

PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION I

Time-- __ Minutes

65 Questions, Units 1-4; 5 Practice FRQ

Comprehensive Practice

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. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
 - a. John Watson
 - b. Charles Darwin
 - c. Edward Titchener
 - d. B. F. Skinner
 - e. Mary Calkins
2. Which area of psychology might be best suited to investigate the following research question: what happens in our brain when we forget details about stressful life events, and how does this process affect behavior?
 - a. structuralism
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. humanistic psychology
 - d. cognitive neuroscience
 - e. functionalist psychology
3. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?
 - a. cognitive
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. behavioral
 - d. biological
 - e. evolutionary
4. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) _____ psychologist.
 - a. biological
 - b. social
 - c. developmental
 - d. industrial-organizational
 - e. personality
5. Basing decisions or conclusions on observable evidence describes which of the following?
 - a. hindsight bias
 - b. confirmation bias
 - c. empirical approach
 - d. overconfidence
 - e. operational definition
6. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use
 - a. the case study approach.
 - b. naturalistic observation.
 - c. correlational measures.
 - d. experimental research.
 - e. random assignment.
7. Because she had a serious traffic accident on Friday the 13th of last month, Felicia is convinced that all Friday the 13ths will bring bad luck. Felicia's belief best illustrates
 - a. the illusion of control.
 - b. illusory correlation.
 - c. the hindsight bias.
 - d. overconfidence.
 - e. random sampling.

8. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of
 - a. considering these facts as statistically significant.
 - b. randomly sampling biblical passages.
 - c. generalizing from extreme examples.
 - d. assuming that most people share your opinions.
 - e. perceiving order in coincidental events.
9. Researchers are interested in studying the relationship between poor prenatal nutrition and early cognitive development. Because of ethical concerns, which research method would be most appropriate for researchers to use?
 - a. survey
 - b. case study
 - c. experimentation
 - d. correlational
 - e. naturalistic observation
10. Which technique most clearly minimizes the likelihood that any outcome differences between the experimental and control conditions can be attributed to age or personality differences in research participants?
 - a. replication
 - b. statistical measurement
 - c. random assignment
 - d. operational definitions
 - e. the double-blind procedure
11. Six different high school students spent \$10, \$13, \$2, \$12, \$13, and \$4, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is
 - a. \$9.
 - b. \$10.
 - c. \$11.
 - d. \$12.
 - e. \$13.
12. If a result is statistically significant, this means that the
 - a. results of the test are positively correlated with another factor.
 - b. participants received scores above the 50 percentile.
 - c. results of the research have practical significance.
 - d. scores were 1 standard deviation from the mean.
 - e. there is less than a 5 percent likelihood that the results occurred by chance.
13. American males shake hands in greeting; Japanese men bow. However, people can communicate with a smile. What does this tell us about the role of culture in understanding our psychology?
 - a. Culture shapes our behavior, but certain underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - b. Psychologists cannot generalize theories to different cultures because culture is such a powerful influence on behavior.
 - c. Culture is a biological force that does not affect overt social behaviors.
 - d. Biological differences divide the human family and our behaviors.
 - e. An awareness of cultural differences is unimportant to the study of behavior and mental processes.

14. Which of the following defines ethical principles that should guide human experimentation?
 - a. control group, random sampling, random assignment
 - b. case study, naturalistic observation, survey
 - c. informed consent, protection from harm, confidentiality, debriefing
 - d. volunteer participants only, no deception, incentives for participation
 - e. effect size, statistical significance, measures of central tendency, variation
15. People can simultaneously process many aspects of sensory information such as color, shape, and size. This best illustrates the functioning of multiple
 - a. ACh agonists.
 - b. dendrites.
 - c. endorphins.
 - d. neural networks.
 - e. ACh antagonists.
16. Epinephrine and norepinephrine are released by the
 - a. thyroid gland.
 - b. pituitary gland.
 - c. parathyroids.
 - d. adrenal glands.
 - e. pancreas.
17. The “little brain” attached to the rear of the brainstem is called the
 - a. limbic system.
 - b. corpus callosum.
 - c. cerebellum.
 - d. reticular formation.
 - e. thalamus.
18. The secretions of the pituitary gland are most directly regulated by the
 - a. reticular formation.
 - b. hypothalamus.
 - c. amygdala.
 - d. cerebellum.
 - e. thalamus.
19. The ability to recognize faces with the right hemisphere but not with the left hemisphere best illustrates
 - a. Parkinson's disease.
 - b. neurogenesis.
 - c. plasticity.
 - d. lateralization.
 - e. aphasia.
20. The personalities of adopted children
 - a. are very similar to the personalities of the other children in their adoptive families.
 - b. are very similar to the personalities of their biologically related siblings.
 - c. are not very similar to the personalities of their adoptive parents.
 - d. are more similar to the personalities of their caregiving adoptive parents than to the personalities of their biological parents.
 - e. are usually not related to their temperaments.
21. Research most clearly suggests that personality traits are more strongly influenced by
 - a. genes than by home environment.
 - b. home environment than by genes.
 - c. genes than by peers.
 - d. home environment than by peers.
 - e. genes than by heredity.
22. According to evolutionary psychologists, behaviors that promote reproductive success are likely to be
 - a. socially prohibited.
 - b. genetically predisposed.
 - c. ecologically disruptive.
 - d. disease-producing.
 - e. hormonally adaptive.

