1. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
   A) animal intelligence.
   B) personality development.
   C) learning and memory.
   D) reactions to sensory stimulation.
   E) association and generalization.

2. Which of the following psychologists most clearly rejected the value of introspection?
   A) Wundt
   B) Titchener
   C) Watson
   D) James
   E) Freud

3. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he
   frequently stays home from work. It would be most beneficial for Adam to contact a(n)
   _____ psychologist.
   A) industrial/organizational
   B) clinical
   C) personality
   D) biological
   E) social

4. Which perspective is most relevant to understanding the impact of strokes and brain
   diseases on memory?
   A) evolutionary
   B) behavioral
   C) psychodynamic
   D) neuroscience
   E) behavior genetics

5. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because she always praises his
   learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.
   A) behavior genetics
   B) neuroscience
   C) psychodynamic
   D) behavioral
   E) structural
6. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Ochoa's work best represent?
   A) developmental psychology
   B) industrial/organizational psychology
   C) biological psychology
   D) clinical psychology
   E) psychiatry

7. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
   A) childhood memories.
   B) genetic predispositions.
   C) unconscious thought processes.
   D) potential for healthy growth.
   E) reactions to environmental stimuli.

8. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
   A) science.
   B) introspection.
   C) spaced practice.
   D) neuroscience.
   E) reinforcement.

9. William James was a prominent American
   A) psychoanalyst.
   B) behaviorist.
   C) functionalist.
   D) structuralist.
   E) gestaltist.

10. Lissette wonders whether personality differences between her African-American and Asian-American friends result from biological or cultural influences. In this instance, Lissette is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
    A) neuroscience and cognition.
    B) nature and nurture.
    C) behavior and mental processes.
    D) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
    E) introspection vs. structuralism.
11. During the last Central High School basketball game, the starting five players scored 11, 7, 21, 14, and 7 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is
A) 7.
B) 11.
C) 12.
D) 14.
E) 21.

12. The range is
A) a total population from which samples may be drawn.
B) the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
C) the most commonly used measure of variation.
D) the average deviation of scores from the mean.
E) the most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores.

13. Six different high school students spent $10, $13, $2, $12, $13, and $4, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is
A) $9.
B) $10.
C) $11.
D) $12.
E) $13.

14. Mr. and Mrs. Klostreich have six children aged 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of the Klostreich children is
A) 5.
B) 6.
C) 6 ½.
D) 7.
E) 8.

15. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
A) assumptions.
B) correlations.
C) predictions.
D) variables.
E) hypotheses.
16. Replication involves
   A) the selection of random samples.
   B) perceiving order in random events.
   C) repeating an earlier research study.
   D) rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
   E) overestimating the extent to which others share our views.

17. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These divergent findings best illustrate the importance of
   A) an illusion of control.
   B) the hindsight bias.
   C) the false consensus effect.
   D) random assignment.
   E) wording effects.

18. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client’s current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
   A) the survey
   B) the case study
   C) experimentation
   D) naturalistic observation
   E) correlation

19. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that often underlie cultural differences.
   A) negative correlations
   B) common psychological processes
   C) gender differences
   D) unconscious preferences
   E) genetic dissimilarities
20. In order to describe the behavior of animals in their native habitats, researchers are most likely to make use of
A) survey research.
B) the double-blind procedure.
C) random assignment.
D) experimental methods.
E) naturalistic observation.

21. Motor neurons are an important part of the
A) limbic system.
B) reticular formation.
C) peripheral nervous system.
D) brainstem.
E) motor cortex.

22. The movement of positively charged ions across the membrane of a neuron can produce a(n)
A) action potential.
B) synapse.
C) glial cell.
D) myelin sheath.
E) interneuron.

23. Sir Charles Sherrington observed that impulses took more time to travel a neural pathway than he might have anticipated. His observation provided evidence for the existence of
A) association areas.
B) glial cells.
C) synaptic gaps.
D) interneurons.
E) neural networks.

