

Memory

176. Katie was able to remember the number 111 by associating it with Admiral Nelson, who happened to have one eye, one arm, and one leg. This is an example of:
- (A) Retrieving
 - (B) Storing
 - (C) Encoding
 - (D) Memory
 - (E) Imagery
177. Which of the following examples best illustrates episodic memory?
- (A) Remembering that you got a bicycle for your 12th birthday
 - (B) Knowing that Christopher Columbus sailed in 1492
 - (C) Teaching someone how to play tennis
 - (D) Reciting the alphabet
 - (E) Understanding a conversation someone is having in a foreign language
178. When asked why she fears spiders, Sophia is unable to explain her fears, where they came from, or how she got them. This is an example of:
- (A) Semantic memory, which helps us avoid painful memories
 - (B) Episodic memory, which has knowledge of specific personal memories
 - (C) Procedural memory, which holds memories that we are not aware of
 - (D) Echoic memory, which holds memories we cannot retrieve
 - (E) Iconic memory, which allows us to forget fear-inducing thoughts

179. Which of the following brain structures plays an important role in memory storage, from STM to LTM?
- (A) Thalamus
 - (B) Hypothalamus
 - (C) Amygdala
 - (D) Hippocampus
 - (E) Cerebrum
180. Suppose you are absorbed in reading a novel and a friend asks you a question. You stop reading and ask, "What did you say?" As soon as the words leave your mouth, you realize you can recall your friend's exact words. What is the reason for your ability to play back these words?
- (A) Iconic memory
 - (B) Echoic memory
 - (C) Semantic memory
 - (D) Sensory memory
 - (E) Short-term memory
181. According to the information-processing model, which is the correct order of inputting information?
- (A) Encode semantically, retrieve elaborately, store information
 - (B) Retrieve from long-term memory, encode in short-term memory, encode in sensory memory
 - (C) Encode in sensory memory, encode in short-term memory, encode in long-term memory
 - (D) Store information, retrieve upon demand, encode necessary information
 - (E) Encode with sensory receptors, store information, retrieve upon demand
182. Which of the following statements is *not* true?
- (A) Deep processing involves elaborate rehearsal.
 - (B) Automatic processing is unconscious encoding of information.
 - (C) Interference results when new information enters short-term memory and pushes out old information.
 - (D) Levels of processing theory says that remembering depends on how information is encoded.
 - (E) Declarative memory involves memories for skills, habits, and things learned through classical conditioning.

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183. While walking home from a party drunk, Jeff witnessed a crime. When questioned by the police the following day, he could not remember what he saw. After drinking some liquor, Jeff remembered the crime. This phenomenon best illustrates:
- (A) The framing effect
 - (B) Short-term memory loss
 - (C) Hypnotic amnesia
 - (D) State-dependent memory
 - (E) Anterograde amnesia
184. Which type of memory is also referred to as working memory?
- (A) Long-term memory
 - (B) Short-term memory
 - (C) Sensory memory
 - (D) Semantic memory
 - (E) Episodic memory
185. The ability to maintain exact detailed visual memories over a significant period of time is called:
- (A) Flashbulb memory
 - (B) Semantic memory
 - (C) Eidetic memory
 - (D) Echoic memory
 - (E) Iconic memory
186. The amygdala is responsible for which of the following types of memories?
- (A) Emotional
 - (B) Procedural
 - (C) Factual
 - (D) Iconic
 - (E) Visual

187. The primacy effect is best explained by which of the following statements?
- (A) Items on a list with unique meaning are more likely to be remembered.
 - (B) The first items on a list are likely to be more effectively rehearsed and therefore more likely to be remembered.
 - (C) Items on a list presented more recently are more likely to be remembered.
 - (D) Items on a list with simplistic meaning are more likely to be remembered.
 - (E) The last items on a list are more likely to be encoded first and therefore remembered.
188. During his English class, Ben is able to recall the author of *The Scarlet Letter*. This type of memory is called:
- (A) Procedural
 - (B) Episodic
 - (C) Long term
 - (D) Semantic
 - (E) Constructive
189. Which of the following statements best explains one major difference between short-term memory and long-term memory?
- (A) Long-term memory is unlimited in capacity while short-term memory is not.
 - (B) Long-term memory holds only episodic memories while short-term memory does not.
 - (C) Long-term memory varies a great deal from one person to another, while short-term memory does not.
 - (D) In terms of processing, long-term memory comes directly after sensory memory while short-term memory does not.
 - (E) Long-term memory depends on neural connections in the limbic system while short-term memory does not.
190. Maintenance rehearsal involves:
- (A) Recalling the words at the end of a list
 - (B) Intentionally repeating information
 - (C) Processing visual memories
 - (D) Systematically recalling information
 - (E) Processing iconic memories

