

1. Both of Bob's parents have blue eyes. Bob carries the dominant gene for blue eyes, yet his eyes are brown. This means that the gene for blue eyes would be considered:
 - A. polygenic.
 - B. phenotypic.
 - C. recessive.
 - D. dominant.

2. An animal researcher inserts into the body of a mouse a genetic substance that is designed to prevent neurons from responding to dopamine. The researcher then observes the mouse to determine the impact of the absence of dopamine on the mouse's behaviour. This researcher has just utilized what is called the:
 - A. gene knockout procedure.
 - B. elimination procedure.
 - C. recombinant procedure.
 - D. polygenic procedure.

3. Studies comparing the similarity of identical and fraternal twins who are raised together and apart are especially informative because:
 - A. they tell us about the relative importance of the environment and genetic factors.
 - B. they only tell us about the importance of the environment.
 - C. they only tell us about the importance of genetic factors.
 - D. they tell us what genes may be responsible for the occurrence of twins.

4. A genetically determined trait may have an upper and lower limit, and the environment may determine the exact level of the trait that ultimately gets expressed. This is referred to as the concept of _____.
 - A. genetic potential
 - B. reaction range
 - C. concordance
 - D. gene knockout

5. Certain basic personality traits that are found across all cultures may have evolved to help us achieve which two overriding goals?
 - A. establishing cooperative relationships and mate selection
 - B. establishing positions of dominance and reproduction of the species
 - C. reproduction of the species and physical survival
 - D. physical survival and social contacts

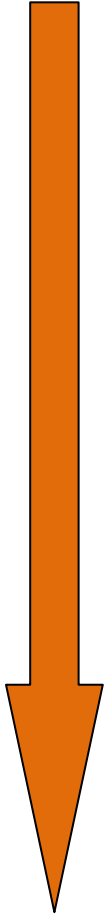
6. Jennifer plays her music very loud while she studies. Upset by how loud the music is, her mother insists Jennifer turn the music down. After 10 minutes, Jennifer's mom asks her daughter once again to please turn down the volume of the music. Jennifer insists she already turned it down although her mother swears it is as loud as it always was. The fact that Jennifer hears the music as softer and her mother experiences the volume as unchanged indicates that, clearly, Jennifer and her mother have _____.
- A. different absolute thresholds
 - B. different signal detection
 - C. difference thresholds
 - D. different tolerance levels
7. A useful application of Weber fractions is that:
- A. by looking at them, we can tell what the absolute threshold is.
 - B. they minimize the problems associated with false alarms.
 - C. they minimize the problems associated with misses.
 - D. they allow for sensitivity comparisons between the different sense modalities.
8. You have just arrived at the library to study and just as you are starting to read your assignment, a group of students at a nearby table begin a loud conversation. At first, these extra sounds annoy you, but you return to your reading and pretty soon, you are no longer aware of them, even though the students are continuing to talk. This example is most similar to what is known as:
- A. a difference threshold.
 - B. an absolute threshold.
 - C. a perceptual set.
 - D. sensory adaptation.
9. The owl and other nocturnal creatures need exceptional vision due to the low levels of light at night when they are hunting for food. Because their ability to survive depends on this keen sense of sight, their retinas contain _____.
- A. more cones than rods
 - B. more rods than cones
 - C. cones but no rods
 - D. rods but no cones
10. In the visual system, negative colour afterimages demonstrate the operation of:
- A. trichromatic processes.
 - B. opponent processes.
 - C. subtractive colour processes.
 - D. red-green and black-white processes.

