

REVIEW SESSION

Chapter 6: Consciousness

Chapter 7: Learning

Chapter 8: Memory

Chapter 9: Intelligent Thought

Chapter 10: Motivation & emotion

- **Some Practice Questions**

SOME ... PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

11. According to Freud the level of consciousness most closely associated with the Id is the

A. conscious

B. preconscious

C. unconscious

D. collective unconscious

E. superego

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

12. Considering the characteristics of consciousness, which of the following statements is false?

- A. Consciousness is subjective.**
- B. Consciousness is dynamic.**
- C. Consciousness is central to our sense of self.**
- D. Consciousness is connected to the process of selective attention.**
- E. Consciousness is objective.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

13. Which of the following statements is/are true ?

- A. The suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) are located in the hypothalamus.**
- B. Neurons on the suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) become active during the day reducing the pineal gland's secretion of melatonin.**
- C. An decreased level of melatonin raises body temperature & increases alertness.**
- D. All of the above are true.**
- E. Only A) and C) above are true.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

14. According to Carl Jung's theory of the mind, which structure is most similar to Freud's concept of consciousness?

A. the conscious mind

B. the ego

C. the preconscious mind

D. the super ego

E. the collective unconscious

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

15. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. Beta waves are associated with a state of wakefulness when a person is alert.
- B. Alpha waves are associated with a state of relaxed drowsiness.
- C. Delta waves are associated with stage 4 sleep.
- D. REM sleep is associated with sleep paralysis.
- E. All of the above.

Prof. Laura Fazakas <http://www.laurafazakas.com>

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

16. As the night progresses, which of the following stages of sleep drop off ?

A. Stages 1 and 2

B. Stages 2 and 3

C. Stages 3 and 4

D. Only Stage 1

E. REM sleep

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

17. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. Night terrors are more intense than nightmares.**
- B. Nightmares are more intense than night terrors.**
- C. Night terrors occur during REM sleep.**
- D. Nightmares occur during Stage 3 & Stage 4 sleep.**
- E. Both A) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

18. The theory of dreaming that proposes that dreams are really random neural activity that is interpreted by higher brain centers is referred to as:

- A. the Problem-solving dream model**
- B. Freud's Wish Fulfillment theory of dreams.**
- C. the Activation-Synthesis theory of dreams.**
- D. the Reticular stimulation model of dreams**
- E. The Information Integration model of dreams**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

19. Which of the following drugs do NOT have their effects by depressing the activity of the nervous system?

A. alcohol

B. amphetamines

C. barbiturates

D. valium

E. sleeping pills

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

20. Which of the following theories explains the effects of hypnosis in terms of divided consciousness?

- A. the Social Cognitive theory
- B. the Dissociation theory
- C. the Role Playing theory
- D. the Suggestibility Vulnerability theory
- E. The unconscious motivation theory

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

21. In which of the following ways does sleep change from infancy to later adulthood?

- A. We spend less time sleeping.
- B. REM sleep decreases.
- C. Time spent in Stage 3 and Stage 4 sleep declines.
- D. All of the above.**
- E. Only A) and B) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

22. A drug that is an agonist _____ the activity of the neurotransmitter by _____.

A. increases; inhibiting reuptake

B. decreases; inhibiting reuptake

C. increases; reducing the neuron's ability to release the neurotransmitter.

D. decreases; binding with and activating the post-synaptic neuron.

E. decreases; enhancing the neuron's ability to release the neurotransmitter.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

23. Thorndike's "Law of Effect" states that a behavior that is followed by a _____ consequence will be _____.

- A. negative; more likely to occur
- B. positive; less likely to occur
- C. negative; less likely to occur
- D. neutral; more likely to occur
- E. positive; more likely to lead to extinction

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

24. Consider Watson's study, where Little Albert learned to fear rats because the rat was repeatedly paired with a loud noise. In this study, after conditioning, the white rat is considered to be the

A. UCR

B. CS

C. UCS

D. CR

E. Neutral stimulus

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

25. Regarding the ABCs of Skinner Operant conditioning, the "A" refers to the

- A. aftereffect.
- B. activated behavior.
- C. antecedent stimulus.
- D. alternative response.
- E. activity consequence.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

26. Which of the following would be considered to be a “primary” reinforcer?

- A. A student who receives an A on an exam.
- B. A factory worker who gets paid a salary.
- C. A dog is given a biscuit for performing a trick.
- D. A woman receives a compliment on a new haircut.
- E. A child is given a new toy for cleaning their room.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

27. _____ refers to learning that occurs, but does is not demonstrated until there is some incentive to perform the learned behavior.

