REVIEW OUESTIONS CHAPTERS 1 TO 5 and the Appendix

- History of Psychology
- Research Methods/Statistics
- Brain and Behavior
- Genetics
- Sensation & Perception

WRITING MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAMS

- Carefully read the ENTIRE QUESTION
- NOTE special terms like
 - "always"
 - "NOT"
 - "True"
 - "False"

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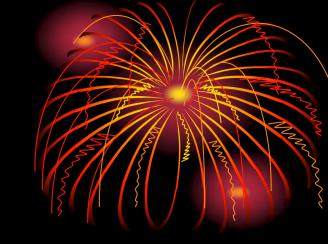
• Cover the answer options and try to answer the question from memory.

WRITING http://www.laurafazakas.com MULTIPLE-CHOICE EXAMS

• If unsure, eliminate as many choices as possible.



- If you are stuck on a question move on & come back to it at the end.
 Time Management is important
- Answer ALL questions. There is <u>no</u> penalty for incorrect answers.
- Don't wait until the exam time is over to fill in your answer sheet.





.... SOME PRACTICE EXAM QUESTIONS

Q. Which of the following theories views the mind and body as separate entities?

A. Monism

- **B. Structuralism**
- C. Functionalism

D. Dualism

E. Gestalt theory

O. Which of the following Psychological theories was first proposed by Sigmund Freud?

A. Behaviorism

B. Psychodynamic theory

- C. Cognitive theory
- D. Sociocultural theory
- E. Gestalt theory

- O. The "Nature Nurture" debate is most concerned with the relative contribution of
 - A. Genetic versus biochemical influences
 - **B.** Cognitive versus behavioral influences
 - C. Functionalist versus Structuralist influences
 - D. Biological versus environmental influences
 - E. Conscious versus unconscious influences

Q. Which of the following were important 21st century influences on the development of Psychology ?

A. World War II

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- **B.** Desegregation
- **C.** Development of computer technology
- **D.** Advanced brain imaging technology

E. All of the above

Q. The area of Psychology that applies Psychological principles to the treatment of mental disorders is

- A. Industrial-Organizational Psychology
- **B. Educational Psychology**
- C. Psychiatry

D. Clinical Psychology

E. Social Psychology

- Q. Which of the following theories are not considered to be important contributors to the development of Cognitive Psychology ?
 - A. Gestalt theory
 - **B. Structuralism**
 - C. Functionalism
 - D. Artificial intelligence
 - E. Humanistic theory

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Q. Which of the following pairs of theories most closely reflect the ideas of the Nature/Nurture controversy?

A. Psychodynamic theory & Structuralism

- B. Evolutionary theory & Behaviorism
- C. Functionalism & Cognitive theory
- **D. Empiricism & Sociocultural theory**
- E. Behaviorism & Sociocultural theory

Q. When conducting research, choosing participants so that each individual in the population has an equal chance of being in the study, is referred to as:

- A. Stratified sampling
- **B.** Representative sampling
- C. Random sampling
- D. Experimental sampling
- E. Correlational sampling

O. The type of research design where cause and effect can most precisely be established is:

A. Descriptive design

B. Correlational study

C. Experimental design

D. Case study

E. Stratified design

Q. A research design where cause and effect can be established is said to have:

A. Good reliability

B. Good test-retest reliability

C. Good construct validity

D. Good internal validity

E. Good external validity

- Q. A psychologist assesses whether completing an 8- week therapy group increases wellbeing (compared to a non-therapy control group). The dependent variable in this study is the :
 - A. the therapist
 - **B. Number of sessions**
 - C. Therapy (or no therapy)

D. Well-being

E. None of the above

- Q: A psychologist assesses whether completing an 8week therapy group increases well-being (compared to a non-therapy control group). What type of research design is the psychologist using?
 - A. Case study
 - B. Longitudinal study
 - C. Experimental design
 - **D.** Correlational Design
 - E. Cross-Sectional design

Q: Considering the following data set (0, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2), Which of the following is true ?

A. The mean is equal to 3.

B. The mode is equal to 3.

- C. The median is equal to 3.
- D. The range is equal to 2.
- E. The range is equal to the mean.

Q: If a data set has a mean of 3 and a variance of 4, which of the following is true ?