24. Motor neurons are to the ______ nervous system as interneurons are to the ______ nervous system.
A) sympathetic; parasympathetic
B) central; peripheral
C) autonomic; somatic
D) parasympathetic; sympathetic
E) peripheral; central
25. A synapse is a(n)
   A) chemical messenger that triggers muscle contractions.
   B) automatic response to sensory input.
   C) neural network.
   D) junction between a sending neuron and a receiving neuron.
   E) neural cable containing many axons.

26. Your life would be most immediately threatened if you suffered destruction of the
   A) amygdala.
   B) hippocampus.
   C) angular gyrus.
   D) corpus callosum.
   E) medulla.

27. In transmitting sensory information to the brain, an electrical signal travels from the
    _______ of a single neuron.
   A) cell body to the axon to the dendrites
   B) dendrites to the axon to the cell body
   C) axon to the cell body to the dendrites
   D) dendrites to the cell body to the axon
   E) axon to the dendrites to the cell body

28. When the release of ACh is blocked, the result is
   A) depression.
   B) muscular paralysis.
   C) aggression.
   D) schizophrenia.
   E) euphoria.

29. If your _______ is destroyed, the left side of your brain could not control the
    movements of your right hand.
   A) cerebral cortex
   B) amygdala
   C) hippocampus
   D) angular gyrus
   E) corpus callosum
30. The association areas are located in the
   A) spinal cord.
   B) brainstem.
   C) thalamus.
   D) limbic system.
   E) cerebral cortex.

31. Our inability to fall asleep early as we had planned is most likely a reflection of
   A) dissociation.
   B) narcolepsy.
   C) the circadian rhythm.
   D) night terrors.
   E) sleep apnea.

32. Twenty-eight-year-old Theodore has an irrational fear of dogs. His therapist hypnotizes
    him and asks him to mentally relive his earliest childhood experience with a dog. The
    therapist is making use of
    A) hypnagogic sensations.
    B) age regression.
    C) REM rebound.
    D) temporal dissociation.
    E) the hidden observer.

33. By 1960, the study of consciousness had been revived by psychologists' renewed interest
    in
    A) behavior genetics.
    B) emotion.
    C) socialization.
    D) mental processes.
    E) mental health.

34. The rhythmic bursts of brain activity that occur during Stage 2 sleep are called
    A) alpha waves.
    B) circadian rhythms.
    C) sleep spindles.
    D) delta waves.
    E) amplitude waves.
35. Circadian rhythm refers to
   A) the pattern of emotional ups and downs we routinely experience.
   B) a pattern of biological functioning that occurs on a roughly 24-hour cycle.
   C) the experience of sleep apnea following an extensive transoceanic flight.
   D) the cycle of five distinct stages that we experience during a normal night's sleep.
   E) a pattern of brain waves that occur during sleep.

36. It has been found that night terrors
   A) are usually recalled vividly for days following their occurrence.
   B) are typically accompanied by a state of temporary muscular immobility or paralysis.
   C) jolt the sleeper to a sudden state of full waking alertness.
   D) typically occur during Stage 4 sleep.
   E) involve the temporary inability to breathe.

37. After flying from California to New York, Arthur experienced a restless, sleepless night. His problem was most likely caused by a disruption of his normal
   A) change blindness.
   B) circadian rhythm.
   C) hypnagogic sensations.
   D) alpha wave patterns.
   E) manifest content.

38. Which of the following is true of alcohol?
   A) In large doses, it is a depressant; in small doses, it is a stimulant.
   B) In large doses, it is a stimulant; in small doses, it is a depressant.
   C) In large doses, it is a hallucinogen; in small doses, it is a depressant.
   D) In large doses, it is a stimulant; in small doses, it is a stimulant.
   E) In large doses, it is a depressant; in small doses, it is a depressant.