191. Linda looks up a telephone number for take-out pizza. She repeats it over and over as she dials the number. However, after giving her order and hanging up, she has forgotten the number. This is an example of the use of what memory process?
- (A) Short-term memory
 - (B) Sensory memory
 - (C) Automatic processing
 - (D) Echoic memory
 - (E) Iconic memory
192. After forgetting the combination to several other locks, Nate was trying to find a way to remember the combination to the new lock he bought last week. The combination is 19, 20, 9. To remember the combination, he thinks of the year 1929. His method to remember this is an example of:
- (A) Elaborate rehearsal
 - (B) Maintenance rehearsal
 - (C) Short-term memory
 - (D) Chunking
 - (E) Decoding
193. The process of encoding information from short-term memory to long-term memory is most efficient when it:
- (A) Has a procedural manner
 - (B) Involves some kind of association
 - (C) Uses repetition
 - (D) Does not use repetition
 - (E) Uses semantic memory
194. Maintenance rehearsal is to elaborate rehearsal as:
- (A) Long-term memory is to short-term memory
 - (B) Sensory memory is to long-term memory
 - (C) Short-term memory is to long-term memory
 - (D) Sensory memory is to short-term memory
 - (E) Automatic memory is to long-term memory
195. Which of the following is *not* an example of effortful encoding?
- (A) Maintenance rehearsal
 - (B) Repetition
 - (C) Meaningful associations
 - (D) Chunking
 - (E) Transferring information from STM to LTM

Remembering and Forgetting

196. Which of the following statements is correct regarding why eyewitness testimony is not always accurate?
- (A) People do not have the capacity to remember.
 - (B) People may be asked misleading questions.
 - (C) People do not have a strong recognition.
 - (D) People do not have a strong ability to recall past information.
 - (E) People lie too often.
197. What is the correct name of the memory files that contain related information about a specific topic or category?
- (A) Prototypes
 - (B) Nerve cells
 - (C) Nodes
 - (D) Networks
 - (E) Schemas
198. One of the earliest psychologists to study memory and forgetting was Herman Ebbinghaus, who used himself as a subject to test his own recall of a list of nonsense syllables, previously learned through rehearsal. From his work he came up with the concept of a forgetting curve. This suggests:
- (A) Remembering nonsense syllables can be encoded faster than meaningful information.
 - (B) Old information will interfere with new information being encoded into LTM.
 - (C) New information will interfere with old information already stored in LTM.
 - (D) Recall of meaningless information drops very soon after initial learning and then levels off.
 - (E) Recall of meaningless information cannot be retrieved more than three hours after encoding.

199. Maya is currently enrolled in an Italian class at her local college. While on spring break, Maya travels to Italy. She is excited to practice her new skills, but when she gets there she is having trouble. Every time she tries to speak Italian, Spanish words she learned in high school come out. This is an example of:
- (A) Retroactive interference
 - (B) Proactive interference
 - (C) Retrograde amnesia
 - (D) Anterograde amnesia
 - (E) Dissociative interference
200. Retrograde amnesia can best be defined as:
- (A) Memory loss for events that occur after the time of the incident
 - (B) Memory loss that occurs from childbirth
 - (C) Memory loss for events that have occurred before the time of the incident
 - (D) Memory loss without any specific cause
 - (E) Memory loss for events that have occurred before and after the incident
201. Jayden consciously pushes the due date for his term project out of his mind, so much so that on the day it is due, Jayden must take an incomplete from his teacher. This is an example of:
- (A) Repression
 - (B) Aggression
 - (C) Amnesia
 - (D) Forgetting
 - (E) Suppression
202. After his car accident, Paul cannot make any new memories. In fact, to remember his daily activities Paul must write everything down. This is known as:
- (A) Retrograde amnesia
 - (B) Anterograde amnesia
 - (C) Proactive interference
 - (D) Retroactive interference
 - (E) Dissociative amnesia

203. The method of loci includes which of the following three steps?
- (A) Create visual places, memorize those places, create vivid imagery
 - (B) Create vivid associations, memorize visual sequences, put associations into places
 - (C) Memorize visual sequence of places, create vivid associations, put associations into selected places
 - (D) Memorize selected places, create vivid imagery, memorize vivid imagery
 - (E) Create vivid associations, memorize associations, put associations into places
204. The ability to transfer information about words, facts, and events (declarative information) from STM to LTM depends on activity in which part of the brain?
- (A) Hypothalamus
 - (B) Thalamus
 - (C) Amygdala
 - (D) Hippocampus
 - (E) Medulla
205. Talking to yourself over and over again, repeating information silently or out loud, is called:
- (A) Elaborate rehearsal
 - (B) Rote rehearsal
 - (C) Procedural memory
 - (D) Declarative memory
 - (E) Semantic memory
206. Subjects in an experiment learned a sequence of letters (PSQ). Then they were given a three-digit number (167) and asked to count backwards by threes: 167, 164, 161, and so on, for 18 seconds. At the end they were asked to recall the three letters. The subjects showed a rapid decline in their ability to remember the letters. This phenomenon is known as:
- (A) Proactive interference
 - (B) Retroactive interference
 - (C) Decay theory
 - (D) Forgetting curve
 - (E) Episodic interference

207. Which of the following exemplifies retrograde interference?
- (A) Ella failed her French test because she was confusing it with Spanish words she studied last year.
 - (B) Ava, a medical student, failed her test on the bones in the hand because she studied for the bones in the foot after studying the hand.
 - (C) Isabella can no longer form new memories after her head trauma.
 - (D) Nya remembers only the last three items her mom put on the grocery shopping list.
 - (E) Emma cannot remember her third-grade teacher's name, but she does remember her fourth-grade teacher's name.
208. After studying for a test, Jack realized he remembered exactly where a particular piece of information appeared on a page in his textbook, even though he did not try to remember the item. This is an example of:
- (A) Explicit memory
 - (B) Procedural memory
 - (C) Declarative memory
 - (D) Implicit memory
 - (E) Semantic memory
209. Recognition involves which of the following?
- (A) Retrieving previously learned information without the presence of any cues
 - (B) Using the available cues to identify information that has already been learned
 - (C) Filling in a specific amount of information without the use of any newly learned cues
 - (D) Using available cues to create an entirely new response
 - (E) Encoding new information to replace previously learned information
210. Corey sits at his kitchen table to think about what he needs to buy at the grocery store. He is using his ability to:
- (A) Recognize
 - (B) Recite
 - (C) Memorize
 - (D) Recall
 - (E) Initiate

