

## Psychology 101-Section 7M Mock Exam #1 (February 9, 2014)

*Instructions: All questions are multiple choice, and there are 50. This structure reflects what you can expect on exam day (Monday, February 10, 2014). These questions are intended to reflect the material presented in lecture and from the textbook (Chapters 1-4); **however**, this mock exam is not intended to serve as a predictor for the actual exam. There is a wealth of material and a variety of ways to pose any one question. Rest assured that by knowing the material on this exam, and by adequately having prepared up to this point, there should be no problem with your performance tomorrow. Each question is worth two points. Good luck!*

1. Proponents of behaviorism are most greatly concerned with...
  - a. the presentation of a stimulus
  - b. introspection
  - c. unconscious conflicts
  - d. free will
2. The concepts of evolution and natural selection would be most appealing to a psychologist of the \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought.
  - a. structuralism
  - b. psychoanalysis
  - c. functionalism
  - d. cognitive
3. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) will always expect to review each of these mandatory components of a research proposal, **except**...
  - a. informed consent
  - b. debriefing
  - c. freedom from harm of the participants
  - d. confidentiality maintenance
4. In a conditioning experiment **approved** by an IRB and performed by Dr. Xavier, the participants were conditioned to elicit a fear response, when exposed to the color red. After the experiment, the conditioned response was not removed. This experiment would be considered unethical by the American Psychological Association for which of the following reasons:
  - a. No alternative treatments to the fear response were provided after the study was concluded.
  - b. The confidentiality of these participants was compromised.
  - c. The informed consent document obviously did not detail the expected outcomes of the experiment, adequately.
  - d. The participants did not receive the freedom from harm, risk, or danger, they were guaranteed.
5. Patient A experiences hostility towards his/her parents and confides this to two psychologists sharing different perspectives on the issue. The first psychologist applies a cognitive perspective to A's hostility, whereas the second applies a sociocultural perspective. What are the concerns

- each would respectively consider (i.e. first psychologist considers \_\_\_\_\_; second psychologist considers \_\_\_\_\_):
- a. childhood neglect of Patient A; race and gender of Patient A are relevant factors
  - b. how Patient A's thoughts differ from someone without such hostility; race and gender of Patient A are relevant factors
  - c. hostility is something adaptive and should be encouraged within reason; hostility is due to chemical imbalance
  - d. hostility is due to chemical imbalance; Patient A's hostility is a learned behavior and should be observed in action
6. Psychological humanists are most concerned with a person's ability to...
    - a. resolve interracial difference between families
    - b. change brain chemistry to reflect effective medication trials
    - c. maximize a person's confidence and goal-setting abilities
    - d. expose confined emotions of which the subject was not aware
  7. Which of the following seeks to establish cause-effect relationships:
    - a. case studies
    - b. surveys
    - c. naturalistic observations
    - d. correlational studies
    - e. none of the above
  8. Which of the following is a disadvantage to using experimentation in psychological studies:
    - a. controlling for confounding variables
    - b. eliminating sample bias through random assignment
    - c. producing an artificial atmosphere in a laboratory setting
    - d. establishing a cause-effect relationship between/among variables
  9. One complete cycle of non-REM and REM sleep takes about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
    - a. 60
    - b. 105
    - c. 90
    - d. 45
  10. Scientists that study the adaptive advantages dreaming affords to humans who have yet to experience something are most concerned with which of the following:
    - a. memory consolidation
    - b. threat stimulation theory (TST)
    - c. coping with daily stressors
    - d. activation-synthesis theory
  11. Patient B has been diagnosed with sleep apnea. Patient B suffers from obesity as well and has already entered a weight-loss program and purchased a CPAP device for nighttime use. However, Patient B continues to experience problems breathing and consults his/her doctor for alternative solutions. The doctor may in fact recommend...
    - a. that Patient B consider surgery to remove the tonsils
    - b. that Patient B no longer sleep with his/her spouse, to avoid possible obstruction
    - c. that Patient B simply purchase a more sophisticated CPAP device