23. Males in their _____ are most likely to be sexually attracted to women who are several years older rather than several years younger than themselves.
- teens.
 - twenties.
 - thirties.
 - forties.
 - fifties.
24. Critics of evolutionary psychology are most likely to suggest that it underestimates the
- impact of genetic predispositions on human sexual behavior.
 - impact of cultural expectations on human sexual behavior.
 - variety of traits that contribute to reproductively successful behaviors.
 - extent to which certain gender differences in sexual behavior are common to all cultures.
 - number of human traits influenced by genetics.
25. You typically fail to consciously perceive that your own nose is in your line of vision. This best illustrates
- subliminal perception.
 - change blindness.
 - fovea.
 - selective attention.
 - the visual cliff.
26. In University of Utah driving-simulation experiments, students conversing on cell phones were slower to detect and respond to traffic signals. This best illustrates
- retinal disparity.
 - the phi phenomenon.
 - gate-control theory.
 - place theory.
 - selective attention.
27. Ohio State University pedestrians were more likely to cross streets unsafely if they were talking on a cell phone. This best illustrates the impact of
- place theory.
 - gate-control theory.
 - selective attention.
 - the phi phenomenon.
 - retinal disparity.
28. The ability to simultaneously process the pitch, loudness, melody, and meaning of a song best illustrates
- subliminal perception.
 - kinesthesia.
 - accommodation.
 - sensory adaptation.
 - parallel processing.
29. Who emphasized that the whole may exceed the sum of its parts?
- evolutionary psychologists
 - parapsychologists
 - behaviorists
 - Gestalt psychologists
 - psychoanalysts
30. Brightness is to light as _____ is to sound.
- pitch
 - loudness
 - frequency
 - amplitude
 - wavelength
31. The cochlea is a
- fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses.
 - fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of upright body position.
 - fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of body movement.
 - set of three tiny bones that amplify the vibrations of the eardrum.
 - specific area of the auditory cortex.

32. A time lag between left and right auditory stimulation is important for accurately
- locating sounds.
 - detecting pitch.
 - recognizing rhythms.
 - judging amplitude.
 - determining frequency.
33. Alex tickles his brother by stroking adjacent _____ spots on his skin.
- pressure
 - warmth
 - cold
 - pain
 - kinesthesia
34. During the months when there is a large amount of pollen in the air, your hay fever severely affects your sense of smell. At the same time your food all seems to taste the same. This illustrates the importance of
- accommodation.
 - sensory interaction.
 - kinesthesia.
 - serial processing.
 - sensory adaptation.
35. The pop-out phenomenon illustrates that some stimuli almost inevitably trigger
- sensory adaptation.
 - transduction.
 - selective inattention.
 - priming.
 - difference threshold.
36. Damage to the fovea would have the greatest effect on
- night vision.
 - peripheral vision.
 - visual acuity.
 - sensory adaptation.
 - kinesthesia.
37. Certain stroke victims report seeing nothing when shown a series of sticks, yet they are able to correctly report whether the sticks are vertical or horizontal. This best illustrates
- prosopagnosia.
 - serial processing.
 - the McGurk effect.
 - sensory interaction.
 - blindsight.
38. While singing to you on your birthday, your friends leave off the very last word of the song, "Happy birthday to you, Happy birthday to you, Happy birthday dear David, Happy birthday to...." Your tendency to mentally fill in the last word best reflects which of the following Gestalt principles of organization?
- continuity
 - proximity
 - connectedness
 - closure
 - figure and ground
39. The perceived size of an object is most strongly influenced by that object's perceived
- shape.
 - color.
 - distance.
 - motion.
 - frequency.
40. The Ames illusion involving two girls who are perceived as very different in size can best be explained in terms of
- shape constancy.
 - retinal disparity.
 - the principle of continuity.
 - the misperception of distance.
 - the visual cliff.

