Midterm Prep!

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

1. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
   a. animal intelligence. b. personality development. c. learning and memory. d. reactions to sensory stimulation. e. association and generalization.

2. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
   a. adaptive value of conscious thoughts and emotions. b. component elements of sensory experience. c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives. d. treatment of psychological disorders. e. inward immediate sensations, feelings, and impulses.

3. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
   a. Jean Piaget b. Francis Bacon c. Rosalie Rayner d. Mary Calkins e. Margaret Washburn

4. Who would be most likely to emphasize the role of the unconscious in affecting behavior?
   a. Ivan Pavlov b. Carl Rogers c. William James d. John B. Watson e. Sigmund Freud

5. In the 1960s, humanistic psychologists considered the approach advanced by behaviorists to be excessively
   a. illogical. b. biological. c. introspective. d. limited. e. cognitive.

6. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
   a. structuralism versus functionalism. b. evolution versus natural selection. c. observation versus introspection. d. nature versus nurture. e. humanism versus behaviorism.

7. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because she always praises his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.
   a. biopsychosocial b. biological c. psychodynamic d. behavioral e. structural

8. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of
   a. cognition. b. observable responses. c. introspection. d. natural selection. e. self-esteem.

9. A concern with the reasoning processes that contribute to effective problem solving is most characteristic of the _____ perspective.
   a. behavioral b. evolutionary c. social-cultural d. cognitive e. biological

10. Dr. Karima conducts basic research on the relative effectiveness of massed practice and spaced practice on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a _____ psychologist.
    a. social b. developmental c. personality d. biological e. cognitive

11. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Ochoa's work best represent?
    a. developmental psychology b. industrial-organizational psychology c. biological psychology d. clinical psychology e. psychiatry

12. Clinical psychologists specialize in
    a. constructing surveys. b. animal research. c. providing therapy to troubled people. d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders. e. studying how people solve complicated mental puzzles.

13. The psychologist who would be least likely to be involved directly in patient care in a hospital setting is a
    a. clinical psychologist. b. rehabilitation psychologist c. neuropsychologist d. health psychologist e. educational psychologist

14. Formulating testable hypotheses before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
    a. random sampling. b. the hindsight bias. c. overconfidence. d. illusory correlation. e. random assignment.

15. Hypotheses are best described as
    a. assumptions. b. replications. c. explanations. d. confirmations. e. predictions.

16. What is the primary limitation of the case study research method?
    a. It is not an empirical method. b. The case study is not part of the scientific method. c. Random sampling must be used to ensure representative findings. d. Individual cases can be misleading and result in false generalizations. e. Correlational findings from case studies cannot be interpreted as causal.

17. 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.

18. Following the scientific discovery that a specific brain structure is significantly larger in violent individuals than in those who are nonviolent, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should most clearly be warned about the dangers of
    a. perceiving illusory correlations. b. explaining events in hindsight. c. confusing correlation with causation. d. generalizing from unrepresentative samples. e. discerning order in random events.

19. The relief of pain following the ingestion of an inert substance that is presumed to have medicinal benefits illustrates
a. random assignment. b. the hindsight bias. c. the double-blind effect. d. the placebo effect. e. illusory correlation.

20. To determine whether a research finding is statistically significant, researchers
a. compare the means of the control group and experimental group. b. survey other researchers to ensure the hypothesis is significant. c. perform detailed case studies to validate findings. d. confirm correlational evidence with empirical findings. e. convert positive correlations to negative ones.

21. Which makes finding statistical significance more likely?
a. random sampling b. skewed distributions c. small sample size d. large sample size e. operational definitions

22. When the observed difference between the means of an experimental group and control group are not likely due to chance, researchers conclude that this difference is
a. positively correlated. b. highly variable. c. reliable. d. statistically significant. e. experimentally empirical.

23. A brief electrical charge that travels down the axon of a neuron is called the
a. synapse. b. agonist. c. action potential. d. myelin sheath. e. refractory period.

24. The chemical messengers released into the spatial junctions between neurons are called
a. hormones. b. neurotransmitters. c. synapses. d. sensory neurons. e. motor neurons.

25. Schizophrenia is most closely linked with excess receptor activity for the neurotransmitter
a. dopamine. b. epinephrine. c. acetylcholine. d. serotonin. e. GABA.

26. The chemical messengers of the endocrine system are called
a. neurotransmitters. b. interneurons. c. hormones. d. agonists. e. antagonists.

