

## PRACTICE TEST #2

### Part I—100 Multiple-Choice Questions

TIME: 1 HOUR AND 10 MINUTES

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

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- Which of the following is the most important detail of Wundt's early research that established the psychology as a science?
  - Wundt was a member of the upper class, which helped his credibility.
  - Wundt wrote well and communicated results to large numbers of people effectively.
  - Wundt set up a laboratory and focused on empirical evidence that could be replicated.
  - Wundt worked outside the university system and was seen as an independent thinker.
  - Wundt focused exclusively on observable behavior, not unobservable events like thinking and consciousness.
- Which of the following psychologists would most likely agree with the following statement: Behavior is a result of the combination of reinforcers and punishers?
  - William James
  - Wilhelm Wundt
  - B. F. Skinner
  - Carl Rogers
  - Albert Bandura
- Choosing 20 people at random from a large lecture class of 400 people is an example of which of the following?
  - random assignment
  - random sampling
  - representative assignment
  - representative sampling
  - assignment to conditions
- Which technique controls for both experimenter and subject bias?
  - demand characteristics
  - double blind study
  - single blind study
  - Hawthorne effect
  - counterbalancing
- Damage to the occipital lobes of the brain would most likely affect which of the senses?
  - hearing
  - touch
  - balance
  - sight
  - smell
- A medication prescribed by a psychiatrist for major depression would most likely influence the balance of which of the following neurotransmitter?
  - serotonin
  - dopamine
  - acetylcholine
  - thorazine
  - adrenaline
- A doctor examining a car crash victim in order to determine whether the crash caused structural damage to the brain would use what kind of brain scan?
  - MRI
  - PET
  - EEG
  - fMRI
  - EKG
- Physiological reactions to surprise or shocks are most controlled by which of the following parts of the nervous system?
  - somatic nervous system
  - sympathetic nervous system
  - endocrine system
  - serotonin system
  - contralateral control
- Children who suffer brain damage may be able to regain their physical and mental abilities more quickly than older brain damage patients due to which of the following properties of the brain?
  - contralateral control
  - Klinefelter's syndrome
  - effective psychological environment
  - brain lateralization
  - brain plasticity
- Which of the following kinds of brain scans would be most useful in disproving the statement: "Most people only use 10 percent of their brains"?
  - CAT
  - MRI
  - EEG
  - PET
  - EKG
- Which of the following structures in the eye is most specifically responsible for color vision?
  - rods
  - optic nerve
  - cornea
  - cones
  - lens
- Human senses can be divided into which two major categories based on what the senses gather from the outside world?
  - sensation and perception
  - conduction and transduction
  - energy and chemical
  - bichromatic and trichromatic
  - opponent and process

