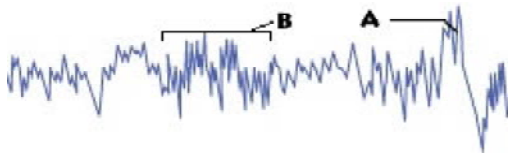


P1 - FE - FA10**Multiple Choice**

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
- punishment.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - generalization.
 - disequilibrium.
46. The fear of open or public places is known as
- panic disorder.
 - agoraphobia.
 - social phobia.
 - 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
- represent unconscious desires.
 - are only developed to objects that have caused injury.
 - develop any time one animal observes another animal showing fear.
 - can develop through learning.
49. According to Freud, people have a psychosexual energy, which he called
- catharsis.
 - libido.
 - superego.
 - ego.
50. Which class of drugs has been found to help some people with obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- antipsychotics
 - antidepressants
 - mood stabilizers
 - MAO inhibitors
51. A complete sleep cycle from stage 1 to stage 4 and back to stage 1 again lasts about
- 5 to 8 seconds.
 - 1 to 2 minutes.
 - 90 to 100 minutes.
 - 7 to 8 hours.
52. The most common hallucinations experienced by schizophrenics are those in which the person
- hears sounds or voices.
 - sees colors or objects.
 - feels things on the skin.
 - 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
- spontaneous recovery.
 - backward conditioning.
 - generalization.
 - discrimination.

54. According to Freud, we go through stages of sexual development in the following order:
- latent, anal, oral, genital, phallic
 - anal, oral, latent, genital, phallic
 - oral, anal, phallic, latent, genital
 - 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.
- Positive reinforcement
 - Active avoidance learning
 - Passive Avoidance
 - 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?
- latent
 - anal
 - oral
 - 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
- conditioned stimulus.
 - unconditioned stimulus.
 - conditioned response.
 - unconditioned response.
58. Lithium salts are commonly used as a therapy for which of these conditions?
- bipolar disorder
 - unipolar reactive depression
 - schizophrenia
 - suicidally depressed patients who fail to respond to antidepressant drugs
59. An obsession is a
- ritual or habit.
 - physical ailment without a medical basis.
 - false, unfounded belief.
 - repetitive, unwelcome thought.
60. Which of the following is an example of a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
- hallucinations
 - delusions
 - lack of emotional expression
 - 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
- unconditioned stimulus.
 - conditioned stimulus.
 - unconditioned response.
 - conditioned response.
62. Another name for negative punishment is
- escape learning.
 - omission training.
 - positive reinforcement.
 - extinction.
63. After the patient H.M. suffered damage to his hippocampus, he suffered severe ____ and moderate ____.
- retrograde amnesia...anterograde amnesia
 - anterograde amnesia...retrograde amnesia
 - proactive interference...retroactive interference
 - retroactive interference...proactive interference
64. In Freud's terms, blockage of normal sexual development at some stage is called
- repression.
 - fixation.
 - sublimation.
 - 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
- discrimination.
 - stimulus generalization.
 - the Premack principle.
 - extinction.
66. Schizophrenia generally has its onset at about what age?
- early childhood
 - late teens or the 20s
 - the 30s
 - 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?
- Hypnagogic 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 | REF: p. 253 | TOP: Capacity |
| 2. ANS: B | REF: p. 536 | TOP: Projection |
| 3. ANS: B | REF: p. 278 | TOP: Prefrontal Cortex |
| 4. ANS: D | REF: p. 220 | TOP: Primary/Secondary |
| 5. ANS: D | REF: p. 376 | TOP: Sleep Stages |
| 6. ANS: D | | |
| 7. ANS: A | | |
| 8. ANS: D | REF: p. 218 | TOP: Thorndike |
| 9. ANS: C | REF: p. 208 | TOP: Procedures |
| 10. ANS: A | REF: p. 532 | TOP: Unconscious |
| 11. ANS: D | REF: p. 634 | TOP: Types |
| 12. ANS: D | REF: p. 218 | TOP: Thorndike |
| 13. ANS: D | | |
| 14. ANS: C | REF: p. 634 | TOP: Types |
| 15. ANS: A | REF: p. 606 | TOP: Behavior Therapy |
| 16. ANS: B | REF: p. 627 | TOP: ECT |
| 17. ANS: C | REF: p. 535 | TOP: Structure |
| 18. ANS: A | | |
| 19. ANS: C | REF: p. 606 | TOP: Behavior Therapy |
| 20. ANS: C | REF: p. 632 | TOP: Positive/Negative |
| 21. ANS: C | REF: p. 535 | TOP: Structure |
| 22. ANS: B | REF: p. 210 | TOP: Conditioning |
| 23. ANS: C | | |
| 24. ANS: A | REF: p. 377 | TOP: Cycles |
| 25. ANS: B | REF: p. 252 | TOP: Short- & Long-Term |
| 26. ANS: B | REF: p. 222 | TOP: Categories |
| 27. ANS: C | REF: p. 256 | TOP: Working Memory |
| 28. ANS: D | REF: p. 601 | TOP: Panic |
| 29. ANS: A | REF: p. 536 | TOP: Denial |
| 30. ANS: B | REF: p. 278 | TOP: Prefrontal Cortex |
| 31. ANS: C | REF: p. 253 | TOP: Capacity |
| 32. ANS: B | REF: p. 601 | TOP: GAD |
| 33. ANS: C | REF: p. 536 | TOP: Sublimation |
| 34. ANS: B | | |
| 35. ANS: A | REF: p. 208 | TOP: Procedures |
| 36. ANS: A | REF: p. 629 | TOP: Other Treatments |
| 37. ANS: D | REF: p. 534 | TOP: Oral Stage |
| 38. ANS: C | REF: p. 534 | TOP: Phallic Stage |
| 39. ANS: B | REF: p. 218 | TOP: Thorndike |
| 40. ANS: B | REF: p. 536 | TOP: Regression |

