

P1 - E3 - FA10**Multiple Choice**

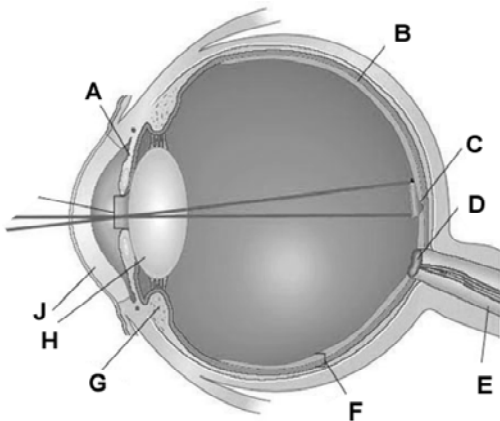
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. One explanation for the moon illusion is that the terrain gives the impression of greater distance. One problem for this explanation is the fact that most people say the horizon moon looks
- a. larger than the overhead moon.
 - b. smaller than the overhead moon.
 - c. closer than the overhead moon.
 - d. farther away than the overhead moon.
- _____ 2. Seeing an open door as rectangular, even when we are viewing it from an odd angle and the image hitting our retina is more in the shape of a trapezoid, is an example of
- a. bottom-up processing.
 - b. shape constancy.
 - c. preattentive processing.
 - d. motion parallax.
- _____ 3. The blind spot of the retina is the point where
- a. the lens fails to focus an image.
 - b. the optic nerve leaves the retina.
 - c. the rod area overlaps the cone area.
 - d. the pupil casts a shadow onto the retina.
- _____ 4. Cones make up around _____ of all the visual receptors in the human retina.
- a. 5-10%
 - b. 20-25%
 - c. 70-75%
 - d. 85-90%
- _____ 5. As people grow older, the lens of each eye becomes less flexible. How does that change their vision?
- a. They have more trouble adapting to dim light.
 - b. They have more trouble focusing on nearby objects.
 - c. Objects toward the periphery of the visual field look smaller than before.
 - d. Colors appear less bright than before.
- _____ 6. Which part of the human retina has the best color vision?
- a. the area surrounding the optic nerve
 - b. the fovea
 - c. the periphery
 - d. the cornea
- _____ 7. Which is the most common form of color vision deficiency?
- a. inability to tell bright from dim colors
 - b. inability to see any color at all
 - c. inability to distinguish yellow from blue
 - d. inability to distinguish red from green
- _____ 8. To say that vision depends on "feature detectors" is to say that it depends on
- a. particular strategies of attention.
 - b. structures of the eye that vary from one person to another.
 - c. neurons that respond to particular kinds of stimuli.
 - d. the objects that one has seen recently, though not at the present.
- _____ 9. In an environment in which temperature, light, and other conditions remain constant 24 hours a day, most people
- a. awaken and fall asleep at irregular, inconsistent intervals.
 - b. still awaken and go to sleep on a nearly 24-hour schedule.
 - c. remain awake almost all the time.
 - d. easily adjust to wake-sleep cycles that last a lot longer or shorter than 24 hours.
- _____ 10. An absolute sensory threshold is the
- a. stimulus a person likes best.
 - b. intensity at which a person can detect a stimulus 50% of the time.
 - c. most intense stimulus that a person can perceive.
 - d. negative afterimage of a stimulus.

- ___ 11. An evolutionary theory of sleep, supported by the sleeping habits of different animals, would propose that sleep evolved to complement
- their natural ways of life, including eating, migrating, and staying out of danger.
 - recovery from the activity of the day.
 - their changing emotions.
 - feeding schedules in zoos.
- ___ 12. Motion pictures are actually a series of still photos, each slightly different from the last. Our tendency to perceive them as moving is an example of
- retinal disparity.
 - subliminal perception.
 - motion parallax.
 - stroboscopic movement.
- ___ 13. The optic nerve is composed of axons from
- rods.
 - both cones and rods.
 - cones.
 - ganglion cells.
- ___ 14. In the human brain, most of the axons from the optic nerve go to the
- hypothalamus.
 - thalamus.
 - corpus callosum.
 - cerebellum.
- ___ 15. What might cause people to judge that something they see in the sky is a gigantic UFO traveling at an incredible velocity?
- They misjudged the object's distance.
 - Light from the object fell on the all-rod area of the retina.
 - Visual information failed to cross their corpus callosum.
 - Their perceptions were guided by the retinex principle.
- ___ 16. Receptor cells for hearing are found along a membrane within the cochlea called the ___ membrane.
- tympanic
 - basilar
 - auditory
 - vestibular
- ___ 17. Within the retina, cones are adapted for ___ and rods are adapted for ___.
- seeing stationary objects...detecting movement
 - detecting movement...seeing stationary objects
 - detection of faint light...color and detail
 - color and detail...detection of faint light
- ___ 18. The area of the brain known to generate the body's circadian rhythm is the
- corpus callosum.
 - parietal lobe.
 - cerebellum.
 - suprachiasmatic nucleus.
- ___ 19. The primary area of the cortex for visual processing is on the ___ lobe.
- frontal
 - temporal
 - parietal
 - occipital
- ___ 20. Olfaction refers to the sense of
- balance.
 - touch.
 - limb position.
 - smell.
- ___ 21. Why would it be impossible for people who traveled to a different planet to see different colors from the ones they see on earth?
- Color perception is a property of the eyes and brain, not of the light.
 - All stars emit the same distribution of various wavelengths of light.
 - After the eye gets used to the types of light we see on earth, it loses its ability to see other types of light.
 - The cornea filters out all but three wavelengths of light.