211. After making a list of words, she should be able to recall them.
- (A) Method of loci
 - (B) Peg-word system
 - (C) Visualization
 - (D) Elaboration
 - (E) Procedure
212. Based on the number of syllables, the word "psychology" is an example of:
- (A) Forgetting
 - (B) Forgetting
 - (C) Forgetting
 - (D) Forgetting
 - (E) Forgetting
213. The forgetting curve shows that the amount of information forgotten is:
- (A) The amount of information that is remembered
 - (B) The amount of information that is not remembered
 - (C) Memory
 - (D) The amount of information that is forgotten
 - (E) The amount of information that is not forgotten
214. Recognition memory is:
- (A) Fill-in-the-blank
 - (B) Fill-in-the-blank
 - (C) Multiple-choice
 - (D) Multiple-choice
 - (E) Multiple-choice
215. Kimberly is a very forgetful person. Which of the following is an example of a mnemonic device?
- (A) Repetition
 - (B) Amnesia
 - (C) Forgetting
 - (D) Implication
 - (E) Interference

211. After making a mess of the playroom, Mason visualizes where each toy should be placed in the room. He is using:
- (A) Method of loci
 - (B) Peg method
 - (C) Visualization
 - (D) Elaborate rehearsal
 - (E) Procedural memory
212. Based on Herman Ebbinghaus's forgetting curve research using nonsense syllables, unfamiliar information is:
- (A) Forgotten within the first eight hours
 - (B) Forgotten within the first hour
 - (C) Forgotten within the first day
 - (D) Forgotten within the first two days
 - (E) Forgotten within the first week
213. The forgetting curve measures which of the following?
- (A) The amount of previously learned information that subjects remember across time
 - (B) The amount of new information that can remain in the short-term memory
 - (C) Memory that cannot be consciously remembered over time
 - (D) The amount of information children can retain over age five
 - (E) The amount of information one can memorize in any given day
214. Recognition is to recall as:
- (A) Fill-in is to multiple choice
 - (B) Fill-in is to essay
 - (C) Multiple choice is to fill-in
 - (D) Multiple choice is to essay
 - (E) Multiple choice is to matching
215. Kimberly knows she did something embarrassing at her friend's birthday party many years before, but she cannot remember what it was. This is an example of:
- (A) Repression
 - (B) Amnesia
 - (C) Forgetting curve
 - (D) Implicit memory
 - (E) Interference

Intelligence and Testing

216. Mental age can best be defined as:
- (A) A method of estimating a child's intellectual ability by comparing the child's score on intelligence tests and his or her age
 - (B) A method of estimating a child's intellectual ability based on raw scores on intelligence tests
 - (C) Comparing a child's actual age with his or her computed age
 - (D) Basing a child's age level on his or her scores on a standardized test
 - (E) Charting a child's age based on the level of correct responses on an intelligence test
217. When an intelligence test measures what it is supposed to, the test is considered to be:
- (A) Reliable
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Accurate
 - (D) Standardized
 - (E) Comparative
218. Which of the following psychologists believed that intelligence was a collection of mental abilities?
- (A) Wechsler
 - (B) Broca
 - (C) Binet
 - (D) Terman
 - (E) Galton

219. The extent to which traits, abilities, or IQ scores may increase or decrease as a result of environmental factors is called:
- (A) Nature-nurture question
 - (B) Heritability
 - (C) Independent variables
 - (D) Reaction range
 - (E) Ecological testing
220. If a four-year-old girl correctly answered questions on an intelligence exam similar to a five-year-old girl, she would be said to have a mental age of five. In this case her intelligence quotient (IQ) would be:
- (A) 100
 - (B) 95
 - (C) 150
 - (D) 125
 - (E) 110
221. Which of the following psychologists added a performance scale in an attempt to measure nonverbal skills and rule out other cultural or educational biases?
- (A) Wechsler
 - (B) Binet
 - (C) Gardner
 - (D) Sternberg
 - (E) Terman
222. Charles Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence referred to which of the following?
- (A) Mathematical skills and spatial intelligence
 - (B) Analytical problem solving and interpersonal skills
 - (C) Ability to perform complex mental work and mathematical or verbal skills
 - (D) Analytical problem solving and intrapersonal skills
 - (E) Ability to reason logically and demonstrate written language and thinking skills

