

Name: _____

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INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

PSY 202-01, Fall 2007

Test 2

Multiple Choice. Circle the letter corresponding to the single most correct answer (@ 1 point).

1. If research suggested that a pregnant mother's use of an artificial sweetener caused harm to the fetus, the artificial sweetener would be considered a:
A) FAS. D
B) form of DNA.
C) depressant.
D) teratogen.

2. The rooting reflex refers to a baby's tendency to:
A) withdraw a limb to escape pain.
B) turn the head away from a cloth placed over the face. C
C) open the mouth in search of a nipple when touched on the cheek.
D) look longer at human faces than at inanimate objects.

3. Cognition refers to:
A) an emotional tie linking one person with another.
B) the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating. B
C) any process that facilitates the physical development of the brain.
D) any process of change that accompanies maturation.

4. According to Piaget, schemas are:
A) fixed sequences of cognitive developmental stages.
B) children's ways of coming to terms with their sexuality.
C) people's conceptual frameworks for understanding their experiences. C
D) problem-solving strategies that are typically not developed until the formal operational stage.

5. If children cannot grasp the principle of conservation, they are unable to:
A) deal with the discipline of toilet training.
B) see things from the point of view of another person.
C) recognize that the quantity of a substance remains the same despite changes in its shape. C
D) retain earlier schemas when confronted by new experiences.

6. Olivia understands her world primarily by grasping and sucking easily available objects. Olivia is clearly in Piaget's _____ stage.
- A) preoperational
 - B) concrete operational
 - C) sensorimotor
 - D) post-conventional
7. A critical period is a phase during which:
- A) children frequently disobey and resist their parents.
 - B) children become able to think hypothetically and reason abstractly.
 - C) parents frequently show impatience with a child's slowness in becoming toilet trained.
 - D) certain events have a particularly strong impact on development.
8. In a pleasant but unfamiliar setting, infants with a secure maternal attachment are most likely to:
- A) act as though their mothers are of little importance to them.
 - B) use their mothers as a base from which to explore the new surroundings.
 - C) cling to their mothers and ignore the new surroundings.
 - D) show hostility when their mothers approach them after a brief absence.
9. According to Kohlberg, postconventional morality involves:
- A) behavior based on self-interest.
 - B) affirmation of self-defined ethical principles for fairness.
 - C) strong concern for social approval.
 - D) unquestioning obedience to authority figures.
10. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.
- A) secure attachment; imprinting
 - B) heredity; maturation
 - C) accommodation; assimilation
 - D) temperament; responsive parenting
11. The body structures that enable reproduction are the:
- A) primary sex characteristics.
 - B) secondary sex characteristics.
 - C) teratogens.
 - D) sex-linked genes.

C

D

B

B

D

A

12. Fourteen-year-old Lisa was asked, "What would happen if everyone in the world suddenly went blind?" She responded, "Those who had previously been blind would become leaders." Lisa's answer indicates she is in the _____ stage of development.
- A) concrete operational
 - B) postconventional
 - C) formal operational
 - D) preoperational
13. According to Erikson, achieving a sense of identity is the special task of the:
- A) toddler.
 - B) preschooler.
 - C) elementary school child.
 - D) adolescent.
14. Which of the following terms refers to a person's accumulated knowledge and verbal skills?
- A) fluid intelligence
 - B) concrete operational intelligence
 - C) formal operational intelligence
 - D) crystallized intelligence
15. Perception is the process by which:
- A) stimulus energies are detected.
 - B) stimulus energies are transformed into neural activity.
 - C) sensory input is selected, organized, and interpreted.
 - D) nerve cells respond to specific features of a stimulus.
16. Patients' negative expectations about the outcome of a surgical procedure can increase their postoperative experience of pain. This best illustrates the importance of:
- A) accommodation.
 - B) sensory adaptation.
 - C) difference thresholds.
 - D) top-down processing.
17. If a partially deaf person's hearing ability _____, his or her absolute threshold for sound _____.
- A) improves; remains unchanged
 - B) worsens; decreases
 - C) worsens; remains unchanged
 - D) improves; decreases

18. A subliminal message is one that is presented:
- A) below one's absolute threshold for awareness.
 - B) in a manner that is unconsciously persuasive.
 - C) with very soft background music.
 - D) repetitiously.
19. Sensory adaptation refers to:
- A) the process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural impulses.
 - B) diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
 - C) the process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting sensory information.
 - D) changes in the shape of the lens as it focuses on objects.
20. Brightness is to intensity as hue is to:
- A) amplitude.
 - B) color.
 - C) pitch.
 - D) wavelength.
21. Which process allows more light to reach the periphery of the retina?
- A) accommodation of the lens
 - B) transduction of the blind spot
 - C) dilation of the pupil
 - D) sensory adaptation of feature detectors
22. Accommodation refers to the:
- A) diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
 - B) quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
 - C) process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural messages.
 - D) process by which the lens changes shape in order to focus images on the retina.
23. The blind spot is located in the area of the retina:
- A) called the fovea.
 - B) that contains rods but no cones.
 - C) where the optic nerve leaves the eye.
 - D) where bipolar cells connect with ganglion cells.

