

Name:

## Schools of Psychology

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. "I am primarily interested in thinking processes; I am a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist."  
a. cognitive  
b. learning  
c. perception  
d. personality
- ☐ 2. Like Carl Rogers, I believe people choose to live more creative and meaningful lives. My name is  
a. Wertheimer.  
b. Washburn.  
c. Skinner.  
d. Maslow.
- ☐ 3. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in  
a. stimulus-response connections.  
b. animal behavior.  
c. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.  
d. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.
- ☐ 4. Of the following, who is associated with the Gestalt school of psychology?  
a. Ivan Pavlov  
b. B. F. Skinner  
c. Max Wertheimer  
d. John Watson
- ☐ 5. Of the following, who is a humanistic psychologist?  
a. Sigmund Freud  
b. Abraham Maslow  
c. B. F. Skinner  
d. John Watson
- ☐ 6. Which of the following represents an empirical statement?  
a. Government experts agree that a future downturn in the economy is likely.  
b. The temperature today is higher than it was a year ago today.  
c. IQ is defined as mental age, divided by age in years, times 100.  
d. Grandmothers know best.
- ☐ 7. A psychologist performs the following experiment: she gives subjects photographs of female faces and asks them to rate the attractiveness of each face. However, some of the subjects have just had to take a very difficult math test, while others have taken a very easy math test. The psychologist would probably be a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.  
a. industrial  
b. comparative

- c. developmental
- d. social

- ☐ 8. According to John Watson, introspection was
- a. a valid method of research.
  - b. unscientific.
  - c. the cornerstone of behaviorism.
  - d. the study of the mind in use.
- ☐ 9. One of the reasons to study psychology is
- a. to understand the human mind and how it works.
  - b. to learn how to manipulate others.
  - c. to completely understand and predict human behavior.
  - d. to have the answers to all of life's questions.
- ☐ 10. A psychologist who studies family dynamics and their effects on behavior of individuals in different regions would probably be a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. learning
  - b. cultural
  - c. developmental
  - d. cognitive
- ☐ 11. Which of the following psychological theories is known as the one that emphasizes "free will"?
- a. psychodynamic psychology
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. humanistic psychology
  - d. neo-Freudian psychology
- ☐ 12. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- a. biology.
  - b. comparative psychology.
  - c. environmental psychology.
  - d. differential psychology.
- ☐ 13. Which of the following is the best example of covert behavior?
- a. blinking in response to a light
  - b. imitating a friend's gesture
  - c. remembering a pleasant experience
  - d. rapid eye movements while sleeping
- ☐ 14. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
- a. watching a TV game show
  - b. thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
  - c. being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
  - d. wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer
- ☐ 15. Which of the following statements concerning psychodynamic psychology is true?
- a. Freud's theories were very involved and extensive, but they ended up contributing very little to our understanding of human behavior.
  - b. Freud's theories remain influential today and are largely unchanged from their first conceptualizations.
  - c. Almost immediately, many of Freud's students broke away from his theories in order to modify and change them.
  - d. Psychodynamic psychology focuses on observable behaviors.

- ☐ 16. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
- personality theorist.
  - sensory psychologist.
  - learning theorist.
  - biopsychologist.
- ☐ 17. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is represented by which of the following?
- the Gestalt psychologists.
  - the behaviorists.
  - the structuralists.
  - the functionalists.
- ☐ 18. The goals of psychology are to
- develop effective methods of psychotherapy.
  - describe, predict, understand, and control behavior.
  - explain the functioning of the human mind.
  - compare, analyze, and control human behavior.
- ☐ 19. Freud believed that all thoughts and actions are determined by
- the first year of life.
  - forces in the personality that are often unconscious.
  - needs for love and self-esteem.
  - the drive for self-actualization.
- ☐ 20. The largest area of specialization among psychologists is
- industrial and organizational.
  - experimental, physiological, and comparative.
  - social and personality.
  - clinical and counseling.
- ☐ 21. The term cognition refers to
- predicting the future.
  - analysis and synthesis.
  - thinking or knowing.
  - introspection.
- ☐ 22. Barbara is applying conditioning principles to teach language skills to retarded children. As a psychologist, her point of view appears to be
- Freudian.
  - Gestalt.
  - functionalist.
  - behaviorist.
- ☐ 23. Strict behaviorists were criticized for overlooking the role that \_\_\_\_\_ plays in our lives.
- reward
  - thinking
  - punishment
  - stimuli
- ☐ 24. A psychologist who is "eclectic" can best be described as
- rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
  - cognitive rather than behavioral.
  - drawing from many psychological approaches.

d. preferring pseudo-psychological approaches.

- ☐ 25. The study of mental processes such as thinking, perception, information processing, etc. is a key element in \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
- humanistic
  - cognitive
  - behavioral
  - biological
- ☐ 26. Overt behavior is
- anything a person does.
  - only those things a person does which you can see.
  - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - only those things which a person can see with his/her senses.
- ☐ 27. Which area in psychology would be most likely to study the phenomenon of "peer influence"?
- social
  - comparative
  - physiological
  - school
- ☐ 28. Psychologists are all
- scientists.
  - practitioners.
  - both scientists and practitioners.
  - either scientists or practitioners.
- ☐ 29. If you were to walk into a laboratory where the effects of intense punishment on a rat's ability to form a discrimination was being studied, you would be in the lab of a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- physiological
  - developmental
  - learning
  - social
- ☐ 30. Maslow proposed a need to develop one's potential and be the best one can be, which he called
- self-image.
  - self-concept.
  - self-esteem.
  - self-actualization.
- ☐ 31. The psychodynamic view emphasizes the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in development.
- external rewards and punishments
  - internal impulses, desires, and conflicts
  - subjective experiences, potentials, and ideals
  - physiology, genetics, biochemistry, and evolution
- ☐ 32. Psychology is
- the study of human origins, evolution, and cultures.
  - the scientific study of behavior and mental processes of any living creature.
  - a natural science integrating physiology and neurology.
  - the deductive study of forms and functions of human groups.
- ☐ 33. Of the following, who was a structuralist?



- a. B. F. Skinner
- b. John Watson
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. William James

- ☐ 34. Some modern psychodynamic theorists, or neo-Freudians, focused on
- a. the whole.
  - b. social motives and relationships that influence our behavior.
  - c. human experience, problems, potentials, and ideals.
  - d. observable behaviors.
- ☐ 35. Some topics in psychology are difficult to study because
- a. they overlap with other fields, such as law and business.
  - b. of ethical considerations.
  - c. advanced technology that measures brain waves is not available.
  - d. of a lack of interest in human behavior.
- ☐ 36. Behaviorism helped make psychology a
- a. fad.
  - b. science.
  - c. specialty.
  - d. hoax.
- ☐ 37. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists in that psychiatrists
- a. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
  - b. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
  - c. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
  - d. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.
- ☐ 38. Developmental psychologists study the effects of \_\_\_\_\_ on behavior.
- a. marketing
  - b. learning disabilities
  - c. aging
  - d. robotics
- ☐ 39. The kind of therapy developed by Freud is called
- a. Gestalt therapy.
  - b. psychoanalysis.
  - c. behavior modification.
  - d. S-R therapy.
- ☐ 40. Freud stressed the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in shaping our personalities.
- a. the structure of the mind
  - b. the function of our behaviors
  - c. our history of rewards and punishments
  - d. the unconscious
- ☐ 41. The "father" of psychology and founder of the first psychological laboratory was
- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - b. Sigmund Freud.
  - c. John B. Watson.
  - d. B. F. Skinner.

- ☐ 42. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist talks to you about your past and attempts to link your present situation with patterns developed in your childhood during your relationship with your parents. The psychologist would probably belong to which school of psychology?
- humanistic psychology
  - psychodynamic psychology
  - behaviorism
  - Gestalt psychology
- ☐ 43. The structuralist school of psychology
- used introspection to analyze conscious experience.
  - relied heavily on the concept of natural selection.
  - was concerned with experiences as "wholes."
  - used dream analysis to reveal the unconscious.
- ☐ 44. "Experience cannot be analyzed successfully into its elements" would likely be said by a
- Gestalt psychology.
  - behaviorist.
  - structuralist.
  - functionalist.
- ☐ 45. The key idea in the behavioristic view is that
- behavior is shaped and controlled by one's environment.
  - behavior is the result of clashing forces with the personality.
  - behavior can be understood in terms of the mental processing of information.
  - environment plays a very small role in controlling one's behavior.
- ☐ 46. Evolutionary psychologists would study
- the biological makeup of the human mind across cultures.
  - historical behavior of a single species.
  - developmentally how chimpanzees and humans are similar.
  - male and female trends in mating choices.
- ☐ 47. A practitioner who is intensively trained in the theories of Freud and treats patients by talking to them is probably a
- psychiatrist.
  - clinical psychologist.
  - psychoanalyst.
  - counseling psychologist.
- ☐ 48. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist focuses on those activities you engage in currently around which you feel depressed, and she talks with you about changing these activities and thoughts that make you feel "down" and doing things which make you happy. This psychologist would probably belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.
- humanistic
  - psychodynamic
  - behaviorist
  - Gestalt
- ☐ 49. A social scientist who characterizes his/her work as the study of the relationship between environmental events and the behavior they produce without regard for experience or

consciousness is a

- a. functionalist.
- b. structuralist.
- c. Gestalt psychologist.
- d. behaviorist.

- ☐ 50. The APA professional code stresses
- a. high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility.
  - b. use of the scientific method in testing hypotheses.
  - c. deception as a technique to engage the psyche.
  - d. cooperation with authorities when a client is suspected of a crime.
- ☐ 51. A psychologist whose viewpoint is psychodynamic
- a. focuses on self-image and self-actualization to explain behavior.
  - b. believes behavior is directed by forces within one's personality which are often unconscious.
  - c. emphasizes the study of observable behavior.
  - d. is usually eclectic in his practice.
- ☐ 52. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. She talks to you about the goals you have for yourself, about your image of yourself, and about the choices that you make in your life and that you could make in your life. This psychologist would probably belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.
- a. humanistic
  - b. psychodynamic
  - c. behavioristic
  - d. Gestalt
- ☐ 53. A psychologist who studies gender issues focuses on
- a. learning the differences between the sexes and how they develop.
  - b. cultural and family relationships.
  - c. peer group formation.
  - d. cognitive processes.
- ☐ 54. \_\_\_\_\_ psychology is concerned with thinking, language, and problem solving.
- a. Behavioristic
  - b. Psychoanalytic
  - c. Cognitive
  - d. Humanistic
- ☐ 55. Eclectic psychologists are known for
- a. studying the brain and nervous system.
  - b. drawing on a variety of theoretical views.
  - c. prescribing drugs to treat emotional disorders.
  - d. stressing the role of the unconscious.
- ☐ 56. Psychology is considered a science because it
- a. gains information through new methods and technology.
  - b. accepts what seems plausible and sensible.
  - c. relies on direct observation and measurement of behavior.
  - d. studies animal as well as human behavior.
- ☐ 57. Covert behavior is

- a. anything a person does.
- b. only those things a person does which you can see.
- c. only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
- d. only those things which are not observable by others.

☐ 58. Who among the following can prescribe drugs to treat emotional problems?

- a. psychiatrist
- b. social worker
- c. psychologist
- d. Gestalt therapist

☐ 59. The proper use of reward, punishment, and behavior modification are results of

- a. functionalism.
- b. humanism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. behaviorism.

☐ 60. The eclectic approach

- a. stresses the Gestalt perspective.
- b. emphasizes structuralist principles.
- c. embraces a variety of theoretical views.
- d. has disappeared entirely as a perspective in psychology.

☐ 61. Repression refers to

- a. thoughts mistakenly held out of awareness.
- b. thoughts actively held out of awareness.
- c. forgetfulness.
- d. the fact that all thoughts, emotions, and actions are determined.

☐ 62. Psychologists use animals in experiments in order to

- a. avoid using unreliable human subjects.
- b. comply with government prohibitions against any unpleasant experiments using human subjects.
- c. investigate problems that cannot be studied with human subjects in order to discover principles that apply to humans.
- d. eliminate the effect of the anthropomorphic fallacy.

☐ 63. A common sense approach to psychology is

- a. the most reliable.
- b. often contradicted by empirical evidence.
- c. the basis for most psychological theories.
- d. the basis for collecting data (observed facts).

☐ 64. Of the theorists listed below, who helped to develop the humanistic approach in psychology?

- a. Rogers
- b. Skinner
- c. Titchener
- d. Freud

☐ 65. William James wrote Principles of Psychology and founded

- a. structuralism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. humanism.

- ☐ 66. \_\_\_\_\_ focus their work on the attempt to explain all behavior in terms of internal physical mechanisms.
- Biopsychologists
  - Behaviorists
  - Psychoanalysts
  - Humanists
- ☐ 67. Psychodynamic psychology differs from other approaches because it is based on
- animal rather than human models.
  - thoughts and impulses outside of conscious experience.
  - introspection by trained subjects.
  - laboratory studies in controlled settings.
- ☐ 68. The humanistic viewpoint emphasizes
- free will, self-image, and self-actualization.
  - determinism, the unconscious, and biological drives.
  - natural selection and practical skills.
  - the idea that "the environment is the key causal matrix."
- ☐ 69. According to John B. Watson, psychology is the study of
- the mind.
  - conscious experience.
  - mental states.
  - behavior.
- ☐ 70. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a child develops the ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn." This statement identifies one as a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- physiological
  - social
  - developmental
  - sensory/perceptual
- ☐ 71. Behavior is
- anything a person does.
  - only those things a person does which you can see.
  - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - only those things which a person can see with his/her senses.
- ☐ 72. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ view, the need for love, self-esteem, belonging, self expression, and creativity are as important as biological needs.
- psychodynamic
  - behavioristic
  - humanistic
  - cognitive
- ☐ 73. Biopsychologists
- limit the scope of their study to animals.
  - are concerned with self-actualization and free will.
  - stress the unconscious aspect of behavior.
  - attempt to explain behavior in terms of biological or physical mechanisms.
- ☐ 74. Which of the following best describes Maslow's concept of self-actualization?
- the need to protect one's self-image through self-deception

- b. the need to feel a part of a higher spiritual order
- c. the need to develop one's potential fully
- d. self-actualization



75. Which view of human nature is considered to be the most philosophical and the least scientific?

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. humanism
- d. psychoanalysis



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Name:

## Research Methods

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
  - rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
  - observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
  - make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy.
- ☐ 2. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
- a high dosage of alcohol.
  - one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
  - a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
  - no alcohol at all.
- ☐ 3. A scientific explanation that remains tentative until it has been adequately tested is called a(n)
- theory.
  - law.
  - hypothesis.
  - experiment.
- ☐ 4. A study to determine the degree of relationship between two events is called
- naturalistic observation.
  - the correlational method.
  - a controlled experiment.
  - the survey method.
- ☐ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an ability to evaluate, compare, analyze, critique, and synthesize information.
- Critical thinking
  - Transductive thinking
  - Deductive thinking
  - Creative thinking
- ☐ 6. The phrase "a theory must also be falsifiable" means
- researchers misrepresent their data.
  - a theory must be defined so it can be disconfirmed.
  - theories are a rich array of observations regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
  - nothing.
- ☐ 7. The products of naturalistic observation are best described in terms of
- explanation.
  - theory.
  - prediction.
  - description.