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223. Robert Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence was divided into three categories. Which three categories are correct?
- (A) Practical, intrapersonal, creative
 - (B) Experimental, analytical, problem solving
 - (C) Experimental, problem solving, practical
 - (D) Analytical, logical, practical
 - (E) Analytical, problem solving, practical
224. According to Raymond Cattell, what is the major difference between crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence?
- (A) Crystallized intelligence refers to problem-solving abilities, while fluid intelligence is the ability to absorb and retain information.
 - (B) Crystallized intelligence is the ability to absorb and retain information, while fluid intelligence refers to problem-solving abilities.
 - (C) Crystallized intelligence is the ability to be analytical, while fluid intelligence is the ability to read and write.
 - (D) Crystallized intelligence is the ability to read and write, while fluid intelligence is the ability to be analytical.
 - (E) Crystallized intelligence is the ability to absorb information, while fluid intelligence is the ability to analyze the information.
225. An architect would likely have good spatial intelligence, a gymnast or dancer would likely have good body-kinesthetic intelligence, and a psychologist would probably have good intrapersonal skills. Which of the following psychologists would agree with this statement?
- (A) Gardner
 - (B) Spearman
 - (C) Thurstone
 - (D) Guilford
 - (E) Terman
226. On a normal distribution of IQ test scores, with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 points, a score of 85 places you approximately in what percentile of the population?
- (A) 16th
 - (B) 50th
 - (C) 97th
 - (D) 76th
 - (E) 24th

227. Which of the following types of tests measures the capacity of a test taker to perform some task or role in the future?
- (A) Achievement
 - (B) Aptitude
 - (C) Conventional
 - (D) Self-monitored
 - (E) Adult intelligence scale
228. A savant can best be defined as:
- (A) A mentally handicapped individual
 - (B) A child between the ages of 8 and 12 who suffers from autism
 - (C) A mentally handicapped individual with exceptional ability in mathematical calculations, memory, art, or music
 - (D) A male adult who suffers from delusional thoughts and erratic behavior
 - (E) A social loner who has exceptional abilities in the field of science or math
229. Which of the following psychologists did *not* suggest the existence of more than one kind of intelligence?
- (A) Gardner
 - (B) Sternberg
 - (C) Guilford
 - (D) Thurstone
 - (E) Spearman
230. The American Psychiatric Association established IQ ranges for various levels of retardation. Below 25 is considered to be:
- (A) Profound retardation
 - (B) Severe retardation
 - (C) Mild retardation
 - (D) Moderate retardation
 - (E) Extreme retardation
231. The WAIS and the WISC are credited for:
- (A) Creating early intervention programs for the mentally ill
 - (B) Creating intelligence tests specific to different age groups
 - (C) Creating one standardized test equal for all cultures and races
 - (D) Creating a new understanding of the term *mental age*
 - (E) Creating intelligence tests that only test verbal skills

232. The MMPI (Minnesota multiphasic inventories) is designed to:
- (A) Measure a person's verbal and mathematical skills
 - (B) Measure a student's academic potential
 - (C) Require students to tell stories about a particular photograph
 - (D) Identify characteristics of personality and behavior
 - (E) Measure the aptitude of high school students
233. Which of these tests is projective, requiring subjects to tell stories about photographs or drawings?
- (A) MMPI
 - (B) WAIS
 - (C) TAT
 - (D) Rorschach Test
 - (E) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
234. Which of the following statements best defines the concept of equivalent form reliability?
- (A) The score received on the first half of a test should correlate with the score received on the second half of the test.
 - (B) The score received on a test should correlate with a score received on another test of the same material.
 - (C) The score a grader assigns to one assessment should match that of another grader.
 - (D) The score received on the test should reflect the scores received on previous standardized tests.
 - (E) The score received on the test should reflect current academic achievement.
235. Alfred Binet is known as the father of intelligence mainly because of his work in:
- (A) The assessment of one's ability to learn and the creation of the mental age
 - (B) The creation of the intelligence quotient (IQ)
 - (C) The creation of both the mental age and the intelligence quotient
 - (D) The assessment of one's ability to learn and the intelligence quotient
 - (E) The understanding of the heritability factors in terms of intelligence

236. Because Lela did not want to raise her child in poverty, she put her baby up for adoption. A middle-class family, in a good home, is now raising Lela's baby. What effect could this have on the child's IQ?
- (A) It will probably be lower than the IQs of children who stay with their biological parents.
 - (B) It will not be significantly different from the IQs of children who stay in a disadvantaged setting.
 - (C) It will be higher than the IQs of children who stay in disadvantaged settings only if adoptive parents have above-average IQs.
 - (D) It may be as much as 10 to 15 points higher than the IQs of children who stay in disadvantaged settings.
 - (E) It will make no difference because an individual's IQ is based solely on genetic factors.
237. The concept of reaction range indicates that:
- (A) Intelligence is fixed at birth, because it is based on genetic factors.
 - (B) Intelligence may increase or decrease as a result of the environment.
 - (C) Intelligence is completely variable due to environmental factors.
 - (D) Heredity establishes a very narrow range for intellectual development.
 - (E) Intelligence is completely determined by age five.
238. If genetic factors contribute to IQ scores, then fraternal twins should have:
- (A) Less similar IQ scores than identical twins
 - (B) More similar IQ scores than identical twins
 - (C) More similar than IQ scores of siblings
 - (D) Completely different IQ scores
 - (E) No connection at all
239. In a normal distribution of IQ scores, what percentage of people has a score between 85 and 115?
- (A) 35 percent
 - (B) 54 percent
 - (C) 68.26 percent
 - (D) 79.32 percent
 - (E) 95.44 percent

240. A normal distribution of IQ scores has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. What percentage of people has an IQ score between 85 and 115?
- (A) 35%
 - (B) 54%
 - (C) 68.26%
 - (D) 79.32%
 - (E) 95.44%

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240. A normal distribution is one in which:
- (A) The majority of scores are high.
 - (B) The majority of scores are low.
 - (C) All scores fall in the middle range.
 - (D) The majority of scores fall in the middle range.
 - (E) All scores are above the mean.