A. The standard deviation is equal to 1.

B. The standard deviation is equal to 16.

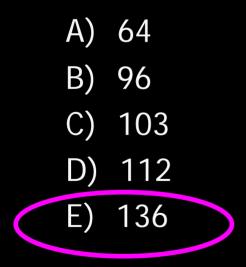
C. The standard deviation is equal to 2.

D. The standard deviation is equal to 0.

E. All of the above.

- Q: Toni is studying the effectiveness of a new learning strategy. He asks his friends to participate in the study, and then randomly assigns each one to either the learning strategy group or a control group. He then assesses whether those in the learning strategy group outperformed those in the control group on a memory task. This study has very poor
 - A) content validity
 - B) internal validity
 - C) external validity
 - D) face validity
 - E) construct validity

Q: A new intelligence of measure is *normally distributed* with a mean of 100 & a standard deviation of 12. If James scores 3 standard deviations above the mean, what did he score on the test?



Professor Laura Fazakas http://www.laurafazakas.com Approximately 95% of people taking the test will fall between which 2 scores?

Between -2 S.D. & + 2 S.D

Between 76 and 124

Q: If variable A is perfectly correlated with Variable B:

A) they have a correlation coefficient of -1.0

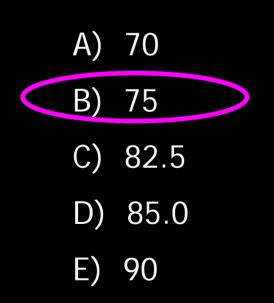
B) they have a correlational coefficient of +1.0

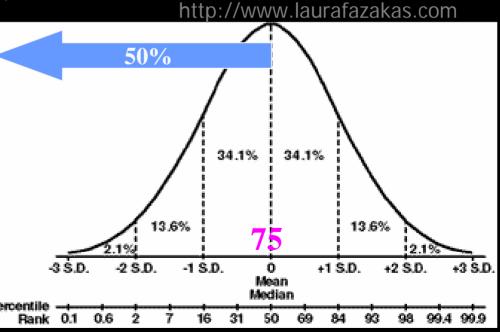
C) we know that A causes B.

D) All of the above.

E) Either A) or B).

Q: Rachel received a grade in her chemistry class that was better than 50% of the students in her class? If the grades in the class were normally distributed with a mean of 75, and a standard deviation of 10, what was Rachel's grade? Professor Laura Fazakas





Q. Consider the following data set. (99,99,99,99,99,99,99). What is the standard deviation of the data set?

A. 7 B. 99 C. 0 D. 33 E. 55

Q: On the midterm exam, Sandi made 10 errors. The mean number of errors made the students in Sandi's class was 20, with a standard deviation of 5 errors. Approximately what percentage of the students in the class made more errors than Sandi in the exam?

a. 98%
b. 68%
c. 50%
d. 32%
e. 2%

- Q: A group of researchers selects of group married couples & asks them how long they have been married and how satisfied they are with their marriage. They find that marital satisfaction & number of years married has a correlation coefficient of +.80. Form these findings we can conclude:
 - a. the longer a couple is married the less satisfied they are with their marriage.
 - b. the longer a couple is married the more satisfied they are with their marriage.
 - c. greater satisfaction with one's marriage causes longer marriages.
 - d. Both B) and C) above.

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e. none of the above.

Q. The part of the neuron that transmits the electrical charge towards the synapse is

A. the dendrites.

B. the soma.

C. the axon.

D. the nucleus.

E. the ion channels.

16. When the sodium channels in a neuron are open and positively charged sodium ions are flooding the neuron, the neuron is most likely in which stage?

A. the action potential.

- B. the absolute refractory period.
- C. the relative refractory period.
- D. the resting potential.
- E. hyperpolarization

- 17. Which of the following neurotransmitters has primarily an excitatory effect at synapses involved in movement and memory?
 - A. GABA.
 - B. dopamine.
 - C. acetylcholine
 - D. serotonin.
 - E. norepinephrine.

18. The somatosensory cortex is located in

A. the frontal lobe.

B. the prefrontal.

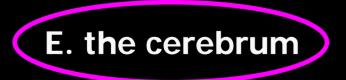
C. the temporal lobe.

