

Question	
1.	Which of the following is a key term in the definition of psychology? a. <input type="radio"/> Behavior b. <input type="radio"/> Habit c. <input type="radio"/> Introspection d. <input type="radio"/> Induction
2.	Dr. Slater has clients explore their past by delving into the unconscious using dream interpretation and free association. Dr. Slater practices _____. a. <input type="radio"/> psychoanalytic therapy b. <input type="radio"/> existential therapy c. <input type="radio"/> cognitive therapy d. <input type="radio"/> behavioral therapy
3.	Which of the following is the extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure? a. <input type="radio"/> Nonbiased b. <input type="radio"/> Standardization c. <input type="radio"/> Reliability d. <input type="radio"/> Validity
4.	High levels of depression are _____ among individuals undergoing stress. a. <input type="radio"/> uncommon b. <input type="radio"/> common c. <input type="radio"/> rare

	d. <input type="radio"/> nonexistent
<b>5.</b>	If you are going to use punishment, which of the following would be recommendations based on psychological research? a. <input type="radio"/> Do not use physical punishment b. <input type="radio"/> Punish behavior after a time delay c. <input type="radio"/> Only deliver half the punishment necessary d. <input type="radio"/> Punish the person, not the behavior
<b>6.</b>	Along with IQ, giftedness is also associated with: a. <input type="radio"/> expertise. b. <input type="radio"/> creativity. c. <input type="radio"/> convergent thinking. d. <input type="radio"/> crystallized intelligence.
<b>7.</b>	There is evidence that the left hemisphere is involved in processing _____ and the right hemisphere is involved in processing _____. a. <input type="radio"/> positive emotions; negative emotions b. <input type="radio"/> emotional reactions; abstract thought c. <input type="radio"/> spatial information; complex language d. <input type="radio"/> spoken language; language production
<b>8.</b>	If a research finding is said to be statistically significant, this means that the research finding is unlikely to: a. <input type="radio"/> have been measured via random assignment. b. <input type="radio"/> occur by random chance alone. c. <input type="radio"/> be replicated under laboratory conditions. d. <input type="radio"/> practically significant in real life.

9. In Pavlov's classic studies with dogs and digestion, what was the response that Pavlov measured?

- a.  Amount of food presented
- b.  Footsteps in the laboratory
- c.  Sound of a metronome
- d.  Amount of salivation

10. The first step in responding to stress is often the production of hormones and the mobilization of bodily resources. This first stage is referred to as the:

- a.  avoidance reaction stage.
- b.  resistance stage.
- c.  alarm reaction stage.
- d.  adjustment phase.

11. One of the key characteristics of using a sample to learn about a larger group of beings is that the sample needs to be:

- a.  knowledgeable.
- b.  convenient.
- c.  representative.
- d.  affordable.

12. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?

- a.  Learning to avoid your boss by hiding when he comes by your office
- b.  Doing your work fast to avoid your boss's constant nagging about deadlines
- c.  Doing your work to gain a bonus
- d.  Complimenting your boss every time you see him

13. In the DSM-IV-TR system, there are five:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> personality traits.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> problems.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> diagnoses.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> axes.</li></ul>
<b>14.</b>	<p>The cognitive view of depression states that it is not that bad things happening to a person causes depression, but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> the level of medication consumed determines the severity of the depression.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> how we interpret those events makes all the difference.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> the nature and role of childhood experiences explains our reaction to those events.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> the behavior of the person toward others causes depression.</li></ul>
<b>15.</b>	<p>Jean Piaget is notable for proposing a widely influential theory of _____ development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> personality</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> cognitive</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> physical</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> moral</li></ul>
<b>16.</b>	<p>When a test is given to a large group of individuals varying in age, sex, background, and so on to form a basis for interpreting an individual score, the group is referred to as the _____ sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> standardization</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> validity</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> affirmative</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> normative</li></ul>
<b>17.</b>	<p>The first person to develop a useful measure of intelligence was:</p>

- a.  Guilford.
- b.  Binet.
- c.  Thurstone.
- d.  Wechsler.