Thought and Language

241. Because it has all the features commonly associated with the concept of a dog, a poodle is considered:
- (A) An algorithm
 - (B) A heuristic
 - (C) A prototype
 - (D) A phoneme
 - (E) A concept
242. Which of the following is an example of functional fixedness?
- (A) Using a blanket as a floor mat
 - (B) Not being able to solve a math problem because you are using the incorrect formula
 - (C) Replacing oil with applesauce when baking a cake
 - (D) Failing to use your keys to open a package when you can't find a pair of scissors
 - (E) Picking up a tangerine and calling it an orange
243. To become a chess or checkers champion one must use:
- (A) Algorithms
 - (B) Heuristics
 - (C) Concepts
 - (D) Prototypes
 - (E) Morphemes

244. After watching the evening news, Khloe believes the newscast contains only tragic events like floods, earthquakes, and murders. When asked to think carefully about the newscast, she did recall many other events. This is an example of:
- (A) Representative heuristic
 - (B) Availability heuristic
 - (C) Algorithm
 - (D) Functional fixedness
 - (E) Insight
245. Compared to divergent thinkers, convergent thinkers are more likely to:
- (A) Think "outside the box" when problem solving
 - (B) Generate many different solutions when problem solving
 - (C) Choose to problem solve using an algorithm rather than a heuristic
 - (D) Use representative heuristics to problem solve
 - (E) Never allow functional fixedness to get in the way of problem solving
246. On her way to London, Janet was invited into the cockpit to meet the pilot, Alex. She was surprised to see that Alex was a woman. This is an example of:
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Convergent thinking
 - (C) Insight
 - (D) Representative heuristic
 - (E) Availability heuristic
247. Phonemes are best defined as:
- (A) The smallest meaningful combination of sounds in a language
 - (B) The basic sounds of consonants and vowels
 - (C) Something that specifies the meaning of words and phrases
 - (D) A set of rules that specify how we combine words to form meaningful sentences
 - (E) A special form of communication
248. Noam Chomsky's language theory included the idea that:
- (A) Language development occurs between the ages of three and five.
 - (B) Children learn language through positive and negative reinforcement.
 - (C) Children make the same grammatical errors as their parents.
 - (D) Children model language development from those around them.
 - (E) Children have an innate mental grammar.

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249. There is evidence to support the idea that there is an inborn tendency to absorb language. Which of the following psychologists would agree with this statement?
- (A) Chomsky
 - (B) Whorf
 - (C) Skinner
 - (D) Saffron
 - (E) Sapir
250. Which of the following statements is *not* supported by the Whorf-Sapir linguistic relativity hypothesis?
- (A) The language a person speaks determines the way a person thinks.
 - (B) If language lacks expression, the thought that corresponds will likely not occur.
 - (C) There is evidence to support that language development has inborn tendencies.
 - (D) If language affects our ability to store information, it should affect our thought process.
 - (E) To understand new vocabulary, it is easier to think about the relationship between language and thought.
251. Suppose you consider elderly people to be infirm and mentally slow. Every time you see elderly people in need of care or assistance, you take it as evidence of your belief, while ignoring the many cases of healthy, active elderly people. This is an example of:
- (A) Representative heuristic
 - (B) Availability heuristic
 - (C) Prototype
 - (D) Confirmation bias
 - (E) Functional fixedness
252. Angie and Brad are looking to buy a new home. One criterion is a preference for a brick house. However, they would consider changing their minds and buying a wood house if it were located in a good school district and reasonably priced. In this case the attractive features offset the lack of brick exterior. This is an example of:
- (A) Representative heuristic
 - (B) Compensatory model
 - (C) Noncompensatory model
 - (D) Availability heuristic
 - (E) Confirmation bias

253. Which of the following sentences best explains the idea of overregularization?
- (A) Yesterday I goed to the store.
 - (B) I ain't going to the store.
 - (C) I no want to go to store.
 - (D) I want store.
 - (E) No store please.
254. Which of the following psychologists believes in the LAD, the language acquisition device?
- (A) Whorf
 - (B) Seligman
 - (C) Kahneman
 - (D) Chomsky
 - (E) Sapir
255. When Mariah's mother drops her off at preschool, Mariah says only one word, "Mama." This is an example of:
- (A) A heuristic
 - (B) Overgeneralization
 - (C) Framing
 - (D) Holophrase
 - (E) Phoneme
256. Which of the following statements best illustrates the concept of framing?
- (A) A PSA for breast mammograms chooses to use the statement "you can die if you don't," rather than "this can save your life."
 - (B) Lily assumes her doctor named Chris is a male, when in fact she is female.
 - (C) An advertiser uses divergent thinking to come up with a commercial slogan.
 - (D) A person remembers items on a list depending on which order they appear in.
 - (E) A cigarette company puts beautiful women in its commercials.

