

# PSYCHOLOGY

## SECTION I

Time--35 Minutes

50 Questions, Units 1-8

### Term Exam

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. Research findings suggest that the best advice to give people who want to avoid belief perseverance is
  - a. "Try to justify your positions."
  - b. "Consider the opposite."
  - c. "Don't draw hasty conclusions."
  - d. "Be as objective as possible."
  - e. "Never show your emotions."
2. With the approach of night, our body temperatures begin to drop. This best illustrates the dynamics of the
  - a. hypnagogic state.
  - b. circadian rhythm.
  - c. alpha wave pattern.
  - d. REM rebound.
  - e. latent content.
3. When the cat's amygdala is electrically stimulated the cat prepares to attack by hissing and arching its back. Which division of the autonomic nervous system is activated by such stimulation?
  - a. somatic
  - b. parasympathetic
  - c. central
  - d. sympathetic
  - e. sensorimotor
4. Conscious memory of factual information is called \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - a. proactive
  - b. procedural
  - c. explicit
  - d. implicit
  - e. iconic
5. Professor Seif conducts research on the relationship between the limbic system and sexual motivation. Her research interests best represent the psychological speciality known as
  - a. behaviorism.
  - b. biological psychology.
  - c. psychoanalysis.
  - d. myelin.
  - e. behavior genetics.
6. Our experience of pain may be intensified when we perceive that others are experiencing pain. This best illustrates the importance of
  - a. sensory adaptation.
  - b. accommodation.
  - c. top-down processing.
  - d. kinesthesia.
  - e. difference thresholds.
7. When an organism's weight falls below its set point, the organism is likely to experience a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ hunger and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ its basal metabolic rate.
  - a. increase in; increase in
  - b. stabilization of; decrease in
  - c. increase in; decrease in
  - d. decrease in; increase in
  - e. increase in; stabilization of
8. Cognitive psychologists are most directly concerned with the study of
  - a. emotion.
  - b. genetics.
  - c. the unconscious.
  - d. brain chemistry.
  - e. thinking.

9. With which of the following statements will people typically agree most quickly?
- A penguin is a bird.
  - A goose is a bird.
  - A robin is a bird.
  - An ostrich is a bird.
  - A flamingo is a bird.
10. At the age of 22, Mrs. LaBlanc was less than 4 feet tall. Her short stature was probably influenced by the lack of a growth hormone produced by the
- pancreas.
  - thyroid.
  - adrenal gland.
  - pituitary gland.
  - myelin.
11. When shown a face with an evenly mixed expression of fear and anger, \_\_\_\_\_ children were much quicker than other children to see anger.
- socially extraverted
  - physically abused
  - academically successful
  - athletically skilled
  - socially introverted
12. Research participants who carefully observe and report their immediate reactions and feelings in response to different musical sounds are using the method known as
- spaced practice.
  - psychoanalysis.
  - introspection.
  - natural selection.
  - SQ3R.
13. Researchers discovered that the regions of the frontal lobe activated when a monkey moves peanuts to its own mouth are also activated when the monkey simply observes other monkeys move peanuts to their mouths. This discovery pointed to the significance of
- intrinsic motives.
  - mirror neurons.
  - extrinsic motives.
  - cognitive maps.
  - unconditioned stimuli.
14. Intensity is to brightness as wavelength is to
- accommodation.
  - frequency.
  - amplitude.
  - hue.
  - disparity.
15. When you are expecting an incoming text message, you are much more likely to notice it the second it arrives. This best illustrates
- priming.
  - signal detection theory.
  - difference thresholds.
  - absolute thresholds.
  - Weber's law.
16. The fact that people from widely different cultures display and interpret facial expressions of emotion in a similar manner best illustrates the impact of
- human genetic similarities.
  - the adaptation-level phenomenon.
  - the catharsis hypothesis.
  - the spillover effect.
  - facial feedback.
17. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?
- operational definitions
  - overconfidence
  - random assignment
  - naturalistic observation
  - the double-blind procedure
18. If a ringing bell causes a dog to salivate because the bell has been regularly associated with food in the mouth, the UR is the
- ringing bell.
  - salivation to the ringing bell.
  - food in the mouth.
  - salivation to the food in the mouth.
  - dog's hunger.
19. The smell of chocolate chip cookies draws you into the kitchen to eat some. Which theory best explains your motivation?
- instinct
  - drive-reduction
  - incentive
  - optimum arousal
  - hierarchy of needs