41. Cones and rods are to vision as _____ are to audition.
- eardrums
 - cochleas
 - oval windows
 - hair cells
 - semicircular canals
42. By amplifying soft sounds but not loud sounds, digital hearing aids produce
- sensory interaction.
 - compressed sound.
 - subliminal stimulation.
 - sensory compensation.
 - feature detectors.
43. Which theory suggests that large-fiber activity in the spinal cord can prevent pain signals from reaching the brain?
- signal detection theory
 - opponent-process theory
 - gate-control theory
 - frequency theory
 - parallel processing
44. The McGurk effect best illustrates
- phantom limb sensations.
 - the rubber-hand illusion.
 - tinnitus.
 - sensory interaction.
 - color constancy.
45. The nineteenth-century theory that bumps on the skull reveal a person's abilities and traits is called
- evolutionary psychology.
 - behavior genetics.
 - molecular biology.
 - biological psychology.
 - phrenology.
46. While you are hiking in the mountains, a rattlesnake slithers across your trail. Which of the following triggers the “fight-or-flight” response, increasing your heart rate and blood pressure, as you run away?
- somatic nervous system
 - sympathetic nervous system
 - motor cortex
 - limbic system
 - parasympathetic nervous system
47. Which region of the brain will a fMRI show as active when a person is looking at a photo?
- temporal lobes
 - parietal lobes
 - occipital lobes
 - frontal lobes
 - association areas
48. Teaching a patient to regain the use of an impaired limb by limiting his or her use of the good limb is called
- functioning magnetic resonance imaging.
 - constraint-induced therapy.
 - neural prosthetics.
 - phrenology.
 - cognitive neuroscience.
49. Depending on environmental conditions, specific genes can be either
- nature or nurture.
 - active or inactive.
 - identical or fraternal.
 - chromosomes or genomes.
 - sperm or eggs.
50. Identical twins originate from the fertilization of
- a single egg cell by a single sperm cell.
 - two egg cells by a single sperm cell.
 - a single egg cell by two sperm cells.
 - two egg cells by two sperm cells.
 - either two egg cells or two sperm cells.

51. A researcher who assesses the heritability of intelligence is most likely a(n)
- humanist.
 - evolutionary psychologist.
 - behavior geneticist.
 - social psychologist.
 - behaviorist.
52. If a genetic predisposition to fear darkness contributes to reproductive success, that trait will likely be passed on to subsequent generations. This best illustrates
- mutation.
 - psychopathology.
 - behavior genetics.
 - environment.
 - natural selection.
53. Professor Archibald suggests that men are more likely than women to initiate recreational sex because this has historically served to be a more successful reproductive strategy for men than for women. The professor's suggestion best illustrates a(n) _____ theory.
- social learning
 - evolutionary
 - behaviorist
 - Freudian
 - cognitive
54. Evolutionary psychologists have suggested that women prefer monogamy and men promiscuity in ensuring the survival of their genetic material. However, monogamous relationships can also be explained using an evolutionary perspective. This best illustrates which of the following criticisms of evolutionary psychology?
- Evolutionary psychology justifies traditional sexist attitudes.
 - Evolutionary psychology undercuts moral responsibility for human behavior.
 - Evolutionary psychology is based on a fatal flaw; just because a trait exists it doesn't mean it is adaptive.
 - Evolutionary psychology works backward to propose an explanation; thus, any behavior can be explained.
 - Evolutionary psychology assumes that human behavior has been stable long enough for it to evolve.
55. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning days of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates
- the hindsight bias.
 - illusory correlation.
 - overconfidence.
 - an illusion of control.
 - random sampling.
56. When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are applying
- overconfidence.
 - the placebo effect.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - random assignment.
 - critical thinking.

57. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among boys and girls in the school yard. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv employ?
- naturalistic observation
 - replication
 - the survey
 - the case study
 - experimentation
58. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
- explanation.
 - prediction.
 - control.
 - replication.
 - experimentation.
59. If psychologists discovered that more intelligent parents have smarter children than less intelligent parents, this would demonstrate that
- intelligence is inherited.
 - more intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do less intelligent parents.
 - the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
 - experiments based on this relationship would indicate causation.
 - intelligence of children and parents are negatively correlated.
60. To accurately infer cause and effect, experimenters should use
- random assignment.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - standard deviations.
 - correlation coefficients.
 - scatterplots.
61. Which perspective is most relevant to understanding the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
- evolutionary
 - behavioral
 - psychodynamic
 - biological
 - humanistic
62. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
- natural selection.
 - brain chemistry.
 - unconscious conflicts.
 - learned behaviors.
 - introspection.
63. The psychologist most likely to help an attorney make selections of jury members is a(n) _____ psychologist.
- counseling
 - community
 - educational
 - cognitive
 - forensic
64. The thin surface layer of interconnected neural cells that covers the cerebrum is called the
- cerebellum.
 - corpus callosum.
 - reticular formation.
 - cerebral cortex.
 - sensory cortex.
65. Nerve cells in the brain receive life-supporting nutrients and insulating myelin from
- glial cells.
 - neurotransmitters.
 - motor neurons.
 - hormones.
 - sensory neurons.

Short Answer

1. What was revolutionary about the “cognitive revolution” when compared with earlier theories, such as psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism?
2. Give examples of the types of messages that travel through the following systems: somatic nervous system, sympathetic nervous system, parasympathetic nervous system, central nervous system. endocrine system (adrenal glands).
3. After suffering a head injury in an auto accident, Alyssa says that she remembers what her mother looks like, and she can accurately recall many of her mother's distinctive facial features. However, when she is shown pictures of her mother, Alyssa is unable to recognize who it is, even though she can see clearly. Use your understanding of the functioning brain to account for Alyssa's strange pattern of experience.
4. Explain how an evolutionary psychologist might explain why humans developed into omnivores, eating both meat and plants.
5. Explain how perceptual sets, perceptual constancy, and stroboscopic movement may all be involved in perceiving a movie.

Comprehensive Practice Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure SKL: Factual/Definitional
2. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 1-3
TOP: Psychological science develops SKL: Conceptual/Application
3. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-3
TOP: Psychology's subfields SKL: Conceptual/Application
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: The scientific attitude SKL: Factual/Definitional
6. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
7. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-2
TOP: Illusory correlations SKL: Conceptual
8. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-2
TOP: Illusory correlations SKL: Conceptual/Application
9. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual
10. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
11. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of central tendency SKL: Conceptual/Application
12. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference significant? SKL: Factual/Definitional
13. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 8-1
TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender SKL: Conceptual/Application
14. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 8-4
TOP: Ethics in research/studying people SKL: Factual/Definitional
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit III | 10-1
TOP: The nervous system SKL: Conceptual/Application
16. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 10-2
TOP: The endocrine system SKL: Factual/Definitional
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 11-2
TOP: The cerebellum SKL: Factual/Definitional
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 11-3
TOP: The hypothalamus SKL: Factual/Definitional
19. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit III | 13-1
TOP: Splitting the brain SKL: Conceptual
20. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 14-1
TOP: Biological versus adoptive relatives SKL: Factual/Definitional
21. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 14-1
TOP: Biological versus adoptive relatives SKL: Factual/Definitional

22. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 15-1
TOP: Evolutionary success helps explain similarities SKL: Factual/Definitional
23. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 15-2
TOP: Natural selection and mating preferences SKL: Factual/Definitional
24. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 15-3
TOP: The evolutionary perspective on human sexuality SKL: Conceptual
25. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit IV | 16-2
TOP: Selective attention SKL: Factual/Definitional
26. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit IV | 16-2
TOP: Selective attention SKL: Factual/Definitional
27. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 16-2
TOP: Selective attention SKL: Factual/Definitional
28. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 18-2
TOP: Parallel processing SKL: Conceptual/Application
29. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit IV | 19-1
TOP: Visual organization SKL: Factual/Definitional
30. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 20-1
TOP: The stimulus input: sound waves SKL: Conceptual
31. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 20-1
TOP: The ear SKL: Factual/Definitional
32. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit IV | 20-3
TOP: Locating sounds SKL: Factual/Definitional
33. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 21-1
TOP: Touch SKL: Conceptual/Application
34. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 21-5
TOP: Sensory interaction SKL: Conceptual/Application
35. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 16-2
TOP: Selective inattention SKL: Factual/Definitional
36. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 18-1
TOP: The eye SKL: Conceptual
37. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 18-2
TOP: Parallel processing SKL: Factual/Definitional
38. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 19-1
TOP: Visual organization SKL: Conceptual/Application
39. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit IV | 19-3
TOP: Shape and size constancies SKL: Factual/Definitional
40. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 19-3
TOP: Shape and size constancies SKL: Factual/Definitional
41. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit IV | 20-1
TOP: The ear SKL: Conceptual
42. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 20-1
TOP: Perceiving loudness SKL: Factual/Definitional
43. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit IV | 21-2
TOP: Pain SKL: Factual/Definitional
44. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit IV | 21-5
TOP: Sensory interaction SKL: Factual/Definitional
45. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 9-1
TOP: Biology, behavior, and mind SKL: Factual/Definitional

46. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 10-1
TOP: The nervous system SKL: Conceptual/Application
47. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 12-1
TOP: Structure of the cortex SKL: Factual/Definitional
48. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 12-2
TOP: The brain's plasticity SKL: Factual/Definitional
49. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 14-1
TOP: Genes: Our codes for life SKL: Factual/Definitional
50. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 14-1
TOP: Twin and adoption studies SKL: Factual/Definitional
51. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 14-3
TOP: Heritability SKL: Conceptual
52. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 15-1
TOP: Evolutionary success helps explain similarities SKL: Conceptual/Application
53. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 15-2
TOP: Natural selection and mating preferences SKL: Conceptual/Application
54. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit III | 15-3
TOP: The evolutionary perspective on human sexuality SKL: Conceptual
55. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 4-1
TOP: Hindsight bias SKL: Conceptual/Application
56. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: Critical thinking SKL: Conceptual
57. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: Naturalistic observation SKL: Conceptual/Application
58. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Factual/Definitional
59. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation and causation SKL: Conceptual/Application
60. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
61. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Conceptual
62. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
63. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 3-1
TOP: Careers in Psychology SKL: Factual/Definitional
64. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 12-1
TOP: The cerebral cortex SKL: Factual/Definitional
65. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit III | 12-1
TOP: Structure of the cortex SKL: Factual/Definitional

SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

Student responses should identify how cognitive psychologists contended that the ways we remember and process information are key factors in influencing our behavior. Students should contrast this idea with psychoanalytic views that conscious thoughts and behaviors are controlled by unconscious forces and with behaviorist views that behavior results from past conditioning, not cognition.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Unit I

2. ANS:

Students should give examples of messages that travel through each of the listed systems: somatic nervous system: any voluntary muscle movement; sympathetic nervous system: any stress response that arouses the body's systems; parasympathetic nervous system: any response that slows the body's system down after stress; central nervous system: any impulse that travels through the spinal cord or brain (such as sensory experiences); endocrine system (adrenal glands): hormone releases related to any fight-or-flight response.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Unit III

3. ANS:

Students should identify that the head injury may have caused brain damage in the right hemisphere, because research indicates that the ability to recognize the faces of others in pictures is located in the right hemisphere.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Unit III

4. ANS:

Students should provide at least one reason how an omnivorous diet might be an evolutionary advantage resulting from natural selection. Possible examples include (but aren't limited to) the ability to eat either plants or animals during times of scarce food, increased adaptability to different plant-rich or animal-rich environments, avoidance of poisonous plants or spoiled meat, and so on.

PTS: 1 OBJ: Unit III

5. ANS:

Students should provide plausible examples of how the three perceptual principles might contribute to what they see in a movie. Perceptual set involves a mental predisposition to perceive something in the film. Perceptual constancy involves perceiving an object in the movie as unchanging in shape, size, lightness, or color even as the lighting conditions or visual angle changes in the movie. Stroboscopic movement is involved during the movie watching, because it causes the perception of smooth movement from the rapid presentation of individual frames of film (or video).

PTS: 1 OBJ: Unit IV