- ☐ 8. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates
- a. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - b. the placebo effect in a natural experiment.
  - c. observer bias in naturalistic observation.
  - d. the ethical problems of field experiments.
- ☐ 9. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
- a. experimental regression.
  - b. naturalistic observation.
  - c. controlled experimentation.
  - d. clinical case study.
- ☐ 10. In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
- a. the independent variable.
  - b. a control variable.
  - c. an extraneous variable.
  - d. the dependent variable.
- ☐ 11. Which of the following is considered a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?
- a. It provides an overabundance of information.
  - b. It deals with behavior not tampered with by outside influences.
  - c. It limits biased observations through careful record keeping.
  - d. It does not identify the cause of observed behavior.
- ☐ 12. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
- a. they are assigned to experimental and control groups from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
  - b. they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
  - c. they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
  - d. neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.
- ☐ 13. A psychologist watches the rapid eye movements of sleeping subjects and wakes them to find they report that they were dreaming. She concludes that dreams are linked to rapid eye movements. This conclusion is based on
- a. pure speculation.
  - b. direct observation.
  - c. deduction from direct observation.
  - d. prior prediction.
- ☐ 14. To prevent ethical abuse in psychological research, the APA has suggested that
- a. psychologists must treat all subjects with respect and concern for the subject's dignity.
  - b. psychologists must avoid deception with using human subjects.
  - c. all data collected from a person must be made public.
  - d. all psychological harm to subjects must be corrected by counseling.
- ☐ 15. A common method for selecting representative samples is to select them



- a. randomly from the larger population.
- b. strictly from volunteers.
- c. by threatening or coercing institutionalized populations.
- d. from confidential lists of mail order firms.

- ☐ 16. Three major ethical concerns of psychological researchers are deception, lasting harm to subjects, and
- a. morality of the question under investigation.
  - b. loss of future research possibilities.
  - c. falsified results.
  - d. invasion of privacy.
- ☐ 17. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. He declares the results to be "statistically significant," which usually means that
- a. even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between experimental and control groups.
  - b. the results have important implications for theory or practice.
  - c. differences between experimental and control groups of this size occur by chance only 5 times out of 100 (or less).
  - d. differences between experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.
- ☐ 18. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?
- a. the presence or absence of music
  - b. the students' test scores
  - c. the amount of time allowed for the studying
  - d. silence
- ☐ 19. The statistical technique that combines results of a large number of studies is called
- a. experimental correlation.
  - b. statistical linear analysis.
  - c. meta-analysis.
  - d. hypothetical analysis.
- ☐ 20. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
- a. learning.
  - b. the size of the group.
  - c. the material studied.
  - d. music.
- ☐ 21. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
- a. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
  - b. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
  - c. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
  - d. is not really necessary.
- ☐ 22. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the strongest relationship between two sets of variables?

- a. -0.98
- b. 0.90
- c. 0.00
- d. 1.20

- ☐ 23. The most powerful research tool is a (an)
- a. clinical study.
  - b. experiment.
  - c. survey.
  - d. correlational study.
- ☐ 24. A major disadvantage of the experimental method is that
- a. private funding can never be obtained.
  - b. APA Ethical Review Committees often do not approve of the research techniques.
  - c. there is a certain amount of artificiality attached to it.
  - d. subjects are difficult to find for research projects.
- ☐ 25. A researcher determines that the crime rate in a large city fluctuates with the phases of the moon. He concludes that the gravitational pull of the moon influences human behavior. He has committed what error?
- a. He incorrectly inferred correlation from causation.
  - b. He incorrectly inferred causation from correlation.
  - c. He failed to measure the gravitational pull to test his hypothesis.
  - d. He has overlooked the placebo effect.
- ☐ 26. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of
- a. a negative correlation.
  - b. a zero correlation.
  - c. a positive correlation.
  - d. a perfect correlation.
- ☐ 27. In the traditional learning experiment, the effect of practice on performance is investigated. Performance is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. extraneous
  - c. dependent
  - d. control
- ☐ 28. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for
- a. scientific observation.
  - b. the scientific method.
  - c. defining a scientific problem.
  - d. hypothesis generation.
- ☐ 29. An advantage of the experimental method in psychology is
- a. the identification of a cause- and-effect relationship.
  - b. similar to the correlational method in that causality is determined.
  - c. that the surroundings are always similar to real life experiences.
  - d. that it is an informal way to investigate behavior.
- ☐ 30. A correlation coefficient of 0 means that there is
- a. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.

- b. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
- c. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
- d. no relationship between the two variables.

- ☐ 31. The independent variable in an experiment is
- a. the subject himself.
  - b. a measure of the subject's behavior.
  - c. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
  - d. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.
- ☐ 32. In order to summarize or organize a series of observations in some meaningful way, psychologists may develop
- a. hypotheses.
  - b. experiments.
  - c. surveys.
  - d. theories.
- ☐ 33. Basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers include
- a. ensuring that participation is involuntary.
  - b. harming the subjects when necessary.
  - c. minimizing confidentiality.
  - d. providing results and interpretations to participants.
- ☐ 34. Which of the following best describes a double-blind experimental procedure?
- a. All subjects get the experimental procedure.
  - b. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is known only to the experimenter.
  - c. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is not known to subjects or experimenters.
  - d. All subjects get the control procedure.
- ☐ 35. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
- a. abstract definition.
  - b. operational definition.
  - c. case study.
  - d. defining characteristic.
- ☐ 36. A friend states that since he has been taking vitamin C, he has not had a single cold. His observation has little value in assessing the effects of vitamin C because
- a. there was no control group for comparison.
  - b. he has not calculated a correlation coefficient.
  - c. of the effect of the observer on the observed.
  - d. he does not specify his dosage of vitamin C.
- ☐ 37. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called
- a. the dependent group and the independent group.
  - b. the extraneous group and the independent group.
  - c. the before group and the after group.
  - d. the control group and the experimental group.
- ☐ 38. An example of the "experimenter effect" would be a situation in which the experimenter
- a. acts out the proper behavior for the subjects.
  - b. deceives the subject as to the real purpose of the experiment.
  - c. unknowingly hints to subjects what is expected of them.

d. overtly tells the subjects how to respond.

- ☐ 39. Which of the following is considered by the text to be a pseudo-psychology?
- a. cognitive psychology
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. Gestalt psychology
  - d. astrology
- ☐ 40. To investigate the effects of a particular study method on student performance, two different methods are tried, each with a different group of subjects. If only the experimenter knows which method is under investigation, the procedure being used is described as
- a. double-blind.
  - b. single-blind.
  - c. self-fulfilling prophesy.
  - d. representative sampling.
- ☐ 41. The results of carefully controlled observations of Clever Hans and his ability to solve math problems showed
- a. he could do math.
  - b. he could add, but he could not subtract.
  - c. he was cued by the owner looking up or down.
  - d. none of these could be determined by observation.
- ☐ 42. The study of unusual events is to \_\_\_\_\_ as information from a large number of people is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. clinical method; naturalistic observation
  - b. correlational method; survey method
  - c. experimental method; naturalistic observation
  - d. clinical method; survey method
- ☐ 43. One of the limitations of the survey method is
- a. observer bias.
  - b. that it sets up an artificial situation.
  - c. that replies may not be accurate.
  - d. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
- ☐ 44. I work at a university, and my research is designed to be of immediate use in the classroom. My research would be called
- a. basic.
  - b. applied.
  - c. impractical.
  - d. ethical.
- ☐ 45. In terms of critical thinking and testing, results should
- a. be incredible.
  - b. be repeatable.
  - c. be subjective.
  - d. be meta-analytical.
- ☐ 46. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
- a. random assignment of subjects.
  - b. assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.

- c. manipulating the dependent variables simultaneously.
- d. repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

- ☐ 47. In my experiment, I am going to investigate how sleep affects anxiety. The number of hours of sleep the subjects have is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. control
  - b. experiential
  - c. dependent
  - d. independent
- ☐ 48. With respect to astrology, palmistry, and phrenology, it can be said that
- a. all are pseudo-psychology's.
  - b. none is subject to the P. T. Barnum effect.
  - c. they rarely appear to "work" due to the fallacy of positive instances.
  - d. astrology is the only system with a scientific basis.
- ☐ 49. A major problem with the survey method is
- a. identifying the group to be questioned.
  - b. obtaining a representative sample of subjects to be questioned.
  - c. obtaining enough information in a short amount of time.
  - d. that it cannot reveal very much about significant psychological events in the lives of the people tested.
- ☐ 50. An observation that the higher the air temperature, the lower the activity of test animals would be an example of a
- a. negative correlation.
  - b. positive correlation.
  - c. causal relationship.
  - d. zero correlation.
- ☐ 51. To assess clients' abilities, a phrenologist would want to
- a. read their handwriting.
  - b. examine their skulls.
  - c. study their palms.
  - d. record their EEGs.
- ☐ 52. To replicate an experiment means to
- a. use control groups and experimental groups.
  - b. use statistics to determine the effect of chance.
  - c. control for the effects of extraneous variables.
  - d. repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods.
- ☐ 53. The conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the experiment are called
- a. constants.
  - b. dependent variables.
  - c. extraneous variables.
  - d. independent variables.
- ☐ 54. One of the characteristics of the scientific method is
- a. repeatable results.
  - b. top-secret information.
  - c. analysis measurement.
  - d. emotive reasoning.

- ☐ 55. In the simplest experiment, the two groups of subjects are treated exactly alike except for the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- independent
  - dependent
  - extraneous
  - control
- ☐ 56. The steps involved in the scientific method include?
- axioms
  - common sense
  - experimentation
  - hypothetical theory formulation
- ☐ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ is an inherent part of the scientific method.
- observation
  - common sense
  - reinforcement
  - analysis
- ☐ 58. The story of Clever Hans, the mathematical horse, illustrates the use of controlled observation to test a series of
- hypotheses.
  - theories.
  - axioms.
  - learning strategies.
- ☐ 59. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
- alternately.
  - hypothetically.
  - randomly.
  - consecutively.
- ☐ 60. The survey method involves
- an in-depth study of the opinions and attitudes of a selected individual.
  - an overview of the attitudes and backgrounds of selected groups.
  - direct observation and recording of a representative sample of behavior.
  - careful questioning of a representative sample of people.
- ☐ 61. The following type of method can be used in order to create a real world laboratory.
- correlational coefficients
  - field experiment
  - case study
  - random assignment
- ☐ 62. To be confident that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, it is necessary to
- engage in naturalistic observation.
  - develop a positive correlation.
  - perform a controlled experiment.
  - test for a negative correlation.
- ☐ 63. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
- number of hours subjects go without sleep.

- b. rote memory scores.
- c. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
- d. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

- ☐ 64. The fortune teller who studies your palm carefully before announcing that "great fortune lies in your immediate future" is practicing \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
- a. applied
  - b. commonsense
  - c. pseudo-
  - d. forensic
- ☐ 65. Research on the benefit of aspirin to prevent heart attacks used only male subjects in the sample. Both men and women are given this advice. The problem with this recommendation reflects
- a. gender bias.
  - b. courtesy bias.
  - c. cultural bias.
  - d. age bias.
- ☐ 66. To estimate the degree of the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation, a researcher would do a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- a. naturalistic
  - b. inventory
  - c. correlational
  - d. experimental
- ☐ 67. In the method of naturalistic observation, psychologists
- a. haphazardly encounter behavior as it naturally occurs.
  - b. set up controlled experiments by which they uncover causal elements in behavior.
  - c. set out to actively observe subjects in their natural environments.
  - d. interview subjects at different ages.
- ☐ 68. Two variables may be said to be causally related if
- a. they show a strong positive correlation.
  - b. all extraneous variables are controlled, and the independent variable creates consistent differences in behavior of the experimental group.
  - c. they are observed to co-vary on many separate occasions.
  - d. they have been observed in a laboratory setting.
- ☐ 69. The problems of observers seeing only what they expect to see is called
- a. observer bias.
  - b. the experimenter effect.
  - c. the effects of the observer.
  - d. the halo effect.
- ☐ 70. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
- a. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
  - b. counteract the side effects of the drug.
  - c. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
  - d. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the drug.
- ☐ 71. Which of the following could serve as an experimental hypothesis?
- a. Although 25% of U.S. drivers say that they use the seatbelts in their cars,



only 14% really do.

- b. A case history of multiple personality appeared to be caused by traumatic childhood experiences.
- c. College women who are anxious tend to want to be together.
- d. As the temperature increases, the number of hit batters in baseball increases.

☐ 72. Theories explain results, predict future outcomes, and

- a. rely only on naturalistic observations.
- b. guide research for future studies.
- c. rely only on surveys.
- d. rely only on case studies.

☐ 73. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the weakest relationship between two sets of variables?

- a. 0.08
- b. -0.29
- c. 0.48
- d. -1.00

☐ 74. A correlation coefficient of -1.09 indicates a(n)

- a. strong positive correlation.
- b. strong negative correlation.
- c. cause/effect relationship.
- d. error in computation.

☐ 75. A representative sample is an essential element of the

- a. survey method.
- b. psychoanalytic method.
- c. natural experiment or case study.
- d. clinical method.

☐ 76. The effects of brain injury on personality would usually be investigated by the use of the

- a. experimental method.
- b. case study method.
- c. naturalistic observation method.
- d. survey method.

☐ 77. One of the limitations of the case study is that

- a. there are few subjects for which it is applicable.
- b. there are no control groups.
- c. it is not applicable to the study of bizarre behavior.
- d. it requires a large and expensive sample size.

☐ 78. A scientist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence for a relationship between caffeine and aggressive behavior. She would

- a. interview people to get their opinions.
- b. correlate newspaper accounts and the types of beverages consumed.
- c. test the idea by conducting an experiment.
- d. research what other experts had thought.

☐ 79. The essence of the experimental method is

- a. accurate calculation of correlation's.
- b. obtaining direct reports from subjects about their subjective experiences.



- c. careful measurement and record keeping.
- d. using control to identify cause-and-effect connections.

- ☐ 80. If you're trying to establish a causal relationship between a reinforcer and increased performance, you should use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- a. clinical study
  - b. experimental
  - c. survey
  - d. correlational
- ☐ 81. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
- a. curvilinear relationship.
  - b. effect of extraneous variables.
  - c. natural experiment.
  - d. placebo effect.
- ☐ 82. An educated guess about what is controlling some behavior is called
- a. experimental control.
  - b. a hypothesis.
  - c. an experimental variable.
  - d. a theory.
- ☐ 83. A correlation coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
- a. measure of the extent of the relationship between two variables.
  - b. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
  - c. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
  - d. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.
- ☐ 84. In order to determine the cause of behavior, the questions we ask must be
- a. tentative.
  - b. testable.
  - c. based on theory.
  - d. novel.
- ☐ 85. A common sense approach to psychology is
- a. the most reliable.
  - b. often contradicted by empirical evidence.
  - c. the basis for most psychological theories.
  - d. the basis for collecting data (observed facts).
- ☐ 86. Responding to a substance like a sugar pill as if it were a drug is called
- a. the placebo effect.
  - b. an extraneous factor.
  - c. variability.
  - d. psychosomatic illness.
- ☐ 87. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same except for the

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. extraneous variables.
- d. replication variables.



88. A field experiment is one that

- a. uses the "real world" as a laboratory.
- b. tests a field or "range" of independent variables.
- c. differs little from naturalistic observation.
- d. requires no measurement of dependent variables.



89. Characteristics of the scientific method include

- a. anecdotal definition.
- b. controlled observation.
- c. analysis formulation.
- d. adherence to inductive thinking or common sense reasoning.