27. Which region of your brainstem plays a role in arousing you to a state of alertness when someone nearby mentions your name?
a. reticular formation b. cerebellum c. hypothalamus d. amygdala e. medulla

28. The thin surface layer of interconnected neural cells that covers the cerebrum is called the
a. cerebellum. b. corpus callosum. c. reticular formation. d. cerebral cortex. e. sensory cortex.

29. Our lips are more sensitive than our knees to sensations of touch due to which of the following?
a. More neurotransmitters are released when the lips are touched. b. A larger area of the sensory cortex is associated with our lips. c. The dendrites connected to the lips are especially sensitive. d. The medulla routes impulses from the lips directly to our brainstem. e. Our lips are directly connected to the sensory cortex, but our knees are not.

30. Recent brain research contradicts previously held beliefs, indicating that new neurons are actually formed in the brain. What is this process called?
a. plasticity b. reuptake c. neurogenesis d. reticular formation e. myelin cells

31. Psychologist Michael Gazzaniga asked split-brain patients to stare at a dot as he flashed HE·ART on a screen. HE appeared in the left visual field, ART in the right. When asked to point to the word with their left hand, patients pointed to
a. HE. b. ART. c. HEART. d. EA. e. nothing. They were unable to complete the task.

32. A segment of DNA capable of synthesizing a specific protein is called a
a. gene. b. mutation. c. chromosome. d. hormone. e. neurotransmitter.

33. Chromosomes are located within human
a. cells. b. genes. c. neurotransmitters. d. molecules. e. unconscious.

34. The home environment most clearly has a greater influence on children's _____ than on their _____.
a. personality; political attitudes b. extraversion; table manners c. religious beliefs; personality traits d. DNA; genes e. shyness; social group

35. Evolutionary psychologists emphasize that environmentally adaptive behaviors are those that have promoted
a. collectivism. b. reproductive success. c. personal happiness. d. cultural diversity. e. individualism.

36. How have gender roles in the United States changed over time?
a. Gender roles have changed relatively little when measured using objective surveys. b. Traditional masculine or feminine traits are not as significant in mate selection as they were in the past. c. Biological factors were once thought to influence gender roles, but recent research indicates that genes do not influence gender roles. d. Gender roles for women discouraged aggressive behavior in the past, but now women and men have equal rates of aggression. e. The rate of women's participation in traditionally male occupations has not changed significantly in the past three decades.

37. In University of Utah driving-simulation experiments, students conversing on cell phones were slower to detect and respond to traffic signals. This best illustrates
a. retinal disparity. b. the phi phenomenon. c. gate-control theory. d. place theory. e. selective attention.

38. Standing in the checkout line at the grocery store, Jerry kept looking at his watch to see the time. As a result, he failed to see that a store employee was being robbed by a person just in front of him. Jerry most clearly suffered
a. place theory. b. inattentional blindness. c. sensory interaction. d. blind spot. e. feature detectors.

39. Why is transduction important to sensation?
a. It explains our diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus. b. It illustrates how much of information processing occurs automatically. c. It demonstrates how our experiences and expectations affect whether we perceive a stimuli. d. It converts physical stimuli, such as light, into neural messages. e. It causes the lens to focus light waves on the retina by changing its curvature.

40. Audiotapes of soothing ocean sounds accompanied by faint and imperceptible verbal messages designed to increase a desire to lose weight best illustrate
a. synaesthesia. b. sensory interaction. c. subliminal stimulation. d. parallel processing. e. difference thresholds.

41. Intensity is to brightness as wavelength is to
a. accommodation. b. frequency. c. amplitude. d. hue. e. disparity.

42. The adjustable opening in the center of the eye is the
a. fovea. b. iris. c. cornea. d. pupil. e. blind spot.

43. Compared with rods, cones are
a. more sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail. b. less sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail.
c. more sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail. d. less sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail.
e. more sensitive to any light and less sensitive to fine detail.

44. Evidence that some cones are especially sensitive to red light, others to green light, and still others to blue light is most directly supportive of the _____ theory.
a. frequency b. Young-Helmholtz c. gate-control d. opponent-process e. signal detection

45. Who emphasized that the whole may exceed the sum of its parts?
a. evolutionary psychologists b. parapsychologists c. behaviorists d. Gestalt psychologists e. psychoanalysts

46. Which of the following is most helpful in perceiving the distance of objects far away from you?
a. binocular cues b. phi phenomenon c. perceptual constancy d. monocular cues e. continuity

47. The Moon illusion can best be explained in terms of the relationship between
a. relative motion and relative height. b. perceived distance and perceived size. c. proximity and closure. d. atmospheric air pressure and diffusion of light waves. e. place theory and frequency theory.