39. A brief 15- to 30-minute rush of euphoria followed by a crash of agitated depression is most closely associated with the use of
   A) marijuana.
   B) cocaine.
   C) LSD.
   D) barbiturates.
   E) morphine.
40. Research on dreaming indicates that
   A) some people are able to test their state of consciousness while dreaming.
   B) dreams cannot be confused with reality.
   C) about half the dreams reported by young men have sexual overtones.
   D) most dreams are unrelated to actual daily events.
   E) it is impossible to perceive color in dream images.

41. Gender role refers to
   A) one's biological sex.
   B) a sense of being male or female.
   C) a set of expected behaviors for males and females.
   D) a sense of being homosexual or heterosexual.
   E) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.

42. Cross-cultural research on human development indicates that
   A) person-to-person differences within cultural groups are larger than differences between groups.
   B) differences among cultural groups largely reflect genetic differences among racial groups.
   C) gender differences in behavior result from differences in biology rather than from differences in life experiences.
   D) developmental processes differ greatly among individuals raised in different cultures.
   E) genetic assessment of Cultural differences is possible.

43. Compared to environmentally impoverished rats, those rats housed in enriched environments experienced a dramatic increase in the number of their
   A) genomes.
   B) schemas.
   C) synapses.
   D) sex hormones.
   E) movements.

44. American students are more likely than Japanese students to describe themselves in terms of their
   A) personal traits.
   B) social roles.
   C) ethnic background.
   D) group memberships.
   E) social identities.
45. American university students are more likely than Japanese university students to describe themselves in terms of their
   A) academic abilities.
   B) university affiliation.
   C) ethnic background.
   D) marital status.
   E) gender.

46. Dmitry Belyaev and Lyudmila Trut successfully domesticated wild foxes by means of
   A) cloning.
   B) selective mating.
   C) gene splicing.
   D) hormone injections.
   E) training.

47. Evolutionary psychology studies the evolution of behavior and the mind using principles of
   A) gender schema theory.
   B) gender-typing.
   C) temperament.
   D) natural selection.
   E) genome mapping.

48. By insisting that humans are “nothing but” products of nature and nurture, we run the greatest risk of undermining
   A) collectivism.
   B) individual responsibility.
   C) natural selection.
   D) gender identity.
   E) social learning.

49. Although identical twins have been shown to have some amazing psychological similarities, one should be cautious about attributing these similarities to genetic factors because
   A) the twins may have been raised in completely different environments.
   B) genetic factors influence physical, not psychological, characteristics.
   C) any two strangers are likely to share a string of coincidental similarities.
   D) many fraternal twins have been shown to be psychologically different from each other.
   E) most twin studies have not been replicated or validated.
50. Religious and ethnic diversity are most likely to be appreciated in a culture characterized by
   A) heritability.
   B) individualism.
   C) gender-typing.
   D) collectivism.
   E) self-actualization.

51. Explaining why the best work of scientists is often produced in early adulthood while that of novelists often originates during middle adulthood requires a distinction between
   A) initiative and generativity.
   B) concrete and formal operations.
   C) cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.
   D) fluid and crystallized intelligence.
   E) conventional and postconventional morality.

52. If research suggested that a pregnant mother’s use of an artificial sweetener caused harm to the fetus, the artificial sweetener would be considered a(n)
   A) FAS.
   B) form of DNA.
   C) depressant.
   D) teratogen.
   E) neurotransmitter.

53. Which psychologist was most influential in shaping our understanding of cognitive development?
   A) B. F. Skinner
   B) Konrad Lorenz
   C) Jean Piaget
   D) Sigmund Freud
   E) Erik Erikson

54. Interpreting new experiences in terms of existing schemas is called
   A) egocentrism.
   B) assimilation.
   C) imprinting.
   D) attachment.
   E) accommodation.
55. Preschoolers' acquisition of a theory of mind suggests that Piaget overestimated young children's
   A) accommodation.
   B) egocentrism.
   C) habituation.
   D) stranger anxiety.
   E) sense of object permanence.