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257. Which of the following terms is an example of an innate sound program in the brain that involves making and processing sounds that will eventually be used to form words?
- (A) Grammar
 - (B) Babbling
 - (C) Talking
 - (D) Sentences
 - (E) Morphemes
258. Rules of grammar can best be defined as:
- (A) Acquiring language through four stages
 - (B) Phonemes and morphemes
 - (C) Problem solving using language
 - (D) Forming sentences that range from three to eight words
 - (E) Speaking in sentences that are stated in different ways but have the same meaning
259. Which of the following is *not* a good example of the ability to overcome functional fixedness?
- (A) A potato is used as a temporary gas cap.
 - (B) A paper clip is used to make earrings.
 - (C) A glass is used as a paperweight.
 - (D) A credit card is used as a bookmark.
 - (E) A math formula is used to solve a math problem.
260. To develop a concept of an office, the definition theory states that one must:
- (A) List all essential features of an office
 - (B) Construct an ideal office
 - (C) Look at the average office
 - (D) Visit various offices
 - (E) Transform a room into an office

261. Which of the following statements best describes an example of availability heuristic?
- (A) After speaking in front of 200 people, Tim is no longer afraid of public speaking.
 - (B) Jane thinks all men will eventually cheat on her.
 - (C) Steven complains to his wife about work after a very bad day, but at the office party Steven's wife sees how much he enjoys what he does.
 - (D) Rob claims that when he is confronted with a problem, he likes to come up with one correct solution.
 - (E) After meeting a celebrity, Todd now wants to become an actor and eventually become famous.
262. Which of the following statements best defines information retrieval?
- (A) Having memories of your 16th birthday party
 - (B) Thinking all dog owners are sensitive people
 - (C) Memorizing information that might be needed in an emergency
 - (D) Picking out the proper outfit to wear to a friend's housewarming party
 - (E) Writing a term paper
263. When solving an anagram one must try every possible combination of letters until the hidden word appears. This is an example of:
- (A) A heuristic
 - (B) A concept
 - (C) A subgoal
 - (D) An image
 - (E) An algorithm
264. Which of the following terms is not an example of a problem-solving technique?
- (A) Functional fixedness
 - (B) Trial and error
 - (C) Subgoals
 - (D) Brainstorming
 - (E) Heuristics

describes an example of availability

Tim is no longer afraid of

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After a very bad day, but at

much he enjoys what he does.

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265. This problem-solving technique involves analyzing the difference between the current situation and the desired end, and then doing something to reduce that difference.

- (A) Subgoals
- (B) Means-end analysis
- (C) Brainstorming
- (D) Heuristic
- (E) Algorithm

Motivation

266. Motivation can best be defined as:
- (A) An innate biological force that produces a fixed set of behaviors
 - (B) Various physiological and psychological factors that cause a person to act in a particular way
 - (C) A biological state in which an organism lacks something essential for survival
 - (D) The tendency or need for a body to stay in a balanced state
 - (E) Environmental factors that reward, reinforce, or encourage our behavior
267. Repulsion, curiosity, pugnacity, and humility are all examples of
- (A) Needs
 - (B) Emotions
 - (C) Instincts
 - (D) Motivations
 - (E) Incentives
268. If a person does not eat for a period of time, it causes a need for food. This need produces a state of tension. The tension energizes the person to act in some way to find food, thereby returning the body to homeostasis. This is an example of:
- (A) Intrinsic action pattern
 - (B) Sympathetic nervous system
 - (C) Extrinsic motivation
 - (D) Drive reduction theory
 - (E) Biological needs

269. A fixed action pattern is best illustrated by which of the following examples?
- (A) Jackie's need to climb mountains
 - (B) Marlon's motivation to make a lot of money
 - (C) A baboon rising on hind feet when threatened
 - (D) A dog sitting by the window an hour before his owner comes home
 - (E) Michael's cat purring when she hears the can opener
270. Which of the following examples best illustrates an intrinsic motivation?
- (A) Running a marathon to support breast cancer
 - (B) Rock climbing to win first prize
 - (C) Graduating with honors
 - (D) Trying out for the high school basketball team
 - (E) A teacher praising a student when she raises her hand
271. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, an adolescent who is beginning to form serious romantic relationships would be in what level?
- (A) Level 1
 - (B) Level 2
 - (C) Level 3
 - (D) Level 4
 - (E) Level 5
272. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, an individual who quits his job and moves to Africa to do philanthropic work would be in what level?
- (A) Level 1
 - (B) Level 2
 - (C) Level 3
 - (D) Level 4
 - (E) Level 5
273. Which of the following statements best illustrates Maslow's esteem needs?
- (A) Moving to a safe community to raise your children
 - (B) Going to school to earn a master's degree in counseling
 - (C) Getting married to your high school sweetheart
 - (D) Donating a large sum of money to charity
 - (E) Going to the gym three days a week to improve your health

274. Which of the following is an example of a fixed action pattern?
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 - (B) Stin
 - (C) Stin
 - (D) Hig
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275. Homeostasis is the process by which the body maintains a stable internal environment.
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277. Which of the following is an example of a fixed action pattern?
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279. Which of the following is an example of a fixed action pattern?
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 - (D) Pe
 - (E) N