48. Who emphasized that perceptual understanding comes from inborn ways of organizing sensory experience?
a. Immanuel Kant b. Aristotle c. John Locke d. Sigmund Freud e. B. F. Skinner

49. Rebecca was born with cataracts that were not surgically removed until she was 3 years old. As a result, Rebecca is most likely to
a. have lost visual receptor cells in her eyes. b. be unable to perceive figure-ground relationships. c. have inadequate neural connections in her visual cortex. d. be unable to sense colors. e. see normally since her main visual receptors (retinas) were unaffected.

50. The rupture of the eardrum can lead to
a. sensorineural hearing loss. b. disruption of the vestibular system. c. feeling disembodied. d. conduction hearing loss.
e. change deafness.

51. Which theory best explains how we perceive low-pitched sounds?
a. place theory b. opponent-process theory c. frequency theory d. the Young-Helmholtz theory e. gate-control theory

52. Why do people who have lost all hearing in one ear have difficulty locating sounds?
a. Because if the eardrum is punctured, the ear's ability to conduct vibrations diminishes. b. Long sound waves have low frequency, therefore lower pitch. c. The ears transform the vibrating air into nerve impulses, which our brain decodes.
d. Sound waves strike one ear sooner and more intensely than the other. e. A soft, pure tone activates only a few hair cells attuned to its frequency.

53. Our sense of taste originally was thought to involve only the following four sensations
a. sweet, salty, starch, and bitter. b. salty, fatty, bitter, and sweet. c. sour, bitter, sweet, and starchy. d. bitter, sweet, sour, and salty. e. fruity, fatty, silky, and coarse.

54. The sense of smell is known as
a. subliminal stimulation. b. the vestibular sense. c. transduction. d. olfaction. e. the gustatory sense.

55. Which of the following would play a role in quickly alerting you to a gas leak in your home?
a. vestibular sacs b. bipolar cells c. olfactory receptors d. feature detectors e. basilar membrane

56. The area of the brain that receives information from the nose is directly connected with the limbic system. This connection may explain why smells are often involved in which of the following?
a. pain sensations b. altered states of consciousness c. vivid memories d. subliminal perception e. retinal disparity

57. Many researchers believe that pleasing tastes attracted our ancestors to energy- or protein-rich foods that enabled their survival. Such researchers are most likely
a. behavior geneticists. b. behaviorists. c. evolutionary psychologists. d. molecular geneticists. e. neuropsychologists.

58. With her eyes closed, Sierra can accurately touch her mouth, nose, and chin with her index finger. Sierra's accuracy illustrates the importance of
a. accommodation. b. kinesthesis. c. sensory interaction. d. sensory adaptation. e. feature detectors.

59. While playing tennis you need to know where your limbs are located so you can move them into the right positions to run or swing your racket. Which of the following senses provides this information?
a. audition b. vestibular c. kinesthesis d. gustation e. olfaction

60. Dissociation refers to
a. a state of divided consciousness. b. a state of paradoxical sleep. c. conscious enactment of a hypnotic role.
d. nonconformity to social pressure. e. manifest content, which is separate from latent content.

61. Understanding hypnosis in terms of focused attention, distinctive brain activity, and the presence of an authoritative presence in a legitimate context, requires an integrated _____ approach.
a. serial processing b. activation-synthesis c. biopsychosocial d. neuroadaptation e. cognitive-behavioral

62. Cindi prefers to take exams in the late afternoon rather than during the morning, because her energy level and ability to concentrate are better at that time. Her experience most likely reflects the influence of the
a. REM rebound. b. menstrual cycle. c. circadian rhythm. d. hypnagogic state. e. NREM sleep.

63. The large, slow brain waves associated with deep sleep are called
a. alpha waves. b. beta waves. c. delta waves. d. theta waves. e. sleep spindles.

64. At 3 o'clock in the morning, John has already slept for 4 hours. As long as his sleep continues, we can expect an increasing occurrence of
a. sleep talking. b. hypnagogic sensations. c. muscle tension. d. REM sleep. e. NREM-3 sleep.