56. During the course of successful prenatal development, a human organism begins as a(n)
    A) embryo and finally develops into a zygote.
    B) zygote and finally develops into an embryo.
    C) embryo and finally develops into a fetus.
    D) zygote and finally develops into a fetus.
    E) fetus and finally develops into an embryo.

57. Four-year-old Jennifer mistakenly believes that her mother would like to receive a toy
doll as a Christmas present. This best illustrates Piaget's concept of
    A) accommodation.
    B) attachment.
    C) object permanence.
    D) conservation.
    E) egocentrism.

58. According to Erikson, trust is to ______ as identity is to ________.
    A) infancy; childhood
    B) childhood; adolescence
    C) adulthood; childhood
    D) adolescence; adulthood
    E) infancy; adolescence

59. For several months following a sudden and unexpected divorce, Henry was excessively
critically preoccupied with thoughts of his ex-wife. His reaction resulted from the disruption of
    A) a critical period.
    B) conservation.
    C) accommodation.
    D) object permanence.
    E) attachment.
60. According to Piaget, egocentrism is to conservation as the _______ stage is to the _______ stage.
   A) preoperational; sensorimotor
   B) concrete operational; preoperational
   C) sensorimotor; preoperational
   D) concrete operational; formal operational
   E) preoperational; concrete operational

61. Receptor cells for kinesthesis are located in the
   A) fovea.
   B) inner ear.
   C) muscles, tendons, and joints.
   D) olfactory epithelium.
   E) auditory cortex.

62. Distant trees were located closer to the top of the artist's canvas than were the nearby flowers. The artist was clearly using the distance cue known as
   A) linear perspective.
   B) texture gradient.
   C) relative height.
   D) relative clarity.
   E) interposition.

63. When given a placebo that is said to relieve pain, we are likely to be soothed by the brain's release of
   A) umami.
   B) nociceptors.
   C) endorphins.
   D) feature detectors.
   E) synapses.

64. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are stimulated by exposure to _______ light are inhibited by exposure to _______ light.
   A) red; blue
   B) blue; green
   C) yellow; green
   D) blue; red
   E) yellow; blue
65. Which basic taste attracts us to protein-rich foods?
   A) sweet
   B) salty
   C) sour
   D) umami
   E) bitter

66. Ms. Shields, a recent stroke victim, cannot consciously perceive the large book on the coffee table in front of her. Yet, when urged to identify the book, she correctly reads aloud the printed title on the book cover. Her response best illustrates
   A) subliminal perception.
   B) sensory adaptation.
   C) synaesthesia.
   D) blindsight.
   E) the McGurk effect.

67. The ability to detect whether your body is in a horizontal or vertical position depends most directly on
   A) accommodation.
   B) sensory adaptation.
   C) the vestibular sense.
   D) olfactory receptors.
   E) subliminal stimulation.

68. If Jared watches a nurse give him an injection, he experiences more pain than if he closes his eyes during the procedure and thinks about his favorite food. This illustrates the value of ________ for pain control.
   A) sensory adaptation
   B) perceptual adaptation
   C) subliminal stimulation
   D) distraction
   E) blindsight

69. The McGurk effect best illustrates
   A) phantom limb sensations.
   B) the rubber-hand illusion.
   C) tinnitus.
   D) sensory interaction.
   E) color constancy.
70. The semicircular canals are most directly relevant to
   A) hearing.
   B) kinesthesis.
   C) the vestibular sense.
   D) parallel processing.
   E) accommodation.

71. Elijah has learned to expect that whenever he studies diligently for tests, he will receive good grades. This suggests that associative learning involves
   A) respondent behavior.
   B) cognitive processes.
   C) primary reinforcers.
   D) intermittent reinforcement.
   E) shaping.