20. 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
- sleep apnea.
  - narcolepsy.
  - insomnia.
  - night terrors.
  - aphasia.
21. Ebbinghaus' retention curve best illustrates the value of
- chunking.
  - imagery.
  - priming.
  - rehearsal.
  - implicit memory.
22. Animals most readily learn the specific associations that promote
- shaping.
  - survival.
  - extrinsic motivation.
  - prosocial behavior.
  - social interaction.
23. Punishment is a potentially hazardous way for teachers to control young children's behaviors because
- the more severely children are punished for undesirable behaviors, the more likely they will exhibit those behaviors.
  - children will forget how to perform punished behaviors even when the behaviors may be justified and necessary.
  - the use of punishment could condition children to fear and avoid school.
  - punishment cannot temporarily restrain undesirable behaviors.
  - although punishments delivered by parents can be effective, teacher-delivered punishments usually have little effect.
24. The enduring traditions, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitutes their
- culture.
  - normal curve.
  - wording effects.
  - statistical significance.
  - operational definition.
25. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have five children aged 2, 3, 7, 9, and 9. The median age of the Berry children is
- 3.
  - 6.
  - 7.
  - 8.
  - 9.
26. We find it especially difficult to detect from other people's facial expressions whether they are
- afraid.
  - angry.
  - lying.
  - disgusted.
  - satisfied.
27. The simultaneous stimulation of adjacent cold and warmth spots on the skin produces the sensation of
- hot.
  - cold.
  - pressure.
  - wetness.
  - pain.
28. The process of getting information out of memory is called
- priming.
  - encoding.
  - relearning.
  - retrieval.
  - rehearsal.
29. The university's psychology department and school of medicine are cosponsoring a new professional program that applies behavioral and medical knowledge to health and disease. They are clearly offering a new degree in
- medical psychology.
  - human engineering.
  - holistic medicine.
  - behavioral medicine.
  - psychopharmacology.

30. A rat in a Skinner box is reinforced with a food pellet only if the rat moves close to the lever. Next, reinforcement is withheld until the rat stands on its hind legs, then until the rat touches the lever, and finally, until the rat presses the lever. This example best illustrates
- latent learning.
  - spontaneous recovery.
  - modeling.
  - shaping.
  - generalization.
31. William James was a prominent American
- psychoanalyst.
  - behaviorist.
  - functionalist.
  - structuralist.
  - gestaltist.
32. The prevalence of genetically predisposed traits that have a reproductive advantage is best explained in terms of
- epigenetics.
  - natural selection.
  - behavior genetics.
  - self-regulation.
  - environment.
33. Which neural center in the limbic system plays a central role in emotions such as aggression and fear?
- amygdala
  - thalamus
  - cerebellum
  - medulla
  - dendrite
34. Professor Woo noticed that the distribution of students' scores on her last biology test had an extremely small standard deviation. This indicates that the
- test was given to a very small class of students.
  - students' scores tended to be very similar to one another.
  - mean test score was lower than the median score.
  - students generally performed very well on the test.
  - test was a poor measure of the students' knowledge.
35. Basal metabolic rate is the body's resting rate of
- drive reduction.
  - insulin secretion.
  - energy expenditure.
  - homeostasis.
  - motivation.
36. Coach Vroman attended a clinic to improve his basketball coaching skills. Afterward, he randomly assigned his seventh-grade players to two groups: Group 1 will be coached by the new method and Group 2 will be coached by his old method. He then measured their performance at one team practice to judge the effectiveness of the new coaching method. Which of the following might affect the statistical significance of his study?
- Approval from an Institutional Review Board (IRB) was not obtained before beginning his study.
  - To determine the effectiveness of the new method, Coach Vroman must first find the median score of each group.
  - By testing only two groups, Coach Vroman's sample size may be too small and unrepresentative.
  - Coach Vroman should wait until next year to test the incoming freshman because his sample was biased.
  - A third variable, such as height, might affect the relationship between the two variables.
37. The amount of light entering the eye is regulated by the
- lens.
  - iris.
  - retina.
  - optic nerve.
  - feature detectors.
38. State lottery officials send residents a facsimile of a contest-winning check for over \$5 million to encourage them to imagine themselves as possible winners. The lottery promoters are most clearly exploiting the influence of
- fixation.
  - belief perseverance.
  - mental set.
  - the availability heuristic.
  - the representativeness heuristic.