90. A correlational study is one that determines

- a. the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.
- b. the effects of the observer on the observed.
- c. cause-effect relationships.
- d. the relationship between two events.



**Check Your Work**



**Reset**



**Help**

Name:

## Neuroscience Quiz

### Multiple Choice

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

- ☐ 1. The main function of myelin is to
- form a protective coating over nerve axons.
  - affect the speed of nerve impulses.
  - block the reception of acetylcholine.
  - aid a nerve's receptivity to neurotransmitters by increasing the number of receptor sites available.
- ☐ 2. The part of the nerve cell specialized for conducting information is the
- axon.
  - cell body.
  - soma.
  - neurilemma.
- ☐ 3. The cell body of a neuron is also called the
- dendrite.
  - axon.
  - myelin.
  - soma.
- ☐ 4. Neurons are made up of dendrites, a soma, and
- axons.
  - axles.
  - atoms.
  - axes.
- ☐ 5. Which of the following is NOT a part of a neuron?
- axon
  - axon terminal
  - synapse
  - soma
- ☐ 6. The nature of a nerve impulse is primarily a/an \_\_\_\_\_ event; whereas, the nature of the communication between neurons is primarily a/an \_\_\_\_\_ event.
- chemical; electrical
  - acetylcholine; catecholamine
  - dendrite; axon
  - electrical; chemical
- ☐ 7. Acetylcholine, epinephrine, dopamine, and histamine are
- prescription-only drugs.
  - synapses.
  - neurotransmitters.
  - beta blockers.

- ☐ 8. The conduction of a nerve impulse down the axon is called a(n)
- ion potential.
  - action potential.
  - resting discharge.
  - synapse.
- ☐ 9. Communication within a neuron is \_\_\_\_\_, while communication between neurons is \_\_\_\_\_.
- chemical; electrical
  - electrical; mechanical
  - electrical; chemical
  - mechanical; electrical
- ☐ 10. The branching fibers of the \_\_\_\_\_ end in \_\_\_\_\_ and link with parts of other neurons.
- soma; somatic membranes
  - nucleus; nucleic dampers
  - dendrite; dendritic arcs
  - axon; axon terminals
- ☐ 11. After successfully running from the large, snarling, drooling grizzly bear that was running directly toward you, you pause to catch your breath and collect your wits. The physical symptoms you now experience are controlled by the
- sympathetic nervous system.
  - parasympathetic nervous system.
  - central nervous system.
  - neurotransmitter acetylcholine.
- ☐ 12. An action potential actually occurs because
- the interior of the nerve cell becomes positive.
  - the interior of the nerve cell becomes negative.
  - potassium ions enter the nerve cell.
  - sodium ions leave the nerve cell.
- ☐ 13. The charge that exists across the nerve cell membrane is a result of differing
- amounts of DNA and RNA.
  - types of neurotransmitters on either side of the nerve cell membrane.
  - types of neurons inside and outside the nerve cell membrane.
  - concentrations of ions on either side of the nerve cell membrane.
- ☐ 14. The part of the neuron that specializes in receiving messages from other neurons is the
- axon.
  - myelin.
  - axon terminal.
  - dendrite.
- ☐ 15. Nerve cell bodies and dendrites are not the only locations sensitive to neurotransmitters. Receptor sites can also be found on
- muscles and glands.
  - skeletal joints.
  - axon terminals.
  - all vital organs.

- ☐ 16. The channels that transport sodium and potassium within the axon are called
- DNA and RNA channels.
  - membrane channels.
  - neurons channels.
  - ion channels.
- ☐ 17. Neurons conduct an action potential
- when sodium is pumped out of the neuron.
  - when molecular gates open to allow sodium ions into a neuron.
  - when the electrical stimulation dips below -70 millivolts.
  - only if surrounded by a myelin sheath.
- ☐ 18. Neurotransmitters are primarily associated with the
- synapse.
  - soma.
  - neurilemma.
  - production of ion potentials.
- ☐ 19. Body cells specialized to carry and process information are called
- neurotransmitters.
  - synapses.
  - ions.
  - neurons.
- ☐ 20. Which is the best explanation of how a nerve impulse is carried from one neuron to another?
- The action potential or impulse
- jumps the synapse similar to the way a spark jumps the gap in a spark plug.
  - causes the axon terminal to squirt out a chemical toward the next neuron.
  - causes the axon terminal to expand and touch a receptor site.
  - bursts open a gap in the wall of the next neuron's dendrite.
- ☐ 21. The fastest neurons can send impulses at about \_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.
- 200
  - 425
  - 150
  - 45
- ☐ 22. A nerve cell carrying information from your brain to muscles and glands is called a(n)
- motor neuron.
  - effector cell.
  - connector neuron.
  - sensory neuron.
- ☐ 23. The "emergency" part of the nervous system that prepares the body for "fight or flight" is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch.
- sympathetic
  - parasympathetic
  - central
  - peripheral
- ☐ 24. The effect of mind-altering drugs may be a result of their
- toxic effects on sensitive neural tissues.
  - ability to lower neural thresholds in brain tissue.
  - ability to imitate or block neurotransmitters.

d. stimulation of enkephalin production in regulator.

- ☐ 25. A nerve impulse is also called a(n)
- a. negative after-image.
  - b. action potential.
  - c. refractory energy burst.
  - d. resting energy burst.
- ☐ 26. Muscles can contract because they are made up of
- a. motor neurons.
  - b. effector cells.
  - c. connector neurons.
  - d. sensory neurons.
- ☐ 27. The "all-or-nothing event" refers to the fact that
- a. nerve cells are continuously active.
  - b. action potentials occur completely or not at all.
  - c. an electrical current crosses the synapse completely or not at all.
  - d. all the neurons in a particular "lobe" of the brain fire or none of them fire.
- ☐ 28. A barefoot child steps on a bee, then jerks his or her foot back in response to the sting. This response has likely involved all parts of the nervous system EXCEPT
- a. the brain.
  - b. the spinal cord.
  - c. motor neurons.
  - d. connector neurons or interneurons.
- ☐ 29. The chemicals released at an axon terminal are called
- a. axonic ions.
  - b. neural facilitators.
  - c. neurotransmitters.
  - d. synaptic facilitators.
- ☐ 30. Neurotransmitters are released at the
- a. axon hillock.
  - b. myelin sheath.
  - c. axon terminals.
  - d. telodendria.
- ☐ 31. An action potential refers to the traveling of a nerve impulse along the
- a. axon.
  - b. dendrite.
  - c. axon terminal.
  - d. cell membrane.
- ☐ 32. The role of the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is to relax the body and return it to a lower level of arousal.
- a. sympathetic
  - b. parasympathetic
  - c. endocrine
  - d. somatic
- ☐ 33. Electrically charged particles of the elements \_\_\_\_\_ are crucial in the transmission of the nerve impulse.

- a. iron and sodium
- b. iron and potassium
- c. sodium and nickel
- d. sodium and potassium

- ☐ 34. The autonomic nervous system contains two branches called the
- a. spinal nerves and cranial nerves.
  - b. somatic and spinal systems.
  - c. sympathetic and parasympathetic systems.
  - d. parasympathetic and spinal systems.
- ☐ 35. \_\_\_\_\_ is the correct sequence of events in communicating a stimulus (such as stepping on a tack) to another neuron.
- a. Stimulus - electrical impulse - neurotransmitter - receptor site
  - b. Electrical impulse - receptor site - neurotransmitter - stimulus
  - c. Receptor site - electrical impulse - stimulus - neurotransmitter
  - d. Receptor site - stimulus - electrical impulse - neurotransmitter
- ☐ 36. Information is first received by a nerve cell at the
- a. axon.
  - b. nucleus.
  - c. dendrites.
  - d. telodendria.
- ☐ 37. In the nervous system, electrical charges are set up because of unequal concentrations of ions inside and outside the cell. This state is known as a(n)
- a. resting potential.
  - b. equilibrium potential.
  - c. state of potential nerve energy.
  - d. action potential.
- ☐ 38. The function of the sympathetic nervous system is to prepare the body for
- a. "fight or flight."
  - b. returning to equilibrium.
  - c. maintaining vital bodily functions.
  - d. input from cranial nerves.
- ☐ 39. The microscopic space between two neurons is called a(n)
- a. enkephalins.
  - b. acetylcholine.
  - c. catecholamine.
  - d. synapse.
- ☐ 40. A nerve cell carrying information from your eyes, ears, fingers, etc. toward the CNS is called a(n)
- a. motor neuron.
  - b. effector cell.
  - c. connector neuron.
  - d. sensory neuron.
- ☐ 41. Emotional responses to a traumatic event are most directly under the control of the
- a. somatic nervous system.
  - b. central nervous system.
  - c. autonomic nervous system.

d. cerebral cortex.

- ☐ 42. The fatty layer of tissue that gives many nerves a whitish color is called
- a. myelin.
  - b. neurilemma.
  - c. neuropeptides.
  - d. endorphins.
- ☐ 43. The soma is the part of the nerve cell that
- a. serves as a specialized receiving area for information.
  - b. collects and combines incoming information.
  - c. carries nerve impulses over large distances.
  - d. forms branching connections at the end of each axon.
- ☐ 44. What effect do neurotransmitters from one neuron have on the next neuron?
- a. They have no effect.
  - b. They excite it.
  - c. They inhibit it.
  - d. They may excite or inhibit it.
- ☐ 45. Many of the chemicals that affect the brain operate by
- a. absorbing neural impulses.
  - b. imitating or canceling the effects of neurotransmitters.
  - c. changing the sodium balance in the synapse.
  - d. duplicating the effect of potassium in the nuclei.

 **Check Your Work**

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Name:

## The Brain

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. The most obvious difference between the human brain and the brain of a carp would be in the
- hypothalamus.
  - thalamus.
  - cerebellum.
  - cerebral cortex.
- ☐ 2. The major link between the brain and the glandular system is the
- hypothalamus.
  - pituitary.
  - CNS.
  - midbrain.
- ☐ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is closely related to grammar and pronunciation.
- Aphasia
  - Broca's area
  - Wernicke's area
  - Agnosia
- ☐ 4. One of the main differences between the brains of people who score high on mental tests and those who score low indicate that higher scorers have
- higher levels of gray matter.
  - lower levels of gray matter.
  - lower PET scan recordings.
  - higher PET scan recordings.
- ☐ 5. Damage to the cerebellum would most likely result in
- heart stoppage or respiratory failure.
  - a loss of hearing ability.
  - a loss of muscular coordination.
  - a reduction in emotional response.
- ☐ 6. The endocrine system
- is the only communications network in the body.
  - depends on electrical messages for communication.
  - secretes hormones into the blood stream for communication.
  - secretes hormones into the exocrine ducts for communication.
- ☐ 7. An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her
- occipital lobe.
  - parietal lobe.
  - temporal lobes.
  - reticular formation.

- ☐ 8. The pons acts as a bridge between the medulla and other brain areas and influences
- activity.
  - sleep and arousal.
  - motor behavior.
  - higher reasoning.
- ☐ 9. You are walking through a bad part of town, down a dark alley, and carrying a large amount of cash. Behind you, you hear a door open and close suddenly, and you immediately dive into the nearest trash container. The part of the forebrain mainly responsible for your reaction is the
- hippocampus.
  - medulla.
  - cerebrum.
  - amygdala.
- ☐ 10. An EEG records
- the number of neurons in the brain.
  - electrical impulses from the brain.
  - chemical activity in the cranial nerves.
  - direct electrical stimulation and activation of the brain.
- ☐ 11. As we move from lower to higher animals a larger proportion of the brain is devoted to
- unusually large occipital lobes.
  - the corpus callosum.
  - the cerebrum.
  - the spinal cord.
- ☐ 12. Using an electrode, an experimenter produces flashes of colored light and simple visual experiences in a patient undergoing brain surgery. Most likely she has activated the
- parietal lobe.
  - frontal lobe.
  - occipital lobe.
  - temporal lobe.
- ☐ 13. The cerebral cortex is composed of two sides or \_\_\_\_\_.
- pons
  - positrons
  - connector neurons
  - hemispheres
- ☐ 14. The brainstem consists mainly of the
- cerebellum and the cerebral cortex.
  - cerebrum and the medulla.
  - medulla and the cerebellum.
  - cerebral cortex and the medulla.
- ☐ 15. A person who had difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ would be described as having aphasia.
- walking
  - smelling
  - eating
  - communicating
- ☐ 16. In order to perform a split-brain operation, the \_\_\_\_\_ must be severed.
- pons

- b. cerebellum
- c. corpus callosum
- d. cerebral cortex

- ☐ 17. The \_\_\_\_\_ cerebral hemisphere is superior at perceptual skills and detecting and expressing emotion.
- a. right
  - b. left
  - c. cortical
  - d. subcortical
- ☐ 18. By using electrical stimulation, reward (or "pleasure centers") and punishment (or "aversive" areas) can be shown to exist in the
- a. corpus callosum.
  - b. limbic system.
  - c. occipital lobe.
  - d. thalamus.
- ☐ 19. Many addictive drugs stimulate the pleasure centers of the
- a. medulla.
  - b. cerebellum.
  - c. frontal cortex.
  - d. limbic system.
- ☐ 20. Agnosia may sometimes be helped by
- a. cues of touch.
  - b. visual cues.
  - c. waiting long enough to think through an answer.
  - d. speech therapy.
- ☐ 21. There is a greater portion of motor cortex for the
- a. mouth.
  - b. hands and fingers.
  - c. feet and toes.
  - d. legs.
- ☐ 22. The limbic system is responsible for
- a. the control of hunger, thirst, and sex.
  - b. executive functions.
  - c. heartbeat and breathing regulation.
  - d. auditory processing.
- ☐ 23. An innovative scanning technique that uses magnetic technology to visualize brain activity is called
- a. PET.
  - b. MRI.
  - c. CAT.
  - d. fMRI.
- ☐ 24. The technique that uses a magnetic field to develop an image of the brain is called the
- a. clinical scan
  - b. ablation technique
  - c. MRI scan
  - d. EEG

- ☐ 25. There is more somatosensory cortex for the
- mouth.
  - shoulder.
  - feet.
  - legs.
- ☐ 26. The sense of smell depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
- frontal
  - occipital
  - parietal
  - temporal
- ☐ 27. If the brain were similar to the postal system, the function of the thalamus would be similar to the role of
- postmaster.
  - mail sorter.
  - mail carrier.
  - Postmaster General.
- ☐ 28. The use of an electrode to destroy small areas of the brain beneath the surface is called
- ablation.
  - deep lesioning.
  - surface lesioning.
  - electroencephalography.
- ☐ 29. Which of the following is most closely associated with language comprehension?
- aphasia
  - Broca's area
  - Wernicke's area
  - agnosia
- ☐ 30. The \_\_\_\_\_ cortex is all areas of the cerebral cortex that are not sensory or motor in function.
- association
  - aphasia
  - Broca's
  - agnosia
- ☐ 31. Which of the following is most closely associated with language production?
- aphasia
  - Broca's area
  - Wernicke's area
  - agnosia
- ☐ 32. The reflex control centers for vital life functions like heart rate and breathing are found in the
- forebrain.
  - medulla.
  - pleasure center.
  - pituitary gland.
- ☐ 33. Experiments with animals have found pleasure centers to be located in the
- pituitary gland.
  - left parietal lobe.

- c. hypothalamus.
- d. amygdala.