72. Dan and Joel, both 4-year-olds, have been watching reruns of "Superman" on television. Joel's mother recently found the boys standing on the garage roof, ready to try flying. What best accounts for the boys' behavior?
   A) shaping
   B) delayed reinforcement
   C) observational learning
   D) immediate reinforcement
   E) classical conditioning

73. In classical conditioning, the ________ signals the impending occurrence of the ________.
   A) US; CS
   B) UR; CR
   C) CS; US
   D) CR; UR
   E) US; CR

74. Because Mr. Baron demonstrates appreciation only for very good classroom answers, his students have stopped participating in class. Mr. Baron most clearly needs to be informed of the value of
   A) generalization.
   B) modeling.
   C) shaping.
   D) latent learning.
   E) spontaneous recovery.
75. Which of the following is true of positive and negative reinforcers?
   A) Positive reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding.
   B) Positive reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding.
   C) Positive reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding.
   D) Positive reinforcers have no effect on the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding.
   E) Positive reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers have no effect on the rate of operant responding.

76. The best evidence that animals develop cognitive maps comes from studies of
   A) shaping.
   B) generalization.
   C) latent learning.
   D) secondary reinforcement.
   E) spontaneous recovery.

77. It is easier to train a dog to bark for food than to train it to stand on its hind legs for food. This best illustrates the importance of ______ in learning.
   A) primary reinforcement
   B) generalization
   C) biological predispositions
   D) negative reinforcement
   E) spontaneous recovery

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

79. An event that decreases the behavior that precedes it is a
   A) negative reinforcer.
   B) punishment.
   C) conditioned stimulus.
   D) delayed reinforcer.
   E) secondary reinforcer.
80. Any stimulus that, when presented after a response, strengthens the response is called a(n)
   A) conditioned stimulus.
   B) unconditioned stimulus.
   C) positive reinforcer.
   D) negative reinforcer.
   E) positive punishment.

81. Priming is to retrieval as rehearsal is to
   A) encoding.
   B) chunking.
   C) imagery.
   D) repression.
   E) automatic processing.

82. Students who restudy course material at the end of a semester in order to pass a comprehensive final are especially likely to demonstrate long-term retention of the course material. This best illustrates the value of
   A) implicit memory.
   B) the serial position effect.
   C) the method of loci.
   D) the spacing effect.
   E) chunking.

83. The method of loci is to imagery as acronyms are to
   A) priming.
   B) rehearsal.
   C) chunking.
   D) recency.
   E) spacing.

84. Memory is best defined as
   A) the conscious encoding of information.
   B) stored knowledge that has been semantically encoded.
   C) the persistence of learning through the storage and retrieval of information.
   D) the retrieval of stored information in precisely the same form in which it was encoded.
   E) recalling and retrieving information stored in the cerebral cortex.
85. After reading a newspaper report suggesting that drunken driving might have contributed to a recent auto accident, several people who actually witnessed the accident began to remember the driver involved as traveling more recklessly than was actually the case. This provides an example of
A) proactive interference.
B) the serial position effect.
C) state-dependent memory.
D) the self-reference effect.
E) the misinformation effect.

86. The process of getting information into memory is called
A) priming.
B) chunking.
C) encoding.
D) registering.
E) storing.

87. Karl and Dee had a joyful wedding ceremony. After their painful divorce, however, they began to remember the wedding as a somewhat hectic and unpleasant event. Their recollections best illustrate the nature of
A) proactive interference.
B) memory construction.
C) the spacing effect.
D) the serial position effect.
E) repression.

88. When an eyewitness to an auto accident is asked to describe what happened, which test of memory is being used?
A) reconstruction
B) recognition
C) rehearsal
D) recall
E) relearning

89. For a moment after hearing his dog’s high-pitched bark, Mr. Silvers has a vivid auditory impression of the dog’s yelp. His experience most clearly illustrates _______ memory.
A) short-term
B) iconic
C) mood-congruent
D) implicit
E) echoic
90. “The magical number seven, plus or minus two” refers to the storage capacity of _______ memory.

A) short-term
B) explicit
C) flashbulb
D) implicit
E) sensory
Answer Key

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