A

B

D

C

D

C

24. The fact that people who are colorblind to red and green may still see yellow is most easily explained by:
- A) the Young-Helmholtz theory.
 - B) the gate-control theory.
 - C) Weber's law.
 - D) the opponent-process theory.
25. The cochlea is a:
- A) fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses.
 - B) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of upright body position.
 - C) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of body movement.
 - D) set of three tiny bones that amplify the vibrations of the eardrum.
26. Which of the following would play a role in quickly alerting you to a gas leak in your home?
- A) bipolar cells
 - B) olfactory receptors
 - C) feature detectors
 - D) basilar membrane
27. A gestalt is best described as a(n):
- A) binocular cue.
 - B) illusion.
 - C) organized whole.
 - D) perceptual set.
28. As the farmer looked across her field, the parallel rows of young corn plants appeared to converge in the distance. This provided her with a distance cue known as:
- A) proximity.
 - B) linear perspective.
 - C) closure.
 - D) continuity.
29. According to the text, learning involves:
- A) the ability to think abstractly.
 - B) a change in behavior due to experience.
 - C) the development of prosocial behavior.
 - D) a reduction in extrinsic motivation.

A

A

B

C

B

B

30. John B. Watson considered himself to be a(n):
- A) physiological psychologist.
 - B) cognitive psychologist.
 - C) behaviorist.
 - D) psychoanalyst.
31. Which of the following is an unconditioned response?
- A) playing jump rope
 - B) running through a maze to get a food reward
 - C) sweating in hot weather
 - D) clapping after a thrilling concert performance
32. A child's fear at the sight of a hypodermic needle is a(n):
- A) conditioned response.
 - B) unconditioned stimulus.
 - C) conditioned stimulus.
 - D) unconditioned response.
33. In classical conditioning, the _____ signals the impending occurrence of the _____
- A) US; CS
 - B) UR; CR
 - C) CS; US
 - D) CR; UR
34. Spontaneous recovery refers to the:
- A) expression of learning that had occurred earlier but had not been expressed because of lack of incentive.
 - B) organism's tendency to respond spontaneously to stimuli similar to the CS as though they were the CS.
 - C) return of a response after punishment has been terminated.
 - D) reappearance, after a rest pause, of an extinguished conditioned response.
35. Toddlers taught to fear speeding cars may also begin to fear speeding trucks and motorcycles. This best illustrates:
- A) generalization.
 - B) secondary reinforcement.
 - C) shaping.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.

36. In which form of learning is behavior said to be influenced by its consequences?

- A) observational learning
- B) classical conditioning
- C) operant conditioning
- D) latent learning

C

37. You would be most likely to use operant conditioning to teach a dog to:

- A) fear cars in the street.
- B) dislike the taste of dead birds.
- C) wag its tail whenever it is emotionally excited.
- D) retrieve sticks and balls.

D

38. Receiving delicious food is to escaping electric shock as _____ is to _____.

- A) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
- B) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
- C) immediate reinforcer; delayed reinforcer
- D) reinforcement; punishment

A

39. Resistance to extinction is most strongly encouraged by _____ reinforcement.

- A) delayed
- B) intermittent
- C) conditioned
- D) negative

B

40. Watching the night sky for shooting stars is likely to be reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- A) fixed-interval
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) variable-ratio

C

41. Mirror neurons provide a biological basis for:

- A) the law of effect.
- B) spontaneous recovery.
- C) observational learning.
- D) extrinsic motivation.

C

42. Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to:

- A) punishing.
- B) discriminating.
- C) modeling.
- D) generalizing.

C

PSY 202-01 (MWF 9-10am)

Write answers to these questions in your blue-book.

KEY TERMS. Select as many as you know. For each term, supply a precise definition including the context and a clear example. For each name, identify the context and 2 other pieces of information. Partial answers will be worth partial credit, but silly guesses will result in a loss of up to 3 points (@ +/- 3 points).

Pictorial Cues

Pupillometrics

Twitmeyer

Empiricism

Negative Reinforcement

Preconventional

Inductive Logic

Extinction

SHORT ANSWER. Select and answer 1 of these 2 questions (@ 6 points).

1. List in order the 4 stages of cognitive development. For any 3 stages, identify 2 specific characteristics (using the technical terms), and supply a clear example of each.
2. Compare & contrast each pair by identifying a major similarity & major difference:
 - Longitudinal vs Cross-sectional Research
 - Rhodopsin vs Fovea
 - Vicarious Reinforcement vs Negative Reinforcement