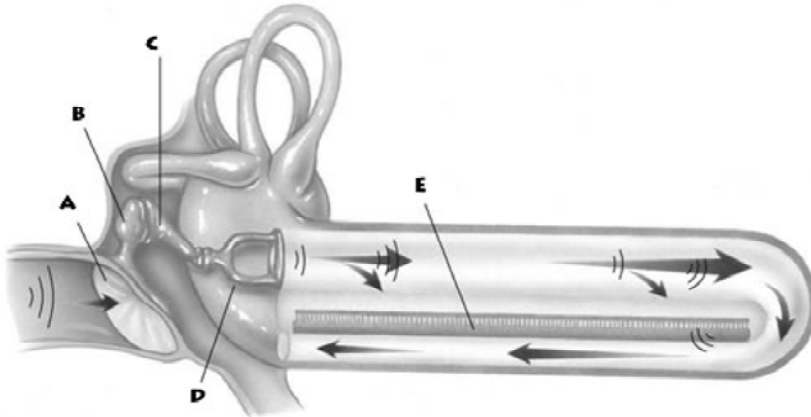
- _____ 22. A magician has two people concealed in a long wooden box, one whose head and arms stick out of the box, and the other whose legs stick out. When the magician saws between the two people the audience thinks the magician is sawing one person in half. This trick is based primarily on the Gestalt principle of
- a. proximity.
 - b. similarity.
 - c. figure and ground.
 - d. closure.
- _____ 23. Adult women who spend much time together often begin to have their periods at the same time, because of the influence of chemicals called
- a. cytokines.
 - b. pyrimidines.
 - c. pheromones.
 - d. transporters.
- _____ 24. Physically, lights of different colors differ in their
- a. direction.
 - b. polarization.
 - c. intensity.
 - d. wavelength.
- _____ 25. Most employees who are asked to work at different 8-hour shifts on different days find it easier to adjust to the schedule when
- a. they shift to a work schedule that starts 8 hours later.
 - b. they shift to a work schedule that starts 8 hours earlier.
 - c. the work times shift randomly from one day to the next.
 - d. they stay on each shift for only a week at a time before rotating to the next one.
- _____ 26. Conduction deafness is caused by damage to the
- a. cochlea.
 - b. bones connected to the eardrum.
 - c. auditory nerve.
 - d. hair cells along the basilar membrane.
- _____ 27. Animal species with good color vision (such as most birds) generally have
- a. a relatively elongated eyeball.
 - b. a relatively flattened eyeball.
 - c. a high percentage of cones in the retina.
 - d. a high percentage of rods in the retina.
- _____ 28. Pain sensations increase due to the release in the nervous system of the neurotransmitter
- a. endorphin.
 - b. substance P.
 - c. serotonin.
 - d. dopamine.
- _____ 29. The retinex theory of color vision emphasizes the influence of
- a. genetically determined differences among human observers.
 - b. culturally determined differences among human observers.
 - c. comparisons from what you see in different parts of the visual field.
 - d. the ratio between the wavelengths of light and the intensity of the light.
- _____ 30. The loudness of a sound depends on which physical aspect of sound waves?
- a. velocity
 - b. amplitude
 - c. location
 - d. frequency
- _____ 31. For most people the experience of jet lag is most severe if they travel across time zones
- a. back to the one they live in.
 - b. from east to west.
 - c. from west to east.
 - d. while sleeping.
- _____ 32. The vestibular system is responsible for which kind of sensation?
- a. pain and temperature
 - b. position of the head
 - c. internal changes such as hunger
 - d. pressure on the skin
- _____ 33. What do we know about the taste of MSG (monosodium glutamate)?
- a. It weakens as it comes into contact with the tongue.
 - b. It appears to be one of the primary tastes.
 - c. It causes taste buds to release substance P and therefore causes foods to taste "hot."
 - d. It causes sweet substances to taste sour and causes sour substances to taste sweet.

- ___ 34. One advantage of the opponent-process theory of color vision, in contrast to the trichromatic theory, is that the opponent-process theory can more easily account for
- the differences between rods and cones.
 - the phenomenon of negative afterimages.
 - species differences in color vision.
 - our having three types of cones.
- ___ 35. Morphine reduces pain by stimulating synapses in the brain that normally respond to
- substance P.
 - serotonin.
 - acetylcholine.
 - endorphin.
- ___ 36. The sensations of pressure, pain, warmth, cold, vibration, and stretch of the skin are collectively known as the ___ senses.
- gustatory
 - cutaneous
 - vestibular
 - olfactory
- ___ 37. As light passes through the eye it is focused by the ___, which always focuses light in the same way, and the ___, which is flexible and enables focusing on objects at different distances by varying its thickness.
- iris...pupil
 - aqueous humor...vitreous humor
 - fovea...retina
 - cornea...lens
- ___ 38. In the human ear, the ability to perceive low frequencies (up to about 100 Hz) depends on neurons working according to the ___ principle.
- place
 - gate
 - volley
 - frequency