13. Turning up the volume on a music player changes which aspect of sound?  
(A) amplitude of the wave  
(B) frequency of the wave  
(C) pitch of the tone  
(D) transduction of the tone  
(E) energy of the sound
14. A research study establishes that most people can taste one gram of salt in one quart of water. Which of the following concepts is most closely related to the goal of this study?  
(A) difference threshold  
(B) absolute threshold  
(C) taste constancy  
(D) sensory adaptation  
(E) perceptual adaptation
15. A musician's ability to make a distinction between two very similar pitches depends on which of the following concepts?  
(A) absolute threshold  
(B) signal detection theory  
(C) bottom-up processing  
(D) difference threshold  
(E) frequency theory
16. Our ability to perceive depth depends primarily on what other perceptual abilities?  
(A) proximity and similarity  
(B) top-down processing and bottom-up processing  
(C) binocular and monocular cues  
(D) size and shape constancy  
(E) vestibular and kinesthetic senses
17. REM sleep deprivation generally causes what kinds of side effects?  
(A) Intense, prolonged periods of stage 3 and 4 sleep  
(B) Interference with memory tasks  
(C) Decreased sleep onset episodes  
(D) Sleep apnea and night terrors  
(E) Heightened manifest dream content
18. Which two competing theories explain the effects of hypnosis?  
(A) manifest content and latent content  
(B) role theory and dissociation theory  
(C) circadian rhythm and paradoxical sleep  
(D) conscious level and nonconscious level  
(E) priming and blind sight
19. What is the first step in any example of classical conditioning?  
(A) Following a response with a reinforcement or a punishment  
(B) Reinforcing an organism for a behavior similar to the desired behavior  
(C) Pairing an unconditioned stimulus with a conditioned stimulus  
(D) Rewarding a behavior with an unconditioned stimulus, such as food  
(E) Punishing behaviors other than the target behavior
20. An "A+" course grade is which kind of reinforcer?  
(A) primary  
(B) secondary  
(C) continuous  
(D) partial  
(E) interval
21. A researcher who concludes that "people who watch graphic violence in films are more likely to behave in violent ways than people who don't" is probably researching which kind of learning?  
(A) latent  
(B) behavioral  
(C) observational  
(D) insight  
(E) abstract
22. In the three-box information processing model, what is the first place memories are stored?  
(A) short-term memory  
(B) eidetic memory  
(C) semantic memory  
(D) sensory memory  
(E) procedural memory
23. Memory research indicates that memories may be physically stored in the brain through strengthened connections between brain neurons. What is this process called?  
(A) proactive interference  
(B) long-term potentiation  
(C) state-dependent memory  
(D) semantic memory  
(E) information-processing model
24. Most mnemonic devices (like learning the notes on the staff by memorizing the sentence "Every Good Boy Does Fine" and using the first letter of each word) are examples of which memory enhancement technique?  
(A) semantic encoding  
(B) potentiation  
(C) recognition  
(D) chunking  
(E) proactive interference
25. Seeing someone in line at the grocery store and remembering her or his name is an example of which kind of retrieval?  
(A) recognition  
(B) recall  
(C) episodic  
(D) semantic  
(E) retroactive
26. Which of the following is most likely to lead to a constructed memory?  
(A) brain injury  
(B) serial position effect  
(C) leading questions  
(D) proactive interference  
(E) relearning effect

27. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theorizes that each person is motivated by what?
- (A) desire to achieve in the eyes of others
  - (B) **satisfying needs from the next step in the hierarchy**
  - (C) primary (physical) and secondary (emotional) needs
  - (D) homeostasis needs determined by our inner self
  - (E) sex, thirst, hunger, and safety, in that order
28. Which of the following brain structures is most centrally involved in hunger motivation?
- (A) cerebellum
  - (B) medulla
  - (C) amygdala
  - (D) **hypothalamus**
  - (E) corpus callosum
29. Which kinds of motivations are best encourage positive behaviors to persist over long periods of time?
- (A) primary drives
  - (B) secondary drives
  - (C) achievement motivation
  - (D) **intrinsic motivation**
  - (E) extrinsic motivation
30. A researcher tests the problem-solving skills of twenty 10-year-old, twenty 20-year-old, and twenty 30-year-old participants for a study on age and problem solving. What research method is this researcher using?
- (A) longitudinal
  - (B) stage
  - (C) developmental
  - (D) **cross-sectional**
  - (E) social-cognitive
31. Which of the following newborn reflexes help infants find and eat food?
- (A) Babinski
  - (B) Moro
  - (C) attachment
  - (D) conservation
  - (E) **rooting**
32. Mary Ainsworth placed babies into a strange situation and observed the babies' reactions when the parents left and then returned. What developmental concept was Ainsworth studying?
- (A) parenting style
  - (B) motor development
  - (C) infant reflexes
  - (D) **attachment**
  - (E) assimilation
33. Which developmental stage theory explained how experiences in infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age influence later personality characteristics?
- (A) Piaget's cognitive development theory
  - (B) **Erikson's psychosocial stage theory**
  - (C) Kohlberg's moral development theory
  - (D) Ainsworth's social attachment theory
  - (E) Harlow's social attachment theory
34. What would Piaget test in order to determine whether a child is in the pre-operational or concrete operational stage of cognitive development?
- (A) object permanence
  - (B) attachment
  - (C) **concepts of conservation**
  - (D) hypothesis testing
  - (E) universal ethical principles
35. According to Sigmund Freud, what is the dominant factor determining our personality traits?
- (A) secondary drives and needs
  - (B) genetic and nutritional factors
  - (C) **unconscious conflicts**
  - (D) parenting styles
  - (E) positive and negative reinforcements
36. Which of the following is a common way to categorize personality traits?
- (A) **the Big Five**
  - (B) Erikson's 8 traits
  - (C) Piaget's 4 stages
  - (D) the Nince Defense Mechanisms
  - (E) the Top Two
37. A pencil and paper personality test that places a person in one of several personality categories (such as extrovert/introvert, etc.) is based on which personality theory?
- (A) psychodynamic
  - (B) **trait**
  - (C) biological
  - (D) behaviorist
  - (E) social cognitive
38. Which of the following was an important technique used by Abraham Maslow and the humanistic psychologists during therapy?
- (A) defense mechanisms
  - (B) factor analysis
  - (C) **unconditional positive regard**
  - (D) somatotype theory
  - (E) secondary central dispositions
39. Which of the following kinds of personality theorists is the most likely to use a projective test?
- (A) social-cognitive
  - (B) behaviorist
  - (C) humanist
  - (D) **psychoanalyst**
  - (E) trait
40. Which of the following kinds of tests is most likely to be an achievement test?
- (A) an IQ test
  - (B) **a classroom test over a chapter in a textbook**
  - (C) an entrance exam for law school
  - (D) a personality test based on the Big Five personality traits
  - (E) a projective test

