

PSYCHOLOGY 101 EXAM #2
DR. OAKLEY RAY

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(Name)

Please select the BEST answer and fill out the corresponding bubble on your scantron sheet.

1. Which of the following is the best example of classical conditioning?
 - a. Bob buys a lottery ticket each time he gets his car inspected because four years ago he won \$100 on a ticket he bought after a car inspection.
 - b. **Sam underwent a painful dental procedure, and now his palms sweat when he sees the door to his dentist's office.**
 - c. Sally's dog brings her the newspaper and gets a pat on the head in return.
 - d. Ted drops his economics course after failing the first exam.
 - e. Maria's 2-year-old niece flinches when a balloon bursts a foot away from her face.

2. Four-year-old Jimmy tells you he "runned fast but falled down." You note that he:
 - a. is omitting functional morphemes
 - b. **exhibits overregularization errors**
 - c. is communicating using Motherese
 - d. is behind other children of his age in language development
 - e. exhibits imitation errors

3. According to Dr. Ray, the best way to remain happy is by:
 - a. always perceiving that you have control
 - b. remaining optimistic
 - c. **receiving small but frequent rewards in life**
 - d. explaining things through internal, unstable, and specific causes
 - e. explaining things through internal, stable, and specific causes

4. Which of the following lists exceeds the capacity of the average American's working memory?

- a. BOATLOADDOCKROPELAND
 - b. MNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL
 - c. 4SCOREAND7YEARSAGO
 - d. **MQTLNRAZPCD**
 - e. 18009991492
5. Which of the following facts about memory undoubtedly has the most relevance for a student who is currently in the process of studying for an essay exam?
- a. **maintenance rehearsal confers little or no benefit in aiding recall**
 - b. the capacity of working memory is severely limited
 - c. items are easily displaced from working memory
 - d. the video-recorder theory of memory is almost certainly false
 - e. according to the stage theory items must pass through working memory to get into long-term memory
6. After a reward routine becomes established in reinforcement therapy, _____ becomes important.
- a. language
 - b. punishment
 - c. talking to the therapist
 - d. **approval of the therapist**
 - e. access to rewards
7. An effective way to get access to a forgotten memory is via:
- a. a chunk
 - b. rehearsal
 - c. a mnemonic device
 - d. an attentional cue
 - e. **a retrieval cue**
8. A major problem in eyewitness testimony is the influence of:
- a. retroactive interference
 - b. retroactive inhibition
 - c. proactive interference
 - d. retrograde amnesia
 - e. **reconstructive memory**
9. In one experiment discussed in class Dr. Ray talked about how long it takes feral rats to drown in different conditions. It was found that the feral rats who were held until they stopped struggling died the earliest. This experiment was used to demonstrate the principle of:

- a. conditioning
- b. depression
- c. **learned helplessness**
- d. happiness
- e. longevity

10. To which of the following questions will you probably respond most slowly?

- a. is a cat an animal?
- b. is aluminum a metal?
- c. is a pine a tree?
- d. **is a penguin a bird?**
- e. is a grasshopper an insect?

11. Failing to see that a fifty-cent piece can be used as an emergency plug of a wash basin is an example of how _____ hampers problem solving.

- a. a heuristic approach
- b. **a mental set**
- c. restructuring
- d. representational thinking
- e. algorithmic thinking

12. According to the Flynn effect mentioned in class:

- a. ethnic minorities will never score, on average, higher than non-minorities
- b. **there has been an 11-15 pt increase in IQ scores since 1930**
- c. as intelligence increases, motivation decreases
- d. early life experience effects later outcomes
- e. increases in genetic relatedness correlates with increases in IQ

13. In deaf individuals, Broca's and Wernicke's areas of the brain:

- a. are not developed at all in persons born deaf
- b. are smaller and less active than in persons with hearing
- c. have fewer and weaker interconnections
- d. are located in the right hemisphere for right-handed individuals
- e. **are crucial for learning sign language**