- ___ 39. Refer to Eye picture. The structure labeled “F” above is called the _____.
- cornea
 - lens
 - retina
 - blind spot
 - optic nerve
- ___ 40. According to the trichromatic theory (Young-Helmholtz theory) of color vision, how do we perceive the difference between one color and another?
- by the velocity of action potentials produced by any given cone
 - by the total amount of activity by cones in a particular area of the retina
 - by the relative amount of excitation of three types of cones
 - by the ratio between the activity of the cones and the activity of the rods
- ___ 41. The route of visual information from the visual receptors (rods and cones) to the brain is
- receptors--optic nerve--bipolar cells--ganglion cells--brain
 - receptors--optic nerve--ganglion cells--bipolar cells--brain
 - receptors--ganglion cells--optic nerve--bipolar cells--brain
 - receptors--bipolar cells--ganglion cells--optic nerve--brain

- ___ 42. Auditory information from external sources is first processed by the ___ and lastly by the ____ .
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. eardrum ;auditory cortex | c. auditory nerve; hair cells |
| b. hammer; anvil | d. eardrum; auditory nerve |



- ___ 43. Refer to Middle and Inner Ear picture. The structure labeled “C” above is called the _____.
- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| a. anvil | c. eardrum | e. stirrup |
| b. basilar membrane | d. hammer | |
- ___ 44. "Color constancy" is the phenomenon that
- in the presence of red light, everything in the room looks red.
 - when you put on colored glasses, you can still recognize the color of objects.
 - when you stare at a color and then look away, you still see that color.
 - each color represents a unique wavelength of light.
- ___ 45. When a close object blocks the view of a distant object we call this depth cue
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. the phi effect. | c. convergence. |
| b. linear perspective. | d. interposition. |
- ___ 46. Whales and dolphins have evolved their sleep patterns so they
- don't need to breathe at night.
 - only sleep in half of their brains at a given time.
 - sleep 20 hours per day during the first month of life.
 - shut down brain activity while sleeping to save energy when they don't sense danger.
- ___ 47. The tendency to interpret edges as simple, symmetrical figures is an example of the Gestalt principle of
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. linear regularity. | c. closure. |
| b. proximity. | d. good figure. |
- ___ 48. Our ability to change the focus of our eyes to see objects at different distances depends on changes in the
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. frequency of impulses in the optic nerve. | c. position of the retina. |
| b. thickness of the lens. | d. width of the pupil. |
- ___ 49. Which of the following cues for depth perception would require both eyes?
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a. linear perspective | c. interposition |
| b. convergence | d. motion parallax |
- ___ 50. One reversible figure can be seen either as a vase or as two profiles looking toward each other. This example illustrates the Gestalt principle of
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. figure and ground. | c. proximity. |
| b. good figure. | d. continuation. |

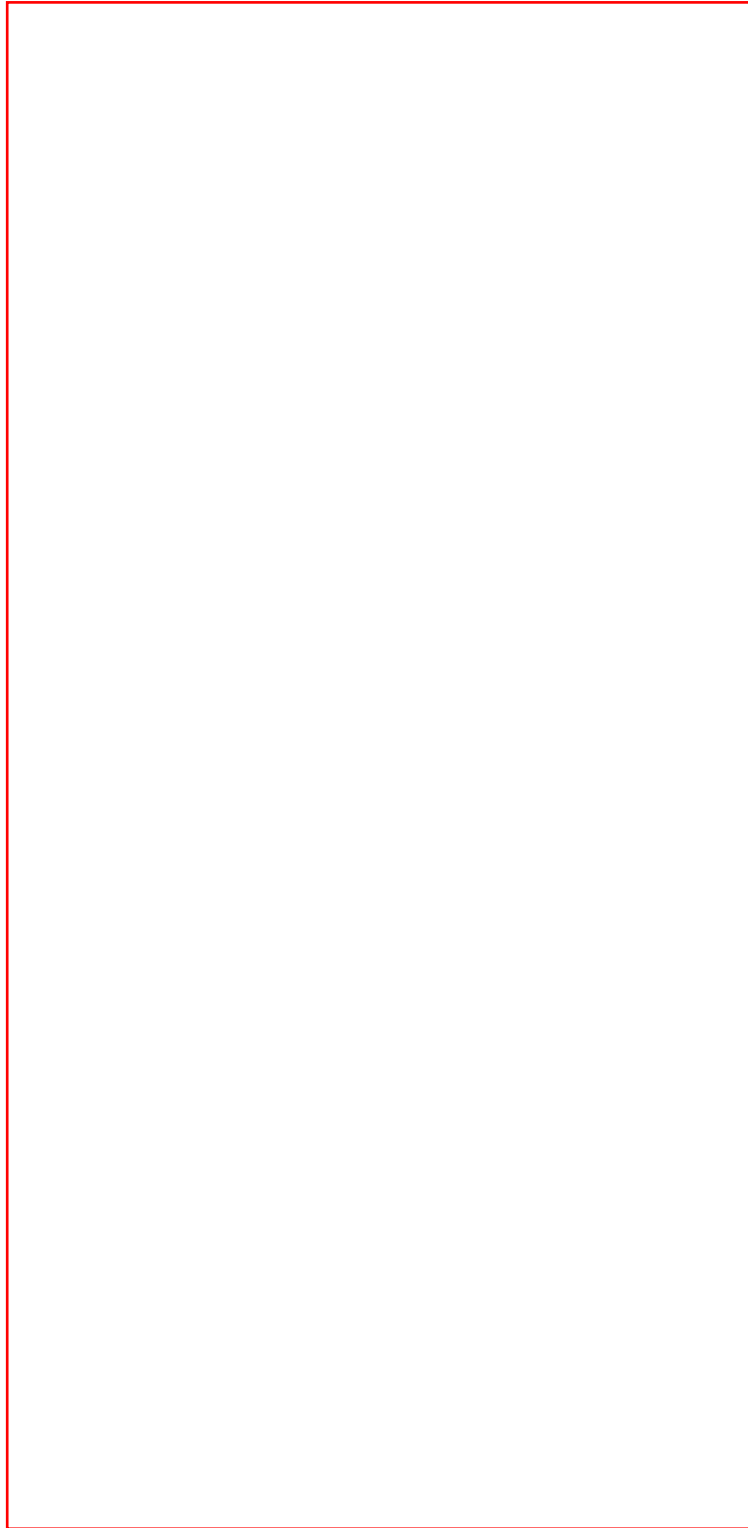
P1 - E3 - FA10
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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