**18.** According to Köhler, higher levels of moral development reflect an increase in:

- a.  understanding rules and laws.
- b.  concern over the ethics of a person's actions.
- c.  the consequences of a person's actions.
- d.  doing what society thinks is right.

**19.** A The term "conditioning" as used by Ivan Pavlov is another term for:

- a.  instinct.
- b.  learning.
- c.  introspection.
- d.  maturation.

**20.** Linda recently moved to a big city from a rural area. She is having trouble adjusting and is afraid to leave her apartment. She is so afraid that she has not gone to the grocery store for three weeks and is eating poorly. Linda can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.  unable to function effectively
- b.  suffering from a dissociative disorder
- c.  deviating from an ideal standard
- d.  able to create harm for others

**21.** The variable that the researcher controls is called the:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> manipulation check.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> dependent variable.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> placebo effect.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> independent variable.</li></ul>
<b>22.</b>	Thorndike's "law of effect" suggests that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> the consequences of a behavior influence the probability of that behavior being repeated.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> the more we observe positive models in our environment, the more we emulate those models.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> when a conditioned stimulus is repeatedly followed by an unconditioned stimulus, learning occurs.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> the more we know, the more we comprehend that we don't know.</li></ul>
<b>23.</b>	Creativity is the ability to produce outcomes that are _____ and _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> valuable; common</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> easy to use; unique</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> generational; easy to use</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> novel; valued by others</li></ul>
<b>24.</b>	The degree of association between variables is expressed statistically as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> standard deviation.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> correlation coefficient.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> qualitative mean score.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> integer of relativity.</li></ul>
<b>25.</b>	The primary function of dendrites is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> keep the cell alive.</li></ul>

- b.  transmit outgoing information.
- c.  secrete hormones.
- d.  receive incoming information.

**26.** Jennifer canceled her next appointment with her psychoanalyst after a particularly disturbing session. The psychoanalyst would probably say that Jennifer's behavior is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.  transference
- b.  resistance
- c.  blocked association
- d.  working through

**27.** Currently, the only professionals who can prescribe medications are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.  psychiatric social workers
- b.  counseling psychologists
- c.  clinical psychologists
- d.  psychiatrists

**28.** What differentiated Sigmund Freud from most of the other influential founders of psychology?

- a.  Freud was the only founder from a European country.
- b.  Freud was trained as a philosopher and teacher.
- c.  Freud was interested in the unconscious mind.
- d.  Freud was a physician and treated psychological problems.

**29.** According to schema theory, we remember events in:

- a.  terms of their meanings and then make up the details to fit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. <input type="radio"/> terms of specific details and sometimes we get out of sequence.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> mnemonic codes, which is why we have trouble finding them.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> only one hemisphere of the brain and lose them when they are transferred to the other side.</li></ul>
<b>30.</b>	Regarding brain function, the term plasticity refers to the phenomenon of when the cortex is damaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> it bounces around inside the skull like a plastic, bouncing ball.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> it shrinks to a smaller size and becomes hard like plastic.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> doctors can stretch other areas of the brain to cover the damaged area.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> other areas of the brain can take over the functions of the damaged area.</li></ul>
<b>31.</b>	Omar is undergoing psychotherapy and during one of his sessions the therapist asks that Omar spend some time saying aloud whatever thoughts come to his mind-no matter how illogical or irrelevant they may seem. The therapist is using _____ to reveal components of Omar's unconscious. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> free association</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> catharsis</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> the key-word method</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> aversive conditioning</li></ul>
<b>32.</b>	Systematic desensitization is the process of _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> visualizing increasingly anxiety-provoking situations while relaxing</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> using a secondary reward to encourage a particular behavior</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> operant conditioning</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> pairing a behavior with an undesirable consequence</li></ul>
<b>33.</b>	The medical model is to drug therapy as the psychological approach is to _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> psychotherapy</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. <input type="radio"/> interactionist approach</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> diathesis-stress</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> social cognitive approach</li></ul>
<b>34.</b>	Changing the way we think about the stressful events in our lives in an attempt to reduce stress is called: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> reaffirmation.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> refocusing.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> reframing.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> reappraisal.</li></ul>
<b>35.</b>	If you believe that gender differences are a result of different opportunities, challenges, experiences, and restrictions, then you hold to the _____ theory of gender differences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> Freudian</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> neo-behavioristic</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> social-role</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> evolutionary</li></ul>
<b>36.</b>	Cultures that emphasize the well-being of the family and the larger culture are considered to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> collectivistic.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> modernistic.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> individualistic.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> culturally diverse.</li></ul>
<b>37.</b>	The _____ approach to therapy seeks to resolve past conflicts and unacceptable desires that have been suppressed into the unconscious. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> psychodynamic</li></ul>