274. Which of the following factors signals hunger in our body?
- (A) High levels of glucose
 - (B) Stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus
 - (C) Stimulation of the ventromedial hypothalamus
 - (D) High levels of cholecystokinin
 - (E) Stomach contractions
275. Homeostasis is best defined as:
- (A) The physiological need to satisfy your hunger or thirst
 - (B) The body's tendency to maintain balance
 - (C) The arousal of the autonomic nervous system
 - (D) The release of the hormone serotonin
 - (E) The biological need for safety and security
276. If the ventromedial hypothalamus of a rat is destroyed:
- (A) The rat will starve to death.
 - (B) The rat will only eat when it feels hungry.
 - (C) The rat will begin to feel full.
 - (D) The rat will become obese.
 - (E) The rat's blood glucose level will remain constant.
277. Which of the following statements best defines set point?
- (A) It refers to how efficiently the body breaks food down.
 - (B) It refers to how quickly the body turns food into energy.
 - (C) It controls the body's metabolism.
 - (D) It plays a role in influencing appetite.
 - (E) It refers to a certain level of body fat that the body maintains.
278. An individual with a low metabolic rate is:
- (A) More likely to have a fatter body
 - (B) Less likely to have a fatter body
 - (C) Less likely to store excess fuel
 - (D) More likely to eat more than someone with a high metabolic rate
 - (E) More likely to have an easier time losing weight
279. Which of the following is *not* an example of a psychological hunger factor?
- (A) Social-cultural
 - (B) Learned associations
 - (C) Personality traits
 - (D) Peer pressure
 - (E) Nutrition

280. An individual's subjective experience and feeling of being either a male or female is referred to as:
- (A) Gender roles
 - (B) Sexual orientation
 - (C) Gender identity
 - (D) Transgender
 - (E) Sex categories
281. By age five, children have acquired many of the complex thoughts and behaviors that accompany being male or female. This is best known as:
- (A) Gender identity
 - (B) Gender roles
 - (C) Sexual identity
 - (D) Sexual cognition
 - (E) Gender cognition
282. Which of the following brain structures is most responsible for hunger and satiety, respectively?
- (A) The ventromedial hypothalamus, the lateral hypothalamus
 - (B) The lateral hypothalamus, the ventromedial hypothalamus
 - (C) The amygdala, the hippocampus
 - (D) The hippocampus, the amygdala
 - (E) The cerebellum, the lateral hypothalamus
283. Which of the following statements is the core concept of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
- (A) Individuals who fail to reach self-actualization feel a sense of failure.
 - (B) Level 1 is the need for safety and security.
 - (C) Men are more concerned with safety needs and women are more concerned with esteem needs.
 - (D) Physiological needs must be met before an individual can attain self-actualization.
 - (E) An individual can skip levels 1, 2, and 3 and go directly to finding success at level 4.

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284. A journalist chooses to go to Afghanistan to cover the war hoping to acquire the admiration of his peers and a promotion. Which of the following theories of motivation best explains this decision?

- (A) Drive theory
- (B) Incentive theory
- (C) Fixed action pattern
- (D) Socio-cognitive theory
- (E) Motivation

285. Motivation starts with an individual's:

- (A) Emotion
- (B) Arousal
- (C) Need
- (D) Drive
- (E) Incentive

CHAPTER **15**

Emotion

286. Which of the following sequences is correct according to the James-Lange theory of emotion?
- (A) Physiological changes, feel emotion, interpretation of emotion, observable behavior
 - (B) Physiological changes, interpretation of physiological change, feel emotion, observable behavior
 - (C) Feel emotion, physiological changes, interpretation of physiological change, observable behavior
 - (D) Brain interpretation, physiological changes, observable behavior
 - (E) Interpretation of stimuli, brain interpretation, physiological changes, observable behavior
287. What was the name of the theory on emotion that originated from the work of Charles Darwin?
- (A) Facial feedback theory
 - (B) Cannon-Bard theory
 - (C) Cognitive-appraisal theory
 - (D) Affective-primacy theory
 - (E) Two-factor theory
288. What was one major criticism of the James-Lange theory on emotion?
- (A) Emotions are usually associated with one specific physiological change in the body.
 - (B) Physiological changes do not vary in intensity.
 - (C) Different emotions are not necessarily associated with different patterns of physiological responses.
 - (D) Most emotions do not need a large amount of interpretation.
 - (E) Cognition has no direct affect on the physiological changes in the body.

289. Which of the following theories on emotion assumes that our interpretation or appraisal of a situation is the primary cause of emotion?
- (A) Cannon-Bard theory
 - (B) Facial feedback theory
 - (C) James-Lange theory
 - (D) Schachter-Singer theory
 - (E) Peripheral theory
290. Which of the following statements best supports the Schachter-Singer theory of emotion?
- (A) A friend walks up to you and tells you he saw someone back into your car and drive away—making you angry.
 - (B) You hear a loud noise, your heart starts to pound, and you know you are scared.
 - (C) You feel sad because you are crying.
 - (D) You know you are happy because you have been smiling all day.
 - (E) Your heart is racing but you are not sure why.
291. Unlike the cognitive-appraisal theory, the affective-primacy theory states:
- (A) Physiological changes in the body happen simultaneously with the brain's interpretation of an event.
 - (B) The brain is entirely responsible for interpretations of any emotion one is having.
 - (C) Physiological changes in the body often determine the emotion one is feeling.
 - (D) In some situations, a person feels an emotion before having time to interpret the situation.
 - (E) Sometimes a person's interpretation of a situation is the primary cause of an emotion.
292. The six universal emotions specified that inherited facial patterns of expression are:
- (A) Worried, sadness, anger, resentment, disgust, fear
 - (B) Happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, fear
 - (C) Happiness, excitement, anger, sadness, fear
 - (D) Confusion, happiness, sadness, anger, fear, disgust
 - (E) Happiness, sadness, resentment, anger, disgust, fear

