- D) cannot be used to determine cause and effect.

34. The less children watch violent television programming, the less aggressive children will tend to be. This is an example of:

- A) a positive correlation.
- B) a negative correlation.
- C) cause and effect.
- D) an experiment.

35. People who drink more alcohol tend to have lower personal incomes. This is an example of:

- A) a positive correlation.
- B) a negative correlation.
- C) cause and effect.
- D) an unreliable measure.

36. What are the two key features to an experiment?

- A) manipulation and random assignment
- B) manipulation and correlation
- C) random assignment and correlation
- D) manipulation and predictability

37. In an experiment, researchers exposed half the children to 2 hours of violence on television every day for a month and made sure the other half saw no violence on television at all. At the end of the month, they measured the level of aggressiveness in the children. What is(are) the dependent variable(s)?
- A) level of aggressiveness at the end of the month
  - B) amount of violence watched on television
  - C) level of aggressiveness at the end of the month and amount of violence watched on television
  - D) the children
38. In an experiment, researchers exposed half the children to 2 hours of violence on television every day for a month and made sure the other half saw no violence on television at all. At the end of the month, they measured the level of aggressiveness in the children. What were the children who weren't exposed to any violence on television?
- A) dependent variable
  - B) independent variable
  - C) control group
  - D) experimental group
39. When one manipulates an independent variable, at least how many groups are created?
- A) 1
  - B) 2
  - C) 3
  - D) 4
40. Diana wants to see if heat causes happiness. She asks 100 participants to come to the laboratory, and as they walk in, she asks each person to choose a warm booth or a cool booth. On the basis of their choices, participants spend 20 minutes in one or the other booth before rating their levels of general happiness. What's wrong with Diana's experiment?
- A) She didn't choose an independent variable.
  - B) She didn't measure a dependent variable.
  - C) She didn't randomly assign participants to the experimental and control groups.
  - D) She didn't expose participants to both the warm and cool booths.
41. Random assignment to groups helps ensure that:
- A) demand characteristics in each group are minimized.
  - B) an independent variable is manipulated in each group.
  - C) groups do not differ on variables not of interest.
  - D) a correlation does not exist between the independent and dependent variable.
42. When the odds are acceptably low that random assignment hasn't failed in an experiment, the results of the experiment are said to be:

- A) applicable to the real world.
- B) certain.
- C) statistically significant.
- D) operationally defined.

43. Dr. Sardonicus learned of a woman whose tongue turned a bright shade of green whenever she felt stressed. Although this is a rare event in the general population, Dr. Sardonicus nonetheless interviewed the woman at great length and made detailed observations about her behavior. Dr. Sardonicus used \_\_\_\_\_ to gather data.

- A) averaging
- B) the case method
- C) random sampling
- D) the law of large numbers

44. A psychologist who studies memory processes by investigating the remarkable ability of Akira Haraguchi to accurately recite pi to 100,000 digits is using:

- A) experimentation.
- B) the case method.
- C) self-selection.
- D) the double-blind technique.

45. When every member of a population has an equal chance of being included in a sample, what sampling process is being used?

- A) reliability sampling
- B) random assignment
- C) random sampling
- D) convenience sampling

46. As a feature of ethical research, the term *just* refers to which statement?

- A) Risks and benefits should be distributed fairly to participants.
- B) Deception should not be used.
- C) Researchers should attempt to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks to participants.
- D) Researchers should obtain an informed consent from participants.

47. An instructor makes it clear to his psychology students that if they do not participate in his research, they will receive a failing grade. What ethical principle has the instructor violated?

- A) freedom from coercion
- B) informed consent
- C) debriefing
- D) protection from harm

48. The ethical principle of \_\_\_\_\_ means that participants must be told the true purpose and nature of an experiment after it is over.
- A) informed consent
  - B) debriefing
  - C) protection from harm
  - D) freedom from coercion
49. The ethical analysis and reporting of scientific results is regulated by:
- A) federal grant agency systems.
  - B) national review boards (NRBs).
  - C) institutional review boards (IRBs).
  - D) the honor system.
50. The largest component of the neuron, which coordinates the information-processing tasks and keeps the cell alive, is the:
- A) cell body.
  - B) nucleus.
  - C) axon.
  - D) synapse.
51. There are more \_\_\_\_\_ than neurons in the brain.
- A) glial cells
  - B) myelin sheaths
  - C) types of neurotransmitters
  - D) Purkinje cells
52. The neurons that receive information from the external world and convey information through the spinal cord are called:
- A) sensory neurons.
  - B) motor neurons.
  - C) interneurons.
  - D) bipolar neurons.
53. \_\_\_\_\_ carry signals from the spinal cord to the muscles.
- A) Interneurons
  - B) Motor neurons
  - C) Sensory neurons
  - D) Purkinje neurons

54. The majority of the neurons in the nervous system are:

- A) sensory neurons.
- B) motor neurons.
- C) interneurons.
- D) bipolar neurons.

55. At rest, there is a higher concentration of \_\_\_\_\_ inside the cell membrane of the neuron and a higher concentration of \_\_\_\_\_ outside.

- A) Na<sup>+</sup>; K<sup>+</sup>
- B) K<sup>+</sup>; Na<sup>+</sup>
- C) Na<sup>+</sup>; Ca<sup>++</sup>
- D) Na<sup>+</sup>; Cl<sup>-</sup>

56. The electrical charge of a neuron at rest represents:

- A) the refractory period.
- B) the all-or-none rule.
- C) potential energy.
- D) the action potential.