- ☐ 34. Which of the following involves electrical brain wave measurement?
- a. clinical studies
  - b. ablation
  - c. MRI scan
  - d. EEG
- ☐ 35. The area of the frontal lobe that directs the body's muscles is called the
- a. somatosensory area.
  - b. associative area.
  - c. motor cortex.
  - d. cerebral cortex.
- ☐ 36. Bodily sensations such as touch, temperature, and pressure register in which brain area?
- a. the occipital lobes
  - b. the parietal lobes
  - c. the temporal lobes
  - d. the frontal lobes
- ☐ 37. The surgical procedure of cutting the corpus callosum is done in cases of
- a. communication problems.
  - b. severe epilepsy.
  - c. injury or stroke.
  - d. split personality.
- ☐ 38. Which of the following statements concerning the brain is true?
- a. Because the cerebrum is so indispensable to functioning, damage to it may endanger a person's life.
  - b. Even if damage is limited to less crucial areas of the cortex, the person's behavior changes so radically that even casual observers know that some brain damage has occurred.
  - c. Damage to the subcortex may endanger a person's life.
  - d. The cerebral cortex is considered a part of the hindbrain.
- ☐ 39. Which of the following is a major function of the somatosensory area of the cerebral cortex?
- a. primary area for receiving visual information
  - b. analysis of body sensations
  - c. location of motor control of the body
  - d. primary area for receiving auditory information
- ☐ 40. An elderly woman suffered a stroke, and there was injury to Broca's area of her brain. Her resulting speech impairment is called
- a. aphasia.
  - b. agnosia.
  - c. mind blindness.
  - d. neglect.
- ☐ 41. Which of the following changes would you expect to occur in someone whose frontal lobes were damaged in an accident?
- a. development of blank spots in the visual field
  - b. reduced capacity to hear high frequency sounds
  - c. reduced reasoning and planning abilities and changes in personality

d. inability to demonstrate complex motor skills

- ☐ 42. Which of the following describes brains of persons who do well on mental tests?
- a. They seem to work the hardest.
  - b. They seem to consume the least glucose.
  - c. They have the largest corpus callosums.
  - d. They are the easiest to study using EEGs.
- ☐ 43. Creating the magic of consciousness is carried out primarily by
- a. the hindbrain.
  - b. the midbrain.
  - c. the forebrain.
  - d. the brainstem.
- ☐ 44. The two cerebral hemispheres are connected by a band of fibers called
- a. the corpus callosum.
  - b. the cortex.
  - c. connector neurons.
  - d. association fibers.
- ☐ 45. Electrical stimulation of the brain
- a. begins with the implantation of thin metal electrodes deep within the brain.
  - b. cannot be used to electrically activate specific brain areas.
  - c. takes minutes to call forth aggressive behavior.
  - d. cannot effect behaviors such as sleeping and euphoria.
- ☐ 46. Language is controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain.
- a. right hemisphere
  - b. left hemisphere
  - c. subcortical region
  - d. occipital lobe
- ☐ 47. The \_\_\_\_\_ gland is involved in the regulation of growth.
- a. pituitary
  - b. pineal
  - c. thyroid
  - d. adrenal
- ☐ 48. The increased size and wrinkling of the cerebral cortex in higher animals is referred to as
- a. cerebralization.
  - b. hemispherization.
  - c. corticalization.
  - d. reticulation.
- ☐ 49. An accident victim is shown a picture of a car and says, "dar." This person is suffering from
- a. Broca's aphasia.
  - b. mindblindness.
  - c. damage to Wernicke's area.
  - d. agnosia.
- ☐ 50. The visual area of the brain is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
- a. frontal
  - b. parietal
  - c. occipital

d. temporal

- ☐ 51. Weeks after an automobile accident, a friend continues to have difficulty maintaining balance and movements. You should suspect that damage may have occurred to the
- corpus callosum.
  - cerebellum.
  - medulla.
  - reticular formation.
- ☐ 52. An aphasia is a speech disturbance; an agnosia is
- the inability to identify objects.
  - also related to the speech center.
  - controlled by the thalamus.
  - a thought disturbance.
- ☐ 53. The reticular formation (RF) is associated with
- hunger and thirst.
  - attention and wakefulness.
  - sex, rage, and emotion.
  - pleasure and punishment.
- ☐ 54. The association areas of the cerebral cortex
- are largest in the brains of lower animals.
  - are directly related to such functions as thinking, language, and memory and include Broca's and Wernicke's areas.
  - process simple sensory information, like light, sound, and touch.
  - are not essential to the performance of higher mental functions.
- ☐ 55. Which of the cerebral hemispheres is superior at drawing a picture?
- left
  - right
  - subcortical
  - mid
- ☐ 56. In most people, the right hemisphere of the brain is in charge of
- language.
  - logic.
  - art.
  - mathematics.
- ☐ 57. If a "split-brain" subject were given a key (hidden from sight) to feel with his left hand, he
- could easily name what he had touched.
  - would be unable to describe the object.
  - would be able to point to the key with his right hand.
  - would have to wait for the information transfer to take place before describing it.
- ☐ 58. As one moves up the evolutionary scale, development of the nervous system shows
- an increase in the brain tissue devoted to the cerebral cortex.
  - corticalization of the peripheral nervous system.
  - a decrease in the size of cortical association areas.
  - a diminishing importance of the corpus callosum.

- ☐ 59. Which of the following is most involved in the production of emotion?
- the occipital lobe
  - the limbic system
  - the medulla
  - the pituitary gland
- ☐ 60. In higher animals, visible portions of the brain are covered with a wrinkled layer of gray matter called the
- cerebral cortex.
  - cerebellum.
  - corpus callosum.
  - forebrain.
- ☐ 61. Although the human brain weighs approximately 3 pounds, it is also important to take into consideration \_\_\_\_\_ when comparing it to the brain of an elephant or whale.
- the cortex weight
  - the body weight
  - the caloric intake weight to brain weight ratio
  - the brain weight to body weight ratio
- ☐ 62. The occipital lobe is to vision as the parietal lobe is to
- smell.
  - touch.
  - hearing.
  - complex behaviors.
- ☐ 63. Surgical removal of parts of the brain to determine their function relies on a technique called
- positron emission.
  - corticalization.
  - ablation.
  - ultrasound.
- ☐ 64. Broca's area is located on the
- right parietal lobe.
  - left parietal lobe.
  - right frontal lobe.
  - left frontal lobe.
- ☐ 65. A patient who has suffered brain damage to the left hemisphere is likely to experience diminished capacity for
- naming objects.
  - recognizing faces.
  - composing melodies.
  - identifying emotions.
- ☐ 66. The functions of the amygdala include
- delivery of electrical stimulation to the limbic system.
  - stopping electrical stimulation to the limbic system.
  - stimulating the "pleasure" centers of the limbic system.
  - helping us react to dangerous stimuli through a quick fear response.
- ☐ 67. Does having a larger brain make a person smarter?
- Recent research found a positive correlation between intelligence and the size of several higher brain structures.



- b. The overall volume of gray matter is not correlated with IQ test scores.
- c. Brain size alone determines human intelligence.
- d. Environment has clearly been found to be the sole determinant of human intelligence.



68. The cerebral cortex is

- a. the two large hemispheres that cover the upper part of the brain.
- b. the highest and largest brain area in humans.
- c. the bundle of fibers connecting the cerebral hemispheres.
- d. the outer layer of the cerebrum.



69. Brain centers for most vital functions are

- a. distributed randomly throughout the cerebral cortex.
- b. localized in the left cerebral hemisphere.
- c. localized in the right cerebral hemisphere.
- d. localized deep within the brain in the upper brainstem.



70. The hippocampus

- a. is part of the hypothalamus.
- b. is associated with forming lasting memories.
- c. has direct connections to the occipital lobe.
- d. is involved with sensing emotion.



71. Which statement concerning brain function is TRUE?

- a. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the left hemisphere.
- b. The left side of the body is generally controlled by the right hemisphere.
- c. The right hemisphere is the dominant hemisphere in males but not in females.
- d. A stroke to a person's left hemisphere will affect the left side of his or her body.



72. Sue has recovered from extensive injury to her left cerebral hemisphere and has continued her career with little sign of impairment. Her occupation is most likely

- a. graphic artist.
- b. accountant.
- c. English teacher.
- d. sports writer for a newspaper.



73. A new, improved brain imaging technique for measuring glucose metabolism of the brain is called

- a. MANSCAN.
- b. PET scan.
- c. MRI.
- d. CT scan.



74. The greater the sensitivity of a part of the body,

- a. the larger the area of somatosensory cortex associated with it.
- b. the smaller the area of somatosensory cortex associated with it.
- c. the smaller the area of motor cortex associated with it.
- d. the larger the area of the cerebellum associated with it.



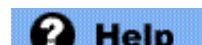
75. The \_\_\_\_\_ area in the brain acts as a final "switching station" for most incoming sensory information.

- a. superior colliculus

- b. reticular formation (RF)
- c. autonomic nervous system
- d. thalamus

- ☐ 76. Which of the following is NOT controlled by the hypothalamus?
- a. sex
  - b. eating and drinking
  - c. temperature control
  - d. posture
- ☐ 77. The somatosensory area is located in the
- a. temporal lobes.
  - b. parietal lobes.
  - c. occipital lobes.
  - d. frontal lobes.
- ☐ 78. Destruction of the reticular activating system would result in
- a. coma.
  - b. dizziness.
  - c. blurred vision.
  - d. aphasia.
- ☐ 79. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the brain that stores lasting memories.
- a. hindbrain
  - b. temporal lobe
  - c. occipital lobe
  - d. hippocampus
- ☐ 80. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the structure of the brain by utilizing a series of x-rays.
- a. EEG
  - b. CT scan
  - c. MRI scan
  - d. PET
- ☐ 81. John has some paralysis and loss of sensation in his right side after a motorcycle accident. It is likely that there is brain damage in the
- a. cerebellum.
  - b. left hemisphere.
  - c. corpus callosum.
  - d. right hemisphere.
- ☐ 82. Dave has just had some medical tests conducted. One of the tests recorded Dave's brain waves on a moving sheet of paper. Dave was probably given the
- a. EEG.
  - b. CT scan.
  - c. MRI scan.
  - d. PET scan.
- ☐ 83. The \_\_\_\_\_ regulates the functioning of other glands.
- a. pituitary gland
  - b. pineal gland
  - c. thyroid gland
  - d. adrenal gland

- ☐ 84. Hormones
- a. are the electrical messengers of the glands.
  - b. are related to neurotransmitters.
  - c. generally maintain a steady state in our bodily functions.
  - d. are similar to neurotransmitters, but unlike neurotransmitters, hormones do not require receptor sites.
- ☐ 85. A brief electrical current is applied to the cortex causing movements and muscular twitches in various parts of the body. The area stimulated is the
- a. somesthetic area of the parietal lobe.
  - b. association cortex of the occipital lobes.
  - c. interpretative cortex of the temporal lobes.
  - d. motor cortex of the frontal lobes.
- ☐ 86. The brain center for audition is in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
- a. temporal
  - b. parietal
  - c. occipital
  - d. frontal
- ☐ 87. Jim does not understand algebra, but he's a good artist. Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ brain is probably more fully developed.
- a. left
  - b. right
  - c. mid
  - d. subcortical
- ☐ 88. In the brain, the function of the reticular formation is similar to the hotel service known as
- a. advance registration.
  - b. maid service.
  - c. wake-up call.
  - d. room service.



Name:

## Sensation

### Multiple Choice

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

- ☐ 1. In bright light, the iris \_\_\_\_\_ and the pupil \_\_\_\_\_ to control the amount of light entering the eye.
- expands; constricts
  - constricts; expands
  - focuses; constricts
  - constricts; focuses
- ☐ 2. The pain-killing effects of acupuncture may be related to
- sensory adaptation.
  - stabilization of physiological nystagmus.
  - the triggering of perceptual defense systems.
  - release of endorphins.
- ☐ 3. Information picked up by the body's receptor cells is termed
- cognition
  - perception.
  - adaptation.
  - sensation.
- ☐ 4. The function of the lens is to
- locate an image.
  - focus an image on the retina.
  - combine the location and projection on the blind spot.
  - project an image on the cornea.
- ☐ 5. Hearing aids are of no use to an individual with \_\_\_\_\_ deafness.
- ossicle
  - nerve
  - conduction
  - auditory
- ☐ 6. Information processed below the normal level of awareness is called
- adaptive.
  - subnormal.
  - psychophysical.
  - subliminal.
- ☐ 7. The idea that the amount of change in a stimulus necessary to produce a JND is a constant proportion of the stimulus intensity is called
- James' law.
  - the all-or-none principle.
  - the law of diminishing returns.
  - Weber's law.

- ☐ 8. Neural circuits of many sensory systems
- respond to specific stimulus patterns.
  - respond to the whole visual field.
  - respond primarily to stationary objects.
  - develop only after birth.
- ☐ 9. A researcher presents two lights of varying brightness to a subject who is asked to respond "same" or "different" by comparing their intensities. The researcher is seeking the
- just noticeable difference.
  - absolute threshold.
  - subliminal threshold.
  - minimal threshold.
- ☐ 10. Seeing out of the corner of your eye, often important in sports activities and driving, is called
- tunnel vision.
  - peripheral vision.
  - astigmatism.
  - feature detection.
- ☐ 11. Brain cells that analyze incoming sensory information into lines, angles, shading, and movement are called
- sight cells.
  - second stage sensors.
  - feature detectors.
  - vision neurons.
- ☐ 12. Which would represent the greatest loss to a professional wine taster or chef?
- vestibular loss
  - injury to the pinna
  - olfactory loss
  - injury to the cochlea
- ☐ 13. Photoreceptors are the \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive cells that line the retina.
- wide band
  - narrow band
  - combination
  - light
- ☐ 14. Difference thresholds
- occur when we can first detect some stimulus.
  - occur when we can detect the change in the intensity of a stimulus.
  - depend on the energy necessary to stimulate a sensory receptor.
  - are measured in Judgmental Normal Differences.
- ☐ 15. It is now believed that subliminal advertising
- is a powerful influence and should be legally controlled.
  - is effective only when used in wide-screen movies.
  - is successful because the stimuli used register unconsciously.
  - has a weak effect, if any at all.
- ☐ 16. In order for a frog's visual "bug-detector" to work, the bug must be
- colored.
  - coming closer to the frog.

- c. stationary.
- d. moving.



17. Subliminal perception

- a. involves the presentation of stimuli too rapidly or too weakly to be consciously recognized.
- b. has not been used by advertisers in an attempt to increase sales.
- c. has dramatic effects on a person's emotions.
- d. changes an individual's intended behavior.



18. A visual defect known as astigmatism is the result of

- a. an eyeball that is too short.
- b. an eyeball that is too long.
- c. an abnormal distribution of visual receptors in the retina.
- d. a misshapen cornea or lens.



19. Which sensory receptor is found in greatest numbers in the skin?

- a. touch receptors
- b. warmth receptors
- c. pressure receptors
- d. pain receptors



20. Frequency is to \_\_\_\_\_ as amplitude is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. compression; rarefaction
- b. rarefaction; compression
- c. pitch; loudness
- d. loudness; pitch



21. Limen refers to

- a. a threshold.
- b. perceptual defense.
- c. a sensation.
- d. subliminal messages.



22. The process where the lens of the eye changes shape is called

- a. accommodation.
- b. plasticity.
- c. adaptation.
- d. regulation.