A. Latent learning

B. Stimulus generalization

C. Instinctive drift

D. Aversive conditioning

E. Cognitive self-evluation

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

28. Sam has several strong drinks to calm his anxiety. This is an example of

A. positive reinforcement.

B. negative reinforcement.

C. aversive punishment.

D. response cost.

E. social learning

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

29. Recall Pavlov's experiment where a bell was paired with food and came to elicit salivation. If Pavlov, first presented the bell, and then immediately presented the food, _____ would have occurred.

- A. backward pairing**
- B. forward pairing**
- C. simultaneous pairing**
- D. extinction**
- E. Social learning**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

30. Phillip who is teaching his cat to fetch a ball, gives his cat a treat after he fetches the ball 3 times, and then 2 times, and 4 times. This is an example of a

- A. Fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement.**
- B. Fixed interval schedule of reinforcement.**
- C. Variable ratio schedule of reinforcement.**
- D. Variable interval schedule of reinforcement.**
- E. Observational learning**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

31. Regarding television viewing & social learning, the research summarized in your textbook has shown that

- A. Viewing media violence decreases concerns about the suffering of the victims.**
- B. Viewing prosocial (helping) in an episode of Lassie led to greater helping behavior in the viewers.**
- C. Viewing media violence decreases sensitivity to the sight of violence.**
- D. All of the above.**
- E. Only A) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

32. _____ is said to occur when a previously extinguished CR (conditioned response) reappears without any new learning trials.

- A. Higher-order conditioning
- B. Extinction
- C. Discrimination
- D. Spontaneous recovery
- E. Negative reinforcement

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

33. Martin Seligman's (1970) concept of "preparedness" means that

- A. certain animals learn more easily than others.**
- B. through evolution, animals are "pre-wired" to most easily learn behaviors related to their survival.**
- C. shaping is difficult to use with animals.**
- D. some behaviors are so deeply rooted in evolutionary history that they over ride the conditioning procedure.**
- E. cognitive factors are important in learning.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

34. The “expectancy model” of classical conditioning states that what is most important about learning is

- A. developing expectations about “what leads to what”.**
- B. applied behavioral analysis.**
- C. instinctive drift.**
- D. latent learning.**
- E. The schedule of reinforcement.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

35. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. The echoic sensory register only lasts about ½ second before fading.**
- B. The iconic sensory register only lasts about 2 to 3 seconds before fading.**
- C. Visual information is initially presented in our iconic sensory registry.**
- D. all of the above.**
- E. Only B) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

36. The phenomenon of having the best memory for information at the end of a list of words is called _____ and is attributed to recalling words from _____.

A. the primacy effect: long term memory

B. the recency effect: long term memory

C. the primacy effect: short term memory

D. the recency effect: short term memory

E. the primacy effect: the sensory registers

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

37. Miller's research indicated that the capacity of short term memory ranges from _____ for discrete pieces of information.

A. 3 to 7

B. 2 to 9

C. 5 to 9

D. 7 to 11

E. 1 to 7

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

38. The theory that visual/spatial information (e.g. the layout of Western's campus) is stored in memory as a set of verbal descriptives is referred to as the theory of

- A. Analog coding.**
- B. Dual coding.**
- C. Propositional coding.**
- D. Paivion coding.**
- E. Verbal coding.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

39. Factual knowledge (e.g. the multiplication table) is stored in

- A. Semantic memory**
- B. Episodic memory**
- C. Declarative memory**
- D. Both A) and C) above.**
- E. Both B) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

40. Based on Paivio's "Dual Coding theory of Memory", which of the following lists should be the most difficult to remember?

A. red, heart, fire

B. abstract, knowledge, justify.

C. boy, girl, love

D. five, truth, shovel

E. age, ant, art

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

41. The area of the brain that is most important in the formation of new memories is the

- A. cerebellum.
- B. hypothalamus
- C. hippocampus
- D. corpus collosum
- E. medulla

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

42. Samuel has received extensive damage to his amygdala following a stroke. This damage would most likely result in

- A. An inability to retrieve procedural memories.**
- B. An inability to encode procedural memories.**
- C. An inability to learn a fear response.**
- D. An inability to hold information in STM.**
- E. An inability to retrieve declarative memories.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

43. Anterograde Amnesia results in memory loss for _____ the onset of amnesia.

A. information occurring before

B. declarative memories before

C. procedural memories after

D. information occurring after

E. information occurring both before and after

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

44. Which of the following theories proposes that it is easier to remember information in the same environment in which it was acquired?