57. What is the electrical charge of a neuron at rest?

- A) 70 mv
- B) 40 mv
- C) -40 mv
- D) -70 mv

58. Which statement MOST closely describes the firing of a single neuron?

- A) Smoke triggers the alarm on a smoke detector.
- B) Grip pressure on the hose handle modifies the pressure of the water stream.
- C) Greater tension on a rubber band causes a paper ball to be launched with greater velocity.
- D) Cell phone reception quality depends on how close you are to a cell phone tower.

59. The neurotransmitter that influences eating, sleep, wakefulness, and aggressive behavior is:

- A) serotonin.
- B) endorphins.
- C) dopamine.
- D) norepinephrine.

60. Which of these is the subdivision of the peripheral nervous system that controls the involuntary functioning of blood vessels, body organs, and glands?

- A) central nervous system

- B) autonomic nervous system
- C) somatic nervous system
- D) sympathetic nervous system

61. What subdivision of the autonomic nervous system would be MOST associated with the phrase “fight or flight”?

- A) central nervous system
- B) parasympathetic nervous system
- C) sympathetic nervous system
- D) somatic nervous system

62. General anesthetics induce unconsciousness by reducing neural activity in the:

- A) reticular formation.
- B) olfactory bulb.
- C) limbic system.
- D) corpus callosum.

63. The thalamus receives information from all of the senses EXCEPT:

- A) sight.
- B) sound.
- C) smell.
- D) touch.

64. The subcortical structure that is critical for the creation of new memories is the:

- A) thalamus.
- B) cerebral cortex.
- C) hypothalamus.
- D) hippocampus.

65. Adults who suffer damage to their hippocampus will be MOST likely to have problems remembering:

- A) a conversation that they had an hour ago.
- B) how to ride a bicycle.
- C) the meaning of commonly used words.
- D) how to solve basic arithmetic problems.

66. What is the amygdala responsible for?

- A) motor coordination, such as balance
- B) communication, both verbal and written
- C) emotions and emotional memories
- D) intentional movement of limbs, such as waving your hands

67. Someone with damage to his or her hippocampus may:

- A) move jerkily.
- B) not be able to form new memories.
- C) not exhibit emotion.
- D) not be able to regulate his or her body temperature.

68. Why do the wrinkles and folds of the cortex represent a triumph of evolution?

- A) Wrinkles and folds allow for faster communication between neurons.
- B) Because the outward appearance of the brain does not confer a competitive advantage in reproduction, no energy was spent correcting for the wrinkles and folds.
- C) Wrinkles and folds decrease the amount of cortex material needed to process the same amount of information.
- D) Wrinkles and folds increase brain surface area while still allowing it to fit inside the skull.

69. Alek lost his right hand in an industrial accident. Many years later, he still feels the sensation of having a right hand when his:

- A) left hand is stroked.
- B) right wrist is poked forcibly.
- C) right elbow and foot are simultaneously stimulated.
- D) right cheek and right upper arm are simultaneously stimulated.

70. Which of these correctly orders the terms from least to most complex?

- A) chromosome, gene, DNA
- B) gene, DNA, chromosome
- C) chromosome, DNA, gene
- D) gene, chromosome, DNA

71. \_\_\_\_\_ twins develop from a splitting of a single fertilized egg and share \_\_\_\_\_ percent of their genes.

- A) Monozygotic; 100
- B) Monozygotic; 50
- C) Dizygotic; 100
- D) Dizygotic; 50

72. What is the primary reason that psychologists study aspects of the damaged brain?

- A) Psychologists already know how the normal brain works.
- B) Psychologists can learn about normal brain processes by studying what happens when these processes are disrupted.
- C) Psychologists usually have access to only persons with brain dysfunction.
- D) Psychologists are only interested in abnormal behavior and the impaired brain processes that produce this

behavior.

73. Which of these is considered a structural imaging technique?

- A) electroencephalography
- B) computerized axial tomography
- C) functional magnetic resonance imaging
- D) positron emission tomography

74. PET scans differ from CT and MRI scans in that PET scans:

- A) produce clearer images of brain structure.
- B) show which regions of the brain are active as a person performs certain tasks.
- C) do not involve exposing people to injections of radioactive substances.
- D) can better identify the presence of a brain tumor.

75. The approximate absolute threshold for hearing is a clock's tick from 20 feet away when all is quiet. Which of the following statements is true about this fact?

- A) All people with normal hearing will be able to detect the clock tick.
- B) Fifty percent of people will be able to detect the clock tick 100 percent of the time.
- C) Weber's Law predicts that the tick will not be heard from 40 feet away.
- D) A person will not hear the clock tick 50 percent of the time.

76. \_\_\_\_\_ states that "the just noticeable difference of a stimulus is a constant proportion despite variations in intensity."

- A) Signal detection theory
- B) Fechner's postulate
- C) Weber's law
- D) Gate-control theory

77. You probably can detect a weight difference between a 1-ounce and a 2-ounce envelope. But if you pick up a 20-pound package, you'd probably need another package that weighs at least 20.5 pounds before detecting a difference between them. This description illustrates:

- A) Weber's law.
- B) signal detection theory.
- C) gate-control theory.
- D) perceptual constancy.