14. A test that is designed to measure a very general cognitive aptitude, including the ability to benefit from schooling, is called a(n):

- a. aptitude test
- b. achievement test
- c. projective test

- d. **intelligence test**
- e. personality test

15. In hypothesis testing, a frequent error is “confirmation bias,” which means:

- a. testing more examples than are necessary to confirm the hypothesis
- b. looking for evidence against the hypothesis, rather than considering all evidence equally
- c. assuming that any hypothesis that sounds reasonable with respect to prior knowledge is true
- d. **paying more attention to evidence that is consistent with the hypothesis than to contradictory evidence**
- e. biasing the judgment according to the ease with which the supporting or contradictory evidence is found, in order to confirm self-confidence in problem solving

16. In Bartlett’s experiment on memory he presented two groups of subjects with the same ambiguous stimulus. Bartlett then told one group that it was a pair of spectacles and he told the other group that it was a barbell. After a week he had his subjects draw the stimulus from memory. He found that:

- a. there was no difference between groups
- b. subjects in the barbell group had poorer drawings
- c. subjects in the spectacles group had poorer drawings
- d. **subjects in the spectacles group drew a picture that looked more like spectacles than the original drawing**
- e. subjects in the barbell group drew a picture that looked more like spectacles than the original drawing

17. The test-retest method is a method to determine:

- a. **the reliability of a test**
- b. the construct validity of a test
- c. the predictive validity of a test
- d. the norms of a test
- e. the integrity of a test

18. Jim is eighteen and has a IQ of 110 points. Cathy is ten years old and has the same IQ as Jim. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Cathy has a higher mental age than Jim
- b. both have the same mental age
- c. Cathy has a higher percentile ranking in her age group than Jim has in his age group
- d. **both have the same percentile ranking in their age groups**
- e. both have the same CA

19. According to Dr. Ray, the learning term “operant” derives from the concept of an animal:
- a. learning contingencies
 - b. emitting a response
 - c. operating on memory
 - d. making associations
 - e. **operating on the environment**
20. A rat is placed in a maze for an hour per day during 10 consecutive days so that it can explore the corridors of the maze. On the 11th day, food is placed in the goal box. The animal learns immediately, and without errors, to run to the goal box for food. What type of learning is illustrated here?
- a. **latent learning**
 - b. one-trial learning
 - c. generalization
 - d. intrinsic learning
 - e. insightful learning
21. In Spearman’s theory of intelligence, g stands for:
- a. **general intelligence**
 - b. group factor
 - c. genetic influence on intelligence
 - d. generalization ability
 - e. group analysis
22. During an in-class demonstration Dr. Ray read a list of words related to sleep. After reading the list, the large majority of students remembered:
- a. the last word best
 - b. the first word best
 - c. every word that was read
 - d. **hearing the word “sleep”**
 - e. the middle words best
23. In Thorndike’s Law of Effect, what determines whether the response will be strengthened or weakened?
- a. latency of response
 - b. goal of the animal
 - c. **consequences of response**
 - d. insight
 - e. contiguity of CS and US

24. The significance of the disease PKU is that it:

- a. shows that recessive genes will sometimes be expressed
- b. is a genetically inherited disorder limiting the development of intelligence
- c. **is a genetically inherited disorder that can be affected by environmental influences**
- d. illustrates the importance of polygenic models of inheritance
- e. illustrates that an individual's genotype can be changed by an individual's phenotype

25. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the MMPI?