41. The ability to solve a new computer game based on logical puzzles probably depends on which kind of intelligence?  
(A) fluid intelligence  
(B) crystallized intelligence  
(C) aptitude intelligence  
(D) achievement intelligence  
(E) multiple intelligence
42. Which of the following terms applies to IQ tests?  
(A) achievement  
(B) standardized  
(C) projective  
(D) triarchic  
(E) crystallized
43. A person who experiences flashbacks and nightmares after being involved in a serious car accident is likely to be diagnosed with which kind of psychological disorder?  
(A) somatoform disorder  
(B) dissociative disorder  
(C) schizophrenic disorder  
(D) personality disorder  
(E) anxiety disorder
44. What kind of symptom is common among all the somatoform disorders?  
(A) inappropriate affect  
(B) disconnection from reality and delusions related to personal identity  
(C) maladaptive ways of behaving that prevent a person from accomplishing goals  
(D) substance dependence  
(E) experiencing a physical problem without a physical cause
45. Psychogenic amnesia and fugue states are both indications of which kind of psychological disorder?  
(A) schizophrenia  
(B) anxiety  
(C) mood  
(D) dissociative  
(E) personality
46. People who suffer from major depression often have very low levels of which neurotransmitter?  
(A) thyroxin  
(B) endocrine  
(C) acetylcholine  
(D) serotonin  
(E) lithium
47. In what way would a person diagnosed with schizophrenia most likely differ from a person diagnosed with a dissociative disorder?  
(A) A person with schizophrenia is likely to have more than one personality.  
(B) A person diagnosed with a dissociative disorder is likely to have delusions.  
(C) A person diagnosed with schizophrenia is likely to experience hallucinations.  
(D) A person diagnosed with a dissociative disorder may have difficulty keeping a job.  
(E) A person with schizophrenia is likely to be split from reality.
48. What is the principal tool used in all forms of psychotherapy?  
(A) talking to a patient  
(B) cognitive/behavioral interventions  
(C) biomedical/cognitive treatments  
(D) somatic therapies  
(E) secondary preventions
49. Why are psychoanalysts sometimes interested in talking with a patient about dreams?  
(A) Psychoanalysts discovered that neurotransmitter abnormalities sometimes cause dream disturbances.  
(B) Since all people are striving for self-actualization, psychoanalysts look at the cognitive obstacles in dreams.  
(C) Nonproductive counterconditioning behaviors are sometimes revealed in dreams.  
(D) Some psychoanalysts believe that dream symbols represent unconscious conflicts.  
(E) Dreams reflect variations in brain waves during REM sleep.
50. Which of the following kinds of therapies would most likely be used by a somatic therapist?  
(A) counterconditioning  
(B) systematic desensitization  
(C) rational emotive behavior therapies  
(D) in vivo desensitization  
(E) chemotherapy
51. Which of the therapies listed below is no longer used to treat patients?  
(A) electro-convulsive shock therapy  
(B) implosive therapy  
(C) free association  
(D) gestalt therapy  
(E) prefrontal lobotomy
52. Which of the following kinds of therapists is most likely to prescribe lithium for a patient diagnosed with bipolar disorder?  
(A) psychoanalyst  
(B) psychiatrist  
(C) clinical psychologist  
(D) cognitive psychotherapist  
(E) Gestalt psychologist
53. A nonprofit environmental group includes a free gift of address labels in a letter asking for contributions. Which social psychological principle is the nonprofit group trying to use to increase contributions?  
(A) self-fulfilling prophecy  
(B) stable attribution  
(C) compliance strategy  
(D) fundamental attribution error  
(E) out-group homogeneity