78. Signal detection studies allow for the determination of perceptual sensitivity separately from the observer's:

- A) decision-making strategy.
- B) absolute threshold.
- C) difference threshold.

D) background noise.

79. If the law required that there must be overwhelming evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt in order to convict a person of a crime, jurors would be required to adopt a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ decision criterion.

- A) extremely liberal
- B) slightly liberal
- C) slightly conservative
- D) extremely conservative

80. The length of a light wave determines its:

- A) brightness.
- B) saturation, or richness of color.
- C) hue, or color.
- D) acuity.

81. The brightness of light is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_ of light waves.

- A) amplitude
- B) length
- C) purity
- D) width

82. Will rubbed his eye and accidentally scratched his:

- A) cornea.
- B) retina.
- C) pupil.
- D) lens.

83. \_\_\_\_\_ are photoreceptors that allow us to see in very low light.

- A) Bipolar cells
- B) Retinal ganglion cells
- C) Rods
- D) Cones

84. Vision is clearest when an object is projected onto the:

- A) fovea.
- B) optic nerve.
- C) cornea.
- D) retina.

85. Short-wavelength cones respond best to \_\_\_\_\_ light.

- A) blue
- B) red
- C) yellow
- D) green

86. Information from the \_\_\_\_\_ visual field ends up in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere, and information from the \_\_\_\_\_ visual field ends up in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.

- A) right; left; left; right
- B) left; left; right; right
- C) right; right; left; left
- D) right; right; left; right

87. Area VI is located in the:

- A) optic chiasm.
- B) prefrontal cortex.
- C) thalamus.
- D) occipital lobe.

88. The \_\_\_\_\_ stream travels across the occipital lobe into the lower levels of the temporal lobe and includes brain areas that represent an object's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dorsal; location and motion
- B) dorsal; shape and identity
- C) ventral; shape and identity
- D) ventral; location and motion

89. Players on a soccer team are clearly distinguished from their opponents by their uniforms, which, according to Gestalt principle, are grouped by:

- A) proximity.
- B) closure.
- C) similarity.
- D) continuity.

90. Kevin correctly judged that his car was parked farther from his classroom than his friend's car because it cast a smaller image on his retina than his friend's. His brain was making use of a monocular cue called:

- A) proximity.
- B) familiar size.
- C) linear perspective.
- D) disparity.

91. When two objects cast a retinal image of the same size, the one that is perceived as being \_\_\_\_\_ will be perceived as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) farther away; larger
  - B) farther away; equivalent in size to the closer object
  - C) closer; larger
  - D) closer; equivalent in size to the more distant object
92. To perceive motion, the brain must encode information about:
- A) space and time.
  - B) intention and change.
  - C) time and change.
  - D) space and intention.
93. The perception of movement as a result of alternating signals appearing in rapid succession is termed:
- A) apparent motion.
  - B) an illusory conjunction.
  - C) opponent processes.
  - D) the Ames illusion.
94. The cochlea resembles a:
- A) sea horse.
  - B) funnel.
  - C) corkscrew.
  - D) snail.
95. The “where” touch pathway involves areas in the \_\_\_\_\_ portion of the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
- A) lower; parietal
  - B) upper; parietal
  - C) lower; frontal
  - D) upper frontal
96. Which statement describes an example of referred pain?
- A) A football player develops pain at the base of the big toe from pushing off repeatedly.
  - B) You stub your toe on a rock and feel a sudden, stinging pain.
  - C) You touch a hot stove and retract your hand immediately.
  - D) A heart attack victim feels pain radiating from the left arm.
97. People are more likely to report that a smell is pleasant when it is paired with the verbal label “musk cologne” than when it is paired with the verbal label “body odor,” illustrating the effects of:
- A) pheromones.

- B) sensory adaptation.
- C) the valence-centered approach.
- D) top-down processing.

98. Knowledge of a wine's price will affect our perception of its flavor, illustrating:

- A) bottom-up processing.
- B) top-down processing.
- C) the valence-centered approach.
- D) the object-centered approach.

99. Recent research has shown that a testosterone-based odor activated the \_\_\_\_\_ in homosexual men and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) hypothalamus; heterosexual women
- B) hypothalamus; homosexual women
- C) thalamus; heterosexual women
- D) thalamus; heterosexual men

100. Frank remembers that Virginia Tech and Stanford played in the Orange Bowl by picturing cartoonish turkeys and cardinals hurling oranges at each other on South Beach. Which of the following brain regions would be LEAST involved in the encoding of this information?

- A) frontal lobe
- B) temporal lobe
- C) parietal lobe
- D) occipital lobe

101. Unlike semantic encoding, visual imagery encoding shows activation of the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.

- A) frontal
- B) temporal
- C) parietal
- D) occipital

102. When Matt sleeps over at his grandma's house, he needs to remember to pack his pajamas, a blanket for the bed, slippers, a pair of pants, a shirt, and a jacket. After his mom reminds him what to take, he separates the items into items he will need for the night and items he will need during the day. Matt is using which type of encoding to remember what he should pack?