- d. that Patient B discontinue the weight-loss program until the physical stress has been properly evaluated
12. Which of these demographics most accurately describes (on average) a victim of SIDS:
- African American male and 4 months old
  - White male and 6 months old
  - Hispanic female and 18 months old
  - American Indian female and 12 months old
13. Phencyclidine (PCP) and heroin are both *most* likely to cause...
- constipation
  - altered perceptions (i.e. hallucinations)
  - loss of appetite
  - euphoria
14. Patient C has smoked a pack of cigarettes every day for the past 4 months. He/she claims that this is necessary to alleviate the stress he/she feels throughout the day. Recently, Patient C has reduced smoking to a pack of cigarettes 3 times per week, and now he/she is experiencing heightened anxiety and mild stomach pain on a regular basis. Patient C is experiencing the \_\_\_\_\_ of nicotine reduction.
- Restitution effects
  - Withdrawal symptoms
  - Increased tolerance
  - Chemical displacement effects
15. Although it has been documented to sometimes cause sleep problems and paranoia, this psychoactive drug has also been used medically to effectively treat nausea associated with chemotherapy:
- methamphetamine
  - morphine
  - opium
  - marijuana
16. Various alcohol consumption studies indicating that gender differences in minority groups parallel those of the majority culture, or those studies that show greater alcohol consumption trends among European Americans or Latino/Hispanic Americans inform psychological research in what way?
- Ethnicity determines the level of alcohol consumption in a particular group.
  - Gender determines the level of alcohol consumption in a particular group.
  - Alcohol consumption is not a consequence of either ethnicity or gender differences in a particular group.
  - No cause-effect relationship can be established from these correlational data.
17. Barbiturates elicit bodily effects most similar to those experienced while consuming \_\_\_\_\_.
- An opiate, such as codeine.
  - A stimulant, such as caffeine.
  - A depressant, such as alcohol.
  - A hallucinogen, such as marijuana.

18. Which of the following functions of glial cells is *most* important for neuronal communication on a global (i.e. applies to the entire body) level?
- chemical maintenance
  - myelin production
  - neuronal repair
  - waste removal
19. When sodium ions halt in their passage into the neuron (due to its high concentration there after an action potential has been fired), the neuron enters the \_\_\_\_\_, whereby the \_\_\_\_\_ is restored, with potassium ions returning to the interior of the neuron, and sodium ions returning to the exterior of the neuron.
- refractory period; resting potential
  - recovery period; threshold potential
  - recovery period; resting potential
  - refractory period; threshold potential
20. The neurons that transmit information concerning new stimuli in the environment (e.g. pain, pressure, light etc.) to the brain are called...
- motor neurons
  - sensory neurons
  - afferent neurons
  - efferent neurons
  - both B and C
21. The autonomic nervous system is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_, and it includes the \_\_\_\_\_ in its subdivisions.
- involuntary action (e.g. digestion); somatic nervous system
  - voluntary action (e.g. skeletal muscle contraction); parasympathetic nervous syst.
  - voluntary action; sympathetic nervous system
  - involuntary action; sympathetic nervous system
22. Which of the following can be expected when the parasympathetic nervous system is activated?
- Salivation
  - Blood vessel dilation
  - Pupil contraction
  - Decreased heart rate
  - All of the above
23. Split-brain patients feature a severed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Limbic system
  - Prefrontal cortex
  - Corpus callosum
  - Hypothalamus
24. Which of the following does not belong?
- Temporal lobe → Wernicke's area
  - Hindbrain → reticular activating system (RAS)
  - Occipital lobe → visual cortex
  - Limbic system → hippocampus

25. A split-brain patient who receives a stimulus (e.g. sees a hammer) in the \_\_\_\_\_, would not be able to verbally identify the object, due to a lack of neural crossover.
- Right visual field
  - Left visual field
  - Either visual field
  - Central visual plane
26. When the endocrine system is stimulated, the \_\_\_\_\_ sends a signal to the \_\_\_\_\_ gland to regulate the activity of various other glands throughout the body.
- thalamus; pineal
  - hypothalamus; pituitary
  - limbic system; pituitary
  - hypothalamus; thyroid
27. Patient D suffered a congenital brain defect that greatly reduces his/her ability to adjust balance and coordination, while performing tasks as ordinary as walking. Patient D probably developed this defect in which brain region?
- medulla
  - pons
  - cerebellum
  - septum
28. “Absolute threshold” is to \_\_\_\_\_ as “just noticeable difference” (jnd) is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- bare minimum; change noticed 50% of the time
  - bare minimum detected 50% of the time; change noticed 100% of the time
  - bare minimum detected 100% of the time; change noticed
  - bare minimum detected 50% of the time; change noticed 50% of the time
29. Select the correct visual pathway, after light enters the eye:
- retina→optic nerve→optic chiasm→thalamus→visual cortex
  - optic nerve→retina→thalamus→optic chiasm→visual cortex
  - retina→optic nerve→thalamus→optic chiasm→visual cortex
  - retina→optic nerve→visual cortex→optic chiasm→thalamus
30. The frequency of a sound wave corresponds to \_\_\_\_\_.
- pitch
  - loudness
  - timbre
  - resonance
31. The auditory anatomy responsible for sound transduction:
- cochlea
  - basilar membrane
  - hair cells
  - eardrum
32. Lock-and-key phenomena apply to which of the following:
- olfactory sense