- a. in designing the MMPI an item would be eliminated if the item failed to have construct validity
- b. one limitation of the MMPI is that it is not very useful for discriminating among different types of psychiatric illnesses
- c. one limitation of the MMPI is that it is not designed to detect if an individual is lying or responding carelessly
- d. **clinicians examine score profiles for individuals considering each scale value in relation to others**
- e. clinicians interpret each individual's overall score, so that 100 points is average and the standard deviation is 15 points

26. According to Dr. Ray, one of Noam Chomsky's most significant predictions was that all languages share similar features. This finding indicates that:

- a. there should be differences between the production of "r" and "l" speech sounds in Japanese and American students
- b. there is a lot of luck in the world for these similarities to occur around the world
- c. language can be traced back to expressive gestures made by our evolutionary ancestors
- d. **the brain is pre-wired for language acquisition**
- e. language has evolved from one common dialect

27. Which of the following is probably the best predictor of a mental patient's rehospitalization following release?

- a. subscores on the MMPI
- b. total score on the CPI
- c. interpretations based on the TAT and the Rorschach test
- d. the patient's income and education level
- e. **the thickness of the patient's medical file folder**

28. In comparing the views of contemporary social learning theorists with those of behaviorists and trait theorists, your textbook authors suggest that social learning theorists:
- a. are less interested in cognitive processes than behaviorists
 - b. are less interested in cognitive processes than trait theorists
 - c. are unlike behaviorists in that they do not emphasize the role of reinforcement
 - d. **are like behaviorists in that they emphasize the role of situational factors in behavior**
 - e. are unlike trait theorists in that they assume that personality attributes are genetic
29. According to your textbook discussion of the scientific method, a hypothesis is a prediction that is:
- a. credible
 - b. valid
 - c. **testable**
 - d. unique
 - e. logical
30. The essential difference between experimental and correlational research designs is:
- a. **random assignment to groups**
 - b. clearly defined dependent variables
 - c. elimination of confounds
 - d. the amount of external validity
 - e. the use of inter-rater reliability measures
31. According to Dr. Ray, it is impossible for classical conditioning to occur unless you already have:
- a. a conditioned stimulus
 - b. **an unconditioned response**
 - c. operant conditioning to the stimulus
 - d. response bias
 - e. habituation to the stimulus
32. "Taxes" are best defined as:
- a. **fixed orientations to specific stimuli**
 - b. instinctual behaviors
 - c. learned behaviors, such as where to go to find food
 - d. the extinction of complex behaviors

- e. adaptive behaviors, such as salmon swimming to the place where they were born
33. In order to demonstrate that an organism is responding on the basis of a learned concept rather than on the basis of a specific stimulus, one must demonstrate that:
- a. **learning transfers to a situation with perceptually different stimuli**
 - b. learning persists over many trials on many consecutive days
 - c. the animal can use symbols to correctly select its response
 - d. the animal can generalize across physically similar stimuli
 - e. the animal is able to learn new responses to the same specific stimulus
34. According to Dr. Ray, some animals have strong instincts. For example, some birds fly thousands of miles when they migrate. Through research, it has been found that birds navigate by:
- a. following wind patterns
 - b. following magnetic fields
 - c. following other birds
 - d. **using the stars**
 - e. flying to where it's warmer
35. In the video on reinforcement therapy, when Pamela began to flap her hands the therapist abruptly slapped them. This was an example of:
- a. extinction
 - b. **punishment**
 - c. negative reinforcement
 - d. habituation
 - e. systematic desensitization
36. The practical problem that Alfred Binet was trying to solve when he developed his intelligence test was:
- a. devising an uncontaminated measure of intelligence
 - b. **identifying slow learners for remedial programs**
 - c. devising a culturally fair measure of intelligence
 - d. identifying gifted children for accelerated programs
 - e. devising a standardized measure of academic achievement
37. Which of the following is an acronym (like NASA for National Aeronautics and Space Administration) that will help you remember the "Big Five" dimensions of personality factors identified by Warren Norman?
- a. **OCEAN**
 - b. **TRIPE**

- c. WAGON
- d. PORCH
- e. STEPS

38. According to Dr. Ray, the 2 most important factors for student success in school are:

- a. SAT scores and socioeconomic status
- b. teacher involvement and a large peer group
- c. **parental involvement and teacher involvement**
- d. parental involvement and an intact family (ie. no divorce in the family)
- e. SAT scores and a large peer group