- A) visual imagery
- B) organizational
- C) semantic
- D) sensory

103. Which area of the frontal lobe is activated during organizational encoding?

- A) upper right
- B) lower right
- C) upper left
- D) lower left

104. Brittany is daydreaming in class when her instructor asks her a question. Brittany finds that, even though she was not paying attention, she can replay in her “mind's ear” the instructor's last words, taking advantage of a process called:

- A) auditory memory.
- B) visual imagery encoding.
- C) iconic memory.
- D) echoic memory.

105. Echoic memories usually decay in about:

- A) 1 second.
- B) 5 seconds.
- C) 30 seconds.
- D) 60 seconds.

106. Ann is trying to memorize 15 random, 2-digit numbers in only 10 seconds. She is very frustrated when she can't do it. Ann is having trouble memorizing the numbers in such a short period of time because short-term memory:

- A) does not have transience.
- B) can retain only about seven meaningful items.
- C) must be primed.
- D) relies on state-dependent retrieval.

107. Callie visited a dance club where the songs were “oldies but goodies.” Although she had not gone dancing in more than 20 years, Callie remembered the lyrics to most of the songs. This was MOST likely because:

- A) the hippocampus ages more slowly than the rest of the brain.
- B) semantic memories are more easily recalled than procedural memories.
- C) the information was stored in her long-term memory.
- D) she used an acoustic encoding strategy.

108. The type of consolidation that occurs over a time scale of seconds to minutes involves the transfer of memory from:

- A) sensory memory to working memory.
- B) short-term memory to long-term memory.
- C) the cortex to the hippocampus.
- D) the hippocampus to the cortex.

109. Kandel and colleagues stimulated the tail of an *Aplysia* with a mild electric shock, which caused contraction of its gill. If the investigators were to immediately stimulate the tail of the *Aplysia* again, the gill would contract more \_\_\_\_\_, indicating \_\_\_\_\_ memory of the shock.
- A) quickly; short-term
  - B) quickly; long-term
  - C) slowly; short-term
  - D) slowly; long-term
110. While sitting at the kitchen table, Jenna thought of an extremely funny joke. She walked into the living room to call her best friend, Cynthia. Unfortunately, on her way there, she forgot the punch line of the joke. To help herself remember, she went back to the kitchen table and remembered the line. What helped jog Jenna's memory?
- A) chunking
  - B) maintenance rehearsal
  - C) encoding specificity
  - D) the flashbulb effect
111. A memory acquired in one situation is more likely to be used in situations with similar encoding and retrieval cues, a phenomenon known as:
- A) state-dependent encoding.
  - B) transfer-appropriate processing.
  - C) organizational encoding.
  - D) suggestibility.
112. Susie was telling her best friend John about how awesome her summer vacation had been. She told him everything she remembered that happened. Susie could not stop saying, "I remember" while talking to John. What part of memory was Susie using?
- A) explicit
  - B) procedural
  - C) implicit
  - D) prospective
113. Memory for cognitive and motor skills (e.g., how to study or how to drive a car) that you clearly know even if you cannot describe them is known as \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
- A) priming
  - B) episodic
  - C) semantic
  - D) procedural

114. While stopping at the store to pick up some snacks, you run into Ben, an old friend you haven't seen in a while. You and Ben talk, catching up on things. Then Ben says, "I remember the time we went to the World Series game." He continues to tell you about the game. What type of memory is Ben using to tell the story of the game?
- A) explicit
  - B) implicit
  - C) procedural
  - D) semantic
115. An fMRI is conducted as a person is primed with a visual word cue. The next time the person sees the cue, a second fMRI MOST likely will reveal \_\_\_\_\_ relative to the first time the cue was presented.
- A) more activation in the occipital lobe
  - B) less activation in the left frontal lobe
  - C) more activation in the lower left temporal lobe
  - D) less activation in the left parietal lobe
116. Maria was a 7-year-old girl who did very well in school. Unfortunately, one day Maria was in a bad accident, and her hippocampus was damaged. Maria still does extremely well in school. However, she has a hard time remembering everyday activities and things that happened to her in the past. Maria is suffering from:
- A) loss of semantic memory.
  - B) blocking.
  - C) retrieval-induced forgetting.
  - D) loss of episodic memory.
117. Which brain region is NOT activated when José imagines his future as a rich and famous professional baseball player?
- A) primary visual cortex
  - B) medial prefrontal cortex
  - C) medial temporal lobe
  - D) hippocampus
118. In a typical collaborative memory experiment, participants first encode a list of words \_\_\_\_\_ and then some time later attempt to recall those words \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) by themselves OR with others; with others
  - B) with others; by themselves
  - C) with others; by themselves OR with others
  - D) by themselves; with others OR by themselves
119. Michelle, whose first language is Spanish, is currently learning French in college. When she goes to see her Spanish-speaking grandmother, she inserts French words into her Spanish. Michelle is experiencing:

- A) proactive interference.
- B) blocking.
- C) retroactive interference.
- D) transfer-appropriate processing.

120. Divided attention is to \_\_\_\_\_ as the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) transience; absentmindedness
- B) absentmindedness; transience
- C) transience; blocking
- D) absentmindedness; blocking

121. José was about to introduce his girlfriend, Natalia, to a friend—but all of a sudden he could not remember his friend's name. This is known as:

- A) a transient state.
- B) a memory misattribution.
- C) a tip-of-the-tongue experience.
- D) retrograde amnesia.

122. As illustrated by the study in which people falsely remembered spilling punch all over the bride's parents at a wedding, \_\_\_\_\_ plays a large role in the formation of false memories.