293. Which of the following statements supports the results of the Ekman-Friesen experiment?
- (A) Between five and seven months of age, infants show fear.
 - (B) It is difficult to communicate with people of different cultures.
 - (C) People show disgust for many different reasons.
 - (D) Babies smile due to modeling behavior.
 - (E) Children exhibit emotion differently than adults do.
294. Which statement best exemplifies the Yerkes-Dodson law?
- (A) Many of Leo's friends think he is depressed due to his lack of any facial expressions.
 - (B) Josh has a look of disgust on his face after smelling the rotten milk.
 - (C) Linda spends hours playing a challenging video game because this activity arouses and motivates her.
 - (D) William's test anxiety helps him score higher on the exam.
 - (E) Jacob falls asleep in his physics class after being so bored.
295. Happiness includes all of the following *except*:
- (A) Feeling a positive emotion
 - (B) Being satisfied with your life
 - (C) Not experiencing a negative emotion
 - (D) Having a high-paying job
 - (E) Both environmental and inherited factors
296. Three weeks after winning the lottery, Tanya gave birth to Sophia. Tanya claimed that winning the lottery was the most exciting thing to happen to her until she gave birth to her daughter. This is an example of:
- (A) The adaptation level theory
 - (B) The rules of happiness theory
 - (C) The Yerkes-Dodson law
 - (D) The psycho-revolutionary theory
 - (E) The relative deprivation theory
297. Which statement best defines display rules?
- (A) Specific inherited facial patterns or expressions are universal.
 - (B) People innately have a tendency to show affection in public.
 - (C) Many cultures do not allow public displays of emotion.
 - (D) Specific cultural norms regulate how much emotion we express socially.
 - (E) In some situations people feel an emotion before they have time to appraise the situation.

298. An interpretation or appraisal of a situation as having a positive or negative impact on your life resulting in a subjective feeling is called:
- (A) The affective-primacy theory
 - (B) The James-Lange theory
 - (C) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (D) The facial feedback theory
 - (E) The cognitive-appraisal theory
299. While sitting in a waiting room, a man next to you begins yelling and acting aggressively. Your heart begins beating fast. You interpret your environmental cues as the cause of your arousal. Which theory of emotion would support this explanation?
- (A) The James-Lange theory
 - (B) The Schachter-Singer theory
 - (C) The affective-primacy theory
 - (D) All of the above
 - (E) None of the above
300. Which of the following theories of emotion support the idea that emotions and bodily responses occur simultaneously?
- (A) The James-Lange theory
 - (B) The Schachter-Singer theory
 - (C) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (D) The cognitive-appraisal theory
 - (E) The affective-primacy theory
301. Which of the following theories of emotion supports the importance of an individual's personal assessment of a situation?
- (A) The cognitive-appraisal theory
 - (B) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (C) The facial feedback theory
 - (D) The James-Lange theory
 - (E) The peripheral theory
302. "We feel sorry when we cry and afraid because we tremble." This quote is supported by which theory of emotion?
- (A) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (B) The James-Lange theory
 - (C) The Cannon-Lange theory
 - (D) The James-Bard theory
 - (E) The facial feedback theory

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303. Larry really wants to buy his wife the diamond watch she always wanted for her birthday, but he knows he should be more conservative with his money. What type of conflict is he facing?
- (A) Approach-approach
 - (B) Approach-avoidance
 - (C) Avoidance-avoidance
 - (D) Positive approach
 - (E) Negative approach
304. Which of the following examples best illustrates the concept of approach-approach conflict?
- (A) Ariel must work at Bloomingdale's while in college.
 - (B) Sabrina is forced to call the home of one of her students because he is not doing his homework.
 - (C) Latoya has to choose between Princeton and Yale University.
 - (D) Wendy just got a promotion, but she now has to fire someone else.
 - (E) Randy works as a stand-up comedian, but he needs to make more money.
305. According to the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion, which part of the brain is vital in terms of physiological responses to emotion?
- (A) The cerebellum
 - (B) The temporal lobe
 - (C) The frontal lobe
 - (D) The limbic system
 - (E) The left hemisphere
306. If we are about to jump out of an airplane for the first time, we tend to feel extreme fear along with low levels of elation. Later, when we decide to jump again, we experience more elation and less fear. This scenario is supported by which theory of emotion?
- (A) The James-Lange theory
 - (B) The affective-primacy theory
 - (C) The opponent-process theory
 - (D) The Cannon-Bard theory
 - (E) None of the above

307. Emotional responses develop before complex thinking occurs. Which of the following psychologists would agree with this statement?

- (A) Ekman
- (B) Schachter
- (C) Bard
- (D) Lange
- (E) Zajonc

308. Which area of the brain is extremely stimulated when an individual is feeling sad?

- (A) Hypothalamus
- (B) Thalamus
- (C) Temporal lobe
- (D) Parietal lobe
- (E) Amygdala

309. Which example best illustrates the adaptation level theory?

- (A) Michelle takes her mother's inheritance for granted.
- (B) Regina has so much to do with so little free time to do it in.
- (C) Natasha hired another assistant to help lessen her workload.
- (D) Cathryn lost her brand-new wallet and bought a more expensive one.
- (E) Alexis sold her engagement ring to send her son to college.

310. To achieve high performance on a simple task, the Yerkes-Dodson law recommends:

- (A) High arousal
- (B) Low arousal
- (C) Medium arousal
- (D) Extreme anxiety
- (E) Moderate anxiety

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