65. When people are experiencing vivid dreams
a. their bodies often move in accordance with what they dream. b. their eyes are likely to move under their closed eyelids.
c. they are more likely to sleepwalk than during any other stage of sleep. d. their slow brain-wave patterns indicate that they are deeply asleep. e. they intermittently stop breathing.

66. The pituitary gland releases a growth hormone during
a. NREM-2 sleep. b. NREM-1 sleep. c. slow-wave sleep. d. paradoxical sleep. e. circadian sleep.

67. Research studies of the content of dreams indicate that
a. men are less likely than women to report dreams with sexual overtones. b. the genital arousal that occurs during sleep is typically related to sexual dreams. c. people are more likely to dream of failure than of success. d. most dreams are pleasant, exotic, and unrelated to ordinary daily life. e. hypnosis increases the amount of time we spend in NREM sleep, which interferes with dreams.

68. According to Freud, the latent content of a dream refers to
a. its accompanying brain-wave pattern. b. the previous day's events that prompted the dream. c. the sensory stimuli in the sleeping environment that are incorporated into the dream. d. its underlying but censored meaning. e. the story line of our dreams.

69. Some researchers suggest that the brain activity associated with REM sleep provides the sleeping brain with periodic stimulation. This finding supports which of the following dream theories?
a. wish-fulfillment b. information-processing c. physiological d. activation-synthesis e. developmental

70. Dreams often involve sudden emotional reactions and surprising changes in scene. This best serves to support the theory that dreams
a. strengthen our memories of the preceding day's events. b. reflect one's level of cognitive development. c. prepare us for the stress and challenges of the following day. d. are triggered by random bursts of neural activity. e. represent both latent content and manifest content.

71. Alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and a wide variety of other chemical agents that alter perceptions and moods are called
a. stimulants. b. narcotic agents. c. psychoactive drugs. d. hallucinogens. e. physiological dependents.

72. What is the danger of labeling behaviors such as too much eating, shopping, exercise, sex, or gambling as addictions?
a. It can lead to increased feelings of shame and guilt. b. No physical or emotional pain is associated with these behaviors.
c. Abusers may be more likely to hide their abuse and avoid seeking help. d. Abusers are more likely to experience prejudice and discrimination. e. It can be used as an “all-purpose” excuse to explain away the behaviors.

73. What is most likely to occur when the brain is repeatedly flooded with artificial opiates?
a. The immune system is suppressed. b. The brain shrinks. c. The brain stops making dopamine. d. The level of serotonin is permanently decreased. e. The brain stops producing endorphins.

74. Studies of marijuana's effects indicate that
a. daily use of the drug is currently higher than it has ever been among high school seniors. b. regular users may achieve a high with less of the drug than occasional users. c. regular usage has no serious negative effects on physical health.
d. usage consistently reduces feelings of anxiety and depression. e. marijuana is the most commonly used psychoactive drug in North America.

75. The most crucial ingredient in all learning is
a. shaping. b. modeling. c. experience. d. intrinsic motivation. e. maturation.

76. Associating a conditioned stimulus with a new neutral stimulus can create a second (often weaker) conditioned stimulus. This best illustrates
a. shaping. b. spontaneous recovery. c. intermittent reinforcement. d. higher-order conditioning. e. extinction.

77. The reappearance, after a time lapse, of an extinguished CR is called
a. generalization. b. spontaneous recovery. c. secondary reinforcement. d. latent learning. e. shaping.

78. Extinction occurs when a _____ is no longer paired with a _____.
a. UR; CR b. CS; UR c. US; UR d. CS; US e. NS; NR

79. Two-year-old Philip was recently clawed by the neighbor's cat. Philip's newly developed tendency to fear all small animals demonstrates the process of
a. generalization. b. latent learning. c. shaping. d. spontaneous recovery. e. secondary reinforcement.

80. Watson and Rayner's study of Little Albert demonstrated how specific fears
a. can interfere with the process of learning. b. can be used as negative reinforcers. c. are acquired through observational learning. d. may be produced through classical conditioning. e. are highly hereditable from biological parents.

81. Learning associations between one's own personal actions and resulting events is most relevant to the process of
a. classical conditioning. b. latent learning. c. observational learning. d. operant conditioning. e. insight.

82. B. F. Skinner's work elaborated what E. L. Thorndike had called
a. shaping. b. behaviorism. c. observational learning. d. the law of effect. e. latent learning.