54. A math teacher refuses to look at the grades her students received in the past in math classes. The teacher is worried that looking at their past grades might influence the ways she reacts to her students. What effect is the teacher trying to avoid?
- (A) cognitive dissonance
  - (B) self-fulfilling prophecy
  - (C) fundamental attribution error
  - (D) false-consensus effects
  - (E) self-serving bias
55. What kinds of factors are ignored or de-emphasized when people commit the fundamental attribution error?
- (A) dispositional
  - (B) situational
  - (C) social
  - (D) cognitive
  - (E) behavioral
56. Which social psychological principle best explains prejudice?
- (A) individualism
  - (B) collectivism
  - (C) self-serving bias
  - (D) in-group bias
  - (E) compliance strategies
57. Sherif's Robbers Cave study indicated that which of the following principles best helps reduce tensions between groups?
- (A) superordinate goals
  - (B) diffusion of responsibility
  - (C) group polarization
  - (D) deindividuation
  - (E) groupthink
58. Milgram's obedience study was criticized based on what ethical grounds?
- (A) lack of informed consent
  - (B) nonrandom sampling procedures
  - (C) violation of anonymity
  - (D) risk of psychological harm
  - (E) lack of debriefing
59. What makes the psychoanalytic perspective different from the other psychological perspectives?
- (A) Psychoanalysts focus on the unconscious mind.
  - (B) Psychoanalysis relies on the scientific method.
  - (C) The process of psychoanalysis takes a long time and is focused on individuals, not groups.
  - (D) The research psychoanalysis is based on primarily involves people with psychological disorders.
  - (E) Psychoanalysis is the only perspective to involve treatment of psychological disorders.
60. If a distribution of scores includes one or more outliers, which of the following measures of central tendency should be used?
- (A) standard deviation
  - (B) range
  - (C) median
  - (D) mean
  - (E) normal curve
61. Which of the following would a researcher need to use to determine if the difference between the mean scores of experimental and control groups was significant?
- (A) descriptive statistics
  - (B) inferential statistics
  - (C) field experiment
  - (D) standard deviation
  - (E) counterbalancing
62. Which sentence most accurately describes how neurons communicate?
- (A) Neurons communicate through physical contact between dendrites of one cell and the next cell.
  - (B) Electricity passes between neurons, which carries messages between one neuron and another.
  - (C) Chemicals travel from one neuron to another, influencing whether a neuron will fire or not.
  - (D) Neurons send messages up the spinal cord to the cerebral cortex through neural reflexes.
  - (E) Axons of neurons wrap around each other and communicate messages through hormones.
63. Someone with brain damage who has difficulty making the muscle movements needed to produce accurate speech might have damage to which area of the brain?
- (A) Wernicke's area
  - (B) hippocampus
  - (C) Broca's area
  - (D) amygdala
  - (E) Gage's area
64. Which of the following structures is located at the most central and protected part of the brain?
- (A) somatosensory cortex
  - (B) cerebellum
  - (C) cerebral cortex
  - (D) Broca's area
  - (E) medulla
65. The case study of Phineas Gage's brain injury was significant for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Gage's accident was one of the first to be treated with drugs that alter the neurotransmitters in the brain.
  - (B) It was one of the first well-documented examples of a specific brain area being associated with a set of physical and emotional changes.
  - (C) This accident provided psychiatrists with one of the first opportunities to treat a brain-damaged patient with psychotherapeutic techniques.
  - (D) The CAT scan was used for the first time in the Phineas Gage case to document the extent of brain injury.
  - (E) The case of Phineas Gage demonstrated that brain injury rarely causes primarily effects physical abilities, not mood or emotion.