41. ANS: A	REF: p. 252	TOP: Short- & Long-Term
42. ANS: A	REF: p. 536	TOP: Displacement
43. ANS: C	REF: p. 634	TOP: Types
44. ANS: D	REF: p. 601	TOP: Panic
45. ANS: A	REF: p. 221	TOP: Punishment
46. ANS: B	REF: p. 601	TOP: Panic
47. ANS: D		
48. ANS: D	REF: p. 604	TOP: Acquiring Phobias
49. ANS: B	REF: p. 533	TOP: Psychosexual
50. ANS: B	REF: p. 610	TOP: OCD Therapy
51. ANS: C	REF: p. 377	TOP: Cycles
52. ANS: A	REF: p. 633	TOP: Hallucinations
53. ANS: A	REF: p. 210	TOP: Recovery
54. ANS: C	REF: p. 533	TOP: Psychosexual
55. ANS: C		
56. ANS: A	REF: p. 534	TOP: Latent Period
57. ANS: A	REF: p. 210	TOP: Procedures
58. ANS: A	REF: p. 629	TOP: Therapies
59. ANS: D	REF: p. 607	TOP: OCD
60. ANS: C	REF: p. 632	TOP: Positive/Negative
61. ANS: A	REF: p. 604	TOP: Acquiring Phobias
62. ANS: B	REF: p. 222	TOP: Categories
63. ANS: B	REF: p. 277	TOP: Hippocampus
64. ANS: B	REF: p. 533	TOP: Psychosexual
65. ANS: B	REF: p. 223	TOP: Generalization
66. ANS: B	REF: p. 635	TOP: Prevalence
67. ANS: B		
68. ANS: D	REF: p. 534	TOP: Oral Stage
69. ANS: C	REF: p. 277	TOP: Hippocampus
70. ANS: B	REF: p. 256	TOP: Working Memory
71. ANS: A	REF: p. 536	TOP: Reaction Formation
72. ANS: D	REF: p. 632	TOP: Symptoms
73. ANS: C	REF: p. 222	TOP: Categories
74. ANS: D	REF: p. 532	TOP: Unconscious
75. ANS: A		
76. ANS: D	REF: p. 633	TOP: Delusions
77. ANS: B	REF: p. 277	TOP: Hippocampus
78. ANS: C	REF: p. 635	TOP: Prevalence
79. ANS: D		
80. ANS: A	REF: p. 533	TOP: Psychosexual
81. ANS: B	REF: p. 633	TOP: Delusions
82. ANS: A	REF: p. 209	TOP: Examples
83. ANS: B	REF: p. 222	TOP: Categories
84. ANS: B	REF: p. 209	TOP: Examples
85. ANS: A	REF: p. 225	TOP: Shaping
86. ANS: D	REF: p. 209	TOP: Examples

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 87. ANS: C | REF: p. 209 | TOP: Examples |
| 88. ANS: D | REF: p. 532 | TOP: Unconscious |
| 89. ANS: C | REF: p. 627 | TOP: Choosing |
| 90. ANS: A | | |
| 91. ANS: C | REF: p. 248 | TOP: Testing |
| 92. ANS: D | REF: p. 536 | TOP: Rationalization |
| 93. ANS: C | REF: p. 376 | TOP: Sleep Stages |
| 94. ANS: A | REF: p. 628 | TOP: Bipolar |
| 95. ANS: A | | |
| 96. ANS: B | REF: p. 534 | TOP: Anal Stage |
| 97. ANS: D | REF: p. 534 | TOP: Phallic Stage |
| 98. ANS: D | REF: p. 633 | TOP: Delusions |
| 99. ANS: C | | |
| 100. ANS: A | REF: p. 535 | TOP: Structure |