- b.  behavioral
- c.  cognitive
- d.  humanistic

**38.** In psychoanalysis, a woman screams at her therapist, calling him the name of an uncle who raped her when she was 8 years old. This episode illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.  unconditional negative regard
- b.  spontaneous remission
- c.  transference
- d.  resistance

**39.** A college student thinks her whole life is a failure because she has been rejected by her first lover. Her delusional thinking can best be understood within the framework of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- a.  sociocultural
- b.  cognitive
- c.  behavioral
- d.  medical

**40.** James dreamed that he went to his neighbor's house at midnight and made himself a sandwich. His psychoanalyst interpreted the dream to mean that James really wanted to go to bed with his neighbor's wife. Making the sandwich was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a.  symbolic content of the dream
- b.  latent content of the dream
- c.  manifest content of the dream
- d.  resistant content of the dream

**41.** The core concept of all behavioral therapies is that \_\_\_\_\_.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> symptom substitution is a desirable process and will lead to permanent improvement</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> unconscious conflicts can be resolved through the analysis of resistances</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> a troubled client has never received unconditional positive regard</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> both adaptive and maladaptive behaviors are the result of learning</li></ul>
42.	<p>Punishment involves a _____ consequence that leads to a(n) _____ in the frequency of a behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> negative; increase</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> negative; decrease</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> positive; increase</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> positive; decrease</li></ul>
43.	<p>Drugs like clozapine have been used effectively to treat the symptoms of _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> anxiety</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> dissociative disorder</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> mood disorders</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> schizophrenia</li></ul>
44.	<p>Learning is defined as a _____ change in behavior due to _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> temporary; experience</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> biological; reinforcement</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> relatively permanent; experience</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> biological; maturation</li></ul>
45.	<p>A woman sought therapy for marital problems. She is unhappy because her husband does not give her enough attention, but she is quite t with the male therapist because he gives her his undivided attention. How would a psychoanalyst interpret the woman's growing affection therapist?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> Resistance</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> Latent content</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> Manifest content</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> Transference</li></ul>
46.	<p>The notion of a continuum of normal and abnormal behavior implies that _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> severe abnormality exists on both ends</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> behavior falls in between the two extremes</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> people strive to approach abnormality</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> these are two absolute states-either normal or abnormal</li></ul>
47.	<p>The intellectual processes by which information is obtained, transformed, stored, retrieved, and used is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> activation.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> motivation.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> cognition.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> emotion.</li></ul>
48.	<p>A fleck of dust or dirt in your eye automatically causes the eye to produce tears to wash out the dirt. If this was part of a classical conditioning experiment, the fleck of dust or dirt would be labeled as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. <input type="radio"/> unconditioned stimulus.</li><li>b. <input type="radio"/> unconditioned response.</li><li>c. <input type="radio"/> conditioned stimulus.</li><li>d. <input type="radio"/> conditioned response.</li></ul>
49.	<p>The correct sequence of cognitive operations used in problem solving (starting from the beginning) is:</p>

- a.  formulate, evaluate, generate.
- b.  evaluate, understand, generate.
- c.  formulate, understand, generate.
- d.  understand, evaluate, formulate.

50. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a tentative explanation of the facts, findings, and relationship in any of the sciences.

- a.  edict
- b.  theory
- c.  law
- d.  declaration