- 41. ANS: D
- 42. ANS: A
- 43. ANS: A
- 44. ANS: B
- 45. ANS: D
- 46. ANS: B
- 47. ANS: D
- 48. ANS: B
- 49. ANS: B
- 50. ANS: A

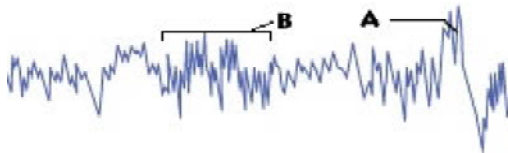


P1 - FE - FA10**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of these types of memory can store the largest amount of information? That is, which one has the greatest capacity?
 - a. the sensory store
 - b. short-term memory
 - c. long-term memory
 - d. All three have an equal capacity
2. A student who seldom comes to class and seldom reads the book says, "No one else takes this class seriously either." This is an example of which defense mechanism?
 - a. regression
 - b. projection
 - c. displacement
 - d. reaction formation
3. Prolonged deficiency of vitamin B-1 leads to a condition that is characterized by severe memory problems. The name of that condition is
 - a. Kleine-Levin syndrome.
 - b. Korsakoff's syndrome.
 - c. Cotard's syndrome.
 - d. Turner's syndrome.
4. What is a secondary reinforcer?
 - a. a reinforcer that is offered when the first reinforcer is rejected
 - b. a reinforcer that acts as a punisher
 - c. a reinforcer that is received vicariously
 - d. a reinforcer that became reinforcing through previous experience
5. Which of the following is the proper order of sleep stages in a cycle?
 - a. (NREM-1), 2, 3, 4, (REM-1), 2, 3, 4
 - b. (REM-1), 2, 3, 4, 1, (REM-1), 2, 3, 4
 - c. (REM-1), 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, (REM-1)
 - d. (NREM-1), 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, (REM-1)
6. Surgery to treat sleep apnea can involve _____.
 - a. Attaching the tongue further forwards in the jaw.
 - b. Removing the uvula.
 - c. Trimming the tongue.
 - d. All of the above
7. Which disorder below involves an individual not being able to fall asleep for months until they fall into a coma and eventually die?
 - a. FFI
 - b. TTP
 - c. ACH
 - d. LDL
8. According to Thorndike, reinforcement is an event that
 - a. physically forces an animal to make a certain response.
 - b. reminds an animal of a previous experience.
 - c. an animal desires.
 - d. increases the probability of the preceding response.
9. What procedure does an investigator use to produce classical conditioning?
 - a. Pair the CS with the CR.
 - b. Pair the UCS with the UCR.
 - c. Pair the CS with the UCS.
 - d. Present reinforcement after a response.
10. According to Freud, a boy who develops a sexual interest in his mother and competitive aggression toward his father is experiencing
 - a. an Oedipus complex.
 - b. an Electra complex.
 - c. an Othello complex.
 - d. catharsis.

11. Someone who suffers from catatonic schizophrenia
 - a. has elaborate hallucinations.
 - b. has delusions of grandeur and persecution.
 - c. does not have thought disorders.
 - d. has periods of total inactivity.
12. Which of the following is an example of operant conditioning?
 - a. A child fears the sight of dogs because she was once bitten by one
 - b. A cancer patient feels sick when she sees the hospital where she receives a strong drug treatment
 - c. A rabbit named Stella blinks its eyelid to a tone that has been paired with shock
 - d. A chimpanzee pulls the lever on a slot machine to get banana chips
13. Which of the following was not listed in class as a behavioral characteristic of sleep across all animals.
 - a. Decreased energy consumption
 - b. Decreased response to external stimuli
 - c. Done in a particular type of place or location (i.e. bed, cave)
 - d. Rapid eye movements
14. Which type of schizophrenic person is most characterized by silly or odd behavior?
 - a. undifferentiated
 - b. paranoid
 - c. disorganized
 - d. catatonic
15. The most effective treatment for phobias is
 - a. systematic desensitization.
 - b. stimulant drugs.
 - c. electroshock therapy.
 - d. psychoanalysis.
16. Electroconvulsive therapy is most commonly used for people suffering from
 - a. epilepsy.
 - b. depression.
 - c. autism.
 - d. schizophrenia.
17. In Freud's theory, the id is the part of personality that
 - a. resembles conscience.
 - b. makes rational decisions.
 - c. includes biological drives.
 - d. mediates between the conscious and the unconscious.
18. This is the EEG recording of a person in Stage 2 sleep. The feature labeled as "A" is called a _____ while the feature labeled as "B" is called a _____ .