39. Our sense of taste originally was thought to involve only the following four sensations
- sweet, salty, starch, and bitter.
  - salty, fatty, bitter, and sweet.
  - sour, bitter, sweet, and starchy.
  - bitter, sweet, sour, and salty.
  - fruity, fatty, silky, and coarse.
40. George was worried about his bakery's new cupcakes after two customers disliked them on the first day, but when he surveyed his customers over the next week, more than 90% of the customers said they loved them. By giving too much weight to those two customers before the survey, George almost committed an error known as
- a sampling bias.
  - wording effects.
  - a replication error.
  - confusing correlation with causation.
  - not following ethical guidelines.
41. Professor Assad suggested that a cautious attitude toward sexual encounters has proven to be more reproductively advantageous to women than to men because the birth process is time-consuming. This suggestion best illustrates the logic of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theory of sexual behavior.
- evolutionary
  - social learning
  - Freudian
  - behaviorist
  - humanistic
42. Escape from an aversive stimulus is a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- positive
  - negative
  - secondary
  - partial
  - delayed
43. Which theory would be most helpful for explaining why people are motivated to watch horror movies?
- instinct theory
  - drive-reduction theory
  - hierarchy of needs theory
  - arousal theory
  - homeostasis
44. In their classic nine-year study, Friedman and Rosenman reported that, compared with Type A men, Type B men were
- more susceptible to hypertension.
  - less susceptible to stomach ulcers.
  - more susceptible to heart attacks.
  - less susceptible to heart attacks.
  - more susceptible to infections.
45. The parietal lobes are to \_\_\_\_\_ as the occipital lobes are to \_\_\_\_\_.
- hearing; speaking
  - sensing touch; seeing
  - sensing pleasure; sensing pain
  - tasting; smelling
  - speaking; seeing
46. The psychologist most closely associated with the study of operant conditioning was
- B. F. Skinner.
  - Ivan Pavlov.
  - John B. Watson.
  - Albert Bandura.
  - John Garcia.
47. Compared with identical twins, fraternal twins are
- less likely to be the same sex and more likely to be similar in extraversion.
  - more likely to be the same sex and more likely to be similar in extraversion.
  - more likely to be the same sex and less likely to be similar in extraversion.
  - less likely to be the same sex and less likely to be similar in extraversion.
  - less likely to be the same sex and equally likely to be similar in extraversion.
48. The complete set of cases from which samples may be drawn is called a(n)
- control condition.
  - population.
  - case study.
  - independent variable.
  - survey.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

49. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
- mean.
  - range.
  - median.
  - standard deviation.
  - correlation coefficient.
50. Infants are first able to discriminate speech sounds during the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- one-word
  - telegraphic
  - babbling
  - syntactic
  - grammar