83. Any stimulus that, when removed after a response, strengthens the response is called a(n)
a. conditioned stimulus. b. unconditioned stimulus. c. positive reinforcer. d. negative reinforcer. e. positive punishment.

84. Escape from an aversive stimulus is a _____ reinforcer.
a. positive b. negative c. secondary d. partial e. delayed

85. Receiving delicious food is to escaping electric shock as _____ is to _____.
a. positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer b. primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer c. immediate reinforcer; delayed reinforcer d. reinforcement; punishment e. partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement

86. A stimulus that acquires reinforcing power by association with a primary reinforcer is called a _____ reinforcer.
a. delayed b. negative c. partial d. conditioned e. positive

87. Which of the following is the best example of a conditioned reinforcer?
a. applause for an excellent piano recital b. a spanking for eating cookies before dinner c. a cold root beer for mowing the lawn on a hot day d. termination of shock after removing one's finger from a live electric wire e. pudding for eating all your peas at supper

88. Which of the following behaviors is typically reinforced on a variable-ratio schedule?
a. studying to be prepared for unexpected quizzes b. inserting coins into a slot machine c. paying a cashier for a candy bar d. checking the mailbox to see if the mail has arrived e. assembling car parts in a factory

89. A child who is punished for swearing at home but reinforced for swearing on the school playground is most likely to demonstrate a patterned habit of swearing that is indicative of
a. negative reinforcement. b. instinctive drift. c. discrimination. d. extinction. e. spontaneous reinforcement.

90. Researchers trained pigs to pick up large wooden “dollars” and deposit them in a piggy bank. Instead of picking up the wooden discs, the pigs would drop them, push them with their snouts, and then pick them up to put them in the piggy bank. This behavior best illustrates
a. intrinsic motivation. b. latent learning. c. spontaneous recovery. d. generalization. e. instinctive drift.

91. Rats easily learn to associate nausea-producing radiation treatments with
a. loud sounds. b. bright lights. c. novel tastes. d. high-pitched sounds. e. acrid smells.

92. The best evidence that animals develop cognitive maps comes from studies of
a. shaping. b. generalization. c. latent learning. d. secondary reinforcement. e. spontaneous recovery.

93. After expending willpower by stifling prejudice during laboratory tasks, research participants were temporarily less
a. hungry. b. aggressive. c. pessimistic. d. sexually restrained. e. cognitively skilled.

94. Compared with those who made a purchase choice from among 30 different brands of jam or chocolate, those who chose from among just 6 brands expressed
a. less self-esteem. b. more satisfaction with their choice. c. less unconditional positive regard. d. more learned helplessness. e. less tolerance of the store prices.

95. Dan and Joel, both 4-year-olds, have been watching reruns of “Superman” on television. Joel's mother recently found the boys standing on the garage roof, ready to try flying. What best accounts for the boys' behavior?
a. shaping b. delayed reinforcement c. observational learning d. immediate reinforcement e. classical conditioning

96. Mirror neurons provide a biological basis for
a. the law of effect. b. spontaneous recovery. c. observational learning. d. extrinsic motivation. e. insight learning.

97. A flashbulb memory would typically be stored in _____ memory.

a. iconic b. implicit c. echoic d. long-term e. short-term

98. We can encode many sensory experiences simultaneously, some automatically, because of which property of the brain?
a. serial position effect b. parallel processing c. explicit memory d. long-term potentiation e. priming

99. You are most likely to automatically encode information about
a. politicians' names. b. friends' birthdays. c. new phone numbers. d. the sequence of your day's events. e. dates in a history book.

100. Effortful processing can occur only with
a. implicit memory. b. conscious attention. c. visual imagery. d. chunking. e. sensory memory.

101. Sounds and words that are not immediately attended to can still be recalled a couple of seconds later because of our _____ memory.
a. flashbulb b. echoic c. implicit d. state-dependent e. iconic

102. "The magical number seven, plus or minus two" refers to the storage capacity of _____ memory.
a. short-term b. explicit c. flashbulb d. implicit e. sensory

103. Jamille performs better on foreign language vocabulary tests if she studies the material 15 minutes every day for 8 days than if she crams for 2 hours the night before the test. This illustrates what is known as
a. the spacing effect. b. the serial position effect. c. mood-congruent memory. d. chunking. e. automatic processing.

104. Using the mnemonic ROY G. BIV to remember the colors of the rainbow in the order of wavelength illustrates the use of
a. implicit memory b. an acronym. c. iconic memory. d. the peg-word system. e. long-term potentiation.