- a. K complex; sleep spindle
 - b. Theta wave; Delta wave
 - c. reticular formation; angular gyrus
 - d. REM; non-REM
19. Which of the following is a method of treating phobias in which the person is suddenly exposed to the feared object?
 - a. psychoanalysis
 - b. systematic desensitization
 - c. flooding
 - d. cognitive therapy
 20. Which of the following is an example of a positive symptom of schizophrenia?
 - a. inability to take care of oneself
 - b. lack of emotional expression
 - c. hallucinations
 - d. deficit of speech

21. In Freud's theory, the superego is the part of personality that
 - a. includes the drives for biological gratification.
 - b. suppresses the desires of the ego in order to make logical decisions.
 - c. includes dos and don'ts handed down from one's parents.
 - d. strives for superiority.
22. After classically conditioning some response, how might one produce extinction of the response?
 - a. Repeatedly present the UCS alone, without the CS.
 - b. Repeatedly present the CS alone, without the UCS.
 - c. Allow for the passage of time without any further training.
 - d. Punish any responses.
23. SWS sleep is composed of _____ while non-SWS sleep is made up of _____.
 - a. REM sleep; non-REM sleep
 - b. Stages 1 and 2; Stages 3 and 4
 - c. Stages 3 and 4; Stages 1 and 2
 - d. Stages 1 through 4; REM sleep
24. When the brain produces many long, slow waves on the EEG, what do those waves indicate about the activity of the neurons?
 - a. Many neurons are active in synchrony with one another.
 - b. More neurons than usual are active.
 - c. Neurons are producing action potentials of larger amplitude than usual.
 - d. Neurons are producing action potentials with slower velocities than usual.
25. Memory for specific life events such as graduating from high school, or getting married, is known as
 - a. semantic memory.
 - b. episodic memory.
 - c. procedural memory.
 - d. implicit memory.
26. If you learn to turn off a dripping faucet to end the "drip, drip, drip" sound, your behavior was changed through
 - a. chaining.
 - b. negative reinforcement.
 - c. positive reinforcement.
 - d. omission training.
27. One of the components of working memory involves the manipulation of visual information, and is known as the
 - a. visual cliff.
 - b. occipital cortex.
 - c. visuospatial sketchpad.
 - d. visual image processor.
28. Panic disorder is frequently linked with
 - a. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - b. conversion disorder.
 - c. multiple personality.
 - d. social phobia.
29. A woman who has just been told that her husband is having an affair with another woman says, "I don't believe it." This is an example of which defense mechanism?
 - a. denial
 - b. projection
 - c. displacement
 - d. reaction formation
30. Damage to the prefrontal cortex produces amnesia that is similar in many ways to amnesia caused by damage to the
 - a. corpus callosum.
 - b. hippocampus.
 - c. occipital lobes.
 - d. brain stem.
31. "The magical number seven, plus or minus two" refers to the capacity of
 - a. the visual sensory store.
 - b. semantic memory.
 - c. short-term memory.
 - d. flashbulb memories.
32. Someone who has generalized anxiety disorder would be most likely to
 - a. say "I never am able to feel anxious. "
 - b. be constantly plagued by exaggerated worries.
 - c. experience panic attacks daily.
 - d. lose access to a particular set of memories.

33. Someone with unacceptable sexual impulses expresses them symbolically through art works. According to Freud, this is an example of
- reaction formation.
 - repression.
 - sublimation.
 - rationalization.
34. You put on your sunglasses because the bright sun is making your eyes hurt.
- Positive reinforcement
 - Active avoidance learning
 - Passive Avoidance
 - Omission Training
35. Pavlov repeatedly paired a buzzer with the presentation of food and measured salivation to each. In this experiment the food was the
- unconditioned stimulus.
 - unconditioned response.
 - conditioned stimulus.
 - conditioned response.
36. Exercise and exposure to bright lights help to reduce the symptoms of
- depression.
 - schizophrenia.
 - Korsakoff's syndrome.
 - anorexia nervosa.
37. How would Sigmund Freud explain why some person has lasting concerns about dependence and independence?
- The person has a strong id and a weak superego.
 - The person has a very high level of libido.
 - The person is engaging in projection and rationalization.
 - The person had a fixation during the oral stage.
38. According to Freud, boys who are fixated in the phallic stage
- become orderly, stingy, and stubborn.
 - are likely to become adults who eat and drink too much.
 - develop a fear of being castrated.
 - develop penis envy.
39. What did Thorndike mean by the Law of Effect?
- Changes in an animal's level of motivation can alter its speed of learning.
 - Responses that are followed by reinforcement become more probable.
 - The easiest way to train an animal to do a difficult trick is to start with easier tricks.
 - The rate of responding depends on the schedule of reinforcement.
40. A man who is going through a traumatic divorce buys a motorcycle and goes to parties every night. This is an example of which defense mechanism?
- denial
 - regression
 - projection
 - displacement
41. Your memory of the rules of basketball or golf is a type of
- semantic memory.
 - episodic memory.
 - procedural memory.
 - declarative memory.
42. Someone who is frustrated by economic failure expresses hatred toward a minority group. This is an example of which defense mechanism?
- displacement
 - regression
 - repression
 - reaction formation
43. Which type of schizophrenic person is most likely to experience delusions of persecution or grandeur?
- disorganized
 - undifferentiated
 - paranoid
 - catatonic
44. Jeff has occasional periods of chest pains, difficulty in breathing, increased heart rate, sweating, faintness, and dizziness for no apparent reason. From which of these psychological disorders is he most likely to be suffering?
- schizophrenia
 - obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - depression
 - panic disorder