66. An artist doing a pencil drawing could use which of following techniques to add depth to her or his drawing?
- (A) retinal disparity
  - (B) convergence
  - (C) closure
  - (D) olfaction
  - (E) **linear perspective**
67. Which classical conditioning term best describes the following scenario: Later in his classical conditioning experiments, Ivan Pavlov's dogs began to salivate whenever they heard any sound similar to a bell, such as a doorbell or someone accidentally clinking a water glass.
- (A) discrimination
  - (B) spontaneous recovery
  - (C) trace conditioning
  - (D) **generalization**
  - (E) unconditioned response
68. Garcia and Keolling's regarding learned aversions established that which of the following UCS and CS pairs are the most powerful and learned most quickly?
- (A) performing a task and receiving a food reward
  - (B) **nausea and food or drink**
  - (C) movement and shock
  - (D) punishments and rewards
  - (E) administration of a punishment and aversion
69. Why might a researcher use a variable ratio of reinforcement rather than a fixed ratio?
- (A) Fixed ratio schedules of reinforcements are more time intensive.
  - (B) Variable ratio schedules of reinforcements produce results more quickly.
  - (C) Variable ratio schedules of reinforcements avoid problems such as generalization and the Premack principle.
  - (D) Variable ratio schedules of reinforcements allow researchers to use both classical and operant conditioning.
  - (E) **Variable ratio schedules of reinforcement are more resistant to extinction than fixed schedules.**
70. Knowledge of different categories of trees and where they grow best is an example of what kind of long-term memory?
- (A) episodic memory
  - (B) **semantic memory**
  - (C) procedural memory
  - (D) eidetic memory
  - (E) mnemonic memory
71. Which of the following is an example of an implicit memory?
- (A) describing the taste of the cake at your last birthday party
  - (B) **remembering how to tie a tie**
  - (C) recalling the name of your junior high school shop teacher
  - (D) recognizing a celebrity
  - (E) repeating the name of your first pet
72. Research indicates that which of the following factors most influence a person's sexual orientation?
- (A) parenting style
  - (B) masculine/feminine personality traits
  - (C) **hormones released in the womb**
  - (D) sexual orientation of parents
  - (E) traumatic childhood experiences
73. A psychology teacher who believes that all students want to learn and creates a classroom culture that encourages this intrinsic motivation is using which kind of management style?
- (A) approach-avoidance
  - (B) James-Lange
  - (C) Canon-Bard
  - (D) theory X
  - (E) **theory Y**
74. Which of the following factors impacts the speed of motor development the most?
- (A) early gross motor practice and experiences
  - (B) concrete operational exercises soon after birth
  - (C) **myelination of brain neurons**
  - (D) secure attachments with parents
  - (E) secure parenting styles
75. Which of the following statements best describes an important difference between authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles?
- (A) Authoritarian parents use clear rules and enforce those rules consistently.
  - (B) Parents using the authoritative style allow children to set and enforce their own rules in order to encourage independence.
  - (C) **Authoritative parents set and enforce rules, but explain and emphasize the rationale behind the rules.**
  - (D) Children who grow up in authoritative households are likely to be less independent as adults because they are not used to making decisions.
  - (E) Authoritative parents set fewer rules than Authoritarian parents do, but they are more likely to enforce the rules with stricter punishments and more extensive rewards.
76. What kind of question would be most useful in a study testing Lawrence Kohlberg's concepts of pre- and post-conventional stages?
- (A) How many objects remain if 3 objects are taken away from a group of 12 objects?
  - (B) **Should someone tell a small lie in order to prevent someone's feelings from being hurt?**
  - (C) What is the most effective way to respond to a child crying in her or his crib?
  - (D) Which type of parenting style most quickly establishes a parenting style that encourages secure attachment?
  - (E) At what age can children reason abstractly and think about different hypotheses?

