

Name: _____

INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY
PSY 202-02, Spring 2005
Test 3

Answers

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

1. Jamille performs better on foreign language vocabulary tests if she studies the material 15 minutes every day for 8 days than if she crams for 2 hours the night before the test. This illustrates what is known as:

A) the spacing effect.
B) the serial position effect.
C) mood-congruent memory.
D) chunking.
E) automatic processing.

A

2. The tendency to immediately recall the first and last items in a list better than the middle items is known as the _____ effect.

A) serial position
B) misinformation
C) next-in-line
D) priming
E) spacing

A

3. As an aid to memorizing lengthy speeches, ancient Greek orators would visualize themselves moving through familiar locations. They were making use of:

A) the serial position effect.
B) the next-in-line effect.
C) implicit memory.
D) the method of loci.
E) the spacing effect.

D

4. Explicit memory is to long-term memory as iconic memory is to _____ memory.

A) sensory
B) short-term
C) flashbulb
D) implicit
E) state-dependent

A

5. "The magical number seven, plus or minus two" refers to the storage capacity of _____ memory.

A) short-term
B) explicit
C) flashbulb
D) implicit
E) sensory

A

6. Long-term potentiation is a(n):
- A) elimination of anxiety-producing thoughts from conscious awareness.
 - B) disruptive effect of prior learning on recall of new information.
 - C) process of getting information out of memory storage.
 - D) neural basis for memory.
7. Memory of facts is to _____ as memory of skills is to _____.
- A) brainstem; hippocampus
 - B) explicit memory; implicit memory
 - C) automatic processing; effortful processing
 - D) short-term memory; long-term memory
8. When an eyewitness to an auto accident is asked to describe what happened, which test of memory is being utilized?
- A) reconstruction
 - B) recognition
 - C) rehearsal
 - D) recall
 - E) relearning
9. Whenever he feels sexually jealous, David is flooded with painful recollections of the rare occasions in which he had observed his girlfriend flirting with other men. David's experience best illustrates:
- A) source misattribution.
 - B) retroactive interference.
 - C) mood-congruent memory.
 - D) the misinformation effect.
 - E) repression.
10. The famous Ebbinghaus "forgetting curve" indicates that how well we remember information depends on:
- A) how long ago we learned that information.
 - B) the nature of our mood during encoding and retrieval.
 - C) whether the information is part of our implicit or explicit memory.
 - D) whether the information was acoustically or visually encoded.

11. Arnold so easily remembers his old girlfriend's telephone number that he finds it difficult to recall his new girlfriend's number. Arnold's difficulty best illustrates:
- A) retroactive interference.
 - B) the next-in-line effect.
 - C) source amnesia.
 - D) proactive interference.
 - E) repression.
12. After reading a newspaper report suggesting that drunken driving might have contributed to a recent auto accident, several people who actually witnessed the accident began to remember the driver involved as traveling at a greater speed than was actually the case. This provides an example of:
- A) proactive interference.
 - B) the serial position effect.
 - C) state-dependent memory.
 - D) the spacing effect.
 - E) the misinformation effect.
13. When we use the word "automobile" to refer to a category of transport vehicles, we are using this word as a(n):
- A) syndrome.
 - B) heuristic.
 - C) concept.
 - D) algorithm.
14. A prototype is a:
- A) mental grouping of similar objects, events, or people.
 - B) step-by-step procedure for solving problems.
 - C) best example of a particular category.
 - D) simple thinking strategy for solving problems efficiently.
15. An algorithm is a:
- A) simple strategy for solving problems quickly and efficiently.
 - B) method of hypothesis testing involving trial and error.
 - C) best example of a particular category.
 - D) methodical step-by-step procedure for solving problems.

16. Simple thinking strategies that allow us to solve problems and make judgments efficiently are called:
- A) heuristics.
 - B) prototypes.
 - C) algorithms.
 - D) fixations.
- A
17. The confirmation bias refers to the tendency to:
- A) search for information consistent with our preconceptions.
 - B) judge the likelihood of events on the basis of how easily we can remember examples of them.
 - C) overestimate the accuracy of our beliefs and judgments.
 - D) overestimate the degree to which other people will confirm our beliefs.
- A
18. Marlene forgot to bring a pillow on the camping trip, so she spent a very uncomfortable and restless night. Unfortunately, she never thought of using her down-filled jacket as a pillow. Marlene's oversight best illustrates:
- A) confirmation bias.
 - B) belief perseverance.
 - C) functional fixedness.
 - D) the availability heuristic.
 - E) overconfidence.
- C
19. Miss Jan De Jong is orderly, neat, fairly quiet, and shy. She enjoys reading in her spare time and belongs to a social club that includes three librarians, nine real estate agents, and eight social workers. A tendency to conclude that Jan must be one of the three librarians would illustrate the powerful influence of:
- A) confirmation bias.
 - B) the framing effect.
 - C) the representativeness heuristic.
 - D) the belief perseverance phenomenon.
 - E) the availability heuristic.
- C
20. A televised image of a starving child had a greater impact on Mr. White's perception of the extensiveness of world hunger than did a statistical chart summarizing the tremendous scope of the problem. This suggests that his assessment of the world hunger problem is influenced by:
- A) the belief perseverance phenomenon.
 - B) the representativeness heuristic.
 - C) confirmation bias.
 - D) fixations.
 - E) the availability heuristic.
- E