45. An event that decreases the probability of a response is known as
 a. punishment. c. generalization.
 b. negative reinforcement. d. disequilibrium.
46. The fear of open or public places is known as
 a. panic disorder. c. social phobia.
 b. agoraphobia. d. generalized anxiety disorder.
47. Which image below shows a brain in Stage 4 sleep?



a.



b.



c.



d.

48. Watson and Rayner's study with Little Albert showed that phobias
 a. represent unconscious desires.
 b. are only developed to objects that have caused injury.
 c. develop any time one animal observes another animal showing fear.
 d. can develop through learning.
49. According to Freud, people have a psychosexual energy, which he called
 a. catharsis. c. superego.
 b. libido. d. ego.
50. Which class of drugs has been found to help some people with obsessive-compulsive disorder?
 a. antipsychotics c. mood stabilizers
 b. antidepressants d. MAO inhibitors
51. A complete sleep cycle from stage 1 to stage 4 and back to stage 1 again lasts about
 a. 5 to 8 seconds. c. 90 to 100 minutes.
 b. 1 to 2 minutes. d. 7 to 8 hours.
52. The most common hallucinations experienced by schizophrenics are those in which the person
 a. hears sounds or voices. c. feels things on the skin.
 b. sees colors or objects. d. has an "out-of-body" experience.
53. An investigator presents a conditioned stimulus followed by an unconditioned stimulus until an animal is classically conditioned. Then she exposes the animal to an extinction procedure. If she waits a while and then tests the animal again, she is likely to see
 a. spontaneous recovery. c. generalization.
 b. backward conditioning. d. discrimination.

54. According to Freud, we go through stages of sexual development in the following order:
- a. latent, anal, oral, genital, phallic
 - b. anal, oral, latent, genital, phallic
 - c. oral, anal, phallic, latent, genital
 - d. oral, latent, anal, phallic, genital
55. You are not late for psychology class because your professor will deduct points from your final grade if you are.
- a. Positive reinforcement
 - b. Active avoidance learning
 - c. Passive Avoidance
 - d. Omission Training
56. Johnny, who is 8, has absolutely no interest in girls or anything related to sex. According to Freud, Johnny would be in which stage?
- a. latent
 - b. anal
 - c. oral
 - d. genital
57. In a classical conditioning experiment, a tone is followed by a puff of air to the eyes. After several repetitions, subjects blink their eyes when they hear the tone. The tone is the
- a. conditioned stimulus.
 - b. unconditioned stimulus.
 - c. conditioned response.
 - d. unconditioned response.
58. Lithium salts are commonly used as a therapy for which of these conditions?
- a. bipolar disorder
 - b. unipolar reactive depression
 - c. schizophrenia
 - d. suicidally depressed patients who fail to respond to antidepressant drugs
59. An obsession is a
- a. ritual or habit.
 - b. physical ailment without a medical basis.
 - c. false, unfounded belief.
 - d. repetitive, unwelcome thought.
60. Which of the following is an example of a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
- a. hallucinations
 - b. delusions
 - c. lack of emotional expression
 - d. loose and idiosyncratic associations
61. In John B. Watson's attempt to produce a phobia of white rats through classical conditioning, a loud noise was the
- a. unconditioned stimulus.
 - b. conditioned stimulus.
 - c. unconditioned response.
 - d. conditioned response.
62. Another name for negative punishment is
- a. escape learning.
 - b. omission training.
 - c. positive reinforcement.
 - d. extinction.
63. After the patient H.M. suffered damage to his hippocampus, he suffered severe ____ and moderate ____.
- a. retrograde amnesia...anterograde amnesia
 - b. anterograde amnesia...retrograde amnesia
 - c. proactive interference...retroactive interference
 - d. retroactive interference...proactive interference
64. In Freud's terms, blockage of normal sexual development at some stage is called
- a. repression.
 - b. fixation.
 - c. sublimation.
 - d. catharsis.
65. An animal presses a lever for food in one box. If we now place it in a new but similar box, it presses the lever in that box as well. This is an example of
- a. discrimination.
 - b. stimulus generalization.
 - c. the Premack principle.
 - d. extinction.
66. Schizophrenia generally has its onset at about what age?
- a. early childhood
 - b. late teens or the 20s
 - c. the 30s
 - d. age 40 or beyond