- b. gustation
  - c. neurotransmitter binding
  - d. Both A and C
  - e. All of the above
33. The outermost layer of our skin is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. dermis
  - b. epidermis
  - c. papillae
  - d. subcutaneous layer
34. Taste is most closely associated with which other sense?
- a. vision
  - b. touch
  - c. smell
  - d. hearing
35. Without cones, one would most notably experience a loss of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the ability to see in the dark.
  - b. the ability to distinguish between distant and near objects.
  - c. color vision
  - d. the ability to resolve fine details in image processing
36. You enter the kitchen and notice your roommate standing behind the counter. Of course, you see only her top half, but because of \_\_\_\_\_, you complete the image of her body in your head, which is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ Gestalt principle.
- a. Top-down processing; closure
  - b. Top-down processing; good continuation
  - c. Bottom-up processing; similarity
  - d. Bottom-up processing; good continuation
37. Which of these modern psychological perspectives most emphasizes an updated version of Freud's focus on internal conflicts, in order to explain behavior?
- a. Cognitive
  - b. Biological
  - c. Behavioral
  - d. Psychodynamic
38. Correlational studies test which type of hypotheses?
- a. Causal
  - b. Predictive
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
39. The longer a student is given to complete an exam, the higher his/her score will be. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- a. Skewed
  - b. Zero
  - c. Negative
  - d. Positive

40. Which of the following sleep disorders results in following asleep quite randomly and (possibly) muscle paralysis?
- SIDS
  - Insomnia
  - Narcolepsy
  - Sleep apnea
41. Which of the following drugs is *least* likely to lead to physical withdrawal symptoms?
- Heroin
  - Alcohol
  - Marijuana
  - Nicotine
42. When light decreases, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the hypothalamus releases \_\_\_\_\_, which facilitates sleep.
- Suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN); melatonin
  - Nucleus accumbens; growth hormone
  - Lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN); melatonin
  - Ventral tegmental area (VTA); growth hormone
43. Patient E just woke from sleep, but claims to have experienced the inability to move shortly before being fully roused. Patient E most likely just woke from...
- REM
  - Stage II
  - Stage I
  - Stage IV
44. Stage II sleep is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Theta waves and sleep spindles
  - Theta waves and delta waves
  - Alpha and beta waves
  - Delta waves exclusively
45. If the threshold potential is reached in the axon of the presynaptic neuron, then the neuron will first \_\_\_\_\_.
- Enter the refractory period.
  - Open sodium gates, allowing inward flow.
  - "fire"
  - Close sodium gates.
46. The \_\_\_\_\_ is to stress as the \_\_\_\_\_ is to rest.
- Central; peripheral
  - Somatic; autonomic
  - Sympathetic; parasympathetic
  - Parasympathetic; sympathetic
47. Patient F takes a drug that stimulates his/her adrenal medulla. What symptoms is this drug likely to cause him/her?
- Drowsiness
  - Sexual arousal
  - Chest pain

- d. Panic
48. Which sense is responsible for detecting the position of body parts in relation to one another?
- a. Vestibular sense
  - b. Balance
  - c. Touch
  - d. Kinesthesia
49. Typical color blindness can be accounted for by the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- a. Opponent process
  - b. Place
  - c. Trichromatic
  - d. Duplicity
50. Interpretation of sensory information in the environment is referred to as (broadly speaking)...
- a. Attention
  - b. Perception
  - c. Transduction
  - d. Deduction
  - e. None of these