23. Hearing loss caused when the eardrums or ossicles are damaged by disease or injury is called

- a. Hunter's notch.
- b. conduction deafness.
- c. stimulation deafness.
- d. nerve deafness.



24. The incoming flow of information from our sensory systems is referred to as

- a. sensation.
- b. perception.
- c. adaptation.
- d. cognition.



25. What sensory organs responsible for balance are also related to motion sickness?

- a. ciliary muscles.

- b. the cochlea.
- c. the olfactory bulb.
- d. the semicircular canals



26. The cones of the retina

- a. are densely packed in an area called the fovea.
- b. are specialized for black and white sensations.
- c. function best in dim light.
- d. are not well specialized for fine detail.



27. The organ of hearing, where sensitive cells respond to auditory stimuli, is known as the

- a. auditory ossicles.
- b. retina.
- c. cochlea.
- d. oval window.



28. Myopia is the condition of the eyes in which the person cannot

- a. focus on distant objects.
- b. see very well in dim illumination.
- c. focus on objects near the eyes.
- d. see clearly because the lens is pigmented.



29. The iris controls the

- a. thickness of the lens.
- b. size of the pupil.
- c. flexibility of the cornea.
- d. distance between the lens and retina.



30. Brain cells that analyze incoming sensory information into lines, angles, shading and movement are called

- a. sight cells.
- b. second stage sensors.
- c. feature detectors.
- d. vision neurons.



31. The psychological dimension corresponding to the amplitude of light waves is

- a. hue.
- b. brightness.
- c. transparency.
- d. timbre.



32. Sense receptors are biological transducers, which means that they

- a. select from a broad range of stimulation.
- b. analyze the environment into important features.
- c. convert one form of energy to another.
- d. detect only a limited range of energies.



33. Airborne chemical signals which greatly affect mating, sexual behavior, and territorial marking among animals are called

- a. hormones.
- b. pheromones.
- c. anosmias.
- d. lock and key signals.



34.

- In the eye, focusing is accomplished by
- changing the thickness of the cornea.
  - relaxing or constricting the fovea.
  - changing the distance between the lens and the retina.
  - changing the thickness (or shape) of the lens.



35. Which theory of hearing explains the perception of higher sounds?

- tone
- place
- frequency
- auditory



36. Which theory of color vision is correct?

- opponent-process
- trichromatic
- afterimage
- both opponent-process and trichromatic



37. Visual acuity is best when

- an image falls on the rods.
- colors at the edges of the visible spectrum are used.
- an image falls on the fovea.
- both the rods and the cones are used.



38. Skin mapping indicates that

- the forearm is the most sensitive area of the body.
- skin receptors are found in varying concentrations, reflecting the sensitivity of the body areas.
- pain receptors do not vary in concentration, but are uniform for all parts of the body.
- temperature sensitivity is greatest in the chest and trunk areas.



39. When an image is stabilized on the retina, after a brief period of time the image

- is seen with normal visual acuity.
- is seen with better than normal acuity.
- fades and disappears.
- becomes distorted in shape and color.



40. Visual perception is ultimately a function of the

- muscular movements of the eye.
- neural activity of the rods and cones.
- particular pathways over which neural impulses travel.
- neural activity in the brain.



41. The part of the eye where the optic nerve leaves the eye is called the

- lens.
- retina.
- blind spot.
- pupil.



42. The point at which a change in sensory stimulation is detected is called the

- absolute threshold.
- psychophysical equation.
- just noticeable difference.



d. Weber Effect.



43. Night vision is mainly due to an increase in

- a. rhodopsin.
- b. visual acuity.
- c. peripheral vision.
- d. the sensitivity of the lens.



44. The vestibular sense helps keep us from

- a. eating too much.
- b. starving to death.
- c. being blinded by the sun.
- d. falling over.



45. The minimum amount of energy needed for a sensation to occur is called

- a. the absolute threshold.
- b. a transducer.
- c. data reduction.
- d. minimal level.



46. The electromagnetic spectrum includes visible light, infrared and ultraviolet light, radio waves, and

- a. a broad range of nerve impulses.
- b. television broadcasts, gamma rays, and other energies.
- c. a single form of energy.
- d. many kinds of nerve impulses.



47. Which of the following is a skin sensation?

- a. oomami
- b. olfaction
- c. pain
- d. gravity



48. Taste buds sensitive to sweet substances are found primarily on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tongue.

- a. tip
- b. side
- c. back
- d. middle



49. The stimuli for audition are

- a. sound pressure waves.
- b. transduction waves.
- c. electrical waves.
- d. auditrons.



50. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory explains that hearing high or low tones depends upon which area of the cochlea is most strongly stimulated.

- a. tone
- b. place
- c. frequency
- d. auditory



Kinesthetic sensation results from

51.

- a. receptors in the inner ear that signal balance.
- b. receptors in the skin.
- c. mechanical distortion of the semi-circular canals.
- d. receptors in the muscles and joints responding to movement.



52. The stapes is attached to a second membrane, or drumhead, called the \_\_\_\_\_. As this moves back and forth, it makes waves in a fluid within the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. cochlea; eardrum
- b. eardrum; tympanic membrane
- c. cochlea; oval window
- d. oval window; cochlea



53. The conversion of electromagnetic energy into a neural impulse involves

- a. feature analysis.
- b. phosphenes.
- c. transduction.
- d. localization of function.



54. The three auditory ossicles are the malleus, incus, and the

- a. stapes.
- b. anvil.
- c. cochlea.
- d. organ of Corti.



55. The amount of change necessary in a given stimulus to produce a just noticeable difference is a constant proportion of the original stimulus. This defines

- a. perceptual constancy.
- b. perceptual set.
- c. Weber's Law.
- d. psychophysics.



56. Sense organs in the joints and muscles contribute to our \_\_\_\_\_ sense.

- a. skin
- b. kinesthetic
- c. pressure
- d. temperature



57. Humans respond to different wavelengths of light by experiencing differing

- a. hues.
- b. levels of brightness.
- c. amounts of saturation.
- d. amplitudes.



58. The part of the eye that focuses the image is called the

- a. lens.
- b. retina.
- c. iris.
- d. pupil.



59. The scientific term for farsightedness is

- a. hyperopia.
- b. myopia.
- c. retinitis.

d. astigmatism.



60. Olfaction is another name for the sense of

- a. taste.
- b. smell.
- c. hearing.
- d. vision.



61. The three small bones of the inner ear are called the

- a. cochlear bones.
- b. tympanic bones.
- c. basilar ossicles.
- d. auditory ossicles.



62. That humans are not visually sensitive to ultraviolet radiation suggests that sensory systems function as

- a. transducers.
- b. encoding systems.
- c. feature detectors.
- d. data reduction systems.



63. Which of the following body areas is most sensitive to pain?

- a. the buttocks
- b. the cheek
- c. the thumb pad
- d. behind the knee



64. Subliminal perception

- a. involves the presentation of stimuli rapidly but strong enough to be consciously recognized.
- b. has been used by advertising companies and politicians in an attempt to increase sales or change opinions.
- c. has strong emotional effects on a person.
- d. has been shown to make people buy popcorn when used in movie theaters.



65. Taste buds are mainly located

- a. near the back of the tongue.
- b. near the tip of the tongue.
- c. near the middle of the tongue.
- d. on the top side of the tongue especially around the edges.



66. According to Weber's Law, if two light bulbs must go out in a room in which twenty are burning to make the room noticeably dimmer, then a room in which forty are burning will become noticeably dimmer when \_\_\_\_\_ bulbs go out.

- a. two
- b. four
- c. six
- d. eight



67. The most widely accepted explanation for motion sickness is provided by

- a. dynamic movement theory.
- b. sensory conflict theory.
- c. integration of the senses theory.
- d. the Gestalt principles of perception.

- ☐ 68. Sensory adaptation refers to a decrease in sensory response that accompanies
- perceptual defense.
  - threshold shifts.
  - an unchanging stimulus.
  - selective attention.
- ☐ 69. In the auditory system, the first anatomical structure to respond to the sound wave is/are the
- auditory ossicles.
  - cochlea.
  - eardrum.
  - round window.
- ☐ 70. The ringing sensation following exposure to loud sounds is called
- olfaction.
  - tinnitus.
  - anosmia.
  - gustation.
- ☐ 71. Messages from the body's pain warning system
- close the spinal gate directly.
  - pass through the pain gate and on to a "central biasing system."
  - inhibit the production of endorphins.
  - are processed in the right hemisphere.
- ☐ 72. That you do not hear the traffic outside your psychology class because you are engrossed in the lecture is a good example of
- sensory gating.
  - sensory adaptation.
  - selective attention.
  - selective detention.
- ☐ 73. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory explains how sounds up to 4000 hertz reach the brain.
- place
  - auditory
  - frequency
  - tone
- ☐ 74. The final step (within the ear) required to convert vibrations into sound sensations is movement of the
- hair cells.
  - cochlea.
  - pinna.
  - ossicles.
- ☐ 75. A system is developed where a television camera produces an "image" of touch points applied to the back of a blind person. Such a system involves
- a conversion of light into JNDs.
  - transducing light into pressure.
  - the mechanical production of phosphenes.
  - applying the "lock and key" theory of touch.
- ☐ 76. When you were in seventh grade, you had to get glasses because you could not see the board at school. Your vision problem is called

- a. hyperopia.
- b. astigmatism.
- c. presbyopia.
- d. myopia.

- ☐ 77. A popular theory of olfaction which states that odors are related to the shapes of chemical molecules is the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- a. flavor/fragrance
  - b. place
  - c. lock and key
  - d. frequency
- ☐ 78. Which theory of hearing explains the perception of lower sounds?
- a. tone
  - b. place
  - c. frequency
  - d. auditory
- ☐ 79. Film is to camera as \_\_\_\_\_ is to eye.
- a. retina
  - b. iris
  - c. lens
  - d. pupil
- ☐ 80. New mothers who are emotionally depressed take longer than non-depressed women to recognize pictures related to pregnancy, birth, and babies. This is an example of
- a. aversive stimulation.
  - b. perceptual defense.
  - c. absolute threshold.
  - d. unconscious guard.
- ☐ 81. One of the characteristics that all sensory systems have in common is
- a. electromagnetic sensitivity.
  - b. transduction.
  - c. conversion.
  - d. corticalization.
- ☐ 82. A "silent" dog whistle takes advantage of a characteristic of sensory systems known as
- a. the absolute threshold.
  - b. the difference threshold.
  - c. perceptual defense.
  - d. a just noticeable difference.
- ☐ 83. Skin senses, kinesthetic senses, and vestibular senses comprise which sense system?
- a. perceptual feedback system
  - b. somesthetic sense system
  - c. signal balance system
  - d. motion sense system
- ☐ 84. Melzack and Wall's theory that some pain messages can block other pain messages is called
- a. physiological nystagmus.
  - b. endorphin theory.
  - c. gate control theory.

d. receptor interlocking.



85. The theory of color vision which states that the visual system analyzes information into "either-or" messages is the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

- a. opponent-process
- b. trichromatic
- c. primary-color
- d. polaroid



86. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with relating changes in physical stimuli to corresponding psychological sensations.

- a. Physiological psychology
- b. Psychokinesis
- c. Psychophysics
- d. Psychometry



87. Black and white vision with greatest sensitivity under low levels of illumination describes the function of

- a. the cones.
- b. the visual pigments.
- c. the rods.
- d. the phosphenes.



88. The fact that we see negative afterimages supports which theory of color vision?

- a. opponent-process
- b. trichromatic
- c. image formation
- d. both opponent-process and trichromatic



89. One of the more touch-sensitive areas of the human body is the

- a. face.
- b. thigh.
- c. back.
- d. upper arm.



90. Unpleasant stimuli may raise the threshold for recognition. This phenomenon is called

- a. aversive stimulation.
- b. absolute threshold.
- c. perceptual defense.
- d. unconscious guard.



91. After a musical concert that you enjoyed without distraction, a companion complains that she heard little of the music due to frequent shuffling and throat-clearing in the audience. The difference in your experience and hers is related to

- a. just noticeable differences.
- b. subliminal thresholds.
- c. sensory adaptation.
- d. selective attention.



92. Sensory adaptation is normally most rapid for the sense of

- a. vision.
- b. olfaction.
- c. taste.
- d. kinesthesia.

- ☐ 93. Visual problems such as nearsightedness, farsightedness, and astigmatism are the result of
- irregularities in the visual cortex.
  - nutritional or traumatic damage to the sensory nerves.
  - physical abnormalities in the structure of the eye.
  - defective processing of sensory information in the visual cortex.
- ☐ 94. The external, or visible, part of the ear is called the
- cochlea.
  - pinna.
  - inner ear.
  - tympanic membrane.
- ☐ 95. Localization of function means that
- sense organs respond to only one form of stimulation.
  - specific areas of the brain are specialized to interpret input from particular sense organs.
  - each sense system has the means of detecting, encoding, and interpreting sensory information in a particular sense organ.
  - the nature of one's experience of a stimulus depends entirely on where it is located in the visual field.
- ☐ 96. The cones of the retina
- are densely packed in the periphery of the retina.
  - are specialized for black, white, and gray sensations.
  - function best in bright light.
  - are responsible for night vision.
- ☐ 97. The sensation you experience ultimately depends on which of the following?
- the nature of the sensory receptors activated
  - the particular processes involved in transduction
  - the particular area of the brain that is activated
  - the pathways traveled by nerve impulses from sensory receptors
- ☐ 98. The frequency of a sound determines its
- hue.
  - intensity.
  - amplitude.
  - pitch.
- ☐ 99. Trichromatic theory states that there are three kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ in the eye.
- rods
  - ipolar cells
  - ganglion cells
  - cones
- ☐ 100. The Ishihara test
- is a test for color deficiencies.
  - consists of colored chips that must be placed in a row.
  - is scored as incorrect if you see dots and figures.
  - is the only means of assessing true color blindness.

Name:

## Perception

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. Experiments involving infants' perception of 3-D figures, when combined with visual cliff data, suggest that
- at least some level of depth perception is innate.
  - depth perception is heavily dependent on skillful motor coordination.
  - depth perception is almost entirely learned.
  - neither innate mechanisms nor learning have much effect on depth perception.
- ☐ 2. When infants are placed in the middle of a visual cliff, they usually
- remain still.
  - move to the shallow side of the apparatus.
  - move to the deep side of the apparatus.
  - approach their mothers when called, whether that requires moving to the shallow or deep side.
- ☐ 3. If you stand in the middle of a cobblestone street, the street will look coarse near your feet and finer if you look into the distance. This is called
- texture gradient.
  - linear perspective.
  - relative size.
  - relative motion.
- ☐ 4. When traveling in a car, near objects seem to move past you faster than distant objects. This is called
- aerial perspective.
  - linear perspective.
  - relative size.
  - relative motion.
- ☐ 5. Internal standards used to judge stimuli are referred to as
- adaptation level.
  - context.
  - intuition.
  - frames of reference.
- ☐ 6. Illusions are
- distortions of existing stimuli.
  - the same as hallucinations.
  - the result of innate mechanisms.
  - not based on external reality.
- ☐ 7. An industrial psychologist interested in human factors would most likely participate in
- the collection of biodata.



- b. vocational interest testing.
- c. an assessment center evaluation.
- d. machine design.