67. Your little brother locks you in his room and plays the Barney theme song at full volume until you tell him what Mom and Dad are giving him for his birthday.
- Positive reinforcement
 - Active avoidance learning
 - Passive Avoidance
 - Omission Training
68. How would Sigmund Freud explain why someone eats, drinks, or smokes too much?
- The person has a strong id and a weak superego.
 - The person has a very high level of libido.
 - The person is engaging in projection and rationalization.
 - The person had a fixation during the oral stage.
69. What is anterograde amnesia?
- inability to recall procedural memories
 - loss of memories that were formed before a certain event
 - inability to form new long-term memories
 - loss of all memories, new and old
70. The term "working memory" has been adopted by many researchers to replace the more traditional term
- long-term memory.
 - short-term memory.
 - sensory memory.
 - broken memory.
71. A sexually inadequate man becomes a "Don Juan," attempting to make as many sexual conquests as possible. This is an example of which defense mechanism?
- reaction formation
 - displacement
 - regression
 - projection
72. A schizophrenic person can be said to have a "split mind" in the sense that there is
- damage to the corpus callosum.
 - an alternation between two separate personalities.
 - a lack of communication among id, ego, and superego.
 - a split between emotions and intellect.
73. The terms "positive" and "negative" in positive and negative reinforcement refer to whether
- the behavior is productive or destructive.
 - the behavior increases or decreases.
 - something is presented or removed.
 - reinforcement is larger than or smaller than expected.
74. According to Freud, the Oedipus complex occurs during which stage?
- phallic stage
 - oral stage
 - anal stage
 - phallic stage
75. Which of the following parasomnias is thought to be responsible for many reports of alien abductions?
- Hypnogogic hallucinations
 - Nightmares
 - Night terrors
 - Sexomnia
76. A person who believes that she has been selected to receive messages from outer space that will ultimately save the world has
- delusions of persecution.
 - catatonic schizophrenia.
 - manic-depressive disorder.
 - delusions of grandeur.
77. On which task would the patient H.M. show the best memory?
- the name of current famous people such as the president
 - a short list of items recalled a few minutes later
 - matching the names to photos of currently popular actors
 - the names of physicians and attendants whom he sees every day

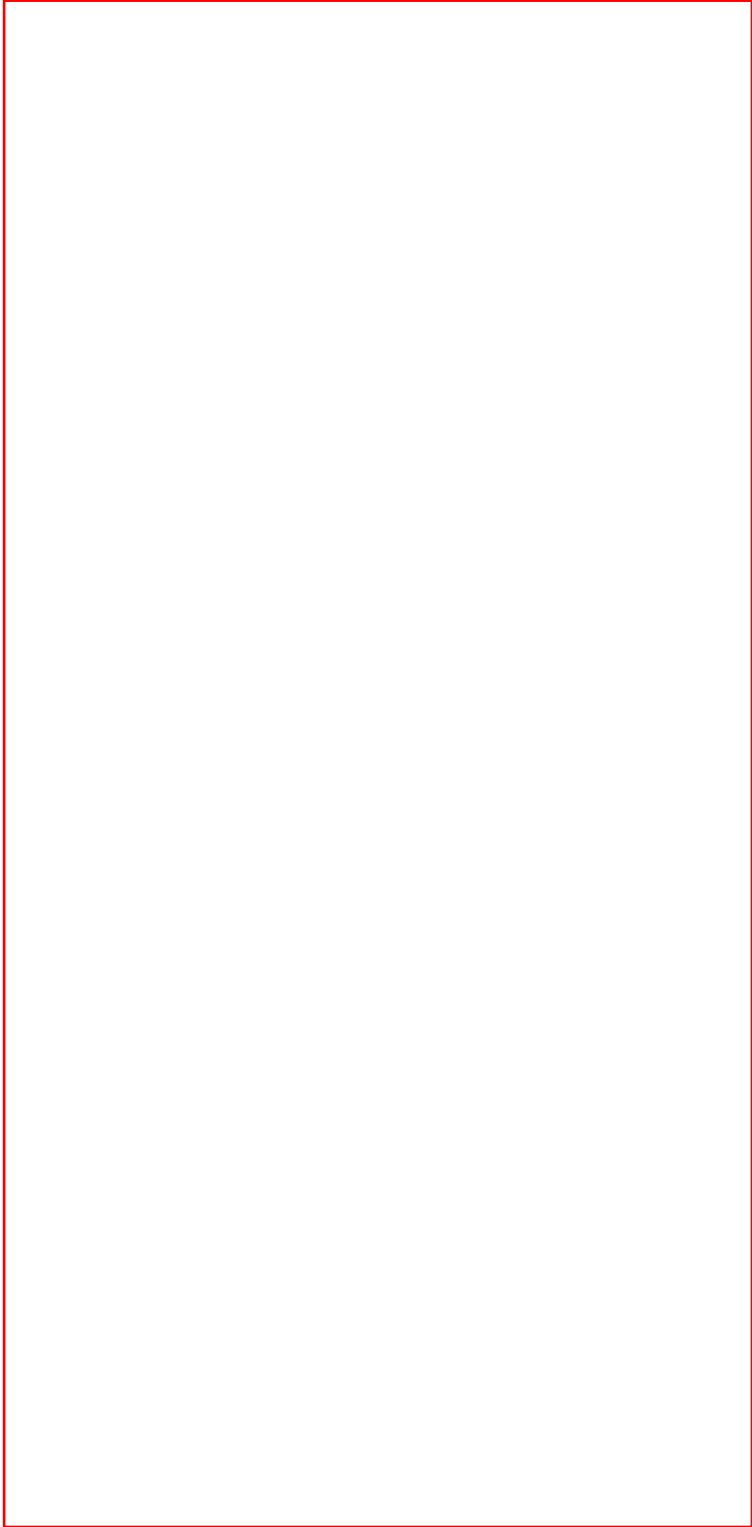
78. Approximately what percent of Americans are afflicted with schizophrenia at some point in their life?
- .01%
 - 5%
 - 1%
 - 10%
79. Which of the following was not mentioned in class as a component of good sleep hygiene?
- No stimulants for at least 4 hours before you go to sleep.
 - No vigorous exercise for at least 4 hours before you go to sleep.
 - Going to bed at the same time all the time..
 - Brushing your teeth before going to bed.
80. According to Freud, libido is FIRST focused on the sensations that an infant feels in their
- mouth.
 - genitals.
 - anal sphincter.
 - penis.
81. Zeke opens a book and points his finger to a random sentence on that page. He then takes that sentence as a personal message on how to spend his day. Many psychologists would say that Zeke has delusions of
- nihilism.
 - reference.
 - persecution.
 - grandeur.
82. A nursing mother puts her baby to her breast to feed every time she hears it cry. After a few days, her milk starts to flow as soon as she hears the baby. In terms of classical conditioning, what is the conditioned stimulus?
- the baby's cry
 - the baby sucking at the breast
 - the mother
 - the flow of milk
83. Negative reinforcement is a procedure in which a response
- is weakened because it leads to the omission of a favorable stimulus.
 - is strengthened because it removes an unfavorable stimulus.
 - is weakened because it leads to an unfavorable stimulus.
 - is weakened because it is followed by nothing.
84. Suppose your alarm made a slight clicking sound just before the alarm goes off. Even though you didn't wake up to the clicking sound initially, now you do, due to classical conditioning. In this example, waking up is
- the conditioned stimulus.
 - both the conditioned response and the unconditioned response.
 - both the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus.
 - the unconditioned response.
85. Shaping (in the context of operant conditioning) means
- reinforcing successive approximations to a behavior.
 - learning by imitation.
 - punishing every behavior except the one that is reinforced.
 - physically forcing an individual to make a response.
86. A nursing mother puts her baby to the breast as soon as she hears it cry. After a few days, her milk begins to flow as soon as the baby cries. In terms of classical conditioning, what is the conditioned response?
- the baby's cry
 - the baby sucking at the breast
 - the mother
 - the flow of milk
87. Suppose your alarm made a slight clicking sound just before the alarm goes off. Even though you didn't wake up to the clicking sound initially, now you do, due to classical conditioning. In this example, the clicking is a/an
- unconditioned stimulus.
 - unconditioned response.
 - conditioned stimulus.
 - conditioned response.
88. Which of the following does a psychoanalyst hope to produce?
- reaction formation
 - a latent period
 - an Oedipus complex
 - catharsis