21. On Monday, the meteorologist forecast a 20 percent chance of rain, so Sheryl took her umbrella to work. On Friday, he reported an 80 percent chance that it would not rain, so Sheryl left her umbrella at home. Sheryl's behavior illustrates:
- A) confirmation bias.
 - B) the belief perseverance phenomenon. E
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) the representativeness heuristic.
 - E) the framing effect.
22. Noam Chomsky has emphasized that the acquisition of language by children is facilitated by:
- A) an inborn readiness to learn grammatical rules.
 - B) their ability to imitate the words and grammar modeled by parents. A
 - C) the learned association of word sounds with various objects, events, actions, and qualities.
 - D) the positive reinforcement that adults give children for speaking correctly.
23. It has been suggested that Eskimos' rich vocabulary for describing snow enables them to perceive differences in snow conditions that would otherwise go unnoticed. This suggestion most clearly illustrates:
- A) functional fixedness.
 - B) the representativeness heuristic.
 - C) linguistic determinism. C
 - D) the framing effect.
 - E) belief perseverance.
24. Twenty-five-year-old Alexandra is mentally handicapped and can neither read nor write. However, after hearing lengthy, unfamiliar, and complex musical selections just once, she can reproduce them precisely on the piano. It is likely that Alexandra is:
- A) gifted with a high level of Spearman's g factor.
 - B) gifted with a high level of emotional intelligence. D
 - C) suffering from Down syndrome.
 - D) someone with savant syndrome.
25. Although Nicole scored well above average on the SAT, she frequently loses her temper and needlessly antagonizes even her best friends. Her behavior best illustrates an inadequate level of:
- A) heritability.
 - B) predictive validity.
 - C) the g factor.
 - D) mental age.
 - E) emotional intelligence. E

26. If a test yields consistent results every time it is used, it has a high degree of:
- A) standardization.
 - B) predictive validity.
 - C) reliability. C
 - D) content validity.
 - E) heritability.
27. For a thirsty person, drinking water serves to reduce:
- A) homeostasis.
 - B) a drive. B
 - C) an instinct.
 - D) the refractory period.
 - E) metabolic rate.
28. For a hungry person, the consumption of food serves to:
- A) lower the set point.
 - B) shorten the refractory period.
 - C) maintain homeostasis. C
 - D) reduce an instinct.
29. Which of the following is clearly *not* an example of an incentive?
- A) \$1000
 - B) threat of punishment
 - C) electric shock E
 - D) smell of popcorn
 - E) low testosterone levels
30. The most basic or lowest-level need in Maslow's hierarchy of human motives includes the need for:
- A) self-esteem.
 - B) love and friendship.
 - C) religious fulfillment.
 - D) food and drink. D
 - E) achievement.
31. The set point is:
- A) the stage of the sexual response cycle that occurs just before orgasm.
 - B) the body temperature of a healthy organism, for example, 98.6 degrees F in humans.
 - C) the point at which energy expenditures from exercise and from metabolism are equal.
 - D) the specific body weight maintained automatically by most adults over long periods of time. D

32. The refractory period is:
- A) the moment before orgasm during which sexual arousal is maintained at a fairly high level.
 - B) the stage of the sexual response cycle during which sexual excitation reaches its climax.
 - C) the span of the monthly female reproductive cycle during which ovulation occurs.
 - D) the time span after orgasm during which a male cannot be aroused to another orgasm.

D

33. A homosexual orientation is:
- A) equally likely among members of both sexes.
 - B) associated with a lack of clear gender identity.
 - C) very persistent and difficult to change.
 - D) a result of being sexually victimized during childhood.
 - E) characteristic of over 10 percent of American males.

C

34. People who are high in achievement motivation prefer _____ tasks; people who are low in achievement motivation prefer _____ tasks.
- A) very difficult; very easy
 - B) moderately difficult; very easy or very difficult
 - C) very easy or moderately difficult; very difficult
 - D) very difficult or very easy; moderately difficult

B

35. Some students work hard in school in order to receive high grades. This best illustrates the importance of:
- A) homeostasis.
 - B) set points.
 - C) refractory periods.
 - D) incentives.

D

36. Lindsey is extremely afraid of becoming obese even though she is underweight. She often checks her body in the mirror for any signs of fat and refuses to eat most foods because she insists they are fatty or high in calories. Lindsey most clearly demonstrates symptoms of:
- A) a refractory period.
 - B) bulimia nervosa.
 - C) an abnormally high set point.
 - D) anorexia nervosa.
 - E) excess PYY.

D

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).

Thematic Apperception Test

Clara Davis

Pragmatics

Incubation Effect

Negative Transfer of Training

Attention Filter

Savings Score

Elaborative Rehearsal

SHORT ANSWER. Select and answer 1 of these 2 questions (@ 8 points).

1. Compare & contrast each pair by identifying a major similarity & difference:
 - A) Stroop Color-Naming versus Maier 2-String Problem
 - B) Redintegration versus Recognition
 - C) VMH versus LH
 - D) Sex Drive versus Hunger Drive
2. Diagram the 4 components of the memory system. Then explain what happened at each component as you participated in the memory test of "UWF-BIU-SAM-TVY-MCA." Be sure to use technical terms wherever appropriate.