- ☐ 8. The fact that we can walk and chew gum at the same time illustrates that
- a. our attention depends on different motor systems.
  - b. we use selective attention.
  - c. we use divided attention.
  - d. we use sequential attention.
- ☐ 9. You are sitting in the pit area at the Indianapolis 500. You closely watch one of the cars whiz around on the track in front of the seething mass of humanity crammed into the stands. You have organized this visual scene such that the race car is \_\_\_\_\_ and the people and the stands are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. figure; ground
  - b. ground; figure
  - c. figure; common region
  - d. common region; camouflage
- ☐ 10. The fact that objects that are near each other tend to be grouped together is known as
- a. closure.
  - b. continuation.
  - c. similarity.
  - d. nearness.
- ☐ 11. The underlying mechanism for perceptual expectancies is
- a. a misleading perception that distorts or misjudges a stimulus.
  - b. top-down processing.
  - c. the organization of perception by beginning with low-level features.
  - d. bottom-up processing.
- ☐ 12. Which of the following is considered a monocular cue for depth?
- a. convergence
  - b. accommodation
  - c. depth perspective
  - d. singularity
- ☐ 13. Inductive reasoning goes from the specific to the general. Which of the following is analogous to inductive reasoning?
- a. top-down processing
  - b. bottom-up processing
  - c. perceptual expectancies
  - d. illusions
- ☐ 14. Compared to males who had not read a sexually arousing written passage, males who had read the passage were
- a. more likely to perceive a female as attractive.
  - b. less likely to perceive a female as attractive.
  - c. no more likely to perceive a female as attractive.
  - d. greatly affected in their rates of habituation to an attractive female.
- ☐ 15. The tendency to group together objects that are the same size, shape, color, or form is known as
- a. closure.
  - b. continuation.

- c. similarity.
- d. nearness.

- ☐ 16. As a door opens toward you, you perceive it as a rectangular door rather than going through actual image changes on the retina (from rectangular to trapezoid). This is an example of
- a. perceptual closure.
  - b. shape constancy.
  - c. ambiguous stimuli.
  - d. retinal disparity.
- ☐ 17. Closure, nearness, similarity, and continuation are categories of
- a. perceptual (Gestalt) organization.
  - b. cognitive style.
  - c. cognitive organization.
  - d. perceptual integration.
- ☐ 18. A man 6 feet in height will look "tall" when surrounded by others of average height, and "short" among a group of professional basketball players. This is an example of
- a. inverted vision.
  - b. active movement.
  - c. adaptation level.
  - d. context.
- ☐ 19. The tendency to fill in gaps in the perception of a figure is called
- a. sensory completion.
  - b. closure.
  - c. figure-ground.
  - d. continuation.
- ☐ 20. Twenty extremely accurate clocks are locked in two bank vaults (ten in each). A subject who claims to have paranormal powers concentrates on the clocks in one of the vaults, attempting to make them run faster. If she succeeds, she will have demonstrated
- a. clairvoyance.
  - b. telepathy.
  - c. mesmerism.
  - d. psychokinesis.
- ☐ 21. A 70-year-old man defines middle age as 50 years of age. A 10-year-old child defines middle age as 35 years of age. Their estimates differ because of
- a. selective attention.
  - b. perceptual constancy.
  - c. perceptual defense.
  - d. their frame of reference.

- ☐ 22. The organizational principle demonstrated by the stimuli below is known as

XOXOX  
XOXOX  
XOXOX  
XOXOX  
XOXOX

- a. continuity.
- b. figure-ground.

- c. similarity.
- d. nearness.

- ☐ 23. The text's illustration of the police officer's faulty "eyewitness" identification is an example of
- a. the fact that perceptions are often reconstructions of events.
  - b. the low degree of accuracy of human psi phenomena.
  - c. perceptual closure operating in a real life situation.
  - d. an "innocence of vision" in stressful situations.
- ☐ 24. You observe two cars of identical make and model. Although one roars away and its image on your retina is changed, you still perceive the cars as identical. This phenomenon is
- a. size constancy.
  - b. shape constancy.
  - c. concept constancy.
  - d. form constancy.
- ☐ 25. Attention is aroused by
- a. subtle differences in stimuli.
  - b. bright stimuli.
  - c. contrast or change in stimulation.
  - d. subliminal stimuli.
- ☐ 26. Decreased perceptual response to a repeated stimulus is called
- a. habituation.
  - b. selective attention.
  - c. divided attention.
  - d. hallucination.
- ☐ 27. Interposition is the pictorial depth cue more commonly known as
- a. relative motion.
  - b. overlap.
  - c. linear perspective.
  - d. motion parallax.
- ☐ 28. The most convincing evidence that depth perception is native to humans (and possibly other species) is its
- a. importance in adaptive activity.
  - b. early emergence as a perceptual skill.
  - c. integration with motor skills.
  - d. reliance on monocular and binocular cues.
- ☐ 29. Improved research techniques in parapsychology have resulted in
- a. the ability to repeat spectacular results.
  - b. more positive results.
  - c. less skepticism among scientists.
  - d. fewer positive results.
- ☐ 30. Research evidence has shown that the presence of a weapon
- a. increases the accuracy of the account.
  - b. reduces the ambiguity of the interpretation of the situation.
  - c. impairs an eyewitness's accuracy of a description of a suspect.
  - d. allows an eyewitness to remember the event longer.
- ☐ 31. The purported ability to perceive events at a distance or through physical barriers is termed

- a. clairvoyance.
- b. telepathy.
- c. precognition.
- d. psychokinesis.

- ☐ 32. A cheetah scrambling up a rocky slope in Montana is likely to be perceived as a mountain lion because
- a. perception is guided by expectations.
  - b. figure and ground have been confused.
  - c. contiguity is a powerful influence on perception.
  - d. the setting provides an ideal camouflage.
- ☐ 33. A white shirt reflects more light outdoors than in a dimly lit room; however, it is seen as being equally bright in both places. This demonstrates the role of \_\_\_\_\_ in perception.
- a. brightness constancy
  - b. lightness constancy
  - c. brightness parallax
  - d. visual system limitations
- ☐ 34. The most basic source of normal depth perception and stereoscopic vision is
- a. accommodation.
  - b. convergence.
  - c. retinal disparity.
  - d. linear perspective.
- ☐ 35. \_\_\_\_\_ processing is like putting together a picture puzzle you've never seen before.
- a. Bottom-up
  - b. Top-down
  - c. Left-right
  - d. Selective
- ☐ 36. Deductive reasoning goes from the general to the specific. Which of the following is analogous to deductive reasoning?
- a. top-down processing
  - b. bottom-up processing
  - c. perceptual expectancies
  - d. illusions
- ☐ 37. A major criticism of ESP research is that
- a. if the experimenter really believes in ESP, he or she is much more likely to interpret coincidence as cause-and-effect.
  - b. ESP researchers have made no attempt to be objective or scientific.
  - c. parapsychological skills are too consistent to be real.
  - d. researchers have been unwilling to investigate psychic phenomena in laboratory settings.
- ☐ 38. You call the Psychic Hotline and talk with a real, live psychic. He tells you about future events in your life that he claims to "see." The psychic would possess which psi ability?
- a. telepathy
  - b. precognition
  - c. clairvoyance
  - d. psychokinesis
- ☐ 39. The tendency to complete a figure is called

- a. continuation.
- b. similarity.
- c. continuity.
- d. closure.

- ☐ 40. Which of the following is TRUE of eyewitness testimony?
- a. Most victims do not have an adequate "weapon focus."
  - b. Victims certain of their testimony are usually more accurate.
  - c. Eyewitness testimony is generally very accurate.
  - d. Perception rarely provides an instant replay of events.
- ☐ 41. The bodily depth cue generated by changes in the shape of the lens is called
- a. retinal disparity.
  - b. aerial perspective.
  - c. accommodation.
  - d. convergence.
- ☐ 42. The moon illusion is best explained by
- a. the effects of depth cues on apparent distance.
  - b. the perceptual closure effect.
  - c. magnification caused by the denser atmosphere along the horizon.
  - d. convergence.
- ☐ 43. A "guess" about what a sensation represents that is held until more information is available is referred to as a
- a. cognitive style.
  - b. perceptual hypothesis.
  - c. sensory hypothesis.
  - d. perceptual closure.
- ☐ 44. Parapsychology is
- a. a pseudopsychology dealing with the prediction of the future.
  - b. the study of psychic phenomena or psi events.
  - c. limited to the study of extrasensory perception.
  - d. a non-scientific field concerned with clairvoyance, magic, and witchcraft.
- ☐ 45. Which of the following illustrates the principle of contiguity?
- a. the "false dawn" before a sunrise
  - b. the shadows cast on a cloudy day
  - c. a person "lip-syncing" to a record
  - d. a darker balloon seen as farther away than a lighter one
- ☐ 46. Recent experiments on eyewitness testimony have shown that the relationship between a person's confidence in his or her testimony and its accuracy
- a. depends upon whether the witness is male or female.
  - b. depends upon whether the witness has at least a high school education.
  - c. has almost no relationship.
  - d. is more suspect for children than for adults.
- ☐ 47. A widespread increase in the reported sightings of UFOs following newspaper reports of similar sightings may be attributed to
- a. perceptual defense.
  - b. coordinated perceptual set.
  - c. mass hallucination.

d. perceptual expectancy.

- ☐ 48. The fact that many people are unconcerned about the gradual depletion of the ozone can be attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. pygmalion effect
  - b. size-distance invariance
  - c. boiled frog syndrome
  - d. habituation effect

- ☐ 49. The information surrounding a stimulus is known as the
- a. adaptation level.
  - b. context.
  - c. aura.
  - d. internal frame of reference.

- ☐ 50. Psi phenomena
- a. are the subject matter of psychophysicists.
  - b. include clairvoyance, telepathy, and precognition.
  - c. are considered a normal part of the human experience.
  - d. have been found true in all cultures studied thus far.

- ☐ 51. The stimuli below are seen as one group of circles and one group of squares due to the organizational principle of



- a. similarity.
- b. nearness.
- c. closure.
- d. continuity.

- ☐ 52. Illusions differ from hallucinations in that
- a. illusions are based on perceptions that have no external reality.
  - b. hallucinations are simply misjudgments of sensory information.
  - c. illusions are based on perceptual learning.
  - d. hallucinations are the result of past experience.

- ☐ 53. Assembling sensations into usable patterns is called
- a. attention.
  - b. evaluation.
  - c. habituation.
  - d. perception.

- ☐ 54. The \_\_\_\_\_ believe that depth perception is learned.
- a. nativists
  - b. empiricists
  - c. humanists
  - d. structuralists

- ☐ 55. When Jewish subjects tried to remember briefly flashed groups of stimuli, they recognized fewer items when one was a swastika. This was because
- a. they were concentrating harder on the other stimuli.

- b. the stimuli were figures which had no meaning.
- c. their attention was shifted away from other information.
- d. their attention span decreased with constant repetition of the stimuli.

- ☐ 56. Figure and ground can be switched in
- a. shape perception.
  - b. depth perception.
  - c. reversible figures.
  - d. nonlinear figures.
- ☐ 57. Even though the retinal image of an object may change drastically, the object appears unchanged. This is the principle underlying
- a. perceptual closure.
  - b. shape constancy.
  - c. ambiguous stimuli.
  - d. retinal disparity.
- ☐ 58. An ability to "read" another person's mind is termed
- a. clairvoyance.
  - b. telepathy.
  - c. precognition.
  - d. psychokinesis.
- ☐ 59. The film *Star Wars* created illusions of depth by quickly changing images of the sizes of planets and starships using the pictorial depth cue called
- a. convergence.
  - b. accommodation.
  - c. linear perspective.
  - d. relative size.
- ☐ 60. The fact that infants will often crawl off tables or beds shows that
- a. depth perception is completely learned.
  - b. human depth perception emerges at about 4 months of age.
  - c. integration of depth perception with motor skills has not yet been accomplished.
  - d. depth perception is completely innate.
- ☐ 61. Experiments with the visual cliff show that
- a. human infants are aware of shape constancy.
  - b. human and animal depth perception is entirely learned.
  - c. perceptual grouping does not begin until a baby is from six to fourteen months old.
  - d. human infants perceive depth by the age of six months.
- ☐ 62. Motion parallax
- a. is not enough, alone, to indicate depth when most other cues fail.
  - b. refers to the illusion that distant objects move slightly against a background, while closer objects move a sizable distance.
  - c. is responsible for motion sickness.
  - d. is dependent on stereoscopic vision.
- ☐ 63. The stimuli below are organized as three columns rather than six columns because of the organizational principle of

XX XX XX  
XX XX XX  
XX XX XX  
XX XX XX  
XX XX XX

- a. similarity.
- b. nearness.
- c. closure.
- d. continuity.

- ☐ 64. Features of the environment, or messages from the body, that supply information about distance and space are called
- a. sensations.
  - b. depth cues.
  - c. muscular cues.
  - d. size-distance phenomena.
- ☐ 65. Which of the following is a monocular depth cue?
- a. linear perspective
  - b. retinal disparity
  - c. convergence
  - d. divergence
- ☐ 66. Sensations are organized into meaningful perceptions by
- a. perceptual constancies.
  - b. localization of meaning.
  - c. perceptual grouping (Gestalt) principles.
  - d. sensory adaptation.
- ☐ 67. An imaginary perception, such as seeing, hearing, or smelling something that does not exist in the external world is called a(n)
- a. illusion.
  - b. hallucination.
  - c. stroboscopic movement.
  - d. Müller-Lyer illusion.
- ☐ 68. The ability to identify the direction from which a sound originates is strongly dependent on having two ears separated in space by several inches. The ability to perceive visual depth is related to a similar property known as
- a. accommodation.
  - b. aerial perspective.
  - c. retinal disparity.
  - d. inverted vision.
- ☐ 69. The \_\_\_\_\_ believe that depth perception is inborn.
- a. nativists
  - b. empiricists
  - c. humanists
  - d. behaviorists
- ☐ 70. Cross-cultural experiences suggest that pictorial cues for depth perception are
- a. universal.



- b. learned.
- c. irrelevant.
- d. illusions.

- ☐ 71. The analysis of information starting with pre-existing knowledge in order to organize features into a meaningful whole is known as
- a. perceptual expectancy.
  - b. top-down processing.
  - c. bottom-up processing.
  - d. Gregory's phenomenon.
- ☐ 72. The purported ability to predict future events is called
- a. clairvoyance.
  - b. precognition.
  - c. psychokinesis.
  - d. telepathy.
- ☐ 73. Highway engineers sometimes paint stripes on freeway off-ramps to enhance the perception of depth, using the cue of
- a. aerial perspective.
  - b. parallax.
  - c. texture gradients.
  - d. overlap.
- ☐ 74. In making a charcoal pencil drawing, which pictorial depth cue could you most effectively use?
- a. accommodation
  - b. retinal fusion
  - c. convergence
  - d. light and shadow
- ☐ 75. To perceive the size of an object remaining the same even though the retinal image changes is called
- a. perceptual closure.
  - b. size constancy.
  - c. retinal disparity.
  - d. psychophysics.
- ☐ 76. Assembling a jigsaw puzzle without knowing what it portrayed would require
- a. bottom-up processing.
  - b. holistic reasoning.
  - c. synthesis.
  - d. top-down processing.
- ☐ 77. The idea that many people seem unable to detect gradual but deadly trends in modern civilization is an example of
- a. the "Hawthorne Effect."
  - b. the "Boiled Frog Syndrome."
  - c. the "Zeigarnik Effect."
  - d. the "von Restorff Phenomenon."
- ☐ 78. The most basic perceptual organization is
- a. shape constancy.
  - b. depth perception.
  - c. figure-ground.

d. size constancy.