11. Robert has been feeling very tired the last few weeks and tells his doctor that he only sleeps two hours a night. Before making a diagnosis, his doctor asks Robert to spend a night in the sleep lab connected to an EEG. Several times that night Robert's brain waves have a low frequency and are large in amplitude. This indicates to the doctor that Robert is:
- A. only experiencing the early stages of light sleep.
 - B. waking several times during the night.
 - C. experiencing several cycles through the deep stages of sleep.
 - D. spending an unusual amount of time in REM sleep.
12. Which of the following statements regarding REM sleep is true?
- A. During REM sleep, brain activity and physiological arousal are significantly less than they are during active wakefulness.
 - B. During REM sleep, brain activity and physiological arousal are similar to that of active wakefulness.
 - C. During REM sleep, EEG patterns show a dominance of delta waves.
 - D. During REM sleep, EEG patterns show a dominance of theta waves.
13. Mary marries a much younger man; in fact, Mary is 75 years old, while her new husband, Aaron, is 25 years old. One of the biggest problems they have is getting used to each other's sleep routines. Aaron goes to bed about 11:00 pm each night and gets up just before 7:00 am each morning. This is hard for Mary who, because she is so much older:
- A. takes only two hour catnaps all night long.
 - B. needs more sleep than the eight hours a younger adult usually sleeps.
 - C. sleeps a little less than six hours a night.
 - D. sleeps about as much as a newborn, around 12 hours a night.
14. Based on behavioural learning principles, a psychological treatment for insomnia that limits the activities that occur in the bedroom is called _____.
- A. sleep facilitation
 - B. the sleep habituation procedure
 - C. stimulus control
 - D. nocturnal behaviour restriction
15. Antipsychotic medications used to treat schizophrenia act by binding with and blocking dopamine receptor sites, thus reducing the effects of abnormally high levels of this neurotransmitter. This means that these medications would be classified as:
- A. antigens.
 - B. agonists.
 - C. antagonists.
 - D. stimulants.

16. Pavlov determined that a tone triggered salivation more quickly when the size of the _____ was more intense or greater.
- A. unconditioned response
 - B. unconditioned stimulus
 - C. conditioned response
 - D. conditioned stimulus
17. Under which of the following conditioned stimulus-unconditioned stimulus pairing conditions does learning usually occur most quickly?
- A. forward trace pairing
 - B. forward short-delay pairing
 - C. simultaneous pairing
 - D. backward pairing
18. A man becomes moderately aroused whenever his wife wears a particular red outfit. In terms of classical conditioning principles, the red outfit represents a(n) _____ that has become a(n) _____.
- A. conditioned stimulus; unconditioned stimulus
 - B. previously neutral stimulus; conditioned stimulus
 - C. unconditioned stimulus; conditioned stimulus
 - D. unconditioned response; conditioned response
19. A young child is hungry and wants a cookie but is too short to reach the table where the cookie jar is kept. She tries various things to get the jar, such as jumping or throwing her teddy bear at the jar in hopes of knocking it off the table, but to no avail. Eventually, almost by accident, she realizes that she can pull the tablecloth on which the jar sits and is thus able to reach the jar. In the future, she will be more likely to try this technique again since it was effective. This example best demonstrates:
- A. Thorndike's law of effect.
 - B. the principles of classical conditioning.
 - C. the concept of shaping.
 - D. the use of partial reinforcement.
20. Giving athletes random drug tests and police officers setting up roadside speed traps are examples of the:
- A. fixed interval schedule.
 - B. fixed ratio schedule.
 - C. variable interval schedule.
 - D. variable ratio schedule.

21. The original three-stage model of memory assumed that short-term memory was similar to a loading platform, but modern theorists have argued that the human memory system is analogous to a _____.
- A. holding station
 - B. busy library office
 - C. computer keyboard
 - D. computer hard drive
22. The serial position effect refers to how:
- A. people tend to remember words presented at the beginning and end of a list better than words presented in the middle.
 - B. elaborative rehearsal is more effective than maintenance rehearsal for storing information in long-term memory.
 - C. information tends to be remembered better if it is processed more deeply.
 - D. people tend to retrieve an image from long-term memory and incorporate it into a current visualization position.
23. According to the depth of processing model, semantic encoding involves the deepest processing because it requires us to attend to the _____ the information being encoded.
- A. phonological sound of
 - B. physical form of
 - C. the many details associated with
 - D. meaning of
24. If you think for a moment about the concept "school," it is likely that other concepts such as "textbooks," "teachers," and "exams" may also come to mind. The fact that these other words can be triggered by the word "school" is best considered to be an example of:
- A. elaborative rehearsal.
 - B. proactive interference.
 - C. dual encoding.
 - D. priming.

25. Stephanie just broke up with her boyfriend, Paul. Then Scott asks her to the homecoming dance. At the dance that night, Stephanie and Scott have a wonderful time. When Scott walks Stephanie to the door he is dismayed when she kisses him goodnight and calls him Paul. Stephanie has just illustrated:
- A. proactive interference
 - B. mood-congruent memory
 - C. the forgetting curve
 - D. retroactive interference



1	C	6	C	11	C	16	B	21	B
2	A	7	D	12	B	17	B	22	A
3	A	8	D	13	C	18	B	23	D
4	B	9	D	14	C	19	A	24	D
5	C	10	B	15	C	20	C	25	A