39. According to Dr. Ray, echoic memory lasts approximately:

- a. **2-5 seconds**
- b. 2-5 minutes
- c. 10-20 minutes
- d. 30-60 minutes
- e. 10 days +

40. An example of a divergent test would be:

- a. an achievement test
- b. an IQ test
- c. **a projective test**
- d. a personality test
- e. the SAT

41. The most important factor for ensuring representativeness when testing is:

- a. **random sampling**
- b. reliability
- c. validity
- d. standardization
- e. inter-rater reliability

42. What does examining a structural diagram of a sentence enable one to determine?

- a. **who did what to whom**
- b. the meaning of the various words
- c. the truth or falsity of the sentence
- d. whether or not the sentence is ambiguous
- e. the family resemblance hierarchy

43. The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is a failure of:

- a. encoding
- b. retention
- c. storage
- d. trace consolidation
- e. **retrieval**

44. According to Dr. Ray, the best single predictor of IQ is:

- a. math skills
- b. creativity
- c. **vocabulary**
- d. SAT score
- e. the parent's IQ

45. A test that is designed to measure what a person has learned in a given area and what skills have been mastered is called a(n):

- a. aptitude test
- b. **achievement test**
- c. projective test
- d. intelligence test
- e. personality test

46. Some of the weaknesses of reinforcement therapy are:

- a. there are limited gains and the treatment is not effective
- b. there is regression without follow-up treatment and it is not particularly effective
- c. the treatment is too harsh and there is little research supporting the underlying principles
- d. not many therapists are trained to use reinforcement principles and only limited gains are achieved
- e. **treatment is lengthy and there is regression without follow-up treatment**

47. Motorcycle accidents account for more deaths than airplane crashes, but airplane crashes get more publicity. When Mike hears about an airplane crash, he decides to ride his motorcycle to Atlanta rather than flying. He is making a reasoning error due to:

- a. **the availability heuristic**
- b. a mental set
- c. a confirmation bias
- d. a syllogistic error
- e. a problem of framing

48. In a classical conditioning task, who of the following will learn the fastest?
- a. a Vanderbilt student with a GPA of 4.0
 - b. a Vanderbilt student with a GPA of 2.0
 - c. a chimpanzee
 - d. a frog
 - e. **they will all learn at the same rate**
49. Through studies utilizing radioactive isotopes, it was found that the better information is learned:
- a. the more activation area it takes up in the brain
 - b. the more it becomes lateralized
 - c. **the less activation area it takes up in the brain**
 - d. the more it becomes focused in Wernicke's area
 - e. the less it becomes lateralized
50. Reinforcement therapy is based on principles of:
- a. **learning theory**
 - b. cognitive theory
 - c. psychoanalysis
 - d. personality theory
 - e. interpersonal therapy
51. According to Dr. Ray, IQ scores and job performance correlate at approximately:
- a. 1
 - b. .8
 - c. .6
 - d. .4
 - e. **.2**
52. When taking the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the research participant's task is to:
- a. respond to a word with the first thing that comes to mind
 - b. **construct a story about each picture of a set of ambiguous pictures**
 - c. construct a single story combining all the pictures in a set of pictures
 - d. discover the underlying theme in a set of brief descriptions
 - e. choose a picture that best fits a given story
53. According to Dr. Ray, when testing you cannot compare between groups unless the environment is the same. This idea demonstrates the importance of:
- a. reliability

- b. validity
- c. random sampling
- d. contrast specificity
- e. **standardization**

54. Gamblers often persist at gambling even when they very rarely receive a payoff. This persistence is predicted by:

- a. research on learned helplessness
- b. the gradual increase in performance with successive approximations
- c. the fact that there is typically a pause in performance after each reinforcement
- d. **resistance to extinction when performance has been maintained with a variable schedule of reinforcement**
- e. the lack of an aversive stimulus

55. Two word sentences, such as “Mommy throw” are characteristic of most children at what age?

- a. less than one year
- b. one year
- c. **two years**
- d. three years
- e. four years