**Term Exam**  
**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult           OBJ: Unit VII | 35-2  
TOP: Belief perseverance                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
2. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit V | 23-1  
TOP: Circadian rhythm                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
3. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit III | 11-3  
TOP: The amygdala                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
4. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit VII | 32-3  
TOP: Implicit memory system               SKL: Factual/Definitional
5. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit III | 9-1  
TOP: Biology, behavior, and mind        SKL: Conceptual/Application
6. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit IV | 21-2  
TOP: Pain                   SKL: Conceptual/Application
7. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit VIII | 38-1  
TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain   SKL: Factual/Definitional
8. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit VII | 34-1  
TOP: Thinking and concepts               SKL: Factual/Definitional
9. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit VII | 34-1  
TOP: Thinking and concepts               SKL: Factual/Definitional
10. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit III | 10-2  
TOP: The endocrine system               SKL: Conceptual/Application
11. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit VIII | 42-1  
TOP: Detecting emotion in others        SKL: Factual/Definitional
12. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit I | 1-2  
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure                   SKL: Conceptual/Application
13. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit VI | 30-1  
TOP: Mirrors and imitation in the brain   SKL: Factual/Definitional
14. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit IV | 18-1  
TOP: The stimulus input: light energy   SKL: Conceptual
15. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                OBJ: Unit IV | 16-4  
TOP: Absolute thresholds                SKL: Conceptual/Application
16. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit VIII | 42-2  
TOP: Culture and emotional expression   SKL: Conceptual
17. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit II | 4-1  
TOP: Overconfidence                    SKL: Conceptual
18. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit VI | 26-2  
TOP: Pavlov's experiments               SKL: Conceptual/Application
19. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit VIII | 37-1  
TOP: Drives and incentives               SKL: Conceptual/Application
20. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium            OBJ: Unit V | 24-1  
TOP: Sleep disorders                    SKL: Conceptual/Application
21. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Difficult          OBJ: Unit VII | 31-7  
TOP: Effortful processing strategies      SKL: Factual/Definitional

22. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit VI | 29-1  
TOP: Biological constraints on conditioning           SKL: Factual/Definitional
23. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VI | 27-4  
TOP: Punishment    SKL: Factual/Definitional
24. ANS: A           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit II | 8-1  
TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender           SKL: Factual/Definitional
25. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit II | 7-1  
TOP: Measures of central tendency           SKL: Conceptual/Application
26. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VIII | 42-1  
TOP: Detecting emotion in others           SKL: Factual/Definitional
27. ANS: A           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit IV | 21-1  
TOP: Touch           SKL: Factual/Definitional
28. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit VII | 31-2  
TOP: Memory models           SKL: Factual/Definitional
29. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit VIII | 43-1  
TOP: Stress and health           SKL: Conceptual/Application
30. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VI | 27-1  
TOP: Shaping behavior           SKL: Conceptual/Application
31. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit I | 1-2  
TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions           SKL: Factual/Definitional
32. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit III | 15-1  
TOP: Evolutionary psychology: Understanding human nature           SKL: Factual/Definitional
33. ANS: A           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit III | 11-3  
TOP: The amygdala           SKL: Factual/Definitional
34. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Difficult       OBJ: Unit II | 7-1  
TOP: Measures of variation           SKL: Conceptual/Application
35. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit VIII | 38-1  
TOP: The physiology of hunger: body chemistry and the brain           SKL: Factual/Definitional
36. ANS: C           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit II | 7-2  
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference reliable?           SKL: Conceptual/Application
37. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit IV | 18-1  
TOP: The eye           SKL: Factual/Definitional
38. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VII | 35-2  
TOP: The availability heuristic           SKL: Conceptual/Application
39. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit IV | 21-3  
TOP: Taste           SKL: Factual/Definitional
40. ANS: A           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit II | 5-2  
TOP: The survey       SKL: Conceptual/Application
41. ANS: A           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit III | 15-2  
TOP: Natural selection and mating preferences           SKL: Conceptual/Application
42. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VI | 27-2  
TOP: Types of reinforcers           SKL: Factual/Definitional
43. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Easy           OBJ: Unit VIII | 37-1  
TOP: Optimum arousal           SKL: Conceptual/Application
44. ANS: D           PTS: 1           DIF: Medium        OBJ: Unit VIII | 44-2  
TOP: Stress and heart disease           SKL: Factual/Definitional
45. ANS: B           PTS: 1           DIF: Difficult       OBJ: Unit III | 12-1  
TOP: Functions of the cortex           SKL: Conceptual

46. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: Unit VI | 27-1  
TOP: Skinner's experiments                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
47. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: Unit III | 14-1  
TOP: Twin and adoption studies                   SKL: Conceptual
48. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: Unit II | 5-2  
TOP: The survey                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
49. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: Unit II | 7-1  
TOP: Measures of variation                   SKL: Factual/Definitional
50. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Medium                   OBJ: Unit VII | 36-2  
TOP: When do we learn language?                   SKL: Factual/Definitional