105. The statement, "The haystack was important because the cloth ripped," becomes easier to understand and recall when you are given the following prompt: "A parachutist." This best illustrates the influence of
a. chunking. b. parallel processing. c. sensory memory. d. semantic encoding. e. mnemonic devices.

106. The fact that our preconceived ideas contribute to our ability to process new information best illustrates the importance of
a. the serial position effect. b. semantic encoding. c. retroactive interference. d. iconic memory. e. repression.

107. One reason adults typically recall little of their first three years of life is that during infancy they were unable to verbally label most of their experiences. This best illustrates that the formation of long-term memories often requires
a. automatic processing. b. implicit memory. c. shallow processing. d. source amnesia. e. semantic encoding.

108. To remember the information presented in her psychology textbook, Susan often relates it to her own life experiences. Susan's strategy is an effective memory aid because it facilitates
a. iconic memory. b. semantic encoding. c. automatic processing. d. proactive interference. e. the serial position effect.

109. When people are asked to recall a list of words they had earlier memorized, they often substitute synonyms for some of the words on the original list. This best illustrates the effects of
a. implicit memory. b. source amnesia. c. semantic encoding. d. memory decay. e. state-dependent memory.

110. Where are explicit memories of newly learned verbal information and visual designs stored?
a. Verbal information is stored in the right hippocampus and visual designs are stored in the left hippocampus. b. Verbal information is stored in the left hippocampus and visual designs are stored in the right hippocampus. c. Verbal information is stored in the left hippocampus and visual designs are stored in the right cerebellum. d. Verbal information is stored in the right cerebellum and visual designs are stored in the left cerebellum. e. Verbal information is stored in the left cerebellum and visual designs are stored in the right cerebellum.

111. Although Mr. Yanagita has recently learned to play poker quite well, he cannot consciously remember ever having played poker. It is likely that he has suffered damage to his
a. brainstem. b. cerebellum. c. hypothalamus. d. hippocampus. e. motor cortex.

112. Cerebellum is to _____ memory as hippocampus is to _____ memory.
a. short-term; long-term b. long-term; short-term c. implicit; explicit d. explicit; implicit e. iconic; echoic

113. Conscious memory of factual information is called _____ memory.
a. proactive b. procedural c. explicit d. implicit e. iconic

114. Research suggests that a memory trace is most likely to involve
a. source amnesia. b. synaptic changes. c. motivated forgetting. d. the serial position effect. e. hormonal changes.

115. When learning occurs through classical conditioning, the sea slug, *Aplysia*, releases more _____ at certain synapses.
a. serotonin b. epinephrine c. insulin d. LTP e. acetylcholine

116. An eyewitness to a grocery store robbery is asked to identify the suspects in a police lineup. Which test of memory is being utilized?
a. recall b. relearning c. recognition d. misinformation e. reconstruction

117. Fill-in-the-blank test questions measure _____; matching concepts with their definitions measures _____.
a. recognition; relearning b. recall; recognition c. recall; relearning d. relearning; recall e. recognition; rehearsal

118. The serial position effect best illustrates the importance of

a. rehearsal. b. chunking. c. visual imagery. d. automatic processing. e. flashbulb memory.

119. Retroactive interference involves the disruption of
a. automatic processing. b. iconic memory. c. memory retrieval. d. semantic encoding. e. echoic memory.

120. You took Spanish during your sophomore year, and French during your junior year. Happily, you found that knowing Spanish helped you learn French. This phenomenon is best explained by
a. proactive interference. b. memory construction. c. source amnesia. d. the spacing effect. e. positive transfer.

121. The patient known as "H.M." suffered from
a. anterograde amnesia. b. retrograde amnesia. c. motivated forgetting. d. retroactive interference. e. proactive interference.

122. The inability to remember events in one's life which occurred prior to a brain injury is known as
a. anterograde amnesia. b. retrograde amnesia. c. motivated forgetting. d. retroactive interference. e. proactive interference.

123. When Hailey told her roommate about the chemistry test she had just completed, she knowingly exaggerated its difficulty. Subsequently, her memory of the test was that it *was* as difficult as she had reported it to be. This best illustrates
a. flashbulb memory. b. the misinformation effect. c. mood-congruent memory. d. the self-reference effect. e. proactive interference.