D. the parietal lobe.

E. the occipital lobe

19. Which part of the brain is not considered to part of the hindbrain?

- A. the cerebellum.
- B. the brainstem.
- C. the medulla.
- D. the pons



Q. The primary function of the basal ganglian involves

A. regulating hunger.

B. regulating movement.

- C. relaying sensory information to higher. brain centers.
- **D.** new memory formation.
- E. Integration of visual information.

Q. Which of the following Psychological schools of thought is most consistent with Darwin's concepts of evolution and adaptation?

- A. monism
- B. behaviorism
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism
- E. gestaltism

Q: In general, according to research findings, which of the following traits have the greatest genetic influence?

a. eye color

- b. personality
- c. intelligence

- d. emotional reactivity
- e. Both B) and C) above about equally.

O: A phenotype

- a. refers to one's genetic endowment
- b. refers to one's observable characteristics
- c. is impacted by genes & environmental factors.
- d. All of the above.

e. Only B) and C) above.

- Q: If a given trait has a high degree of heritability (i.e. genetic contribution), which of the following would be true?
 - A) Dizygotic twins raised apart would more similar than monozygotic twins raised apart.
 - B) Children would be more similar to their adoptive parents than their biological parents.
 - C) Monozygotic twins raised apart would be more similar than dyzygotic twins raised apart.
 - D) Monozygotic twins reared apart would be more similar than non-twin siblings reared apart.

E) Both C) and D).

Q. The portion of the basilar membrane where lower frequencies (e.g. 400 Hz) are coded is

A

A. the wide flexible end.

- B. the narrow stiff end at the oval window.
- C. the middle portion.
- D. Either end depending on the loudness of the sound.
- E. none of the above

Q. Nerve deafness occurs when

- A. the receptors in the inner ear are damaged.
- B. the auditory nerve is damaged.
- C. the ear drum is punctured.
- D. the ossicles cease to function.
- E. Both A) and B) above.

Q. Short wavelengths of light (400nm) are perceived by a normal human visual system as

- A. yellow
- B. green.
- C. orange.
- D. blue.

E. red

- Q. The perception of pitch is related to the _____ of sound waves.
 - A. amplitude
 - B. height
 - C. frequency
 - D. loudness
 - E. Both C) and D).

Q. The coiled snail-shaped structure in the inner ear is referred to as the

A. malleus.

B. incus.

C. stapes.

D. oval window

E. cochlea

O. The theory of pitch perception that explains how higher frequencies (e.g. 4000 Hz) are neurally coded is the

A. frequency theory.

B. opponent process theory.

C. place theory.

- D. trichromatic theory
- E. basilar coding theory

- Q. The adjustable opening that can constrict or control the amount of light entering the eye is the
 - A. cornea.
 - B. retina.
 - C. lens.
 - D. pupil E. macula

Q. The most common type of dichromatic vision involves a deficit in the ______ in the visual system.

A. blue-green system.

B. blue-red system.

C. blue-yellow system.

D. red-green system.

E. black-white system.

O. In perception, the use of hypothesis testing is most consistent with

- A. figure-ground processing.
- B. bottom-up processing.
- C. perceptual constancies.

D. top-down processing

E. lateral processing

Q. The process of depth perception, in which each eye sees a slightly different image, is referred to as

A. interposition.

B. binocular disparity.

- C. motion parallax.
- D. convergence.
- E. shading

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION

Q: Which of the following statements is/are true? The "Trichromatic theory of colour vision" _____.

- A) cannot explain the perception of colour
- B) cannot explain colour blindness
- C) cannot explain colour after effects
- D) all of the above.

E) Only B) and C) above.

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION

- Q: Luke is designing the light effects for an upcoming stage play. He uses three spot lights (one red, one green, and one blue) and aims them all at the same location on the white floor of the stage. To his surprise, when combined, these three lights have the appearance of white light. This effect is due to the principles of
 - A) additive colour mixing
 - B) subtractive colour mixing
 - C) multiplicative colour mixing
 - D) colour threshold theory
 - E) color blindness

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION

Q: Broca's aphasia causes an inability to ______ and is associated with damage to the _____.

A) form speech; temporal lobe

B) form speech; frontal lobe

- C) comprehend speech; temporal lobe
- D) comprehend speech; frontal lobe
- E) form speech; parietal lobe

GOOD LUCK !