- ☐ 79. A field that focuses primarily on the psychology of work and adaptation of machines for human use is
- engineering psychology.
  - systems psychology.
  - social psychology.
  - environmental psychology.
- ☐ 80. Perception is a process by which
- environmental stimuli are sensed.
  - sensations are assembled into meaningful patterns that represent external events.
  - sensations and experiences are stored permanently in the brain.
  - many different forms of stimulus energy are converted into electrical signals for use by the nervous system.
- ☐ 81. The ability to see three-dimensional space and to accurately judge distances is called
- size constancy.
  - shape constancy.
  - depth perception.
  - perceptual organization.
- ☐ 82. Many natural ESP occurrences are apparently a result of
- practice.
  - coincidence.
  - misrepresentation.
  - unconscious psychological processes.
- ☐ 83. Disney's cartoons are made up of thousands of still pictures, but we see motion in these cartoons because of
- motion parallax.
  - linear perspective.
  - stroboscopic movement.
  - the Müller-Lyer illusion.
- ☐ 84. When you estimate a distance under 50 feet (as when you approach a stop sign or play catch), you are using
- convergence.
  - accommodation.
  - retinal disparity.
  - relative size.
- ☐ 85. Placing priorities on sensory messages occurs in the process of
- selective attention.
  - divided perception.
  - repetitious stimulation.
  - subliminal attention.
- ☐ 86. The binocular cue of convergence occurs
- because the eyes are about 2.5 inches apart.
  - when the lens in each eye bends or bulges to focus on nearby objects.
  - just as easily in a person with only one eye.
  - when trying to focus on an object less than 50 feet in distance.

- ☐ 87. Television ads that are in black and white are just trying to take advantage of which attention getting technique?
- a. loudness
  - b. motion
  - c. contrast
  - d. repetition
- ☐ 88. Psychologists believe that depth perception is
- a. innate.
  - b. learned.
  - c. imprinted.
  - d. partly learned and partly innate.
- ☐ 89. The analysis of information starting with features and building into a complete perception is known as
- a. perceptual expectancy.
  - b. top-down processing.
  - c. bottom-up processing.
  - d. Gregory's phenomenon.
- ☐ 90. Which type of psychologist would most likely be interested in things such as displays, controls, and sensory and motor capabilities?
- a. industrial/organizational psychologist
  - b. social psychologist
  - c. human factors engineer
  - d. cognitive psychologist
- ☐ 91. The illusion that railroad tracks come together in the distance involves the depth cue of
- a. atmospheric perspective.
  - b. texture gradient.
  - c. light and shadow.
  - d. linear perspective.
- ☐ 92. A person living in the desert calls a 60 degree day "cold" whereas one living in Alaska calls it "warm." Their perceptions differ because of
- a. attention shifts.
  - b. their frame of reference.
  - c. temperature parallax.
  - d. perceptual constancy.

**Check Your Work****Reset****Help**

Name:

## States of Consciousness

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. The chief characteristic of hypnosis is
- heightened arousal.
  - increased suggestibility.
  - enhanced creativity.
  - increased clairvoyance.
- ☐ 2. The most frequently used psychoactive drug in the United States is
- marijuana.
  - cocaine.
  - alcohol.
  - caffeine.
- ☐ 3. Which of the following sleep phenomena could be detected without the aid of an EEG machine?
- Stage 2 sleep
  - REM sleep
  - Stage 3 sleep
  - sleep spindles
- ☐ 4. Dissociation or a split in awareness is an experience commonly associated with
- hypnotic induction.
  - amphetamine intoxication.
  - withdrawal symptoms.
  - relaxation training.
- ☐ 5. Which of the following best describes the stability of sleep cycles?
- They are innate so they cannot be modified.
  - They are innate but can be modified in times of emergency.
  - They are entirely learned but are difficult to modify.
  - They are entirely learned and, thus, may be easily modified.
- ☐ 6. A loud noise awakens you; you emerge from sleep confused and do not remember the noise. You were in which stage of sleep?
- Stage 1
  - Stage 2
  - Stage 3
  - Stage 4
- ☐ 7. Which of the following is a goal of the therapeutic use of sensory deprivation?
- decompression of the ventricular system.
  - experiencing relaxation and reducing stress.
  - producing delusions.
  - producing hallucinations.

- ☐ 8. Hypnotized subjects who were told to plunge one hand into a painful bath of ice water, and were told to feel no pain,
- awoke from their hypnosis.
  - wrote "it hurts" with their free hand.
  - did not feel any pain.
  - went into a coma.
- ☐ 9. Beta waves are characteristic in the EEG of a person who is
- dreaming.
  - asleep but not dreaming.
  - awake and alert.
  - in Stage 2 sleep.
- ☐ 10. Physical cravings for a drug and unpleasant reactions when the drug is withheld are signs of
- drug tolerance.
  - psychological dependence.
  - emotional dependence.
  - physical addiction.
- ☐ 11. Drug abuse associated with which of the following drugs is correlated with breast cysts, birth defects, miscarriage, and contributes to bladder cancer, heart problems, and high blood pressure?
- caffeine
  - cocaine
  - nicotine
  - heroin
- ☐ 12. Which of the following drugs is physically addictive?
- morphine
  - cocaine
  - heroin
  - all of these
- ☐ 13. The reduction in the body's response to a drug which may accompany drug use is called
- withdrawal.
  - addiction.
  - dependence.
  - tolerance.
- ☐ 14. A sudden, irresistible urge to sleep, which lasts a few minutes to half an hour during the daytime, is called
- narcolepsy.
  - hypersomnia.
  - sleep apnea.
  - sleepwalking disorder.
- ☐ 15. A particularly dangerous (often fatal) combination of drugs is
- marijuana and hashish.
  - amphetamines and dextedrine.
  - alcohol and barbiturates.
  - caffeine and nicotine.
- ☐ 16. The surest way to alter human consciousness is

- a. through meditation.
- b. by sleeping.
- c. to administer a psychoactive drug.
- d. to use sensory deprivation.

- ☐ 17. Freud believed that, in order to protect sleep and prevent the arousal of conscience, the content of our dreams is
- a. suppressed.
  - b. disguised.
  - c. enriched.
  - d. synthesized.
- ☐ 18. A sleep disturbance in which one awakens several times during the night and has difficulty returning to sleep is
- a. narcolepsy.
  - b. sleep apnea.
  - c. somnambulism.
  - d. insomnia.
- ☐ 19. When a person stops taking cocaine, all of the following occur EXCEPT
- a. occasional cravings for as long as a month.
  - b. depression.
  - c. an increased sense of energy.
  - d. anhedonia.
- ☐ 20. Which of the following is most likely to occur as a consequence of hypnosis?
- a. increase in strength to superhuman levels
  - b. genuine regression to earlier age levels
  - c. altered sensory experiences
  - d. increased clarity and accuracy of memory
- ☐ 21. Smoked forms of cocaine are commonly called
- a. meth.
  - b. crack.
  - c. ice.
  - d. uppers.
- ☐ 22. Confusion, disorientation, delusions, and hallucinations are characteristic of
- a. microsleeps.
  - b. circadian rhythms.
  - c. sleep deprivation psychosis.
  - d. sleep narcosis.
- ☐ 23. Someone who is hungry may show
- a. an increase in dreams about food and eating.
  - b. a decrease in dreams about food and eating.
  - c. no particular increase in dreams about food and eating.
  - d. no increase in food symbols in their dreams.
- ☐ 24. During hypnosis, EEG (brain-wave) recordings
- a. resemble those obtained during sleep.
  - b. resemble those obtained when a person is awake.
  - c. slow almost to a stop.
  - d. show clearly identifiable "trance waves."

- ☐ 25. Nicotine is classified as a
- narcotic.
  - depressant.
  - relaxant.
  - stimulant.
- ☐ 26. The safest sleep position for most infants in order to prevent SIDS is
- face down.
  - on their backs or sides.
  - REM rebound.
  - none of these.
- ☐ 27. Infants sleep
- in 6-8 hour blocks of time.
  - 12 hours a day.
  - in 2-4 hour blocks of time.
  - in totally irregular patterns.
- ☐ 28. The most common reactions to sleep loss up to 48 hours
- include inattention, staring, and tremor of the hands.
  - include hallucinations and delusions.
  - include insomnia.
  - are similar to those found in psychosis.
- ☐ 29. In a newborn infant, one could expect total sleep time each day to approach
- 24 hours.
  - 20 hours.
  - 12 hours.
  - 8 hours.
- ☐ 30. Our sleep rhythms are tied to a 24-hour day because
- the time of peak activity is invariant from person to person.
  - they are tied to external time markers like light and dark.
  - they have adapted to technological improvements made in the last century.
  - everyone needs at least 8 hours of sleep every night.
- ☐ 31. Drugs with names like Xanax, Halcion, and Valium are
- barbiturates.
  - stimulants.
  - hallucinogens.
  - tranquilizers.
- ☐ 32. Substances capable of altering human consciousness are classified as
- pharmacologic drugs.
  - addictive.
  - psychoactive drugs.
  - narcotics.
- ☐ 33. The ordering and duration of daily sleep and waking periods are known as
- meridian rhythms.
  - sleep patterns.
  - REM cycles.
  - sleep stages.

- ☐ 34. The major cause of temporary insomnia is
- REM deprivation.
  - worry, stress, or excitement.
  - drop in blood sugar during the night.
  - stress combined with the use of sleeping pills.
- ☐ 35. Research suggests that the two most basic states of sleep are
- alpha sleep and beta sleep.
  - light sleep and deep sleep.
  - REM sleep and non-REM sleep.
  - REM sleep and paradoxical sleep.
- ☐ 36. When a person is shut off from the world such that he or she cannot even tell what time it is by light or dark, their sleep-waking cycle
- stays at about 24 hours.
  - shortens to an average of about 20 hours.
  - lengthens to an average of about 25 hours.
  - becomes completely disrupted.
- ☐ 37. Hypnosis
- was introduced by the Austrian physician, Karl Zener.
  - is characterized by brain wave patterns similar to sleep.
  - is an altered state characterized by narrowed attention and increased openness to suggestion.
  - is a sleep state in which the subjects are partially aware of their actions and able to perform many activities not normally carried out during sleep.
- ☐ 38. The rhythms of sleep and waking
- coincide with cycles of the moon.
  - are considerably shorter than 24 hours.
  - are about 24 hours long.
  - average around 36 hours.
- ☐ 39. Which of the following is a major way in which altered states of consciousness are produced?
- prolonged mental exertion
  - hypnosis
  - lucid dreaming
  - maintaining routine sleep patterns
- ☐ 40. The average ratio of time awake to time asleep is
- 1 to 1.
  - 2 to 1.
  - 3 to 1.
  - unknown.
- ☐ 41. Night terrors most often occur during
- Stage 1 NREM sleep.
  - Stage 2 REM sleep.
  - Stage 3 NREM sleep.
  - Stage 4 NREM sleep.
- ☐ 42. According to Freud, dreams are very often a means of
- wish fulfillment.



- b. solving daytime problems.
- c. telling oneself what's missing in one's life.
- d. categorizing one's experience.

- ☐ 43. Lindsay is having trouble going to sleep. Which food would be recommended for her to eat if she wanted to increase her intake of tryptophan?
- a. a turkey sandwich and a banana
  - b. a hamburger
  - c. fruit salad
  - d. a glass of red wine
- ☐ 44. Excessive daytime sleepiness is a condition called
- a. narcolepsy.
  - b. hypersomnia.
  - c. sleep apnea.
  - d. sleepwalking disorder.
- ☐ 45. Immediately before sleep the EEG shifts to patterns of larger and slower waves called \_\_\_\_\_ waves.
- a. alpha
  - b. beta
  - c. delta
  - d. spindle
- ☐ 46. Perhaps the best known hallucinogen is
- a. cocaine.
  - b. alcohol.
  - c. LSD.
  - d. nicotine.
- ☐ 47. Dreams usually
- a. occur twice nightly.
  - b. last only about five minutes each.
  - c. are about ninety minutes apart with each succeeding dream lasting a little longer.
  - d. are instantaneous, being a flash of visual images.
- ☐ 48. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of dream sleep?
- a. irregular heart rate and blood pressure
  - b. sexual arousal
  - c. increased muscle tension
  - d. rapid eye movements
- ☐ 49. Which stage of sleep typically has spindles?
- a. first
  - b. second
  - c. third
  - d. fourth
- ☐ 50. NREM sleep occurs mainly in
- a. Stage 2 sleep.
  - b. Stage 3 sleep.
  - c. Stage 4 sleep.
  - d. all of these.

- ☐ 51. That there is a need for REM sleep is suggested by
- REM rebound.
  - REM tolerance.
  - eye movements accompanying REM sleep.
  - emotional catharsis during REM sleep.
- ☐ 52. Hypnosis is particularly useful
- for test taking due to increased memory.
  - in helping a subject regress to childhood.
  - for creating momentary superhuman bursts of strength.
  - in controlling phantom limb pain.
- ☐ 53. Recent evidence suggests that THC, the active ingredient in marijuana,
- is harmless.
  - is physically addictive.
  - is fatal in mild doses.
  - accumulates in fatty tissue.
- ☐ 54. Short-term drug use based largely on curiosity is called
- experimental.
  - compulsive.
  - situational.
  - regressive.
- ☐ 55. A sleep disturbance characterized by snoring, short silences, and gasps is called
- sleep apnea.
  - narcolepsy.
  - somnambulism.
  - insomnia.
- ☐ 56. Hypnosis currently has its greatest value as a(n)
- cure-all counseling approach.
  - combination treatment with acupuncture and massage.
  - tool for inducing relaxation.
  - valuable technique for uncovering repressed memories.
- ☐ 57. Some physicians believe that SIDS, or crib death, may be caused by
- prematurity.
  - sleep apnea.
  - narcolepsy.
  - snoring.
- ☐ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ is an amino acid that can help people sleep and can be found in a glass of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Teratogen; orange juice
  - Tetracycline; natural sparkling water
  - Tryptophan; milk
  - Thalidomide; wine
- ☐ 59. Which of the following is a correct match?
- Stage 1 - light sleep
  - Stage 2 - beta waves
  - Stage 3 - alpha waves

Name:

## Learning

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ☐ 1. In \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcement, the reinforcer follows every correct response.
- intermittent
  - partial
  - negative
  - continuous
- ☐ 2. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, salivation was the
- conditioned response.
  - unconditioned stimulus.
  - conditioned stimulus.
  - unconditioned response.
- ☐ 3. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of
- negative reinforcement.
  - punishment.
  - positive reinforcement.
  - secondary reinforcement.
- ☐ 4. In classical conditioning, learning is evident when a
- stimulus automatically produces a response without a prior history of experience.
  - stimulus which did not initially produce a response now elicits that response.
  - spontaneously emitted response increases in frequency as a result of its consequences.
  - subject repeats an action he or she has observed in another and is praised for it.
- ☐ 5. In Thorndike's law of effect, events critical for conditioning
- occur after the response.
  - occur before the response.
  - occur simultaneously with the response.
  - are unrelated to the response except during extinction.
- ☐ 6. If you have a snake phobia because you once heard a loud noise while looking at a snake, for you a snake is a(n)
- US.
  - CS.
  - UR.
  - CR.
- ☐ 7. A series of responses that gradually approach a desired pattern of behavior are called

- a. adaptations.
- b. gradients.
- c. successive approximations.
- d. conditioning trials.