124. Donald Thompson, an Australian psychologist, was an initial suspect in a rape case. The rape victim confused her memories of Thompson and the actual rapist because she had seen Thompson's image on TV shortly before she was attacked. The victim's false recollection best illustrates
a. state-dependent memory. b. mood-congruent memory. c. the spacing effect. d. source amnesia. e. the self-reference effect.

125. Mentally re-creating the mood that accompanied your original learning of course material is an effective way to activate
a. iconic memory. b. the spacing effect. c. retrieval cues. d. the recency effect. e. retroactive interference.

126. In the process of classifying objects, people are especially likely to make use of
a. algorithms. b. phonemes. c. prototypes. d. mental sets. e. heuristics.

127. Eva had difficulty recognizing that a sea horse was a fish because it did not closely resemble her fish
a. hierarchy. b. heuristic. c. algorithm. d. prototype. e. fixation.

128. Scotty worked to find the solution to a long-division problem. In solving the problem, Scotty would engage in
a. framing. b. divergent thinking. c. confirmation bias. d. convergent thinking. e. belief perseverance.

129. Research participants were asked to identify a word that could be associated meaningfully with each of three other words. Solutions that occurred with sudden insight were accompanied by a burst of activity in the brain's _____ lobe.
a. right temporal b. left parietal c. right occipital d. right parietal e. right frontal

130. Scientists are trained to carefully observe and record any research outcomes that are inconsistent with their hypotheses. This practice most directly serves to reduce
a. the framing effect. b. intuition. c. confirmation bias. d. algorithms. e. heuristics.

131. Some people are unable to arrange six matches to form four equilateral triangles because they fail to consider a three-dimensional arrangement. This best illustrates the effects of _____ on problem solving.
a. fixation b. heuristics c. algorithms d. framing e. overconfidence

132. Jan is orderly, neat, fairly quiet, and shy. She enjoys reading in her spare time and belongs to a social club that includes three librarians, nine real estate agents, and eight social workers. A tendency to conclude that Jan must be one of the three librarians would illustrate the powerful influence of
a. confirmation bias. b. the framing effect. c. the representativeness heuristic. d. the belief perseverance phenomenon. e. the availability heuristic.

133. Mistakenly concluding that the forgetful acts of an older person must be indicative of Alzheimer's disease best illustrates the impact of
a. fixation. b. belief perseverance. c. intuition. d. the representativeness heuristic. e. framing.

134. A televised image of a starving child had a greater impact on Mr. White's perception of the extensiveness of world hunger than did a statistical chart summarizing the tremendous scope of the problem. This suggests that his assessment of the world hunger problem is influenced by
a. the belief perseverance phenomenon. b. the representativeness heuristic. c. confirmation bias. d. fixations. e. the availability heuristic.

135. By encouraging people to imagine their homes being destroyed by a fire, insurance salespeople are especially successful at selling large homeowners' policies. They are most clearly exploiting the influence of
a. belief perseverance. b. the representativeness heuristic. c. overconfidence. d. the availability heuristic. e. fixation.

136. A single, memorable case of welfare fraud has a greater impact on estimates of the frequency of welfare abuse than do statistics showing that this case is actually the exception to the rule. This illustrates that judgments are influenced by the
a. confirmation bias. b. representativeness heuristic. c. belief perseverance phenomenon. d. framing effect. e. availability heuristic.

137. An unwillingness to give up our beliefs even when the evidence proves us wrong is called
a. the representativeness heuristic. b. trial and error. c. belief perseverance. d. confirmation bias. e. the availability heuristic.

138. If a stranger looks like someone who previously harmed or threatened us in some way, we may—without consciously recalling the earlier experience—react warily. This illustrates that our reactions to others may be influenced by
a. critical periods. b. algorithms. c. intuition. d. fixation. e. framing.

139. Language refers to the
a. smallest distinctive sound units. b. rules for combining words into grammatically sensible sentences. c. spoken, written, or signed words and the ways they are combined to communicate meaning. d. rules by which we derive meaning from morphemes. e. ways we think about solving problems and communicating those solutions, including framing the issues.

140. The rock musician was hit with a rotten egg while performing his latest hit song. The fact that you can recognize two different meanings for the word “hit” in the preceding sentence demonstrates the importance of
a. syntax. b. semantics. c. morphemes. d. prototypes. e. linguistic determinism.

141. Lavonne was careful to avoid the use of dangling participles and run-on sentences in her essay because she did not want to lose points for faulty
a. semantics. b. phonemes. c. algorithms. d. morphemes. e. grammar.