A. Theory of State-dependent memory

B. Theory of Context-dependent memory.

C. Theory of Mood Congruent memory.

D. Theory of flashbulb memory

E. Theory of memory relativity

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

45. Which of the following situations can cause both Retrograde Amnesia and Anterograde Amnesia?

- A. Alzheimer's dementia.
- B. Korsakoff's Syndrome.
- C. Surgical removal of the hippocampus.
- D. All of the above.
- E. Only A) and B) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

46. Which of the following have been proposed as causes of childhood amnesia ?

- A. Inadequate brain and neural development**
- B. Failure to deeply process and encode early memories.**
- C. Inadequately developed sense of self to organize memories.**
- D. All of the above.**
- E. Only A) and B) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

47. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding flash bulb memories?

- A. Individuals “feel” that their recollection of flashbulb memories is very accurate.**
- B. Research has found that flashbulb memories are more accurate than “ordinary” memories over time.**
- C. Research has found that flashbulb memories are not more accurate than “ordinary” memories over time.**
- D. Both A) and B) above.**
- E. Both A) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

48. Consider the following sentences:

- i) The monkey was ill after eating a banana.
- ii) The banana that the monkey ate made it ill.

Which of the following is/are true?

- A. Sentences i) and ii) have the same surface structure.
- B. Sentences i) and ii) have different surface structure.
- C. Sentences i) and ii) have the same deep structure.
- D. Both A) and C).
- E. Both B) and C).

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

49. If cats are animals; and if leopards are cats; then leopards must be animals. This statement is an example of:

- A. inductive reasoning.
- B. deductive reasoning.
- C. top-down reasoning.
- D. Both A) and C) above.
- E. Both B) and C) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

50. Scott is ten years old, but can accomplish all of the tasks of a typical 15 year old. According to Alfred Binet, which of the following is/are true?

- A. Scott's IQ is 15.
- B. Scott's mental age is greater than his chronological age.
- C. Scott's chronological age is greater than his mental age.
- D. Scott's IQ is 150.
- E. Both B) and D) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

51. Which of the following is/are considered to part of Sternberg's theory of intelligence?

A. Analytical intelligence

B. Practical intelligence

C. Creative intelligence

D. All of the above.

E. Both A) and B) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

52. On which of the following problem-solving tasks, do men typically outperform women?

- A. Mentally rotating a three-dimensional object.**
- B. Tasks requiring perceptual speed.**
- C. Mathematical calculation tasks.**
- D. All of the above.**
- E. Both B) and C) above.**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

53. Which of the following is/are criticisms of traditional intelligence tests?

- A. The tests tap past learning rather than intellectual capacity.
- B. The tests may be culturally biased
- C. The tests are gender biased & favor the skills of women,
- D. All of the above.
- E. Both A) and B) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

54. A newly developed standardized intelligence test has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. If a graduate program in clinical Psychology only wants to accept applicants who score in the top 1% of the population, what is minimal IQ score that is acceptable ?

A. 85

B. 100

C. 115

D. 125

E. 145

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

55. The hereditary component of a person's IQ is referred to _____. If this value ranges from 100 to 130, then a(n) _____ environment would lead to an IQ closer to _____.

- A. a reaction range; enriching; 100
- B. an intelligence range; deprived; 100
- C. a reaction range; enriching; 130.
- D. an intelligence range; deprived; 130
- E. a reaction range; deprived; 130

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

56. Crystallized intelligence involves your _____, where _____ is/are used.
- A. inductive reasoning; logic
 - B. working memory; abstract reasoning
 - C. short-term memory; learned problem-solving schemas
 - D. long-term memory; inductive reasoning
 - E. long-term memory; learned problem-solving schemas

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

57. Scores on current intelligence tests (e.g. WAIS-III-R) are based on the performance of a given individual compared to the scores of a large sample of individuals who

- A. have demonstrated maturity & commonsense.
- B. have received the same education.
- C. have a similar age
- D. have the same ethnic background.
- E. have passed pre-screening standards.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

Prof. Laura Fazakas <http://www.laurafazakas.com>

58. An aptitude test is designed to screen for the most successful applicants for a prestigious medical school. The test consists of 100 questions testing the writer's knowledge of World War II history. You may well be concerned about the _____ of the test.