- ☐ 8. If the conditioned stimulus is presented many times without reinforcement, we can expect
- a. an increase in stimulus generalization.
  - b. the strength of the UR to increase.
  - c. an increase in response generalization.
  - d. extinction to occur.
- ☐ 9. A child has learned to avoid a furry, black cat. However, she still plays with her grandmother's short-haired tabby. Her response demonstrates
- a. negative transfer.
  - b. extinction.
  - c. discrimination.
  - d. successive approximation.
- ☐ 10. Punishment is most effective in suppressing behavior when it is
- a. immediate, consistent, and intense.
  - b. delayed, consistent, and mild.
  - c. immediate, consistent, and mild.
  - d. delayed, inconsistent, and intense.
- ☐ 11. The greatest degree of resistance to extinction is typically caused by a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- a. variable interval
  - b. variable ratio
  - c. fixed interval
  - d. fixed ratio
- ☐ 12. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the conditioned stimulus was the
- a. food.
  - b. bell.
  - c. salivation to the food.
  - d. salivation to the bell.
- ☐ 13. Ivan Pavlov has been credited with the initial discovery of
- a. operant conditioning.
  - b. reinforcement.
  - c. classical conditioning.
  - d. vicarious conditioning.
- ☐ 14. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the bell (prior to conditioning) was the
- a. neutral stimulus.
  - b. unconditioned stimulus.
  - c. conditioned stimulus.
  - d. unconditioned response.
- ☐ 15. Reinforcement in operant conditioning is most effective when it is
- a. response contingent.
  - b. stimulus contingent.
  - c. US-CS contingent.
  - d. NS-CS contingent.

- ☐ 16. After pairing the CS and US in a series of conditioning trials, the organism learns to respond to the CS alone. This response is then called
- unconditioned stimulus.
  - conditioned stimulus.
  - unconditioned response.
  - conditioned response.
- ☐ 17. Jimmy helps his father put away the dishes after dinner. Jimmy's father wants to increase the probability of this behavior and will be most successful by praising Jimmy
- after all the dishes are put away.
  - at bedtime.
  - the next morning at breakfast.
  - the next time they are putting away dishes.
- ☐ 18. After a response has been extinguished, it will often reappear after a short time has passed. This is called
- adaptiveness.
  - expectation checking.
  - extinction recovery.
  - spontaneous recovery.
- ☐ 19. The first grade teacher gives students stickers when they perform well. If they earn five stickers in one day they are exempt from homework. The stickers in this example could also be called
- tokens.
  - primary reinforcers.
  - generalized reinforcers.
  - prepotent responses.
- ☐ 20. A student does a good job on math problems for homework, and the teacher awards a sticker. This demonstrates the use of
- extinction.
  - reinforcement.
  - spontaneous recovery.
  - antecedents.
- ☐ 21. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the bell (during and after conditioning) was the
- conditioned response.
  - unconditioned stimulus.
  - conditioned stimulus.
  - unconditioned response.
- ☐ 22. One difference between classical and operant conditioning is that
- animals learn only by operant conditioning.
  - operant conditioning involves learning in which antecedent events are associated with one another.
  - classical conditioning involves learning in which antecedent events are associated with one another.
  - operant conditioning occurs when a response is not affected by consequences.
- ☐ 23. In classical conditioning, events critical to the learning occur \_\_\_\_\_ the response.
- before
  - after

- c. simultaneously with
- d. in a manner unrelated to

- ☐ 24. A punisher can be
- a. the onset of an unpleasant event.
  - b. the removal of a positive state of affairs.
  - c. any consequence that reduces the occurrence of a behavior.
  - d. a positive reinforcer.
- ☐ 25. In a study of punishment, shock is administered to a hamster through a wire grid on the bottom of the cage. To the researcher's surprise, the hamster learns to roll on its back when shocked so that its fur insulates it from the shock. The hamster's response demonstrates
- a. positive reinforcement.
  - b. negative reinforcement.
  - c. discovery learning.
  - d. cognitive learning.
- ☐ 26. Becoming addicted to gambling is related to the effects of
- a. shaping.
  - b. vicarious classical conditioning.
  - c. unconditioned emotional reflexes.
  - d. partial reinforcement.
- ☐ 27. The technique of using desensitization involves
- a. flooding the person with images of the feared stimulus.
  - b. gradually exposing the person to the feared stimulus.
  - c. gradually exposing the person to the feared stimulus only when they are fully relaxed.
  - d. systematically increasing the stimulus intensity up to the breaking point.
- ☐ 28. A dog that gets rewarded for the first bark it makes in each ten minute period is being reinforced on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- a. continuous
  - b. fixed interval
  - c. variable interval
  - d. fixed ratio
- ☐ 29. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, food was the
- a. conditioned response.
  - b. unconditioned stimulus.
  - c. conditioned stimulus.
  - d. unconditioned response.
- ☐ 30. To strengthen the connection between the CS and the CR, the CS must
- a. generalize to the UR.
  - b. precede the US.
  - c. be identical to the US.
  - d. be followed by the UR.
- ☐ 31. Which of the following statements about punishment is FALSE?
- a. Punishment teaches new responses.
  - b. Punishment temporarily suppresses a response.
  - c. Punishment may permanently suppress a response.
  - d. Punishment applies an aversive event.

- ☐ 32. Operant conditioning was studied by
- Pavlov.
  - Maslow.
  - Freud.
  - Skinner.
- ☐ 33. Using poker chips to reinforce mental patients for healthy behavior would be an example of using
- negative reinforcement.
  - classical conditioning.
  - extinction.
  - tokens.
- ☐ 34. Advertisers often try to use higher order conditioning by
- pairing images that evoke good feelings with pictures of their products.
  - sounding loud tones at key points in the advertisement.
  - reducing fear or anxiety as they repeatedly show the same commercial.
  - associating the unconditioned stimulus with a cognitive response.
- ☐ 35. A neutral stimulus is one that
- leads to an increase of the UR.
  - leads to a decrease of the UR.
  - depends on the size of the UR.
  - does not evoke the UR.
- ☐ 36. Which of the following might serve as a secondary reinforcer?
- sex
  - grades
  - food
  - a pain-relieving drug
- ☐ 37. For conditioning to occur, the proper order of events is
- US-UR-CR.
  - CS-CR-UR.
  - CS-US-UR.
  - UR-US-CR.
- ☐ 38. A team coach who benches a player for poor performance is using
- aversive conditioning.
  - modeling.
  - negative reinforcement.
  - punishment.
- ☐ 39. For the connection between the CS and the CR to be strengthened, the CS must
- generalize to the UR.
  - precede the US.
  - be identical to the US.
  - be followed by the UR.
- ☐ 40. In operant conditioning, what is the relationship between events critical to learning and the response to be learned?
- They occur before the response.
  - They occur after the response.

- c. They occur simultaneously with the response.
- d. They are unrelated to the response.

- ☐ 41. The unconditioned stimulus, by definition, leads to a(n)
- a. conditioned response.
  - b. conditioned stimulus.
  - c. unconditioned response.
  - d. classic response.
- ☐ 42. In a classic experiment, "Little Albert," a very young boy, was conditioned to be afraid of a rat. He also became fearful of white furry rabbits and bearded men. This is an example of
- a. spontaneous recovery.
  - b. higher order conditioning.
  - c. extinction.
  - d. stimulus generalization.
- ☐ 43. When a stimulus acquires the power to elicit a response as a result of being paired with a stimulus that already produces the response
- a. classical conditioning has occurred.
  - b. spontaneous recovery has occurred.
  - c. operant conditioning has occurred.
  - d. aversive conditioning has occurred.
- ☐ 44. Which of the following describes the state of affairs after conditioning?
- a. CS-CR
  - b. US-CR
  - c. CS-UR
  - d. US-UR
- ☐ 45. The most basic form of learning that is not heavily dependent on higher order intellectual processes is known as
- a. symbolic interaction.
  - b. information processing.
  - c. reductionism.
  - d. conditioning.
- ☐ 46. Which of the following best describes punishment?
- a. addition of a positive event
  - b. addition of an aversive event
  - c. declining response frequency
  - d. withdrawal of a negative event
- ☐ 47. Negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ responding; punishment \_\_\_\_\_ responding.
- a. increases; increases
  - b. decreases; decreases
  - c. increases; decreases
  - d. decreases; increases
- ☐ 48. Two schedules of reinforcement that produce the highest rates of response are
- a. continuous and fixed interval.
  - b. fixed interval and variable interval.
  - c. variable interval and variable ratio.
  - d. fixed ratio and variable ratio.





1.

\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when making a response removes an unpleasant event.

- a. Positive reinforcement
- b. Negative reinforcement
- c. Extinction
- d. Punishment



50. To shape the behavior of their students, teachers employ

- a. tertiary reinforcers.
- b. secondary reinforcers.
- c. negative reinforcers.
- d. vicarious conditioning.



51. If you give a child her favorite licorice candy for doing well in school and she continues to do well in school, the licorice candy is

- a. a reward and a reinforcer.
- b. a reward, but not a reinforcer.
- c. a reinforcer, but not a reward.
- d. neither a reinforcer nor a reward.



52. Increased feedback

- a. sometimes improves learning and performance.
- b. has no effect on learning and performance.
- c. almost always improves learning and performance.
- d. is not as effective as computer-assisted learning.



53. A child is conditioned to fear a furry, black cat. Soon she becomes fearful of any black, furry object. Her new response demonstrates

- a. spontaneous recovery.
- b. negative transfer.
- c. stimulus generalization.
- d. operant conditioning.



54. The schedule of reinforcement in which a set number of responses must be made for each reward is called

- a. fixed ratio.
- b. fixed interval.
- c. variable ratio.
- d. variable interval.



55. The fact that responses become more resistant to extinction, after partial reinforcement, is called

- a. the stimulus generalization effect.
- b. the partial reinforcement effect.
- c. the Skinner effect.
- d. the resistance effect.



56. If you slow down every time you see a police car, your slowing down is probably due to

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. punishment.
- d. extinction.



57. Your niece has a temper tantrum in the store when she is shopping. If you buy her a toy you are

- a. being practical.

- b. being kind.
- c. encouraging more tantrums.
- d. discouraging more destructive behaviors.

- ☐ 58. Negative reinforcement and punishment
- a. have opposite effects on behavior.
  - b. are different terms for the same procedure.
  - c. have the same effect on behavior.
  - d. are not very effective in changing behavior.
- ☐ 59. A puppy has begun to cry and bark in order to be let into the house. To extinguish this response, you would
- a. let the puppy in the house.
  - b. ignore the crying, letting the puppy in when quiet.
  - c. swat the puppy with a newspaper whenever it cried.
  - d. let the puppy in when it cries, then swat it with a newspaper.
- ☐ 60. Acquiring a fear of a light because you saw someone else getting shocked when the light came on is an example of
- a. vicarious conditioning.
  - b. instrumental conditioning.
  - c. classical extinction.
  - d. vicarious withdrawal.
- ☐ 61. Secondary reinforcers are
- a. almost never effective.
  - b. much more effective than primary reinforcers.
  - c. innate.
  - d. learned.
- ☐ 62. Which form of learning would most likely be studied in a Skinner box?
- a. classical conditioning
  - b. vicarious conditioning
  - c. operant conditioning
  - d. conditioned emotional responses
- ☐ 63. A child is frightened by a loud noise while playing with a cat. If the child learns to fear the cat, it can be said that the cat was
- a. the UR.
  - b. a generalization gradient.
  - c. the US.
  - d. a CS.
- ☐ 64. A child bitten by a white dog is not afraid of black dogs. This is an example of
- a. discrimination.
  - b. spontaneous recovery.
  - c. shaping.
  - d. generalization.
- ☐ 65. Presenting the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus will result in
- a. reinforcement.
  - b. generalization.
  - c. spontaneous recovery.

d. extinction.

- ☐ 66. A corporate pay policy comparable to a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement is
- paying employees a fixed salary.
  - payment of employees on a piece-work basis.
  - salary adjustments based on the quality of work performed.
  - paying employees at the end of each day.
- ☐ 67. By a continuous reinforcement schedule, we mean that
- reinforcements occur continuously regardless of the subject's behavior.
  - responding without pausing is the requirement for reinforcement.
  - each correct response is reinforced.
  - reinforcement continues even when errors are made.
- ☐ 68. When you are first learning golf, you may hit one or two great shots in an entire round. You are being reinforced on what kind of partial reinforcement schedule?
- fixed interval
  - fixed ratio
  - variable ratio
  - variable interval
- ☐ 69. To teach a child to eat spaghetti, you would reinforce initial responses, such as holding the fork, and then increasingly closer approximations to the final response, a procedure known as
- counter conditioning.
  - secondary conditioning.
  - desensitization.
  - shaping.
- ☐ 70. A rat learns to push a button in order to turn on a tone previously associated with food. The button pushing has been rewarded by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- unconditioned
  - primary
  - secondary
  - generalized
- ☐ 71. Your handsome successful boyfriend winks at you each time before he tells you "I love you." Your expectation when he winks is a(an)
- unconditional stimulus.
  - conditioned response.
  - conditioned stimulus.
  - unconditional response.
- ☐ 72. The process through which a response is taught by rewarding successive approximations to the final desired response is
- extinction.
  - fading.
  - shaping.
  - secondary reinforcement.
- ☐ 73. A child who occasionally gets rewarded with candy after asking her grandmother for a "treat" is being rewarded on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- fixed ratio
  - variable ratio
  - fixed interval

d. partial interval

- ☐ 74. Teaching your cat to turn on the living room lights would best be accomplished by
- spontaneous recovery.
  - shaping.
  - classical conditioning.
  - extinction.
- ☐ 75. In operant conditioning, the reinforcer occurs \_\_\_\_\_ the response, and in classical conditioning, it occurs \_\_\_\_\_.
- after; before
  - before; after
  - before; before
  - after; after
- ☐ 76. Two principles of conditioning that have aided our learning and improved our adaptability as a species are
- stimulus generalization and stimulus discrimination.
  - spontaneous recovery and extinction.
  - lower order and higher order conditioning.
  - extinction and inhibition.
- ☐ 77. Learning is best defined as
- any change in behavior.
  - a relatively permanent change in behavior due to past experience.
  - a permanent change in behavior due to physical development.
  - any change in behavior caused by punishment.
- ☐ 78. Responses that are reinforced and tend to be repeated illustrate
- stimulus control.
  - operant conditioning.
  - generalization.
  - discrimination.
- ☐ 79. To be effective, punishment should be
- delivered late in the day.
  - immediate and severe.
  - explained in detail to the child.
  - paired with reinforcement.
- ☐ 80. Which of the following best describes the unusual events that occurred in Pavlov's laboratory leading him to the discovery of classical conditioning?
- Dogs salivated after meat powder was placed in their mouths.
  - Dogs sometimes salivated before meat powder was placed in their mouths.
  - Salivation existed in dogs as an unlearned reflex.
  - Dogs salivated if and only if they were given a reward.
- ☐ 81. After weeks of successful extinction trials, your pet dachshund suddenly resumes burying bones in the front yard. Your pet therapist advises you that the dog's behavior is an example of
- token reinforcement.
  - stimulus generalization.
  - spontaneous recovery.
  - satiation.



82. Operant conditioning is to Skinner as classical conditioning is to

- a. Pavlov.
- b. Thorndike.
- c. Miller.
- d. Freud.



83. Classical conditioning is most often used to condition

- a. reflexes.
- b. short-term behavior.
- c. negative behavior.
- d. positive behavior.



**Check Your Work**



**Reset**



**Help**