56. According to Dr. Ray, approximately 1/3 of success comes from background, 1/3 of success comes from personality, and 1/3 of success comes from:

- a. **luck**
- b. IQ
- c. S.E.S.
- d. connections
- e. persistence

57. Correlation of intelligence in monozygotic twins is approximately:

- a. **.9**
- b. .6
- c. .4
- d. .2
- e. .06

58. Critics of trait theory argue that personality tests have low predictive validity because:

- a. these tests were designed to yield construct validity rather than predictive validity
 - b. these tests were designed to measure general personality attributes not specific traits
 - c. **these tests are based on the assumption that behavior is consistent across situations**
 - d. these test scores contain numerous errors of measurement
 - e. research participants try to hide personality flaws when taking the tests
59. According to research on children in Head Start programs, an increase in the child's IQ is more likely:
- a. when the child comes from a less impoverished background
 - b. when the parents have a low investment in the child
 - c. **the earlier he/she starts the program**
 - d. if the child is African American
 - e. if the child is Caucasian
60. In a follow-up visit 20 years later it was found the Pamela (from the reinforcement therapy video):
- a. was functioning normally
 - b. **had lost most of her language**
 - c. had graduated from college but was not functionally normal
 - d. had two children
 - e. had not progressed beyond the level of her last therapy session
61. Intellectual giftedness is evident when the child is approximately:
- a. born
 - b. 4 months old
 - c. **1.5 years of age**
 - d. 3 years of age
 - e. school-aged
62. What is the major conclusion from studies on the retention of material from college courses across very long periods of time?
- a. retention declines in an almost linear way across the lifespan
 - b. retention is excellent for the first few years, but it then gradually declines
 - c. retention is excellent for the first few years, but by middle age there is a precipitous drop off
 - d. **retention declines rapidly for the first two or three years, after which there is not much additional loss**
 - e. retention declines gradually for the first two or three years, after which there is a precipitous drop off

63. According to Dr. Ray, eyewitness account is not very reliable because:
- a. in general, people have poor memories
 - b. **memory for events is often influenced by our schemas**
 - c. our memory is better for people than it is for events
 - d. we have selective hippocampus activation for faces, which in turn interferes with our attention toward details during events
 - e. our attentional gate does not allow for multiple processing of features during complex events
64. Damage to Broca's area in the brain will result in difficulties with:
- a. receptive language
 - b. visual processing
 - c. problem solving
 - d. mental manipulation of objects
 - e. **expressive language**
65. What general principle of learning was most seriously challenged by the results of learned taste aversion studies?
- a. the contingency principle
 - b. the law of effect
 - c. the principle of preparedness
 - d. the principle of biological constraints
 - e. **the equipotentiality principle**
66. According to Dr. Ray, "parentese" is used with infants because:
- a. of their primitive auditory capacities
 - b. **it helps them to acquire the basic units of language**
 - c. parents see other parents using it and consequently learn the behavior
 - d. infants can understand these simplified words
 - e. we perceive them as helpless
67. Anecdotal evidence should be viewed skeptically because it does NOT involve:
- a. using appropriate sample sizes
 - b. credible eyewitnesses
 - c. generating testable ideas about behavior
 - d. replication of evidence
 - e. **systematic data collection**
68. Which of the following persons would find it easier to learn to be fluent in a second language:

- a. a fifty-year-old woman
- b. a twenty-year-old woman
- c. a fourteen-year-old girl
- d. a fourteen-year-old boy
- e. **a five-year-old child**

69. Which of the following is related to high IQ?

- a. type-B personality
- b. **fast habituation rates**
- c. slow glucose uptake in the brain
- d. reaching physical maturity early
- e. middle-class SES

70. According to the prototype theory of meaning, a prototype is:

- a. a list of all the features that characterize a category
- b. a list of all defining features that characterize a category
- c. an image of an idealistic category
- d. **a mental average of all the various examples of a category**
- e. a pre-wired inherent representation of a category