- A) state-dependent retrieval
- B) visual imagery
- C) blocking
- D) proactive interference

123. When Keith was asked to recall how he felt at the beginning of his current relationship with his wife, Joni, his recollections were more similar to his present-day feelings than they actually were at the time. This illustrates the memory phenomenon known as:

- A) suggestibility.
- B) consistency bias.
- C) persistence.
- D) misattribution.

124. The persistence of memory is advantageous in the sense that it:

- A) highlights the flexibility of memory.
- B) helps us learn from and avoid traumatic experiences that could threaten our survival.
- C) usually results in improvements in psychological well-being.
- D) opposes the processes of dementia that occur with aging.

125. In Pavlov's research, what was the CR?

- A) pricking ears at the sound of the bell
- B) salivating upon food presentation
- C) a bell
- D) salivating at the sound of a bell

126. Billy Bob's Big Burger Barn is your favorite restaurant, and lately you've noticed that every time you walk by there on your way to class, your mouth starts to salivate. In this incidence of classical conditioning, the sight of the restaurant is the \_\_\_\_\_; your salivation is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) US; UR
- B) CS; CR
- C) CS; UR
- D) US; CR

127. An initially neutral stimulus that comes to elicit a response because it has been paired with an unconditioned stimulus is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ stimulus.

- A) discriminative
- B) habituated
- C) conditioned
- D) reinforcing

128. Which statement about the conditioned stimulus in classical conditioning is true?

- A) Before any conditioning trials, the conditioned stimulus produces only one response.
- B) The conditioned stimulus is initially neutral and does not produce a response.
- C) Learning is not required for a conditioned stimulus to produce a response.
- D) The conditioned stimulus must resemble the unconditioned stimulus.

129. The phase of classical conditioning in which the CS and the US are presented together is called:

- A) habituation.
- B) discrimination.
- C) acquisition.
- D) generalization.

130. A conditioned compensatory response is a:

- A) special type of UR.
- B) CR that is of greater intensity than the UR.
- C) CR that opposes the UR.
- D) drug-paired stimulus.

131. Not only did Little Albert learn to fear white rats, he also cried when presented with a Santa Claus mask or a seal-fur coat. This behavior was the result of:

- A) stimulus discrimination.
- B) stimulus generalization.
- C) second-order conditioning.
- D) punishment.

132. Which brain region was critical for Little Albert to form the association between the rat and the loud noise?

- A) prefrontal cortex
- B) hippocampus
- C) Wernicke's area
- D) amygdala

133. If the connections between the amygdala and midbrain regions are severed, a CS paired with shock will no longer elicit \_\_\_\_\_ in a rat:

- A) freezing.
- B) increases in heart rate and blood pressure.
- C) release of stress hormones.
- D) nonconscious cognitive expectancies.

134. Tammy ate raw oysters for the first time and, four hours later, became extremely sick to her stomach.

Now, the smell of oysters makes her stomach queasy. What is the CS?

- A) the smell of the oysters
- B) a bacterium or other toxin that was definitely present in the oysters
- C) a bacterium or other toxin that may or may not have been in the oysters
- D) stomach queasiness

135. From an evolutionary perspective, effective learning to avoid any food that has made you sick in the past should have all of these EXCEPT:

- A) rapid learning.
- B) conditioning capable of taking place over very long intervals.
- C) development of the aversion to the smell or taste of the food instead of its ingestion.
- D) development of an aversion more often to familiar than to unfamiliar foods.

136. What principle describes why the taste and smell stimuli that produce food aversions in rats does NOT work with most species of birds?

- A) law of effect
- B) operant conditioning
- C) biological preparedness
- D) extinction

137. The grid floor in an operant chamber is electrified. Each time a rat presses a lever, however, the shock is turned off for one minute. The rat quickly learns to press the lever the second that the grid becomes electrified. Lever pressing has been:

- A) positively reinforced.
- B) negatively reinforced.
- C) positively punished.
- D) negatively punished.

138. Which item is a secondary reinforcer?

- A) a cold drink on a hot day
- B) a juicy hamburger
- C) sexual activity
- D) a first-place ribbon

139. A rat's lever presses occasionally produce food. Across conditions, the food is delivered either immediately after a lever press or after some delay. Which is true?

- A) The rate of lever pressing is relatively unaffected by delays ranging from a few seconds to about thirty seconds.
- B) The rate of lever pressing increases as a function of its delay.
- C) The rate of lever pressing first increases and then decreases as a function of its delay.
- D) The rate of lever pressing decreases as a function of its delay.

140. A pigeon is reinforced for pecking a key whenever a particular tone is sounded but never reinforced if the tone is absent. Pigeons discriminating these conditions will:

- A) not learn anything under these conditions.
- B) quickly learn to engage in vigorous key pressing only when the tone turns off.
- C) quickly learn to engage in vigorous key pressing whenever the tone sounds and will continue to press the key even when it turns off.
- D) quickly learn to engage in vigorous key pressing whenever the tone sounds but cease when it turns off.

141. Extinction in operant conditioning involves:

- A) presenting the reinforcer when the behavior does not occur.
- B) no longer presenting the reinforcer when the response occurs.
- C) repeatedly presenting the CS without the US.
- D) not presenting the discriminative stimulus, which signals the opportunity to respond.