89. In treating depression, cognitive therapy ____, whereas drug therapy ____.
- works faster...is cheaper
 - is cheaper...works in more people
 - has more long-lasting benefits...works faster
 - has fewer side effects...works in more people
90. As newborns get older, they spend less time sleeping. How does their sleep change as the total amount of time spent sleeping gets shorter?
- They spend less time in REM sleep
 - They spend less time in non-REM sleep
 - They spend less time in both REM and non-REM sleep
 - They spend less time in SWS and non-SWS
91. Remembering how to tie your shoes is an example of a ____ memory.
- declarative
 - episodic
 - procedural
 - semantic
92. Someone who illegally copies computer software says, "I am actually doing the company a favor by using their software and therefore publicizing it." This may be an example of which defense mechanism?
- repression
 - displacement
 - sublimation
 - rationalization
93. The brain is highly active but the large muscles are extremely relaxed during
- stage 2 sleep.
 - stage 4 sleep.
 - REM sleep.
 - all stages of sleep, equally.
94. Someone who alternates between episodes of depression and mania is said to have
- bipolar disorder.
 - schizophrenia.
 - unipolar disorder.
 - reactive depression.
95. People with _____ can experience a sudden loss of muscle tone while awake called _____.
- narcolepsy; cataplexy
 - narcolepsy; apnea
 - apnea; narcolepsy
 - epilepsy; narcolepsy
96. According to Freud, someone who goes through life "holding things back" and is orderly, stingy, and stubborn was probably fixated in the
- oral stage.
 - anal stage.
 - phallic stage.
 - latency period.
97. According to Freud, girls who are fixated in the phallic stage
- become orderly, stingy, and stubborn.
 - are likely to become adults who eat and drink too much.
 - become promiscuous as adults.
 - develop penis envy.
98. Unfounded beliefs are ____; sensory experiences that do not correspond with external reality are ____.
- obsessions...compulsions
 - compulsions...obsessions
 - hallucinations...delusions
 - delusions...hallucinations
99. Hypnagogic hallucinations occur _____, while Hypnopompic hallucinations occur _____.
- while sleep, while fully awake
 - while fully awake, while asleep
 - while falling asleep, while awakening
 - while awakening, while falling asleep
100. John sees an attractive young woman. His ____ wants to have sex with her immediately; his ____ says absolutely not, he shouldn't even think such thoughts; his ____ tries to mediate between the other two.
- id; superego; ego
 - superego; ego; id
 - id; libido; superego
 - id, ego, superego

P1 - FE - FA10
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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



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



- 87. ANS: C
- 88. ANS: D
- 89. ANS: C
- 90. ANS: A
- 91. ANS: C
- 92. ANS: D
- 93. ANS: C
- 94. ANS: A
- 95. ANS: A
- 96. ANS: B
- 97. ANS: D
- 98. ANS: D
- 99. ANS: C
- 100. ANS: A