142. Children begin to demonstrate that they know how to put words in a sensible order during the _____ stage.
a. babbling b. syntactic c. two-word d. three-word e. phonetic

143. Every morning, Krista pages through a picture book with her 12-month-old daughter. For each picture, Krista points to the picture and identifies it by name, such as “dog.” This example best illustrates the use of which of the following in helping her daughter learn language?
a. reinforcement b. imitation c. association d. fixation e. intuition

144. After two minutes of exposure to an unbroken monotone string of nonsense syllables, 8-month-old infants could recognize three-syllable sequences that appeared repeatedly. This best illustrates the importance of _____ in language development.
a. reinforcement b. babbling c. statistical learning d. imitation e. syntax

145. Research suggests that humans can most easily master the grammar of a second language during
a. childhood. b. early adolescence. c. late adolescence. d. early adulthood. e. late adulthood.

146. If our capacity to form concepts depends on our verbal memory, this would best illustrate
a. the framing effect. b. universal grammar. c. telegraphic speech. d. linguistic determinism. e. fixation.

147. It has been suggested that Alaskan Eskimos' rich vocabulary for describing snow enables them to perceive differences in snow conditions that would otherwise go unnoticed. This suggestion most clearly illustrates
a. inborn universal grammar. b. the representativeness heuristic. c. linguistic determinism. d. the framing effect. e. belief perseverance.

148. Perceived differences between various shades of color are greater if people assign a different name to each hue. This best illustrates the influence of
a. universal grammar on language acquisition. b. algorithms on receptive language. c. critical periods on language acquisition. d. language on thinking. e. syntntax on prototype formation.

149. When English-speaking Canadian children were taught only in French during their early school years, researchers found that they experienced a(n)
a. confused sense of cultural identity. b. improvement in intellectual aptitude. c. slight loss of verbal fluency in English. d. smaller-than-average improvement in mathematical ability. e. delayed onset of telegraphic speech.

150. People's procedural memory of how to open the front door of their house is most likely to consist of
a. an algorithm. b. a mental image. c. telegraphic speech. d. universal grammar. e. a heuristic.

151. A complex, unlearned, and fixed pattern of behavior common to all members of a species is called a(n)
a. set point. b. drive. c. instinct. d. need. e. incentive.

152. Psychologists have used four perspectives in their efforts to explain motivation. These include an emphasis on instincts, optimum arousal, a hierarchy of motives, and
a. drive reduction. b. set points. c. refractory periods. d. basal metabolic rate. e. a fixed behavior pattern.

153. Which of the following refers to a physiological state that usually triggers a state of motivational arousal?
a. need b. homeostasis c. instinct d. drive e. incentive

154. Food deprivation is to _____ as hunger is to _____.
a. homeostasis; thirst b. incentive; instinct c. need; drive d. motivation; emotion e. anorexia; bulimia

155. The role of learning in motivation is most obvious from the influence of
a. instincts. b. homeostasis. c. arousal. d. incentives. e. set points.

156. Which theory would be most likely to predict that rats are motivated to explore precisely those areas of an experimental maze where they receive mild electrical shocks?
a. arousal theory b. hierarchy of needs theory c. instinct theory d. drive-reduction theory e. two-factor theory

157. According to Maslow, our need for
a. love must be met before we are preoccupied with satisfying our need for food. b. adequate clothing must be met before we are preoccupied with satisfying our need for self-esteem. c. religious fulfillment must be met before we are preoccupied with satisfying our need for adequate housing. d. self-actualization must be met before we are preoccupied with satisfying our need for friendship. e. political freedom must be met before we are preoccupied with satisfying our need for economic security.

158. The concept of a set point best illustrates an explanation of motivation in terms of
a. instincts. b. incentives. c. homeostasis. d. refractory periods. e. a response cycle.

159. Which of the following is an example of a person experiencing ostracism?
a. Joan is being required by her parents to attend a summer camp she does not like. b. Myron has been experiencing low self-esteem since he was not admitted to his favorite college. c. Will was selected by his school to participate in a district-wide seminar on bullying. d. Sidra was upset since learning that she only has the fourth highest GPA in the senior class. e. Aaron was frequently ignored in the locker room by his teammates who were angry with him.

160. People who spend time on social networking sites focused on their own desires and needs may be more likely to be viewed as
a. having low self-esteem. b. a low need for affiliation. c. being part of a collectivist culture. d. narcissistic. e. pessimistic