142. Molly's mail carrier delivers the mail promptly at noon each day. Molly never checks her mailbox in the morning, but always checks it at 12:05 p.m. Molly's mail checking is maintained on which schedule?

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

D) variable ratio

143. Students who do relatively little work until just before an upcoming exam and then engage in a burst of studying are displaying a response pattern similar to the one engendered by which\_ schedule of reinforcement?

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

144. Which structure is NOT involved in the reward center of the brain?

- A) cerebellum
- B) hypothalamus
- C) medial forebrain bundle
- D) nucleus accumbens

145. A study put rats in a typical T-maze that ended with two different directions. The study found that if a rat found food in one arm on the first trial of the day, it typically looked in the other arm on the very next trial. This is BEST explained by:

- A) the rat's evolutionary preparedness of foraging.
- B) latent learning in the absence of reinforcement.
- C) the behaviorist view of operant conditioning.
- D) the formation of stimulus–response associations.

146. When the Brelands tried to teach raccoons to drop a coin in a box by using food reinforcement for doing so, the raccoons:

- A) quickly learned this task via shaping through approximations.
- B) spent an inordinate amount of time rubbing the coin between their front paws instead of dropping it into the box.
- C) tended to bury the coin in the ground and then dig it up instead of dropping it into the box.
- D) failed to learn an association between the coin and food.

147. In the classic Bobo doll experiment, after watching adults get punished for hitting the Bobo doll, children:

- A) behaved even more aggressively toward the Bobo doll.
- B) showed no difference in their aggressive behavior toward the Bobo doll.
- C) behaved less aggressively toward the Bobo doll.
- D) became scared of the Bobo doll and didn't go near it.

148. If children observe their older brothers fighting in the neighborhood, Bandura would suggest that the younger siblings would:

- A) likely behave aggressively, too.
- B) learn that aggressive behavior is not always effective.
- C) imitate the victims of their brothers' aggressive behavior.
- D) decrease their aggressive behavior when their brothers were nearby.

149. In one study, pigeons watched other pigeons receive reinforcement for either stepping on a bar or pecking at the feeder. When the observer pigeons were later put in the operant chamber they tended to:

- A) step on the bar.
- B) peck at the feeder.
- C) use whichever technique that they had observed.
- D) alternate between stepping on the bar and pecking at the feeder.

150. Which statement about the theater of the mind is NOT true?

- A) It is difficult to share what we view in the theater with other people.
- B) The movie projected onto our mental screen can be viewed repeatedly if we so choose.
- C) Some things presently occurring are not projected onto our mental screen.
- D) There is only a single seat in the theater.

151. Which of these do people perceive as having agency but lacking experience?

- A) a baby
- B) a person in a persistent vegetative state
- C) a robot
- D) a chimpanzee

152. The dichotic listening technique illustrates which property of consciousness?

- A) intentionality
- B) selectivity
- C) transience
- D) unity

153. Katie is in the school gym talking to a group of her friends. All of a sudden, her attention is diverted to another group of people talking in the opposite corner of the gym when someone mentions her name in their conversation. This is an example of:

- A) inattention blindness.
- B) minimal consciousness.
- C) self-consciousness.
- D) the cocktail-party phenomenon.

154. Mind wandering is the experience of stimulus-\_\_\_\_\_ thoughts.

- A) independent

- B) dependent
- C) triggered
- D) repetitive

155. The hypnagogic state of consciousness occurs:

- A) as we begin to fall asleep.
- B) while we are dreaming.
- C) in the deepest stages of sleep.
- D) as we are waking up.

156. When questioned by her parents about her pattern of late-night activity followed by oversleeping, Meadow might correctly attribute her rest-activity cycle to the fact that she is a:

- A) 23-hour person living in a 24-hour world.
- B) 24-hour person living in a 25-hour world.
- C) 25-hour person living in a 23-hour world.
- D) 25-hour person living in a 24-hour world.

157. Slow-wave sleep is also known as:

- A) REM sleep.
- B) hypnopompic sleep.
- C) stages 3 and 4 sleep.
- D) stage 5 sleep.

158. Which statement about sleepwalking is true?

- A) Sleepwalkers can hurt themselves while walking.
- B) It is dangerous to awaken a sleepwalker.
- C) Sleepwalkers usually walk with their hands outstretched.
- D) Sleepwalkers typically walk with their eyes closed.

159. In the middle of a conversation, a friend suddenly falls deeply asleep. When he awakens, he states that this has happened on several occasions when he becomes excited. He probably has a disorder known as:

- A) sleep apnea.
- B) narcolepsy.
- C) night terrors.
- D) sleep paralysis.

160. A college professor who writes 100 multiple-choice questions immediately before going to bed is MOST likely to dream about:

- A) scrolling lists of a, b, c, and d.
- B) ideas for additional questions.

- C) being chased by disgruntled students.
- D) Spring break.

161. Which statement about nightmares is true?

- A) Children have more nightmares than adults.
- B) Women have more nightmares than men.
- C) People who have experienced traumatic events have fewer nightmares than other people.
- D) Nightmares often involve the perception of pain.