77. Which of the following is a common criticism of Freud's personality theory?
- (A) Freud's research was based mainly on students in his classes and wasn't representative.
  - (B) The theory was focused on the psychologically healthy and did not apply well to people with psychological disorders.
  - (C) Personality is too complex to be studied using the scientific experiments Freud used.
  - (D) Genetics theory was not advanced enough in Freud's time to be used as he tried to.
  - (E) **The evidence for Freud's method was based only on his therapy sessions and was not tested scientifically.**
78. Someone who fails an important exam and reacts by spending more time studying in the library and less time socializing probably has which kind of locus of control?
- (A) **internal**
  - (B) external
  - (C) subconscious
  - (D) unconscious
  - (E) fundamental
79. How would a psychometrician interpret an IQ score of 145?
- (A) This score is slightly above the average score on most IQ tests.
  - (B) This score is well below the standard average of 200 on IQ tests.
  - (C) This score indicates that the person has high verbal intelligence but low logical intelligence.
  - (D) **This score is three standard deviations above the average score of 100.**
  - (E) This score is high for a child, but is considered average or low for an adult.
80. Which of the following is the most complete list of the common characteristics of psychological disorders?
- (A) humanistic, behavioral, cognitive, biomedical
  - (B) **maladaptive, disturbing, unusual, irrational**
  - (C) anxiety, dissociative, affective, schizophrenic
  - (D) disorganized, paranoid, catatonic, undifferentiated
  - (E) dependent, narcissistic, histrionic, obsessive
81. Which of the following is one of the key factors that differentiate major depression from periods of sadness that everyone experiences?
- (A) Major depression is indicated by specific changes in the brain.
  - (B) **People who experience major depression are sad for longer than two weeks without an obvious cause.**
  - (C) Individuals diagnosed with major depression experience sadness along with episodes of heightened emotions and mania.
  - (D) All mood disorders, like major depression involve tolerance and withdrawal of controlled substances.
  - (E) Normal periods of sadness are much less intense than the sadness associated with major depression.
82. Which of the following techniques would be most helpful in avoiding the problems associated with groupthink?
- (A) responding to deindividuation among group members
  - (B) **encouraging contrary opinions within the group**
  - (C) increasing group polarization within different groups
  - (D) identifying approach-avoidance conflicts
  - (E) promoting similarity, proximity, and reciprocal liking
83. Which of the following was one of the factors that increased conformity in Asch's studies?
- (A) presence of the authority figure
  - (B) level of shock administered
  - (C) placebo effect
  - (D) **size of the group**
  - (E) expectations about conformity
84. A psychologist who advises a patient to write about his depressed thoughts and prescribes an antidepressant medication is using a combination of which of the following perspectives?
- (A) therapeutic and psychoanalytic
  - (B) behavioral and socio-cultural
  - (C) humanist and evolutionary
  - (D) **cognitive and biopsychology**
  - (E) structuralist and empiricist
85. Why can experiments determine causal relationships when no other research method can?
- (A) Experiments are more precise than the other research methods.
  - (B) **Experiments isolate the effects of independent variables on dependent variables.**
  - (C) Experiments typically involve more participants than other research methods do.
  - (D) Experiments take place in more realistic, real-life settings.
  - (E) Experiments involve precise descriptive and inferential statistical methods.
86. Which research method would most likely be used to test the following hypothesis: People who conserve energy by buying hybrid cars are more likely to spend more money on organic foods.
- (A) experiment
  - (B) naturalistic observation
  - (C) case study
  - (D) **correlation**
  - (E) ethnography