A. Predictive validity

B. Content validity

C. Construct validity.

D. Face validity.

E. All of the above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

59. The theory that explains motivation in terms of physiological disruptions to internal bodily homeostasis is:

A. Freud's Psychodynamic theory

B. Hull's Drive theory

C. Maslow's Humanistic theory

D. Expectancy X value theory

E. Bandura's Self-Efficacy theory

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

60. Sam's parents pay him weekly to perform his chores.
This is an example of:

- A. Intrinsic motivation
- B. Extrinsic motivation**
- C. Internal locus of control
- D. External locus of control
- E. All of the above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

61. According to Maslow's theory of motivation which of the following are not considered to be "deficiency needs"?

- A. Physiological needs
- B. Safety needs
- C. Esteem needs
- D. Belongingness and love needs
- E. Cognitive needs

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

62. Scientists have found that electrically stimulating the _____ of a rat's brain, will cause even a hungry rat to stop eating.

- A. paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN)
- B. lateral hypothalamus (LH)
- C. ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH)
- D. amygdala
- E. cerebellum

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

63. According to the _____ , Western cultures teach women to view their bodies as objects, as others would. This perception is then considered to lead to anxiety and shame related to body image.

- A. Social Object theory
- B. Looking Glass theory
- C. Cultural Bias theory
- D. Objectification theory
- E. Social Standard theory

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

64. Which of the following is/are characteristic of BOTH Anorexia nervosa and Bulimia nervosa?

- A. severe restriction of food intake
- B. episodes of binge eating
- C. self-esteem closely linked to body image
- D. perfectionism
- E. low impulse control

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

65. According to the Michael et al (1994) study that was presented in the textbook, which of the following groups reported the highest frequency of sex over the past 12 months?

A. Married men

B. Cohabiting (common law) men

C. Single (non-cohabitating) men

D. Married women

E. Cohabiting women

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

Prof. Laura Fazakas <http://www.laurafazakas.com>

66. Regarding the impact of hormones on sexual motivation, the prenatal development of sex characteristics are referred to as _____, whereas the stimulation of sexual desire and behavior is referred to as _____.

- A. **activational effects; stimulatory effects**
- B. **activational effects; organizational effects**
- C. **organizational effects; activational effects**
- D. **stimulatory effects; organizational effects**
- E. **primary effects; secondary effects**

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

67. One's emotional and erotic preference for partners of either the same or opposite sex is referred to as:

- A. sex typing
- B. sex role stereotypes
- C. sexual orientation
- D. gender identity
- E. none of the above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

Prof. Laura Fazakas

<http://www.laurafazakas.com>

68. If you designed a test to assess verbal intelligence using only visual spatial skills, & repeatedly found that the test produced the same results time after time, the test would be considered to have:

- A. Good reliability.
- B. Good construct validity.
- C. Poor content validity.
- D. Both A) and B) above.
- E. Both A) and C) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

69. The greatest number of women who are sexually assaulted are assaulted by:

- A. a friend
- B. a stranger
- C. an acquaintance
- D. someone the woman is in love with
- E. All of the above about equally.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

70. According to Learning theory, a homosexual orientation is likely to develop if the individual has experienced _____. There is _____ research to support this theory.

- A. positive homosexual experiences; a great deal of
- B. negative heterosexual experiences; little
- C. positive homosexual experiences; little
- D. Both A) and C) above.
- E. Both B) and C) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

71. According to the research findings of Masters & Johnson, vasocongestion is a characteristic of which of the following stages of the sexual response cycle in humans?

- A. excitement
- B. resolution
- C. plateau
- D. Both A) and B) above.
- E. Both A) and C) above.

SAMPLE EXAM QUESTION

72. According to the LeDoux theory of emotion, the neural pathway that is responsible for unconscious reflexive emotional reactions is the _____ pathway.

- A. sensory to hypothalamus to cerebrum
- B. sensory to thalamus to cerebrum
- C. cerebrum to hypothalamus to muscles
- D. sensory to thalamus to amygdala
- E. sensory to thalamus to cerebral cortex

GOOD LUCK ON THE EXAM ...

Happy Holidays!