162. Jimmy has a recurring dream about trying to rescue his very attractive neighbor's cat from a tree.

Unfortunately, in his dream, the ladder in Jimmy's garage is never tall enough to reach the cat. Freud probably would say that the underlying meaning of this dream revolves around:

- A) a cat being stuck in a tree.
- B) Jimmy's desire to behave altruistically.
- C) Jimmy's sexual insecurities.
- D) Jimmy's fear of heights.

163. Adolpho had a very frightening dream. Which brain region most likely was especially active during the dream?

- A) thalamus
- B) prefrontal cortex
- C) amygdala
- D) pineal gland

164. During REM sleep, the motor cortex is activated, but the body is very still. This pattern occurs because \_\_\_\_\_ running through the brain stem \_\_\_\_\_ motor activation.

- A) dendrites; signal
- B) neurotransmitters; antagonize
- C) sensory neurons; inhibit
- D) spinal neurons; inhibit

165. Which drug will animals NOT self-administer?

- A) heroin
- B) MDMA (Ecstasy)
- C) phencyclidine (PCP)
- D) psilocybin (shrooms)

166. \_\_\_\_\_ are substances that reduce the activity of the central nervous system.

- A) Agonists
- B) Hallucinogens

- C) Depressants
- D) Amphetamine and cocaine

167. Binge drinking is defined as consuming \_\_\_\_\_ or more alcoholic drinks in succession.

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 9
- D) 12

168. Which drug is NOT classified as a stimulant?

- A) heroin
- B) caffeine
- C) amphetamines
- D) cocaine

169. Vanessa is given a drug at a party. She is unsure of what it is, and later becomes jittery, anxious, and full of energy. She has been sweating all night and is not sure why. Vanessa has likely ingested a:

- A) depressant.
- B) stimulant.
- C) narcotic.
- D) hallucinogen.

170. MDMA is also known as:

- A) Methedrine.
- B) Ecstasy.
- C) methamphetamine.
- D) Ritalin.

171. Rita takes a pill at a party and, 30 minutes later, feels a strong, positive, emotional connection with the other people there. Which drug did Rita MOST likely take?

- A) MDMA
- B) amphetamine
- C) Xanax
- D) Oxycontin

172. Recent research has suggested that Ecstasy might have toxic effects on neurons that produce:

- A) GABA.
- B) dopamine.
- C) serotonin.
- D) norepinephrine.

173. Which statement about marijuana is NOT true?

- A) The addiction potential of marijuana is not strong.
- B) Psychological dependence is possible.
- C) Marijuana impairs short-term memory.
- D) Marijuana improves motor skills and coordination.

174. Michael is under hypnosis, and his therapist is telling him to role-play his father. Which statement BEST describes Michael's altered state of consciousness?

- A) Michael feels like he is voluntarily acting like his father.
- B) Michael believes that he is his father.
- C) Michael has no awareness that he is currently acting like his father.
- D) Michael knows that he is acting like his father, but perceives this behavior as outside his conscious will.

175. Which emotion is characterized as low arousal and negative valence?

- A) alarmed
- B) annoyed
- C) depressed
- D) serene

176. According to the James–Lange theory of emotion, emotional experiences are triggered by:

- A) conditioned stimuli.
- B) expectancies.
- C) physiological activity.
- D) high valence events.

177. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory of emotion suggests that you become happy as a result of smiling and laughing.

- A) James–Lange
- B) Cannon–Bard
- C) Schachter–Singer
- D) Skinner–Watson

178. Research on emotion has led to the conclusion that:

- A) the James–Lange theory has no merit.
- B) the Cannon–Bard theory has no merit.
- C) both the James–Lange and the Cannon–Bard theories were correct in some aspects.
- D) the James–Lange theory is discredited, whereas the Cannon–Bard theory is fully supported.

179. If you believe that subjective emotional states are determined by the labels you attach to your internal

feelings of arousal, you are most likely to subscribe to the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of emotion.

- A) James–Lange
- B) Cannon–Bard
- C) Schachter–Singer
- D) Skinner–Watson

180. The primary difference between the Schachter–Singer theory and the older theories of emotion is that the Schachter–Singer theory emphasizes:

- A) physiological changes.
- B) conscious thoughts.
- C) overt behaviors.
- D) classical conditioning.

181. James–Lange is to Schachter–Singer as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cognitive processes; emotion
- B) autonomic reactivity; labeling of emotional states
- C) autonomic reactivity; physiological activity
- D) labeling of emotional states; cognitive processes

182. \_\_\_\_\_ is an evaluation of the emotion-relevant aspects of a particular stimulus.

- A) Appraisal
- B) Labeling
- C) Regulation
- D) Valence

183. What was the most important finding related to emotion that came from Klüver and Bucy's research with monkeys?

- A) Results confirmed that the amygdala plays a role in the emotion of fear.
- B) Results confirmed that the frontal lobe plays a role in the emotion of fear.
- C) Results confirmed that the amygdala plays a role in the emotion of anger.
- D) Results confirmed that the frontal lobe plays a role in the emotion of anger.

184. The neuronal wiring between the thalamus and the amygdala allows us to:

- A) recognize the location of a stimulus.
- B) make rapid decisions about our environment without having to wait for cortical input.
- C) analyze the identity and importance of the stimulus.
- D) compare the visual image of the stimulus with known threat images.

185. The cognitive and behavioral strategies we use to influence our emotional experience are collectively called:

- A) active appraisal.
- B) cognitive control.
- C) emotion regulation.
- D) behavioral control.