87. The case study of Phineas Gage's brain injury was significant for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Gage's accident was one of the first to be treated with drugs that alter the neurotransmitters in the brain.
  - (B) It was one of the first well-documented examples of a specific brain area being associated with a set of physical and emotional changes.
  - (C) This accident provided psychiatrists with one of the first opportunities to treat a brain-damaged patient with psychotherapeutic techniques.
  - (D) The CAT scan was used for the first time in the Phineas Gage case to document the extent of brain injury.
  - (E) The case of Phineas Gage demonstrated that brain injury primarily affects physical abilities, not mood or emotion.
88. A person suffering from a skin rash finds her pain is temporarily relieved by vigorous itching. She does not perceive the pain from the rash while she is itching, but the pain returns soon after she stops itching. Which concept best explains this temporary pain relief?
- (A) opponent-process theory
  - (B) amplitude and frequency theories
  - (C) transduction theory
  - (D) gustation theory
  - (E) gate-control theory
89. Withdrawal symptoms are most directly caused by which of the following processes?
- (A) tolerance
  - (B) dissociation
  - (C) activation-synthesis
  - (D) role theory
  - (E) antagonists
90. What is the major difference between classical and operant conditioning?
- (A) Operant conditioning was established well before operant conditioning.
  - (B) Classical conditioning involves pairing stimuli, and operant conditioning involves pairing a response with a stimulus.
  - (C) Operant conditioning is used to train organisms to perform specific acts, and classical conditioning is used to get organisms to stop performing specific acts.
  - (D) Classical conditioning is more difficult to use but more effective than operant conditioning.
  - (E) Operant conditioning involves biological responses, and classical conditioning involves rewards and punishments.
91. What is the major difference between negative reinforcement and punishment?
- (A) Punishments are used with nonhuman animals, and negative reinforcements are used with humans.
  - (B) Negative reinforcements are used in classical conditioning, and punishments are used in operant conditioning.
  - (C) Punishments are primarily used when training an organism to perform a behavior and negative reinforcements are used to train an organism to stop performing a behavior.
  - (D) Negative reinforcements are more effective than punishments but take longer to use.
  - (E) Punishments decrease the frequency of a behavior and negative reinforcements increase the frequency of a behavior.
92. Noam Chomsky and B. F. Skinner disagreed about how children acquire language. Which of the following concepts is most relevant to the differences between their theories?
- (A) phonemes
  - (B) morphemes
  - (C) linguistic relativity hypothesis
  - (D) language acquisition device
  - (E) serial position effect
93. A research participant eats half a bowl of M&M candies, and then stops eating. How would a motivation researcher using drive reduction theory explain this participant's behavior?
- (A) Humans are instinctively driven to eat sugar and fat when presented to them.
  - (B) The Yerkes-Dodson law explains that people will eat food when presented to them, but usually in moderate amounts in order to avoid being perceived as selfish.
  - (C) The primary drive of hunger motivated the person to eat, and then stop when she/he regained homeostasis.
  - (D) The research participant was satisfying the second step on the hierarchy of needs: Food needs.
  - (E) Each person uses incentives in order to determine what to be motivated to do. This person decided on a hunger incentive and ate half the candies.
94. Which of the following is the best summary of Stanley Schacter's two-factor theory of emotion?
- (A) An external event causes us to experience a specific emotion, and this emotion triggers certain physiological changes to occur.
  - (B) When our body responds to an external event, our brain interprets the biological changes as a specific emotion.
  - (C) Each person follows a predictable pattern of changes in response to stress, including alarm, resistance, and exhaustion.
  - (D) Perceived control over life events reduces stress, which in turn cause specific emotions.
  - (E) A combination of psychological changes and our cognitive interpretations combine to produce our emotional experiences.



95. How would Piaget describe the process of learning something new using terminology from his cognitive development theory?
- (A) When we can't assimilate new information, we change our schemas through accommodation.
  - (B) As we encounter new social situations, we either develop healthy or unhealthy personality characteristics in order to cope with social demands.
  - (C) Humans develop increasing abilities to think about moral choices, and our ability to think about the rights of others develops over time.
  - (D) Rewards and punishments for behaviors are the major influence on learning in humans.
  - (E) The interaction between nature and nurture determines that genetic influences are a major cause of the pace of learning and learning difficulties.
96. Albert Bandura and the social-cognitive personality theorists believe that personality results from the interaction of which factors?
- (A) genetics, the unconscious, and social
  - (B) id, ego, and superego
  - (C) rewards, punishments, and reinforcements
  - (D) traits, the environment, and behavior
  - (E) humanism, behaviorism, and cognition
97. What would a psychometrician conclude about a personality test that tells a person she is an extreme extrovert the first time she takes the test and an extreme introvert the next time she takes it?
- (A) This personality test has low reliability but high validity.
  - (B) The test is probably high in construct validity but isn't very predictive.
  - (C) These test norms and standardization probably need improvement.
  - (D) The results indicate that the test has low test-retest reliability.
  - (E) Like most personality tests, this test is most likely an aptitude rather than an achievement test.
98. Which of the following statements is true about the relationship between reliability and validity?
- (A) Reliability and validity are mutually exclusive: a test can be reliable or valid, but it can't be both.
  - (B) If a test is reliable, then it is valid, but if a test is not reliable, it cannot be valid.
  - (C) Validity is a concept related to achievement tests, and reliability is the corresponding concept related to aptitude tests.
  - (D) A test can be valid but not reliable.
  - (E) A test can be reliable but not valid.
99. What is the purpose of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders?
- (A) to describe the causes of psychological disorders
  - (B) to explain the biomedical symptoms, causes, and cures related to psychological disorders
  - (C) to list diagnoses and symptoms so that psychologists and others can help diagnose psychological disorders
  - (D) to summarize research studies regarding psychological disorders and how these diagnoses relate to one another
  - (E) to discuss theories related to the causes of psychological disorders and how the theories lead to cures
100. What kind of therapy involves both behavioral and cognitive interventions?
- (A) counterconditioning
  - (B) symptom substitution
  - (C) primary preventions
  - (D) rational emotive behavior therapy
  - (E) systematic desensitization