186. When his mother asks when he will be home, Rudy finds that he feels better emotionally if he:

- A) returns home early.
- B) ignores her question.
- C) interprets her question as a sign of caring.
- D) interprets her question as nagging.

187. A person with damage to the nerves serving the zygomatic major muscle would be expected to have difficulty showing a:

- A) smile.
- B) frown.
- C) look of disgust.
- D) look of anger.

188. Evidence suggests that all of these emotions are universal EXCEPT:

- A) anger.
- B) humility.
- C) disgust.
- D) surprise.

189. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the purpose for or psychological cause of an action.

- A) Emotion
- B) Motivation
- C) Expression
- D) Cognition

190. An internal state caused by physiological needs is called a(n):

- A) drive.
- B) instinct.
- C) need.
- D) hedonic principle.

191. Holly is a severely underweight seventh-grader who nonetheless believes she is fat. It is likely that Holly is suffering from:

- A) ghrelin deficiency syndrome.
- B) a metabolic disorder.

- C) anorexia nervosa.
- D) bulimia nervosa.

192. Which statement about obesity is true?

- A) Overeating is the only cause of obesity.
- B) There is a strong genetic component to obesity.
- C) Approximately 10 million Americans die each year from obesity-related illnesses.
- D) Obesity is associated with high self-esteem.

193. Julian is super-morbidly obese. His body does not respond to signals to shut off hunger. Julian's body is \_\_\_\_\_-resistant.

- A) leptin
- B) ghrelin
- C) cortisol
- D) testosterone

194. Once we gain a certain level of body fat, it is difficult to lose the fat. A key reason that our body resists weight loss is that:

- A) we prefer low-energy foods.
- B) leptin levels rise during a fast, which makes us hungrier.
- C) ghrelin levels drop during a fast, which stimulates fat deposition.
- D) dieting tends to decrease our metabolism.

195. Which statement about sexual interest is FALSE?

- A) Women given testosterone will show a decrease in sexual interest.
- B) Men masturbate more than women.
- C) Women have less permissive attitudes toward sex than men.
- D) Men tend to have more sexual partners than women.

196. Ten-year-old Marla loves to read, whether she is rewarded for it or not. This is an example of:

- A) extrinsic motivation.
- B) intrinsic motivation.
- C) unconscious motivation.
- D) motivated drive reduction.

197. Extrinsic motivation is illustrated when we:

- A) work at a job to earn money that can buy food.
- B) eat a French fry because it tastes good.
- C) exercise because it feels good.
- D) listen to music that we enjoy.

198. The President goes on national television to justify a tax increase. If the President is well-versed in the literature on psychological motivation, he or she will emphasize the:

- A) programs that will be cut if taxes are not raised.
- B) programs that will be funded if taxes are raised.
- C) fact that the tax increase is rather small compared to the taxes paid by other nations.
- D) fact that lower-income families will not be subject to the tax increase.

199. According to terror management theory, which of these would NOT be a cultural worldview?

- A) the Buddhist religion
- B) a public opinion poll on preference between two presidential candidates
- C) shared beliefs about right and wrong among Generation X
- D) shared hopes of a symbolic immortality held even by atheists

## Answer Key - Practice - final

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. False
11. False
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. True
17. False
18. False
19. False
20. False
21. False
22. False
23. False
24. False
25. False
26. False
27. True
28. False
29. False
30. C
31. C
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. A
37. A
38. C
39. B
40. C
41. C
42. C
43. B
44. B

45. C
46. A
47. A
48. B
49. D
50. A
51. A
52. A
53. B
54. C
55. B
56. C
57. D
58. A
59. A
60. B
61. C
62. A
63. C
64. D
65. A
66. C
67. B
68. D
69. D
70. B
71. A
72. B
73. B
74. B
75. D
76. C
77. A
78. A
79. D
80. C
81. A
82. A
83. C
84. A
85. A
86. A
87. D
88. C
89. C
90. B

91. A
92. A
93. A
94. D
95. B
96. D
97. D
98. B
99. A
100. C
101. D
102. B
103. C
104. D
105. B
106. B
107. C
108. B
109. A
110. C
111. B
112. A
113. D
114. A
115. B
116. D
117. A
118. D
119. C
120. D
121. C
122. B
123. B
124. B
125. D
126. B
127. C
128. B
129. C
130. C
131. B
132. D
133. A
134. A
135. D
136. C

- 137. B
- 138. D
- 139. D
- 140. D
- 141. B
- 142. A
- 143. B
- 144. A
- 145. A
- 146. B
- 147. C
- 148. A
- 149. C
- 150. B
- 151. C
- 152. B
- 153. D
- 154. A
- 155. A
- 156. D
- 157. C
- 158. A
- 159. B
- 160. A
- 161. A
- 162. C
- 163. C
- 164. D
- 165. D
- 166. C
- 167. A
- 168. A
- 169. B
- 170. B
- 171. A
- 172. C
- 173. D
- 174. D
- 175. C
- 176. C
- 177. A
- 178. C
- 179. C
- 180. B
- 181. B
- 182. A

- 183. A
- 184. B
- 185. C
- 186. C
- 187. A
- 188. B
- 189. B
- 190. A
- 191. C
- 192. B
- 193. A
- 194. D
- 195. A
- 196. B
- 197. A
- 198. A
- 199. B