

Psychology Mid-Term Exam
Chapters 1-11

Matching: You are asked to match the correct term listed below with its description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. (50 items with a point value of .58 points each)

- A. structuralism
- B. functionalism
- C. humanistic perspective
- D. psychoanalytic perspective
- E. sociocultural perspective

Objective

- 1.01 ____ 1. Based on the idea that the mind functions by combining sensations and subjective feelings.
- 1.01 ____ 2. Based on the belief that humans have the capacity for self-fulfillment and the ability to make conscious choices.
- 1.01 ____ 3. Based on the belief that adaptive behavior patterns are learned and maintained because they help people operate more effectively.
- 1.01 ____ 4. Focuses on the influence that issues such as ethnicity, gender, and economic status have on behavior and mental processes.
- 1.01 ____ 5. Focuses on the importance of unconscious motives and conflicts in determining human behavior.

- A. correlation
- B. ethics
- C. survey
- D. control group
- E. hypnosis

- 1.03 ____ 6. An educated guess, the second step in the research process.
- 1.03 ____ 7. A series of questions about a particular subject.
- 1.04 ____ 8. A measure of how closely one thing is related to another; used for analyzing and interpreting observations.
- 1.03 ____ 9. The group in an experiment that does not receive treatment.
- 1.05 ____ 10. Standards for proper and responsible behavior.

- A. genes
- B. hormones
- C. somatic nervous system
- D. cerebrum
- E. central nervous system

- 2.02 ____ 11. Part of the nervous system that consists of the brain and the spinal cord.
- 2.02 ____ 12. Part of the peripheral nervous system that is activated by touch and pain.
- 2.01 ____ 13. Largest part of the brain, controlling functions such as thinking and memory.
- 2.02 ____ 14. Substances in the body that stimulate growth and many kinds of reactions.
- 2.07 ____ 15. Basic building blocks of heredity.

- A. perception
- B. visual acuity

- C. sensation
- D. sensorineural
- E. closure

- 4.01 ____ 16. The stimulation of sensory receptors and the transmission of sensory information to the central nervous system.
- 4.01 ____ 17. The psychological process through which we interpret sensory stimulation.
- 4.02 ____ 18. The sharpness of vision.
- 4.01 ____ 19. The type of deafness in which sounds of certain frequencies are not heard
- 4.02 ____ 20. The tendency to perceive a complete or whole figure.

- A. hypothesis
- B. stimulants
- C. insomnia
- D. depressants
- E. preconscious

- 9.01 ____ 21. The level of consciousness at which information can be recalled if necessary.
- 9.01 ____ 22. The inability to sleep.
- 9.02 ____ 23. Altered state of consciousness during which people respond to suggestions and behave as though they are in a trance.
- 9.04 ____ 24. The type of drugs that slow the activity of the nervous system.
- 9.04 ____ 25. The type of drugs that increase the activity of the nervous system.

- A. latent
- B. observational
- C. stimulus
- D. operant conditioning
- E. conditioned response

- 7.01 ____ 26. Something that produces a reaction.
- 7.01 ____ 27. A learned response to a stimulus that was previously meaningless.
- 7.01 ____ 28. The type of learning based on the consequences of an action.
- 7.01 ____ 29. The type of learning that remains hidden until it is needed.
- 7.01 ____ 30. The type of learning that is required by watching and imitating others.

- A. semantic memory
- B. chunking
- C. decay
- D. eidetic imagery
- E. primacy effect

- 7.03 ____ 31. General knowledge that people remember.
- 7.03 ____ 32. Ability to remember visual stimuli over long periods of time.
- 7.04 ____ 33. Tendency to recall the initial items in a series of items.
- 7.03 ____ 34. Organization of items into familiar or manageable units.
- 7.05 ____ 35. The fading away of memory.

- A. syntax
- B. thinking
- C. premise

- D. framing effect
- E. heuristics

- 8.01 ____ 36. Understanding, processing, and communicating information.
8.02 ____ 37. Rules of thumb that often help find the solution to a problem.
8.02 ____ 38. Idea that provides basic information to draw conclusions.
8.02 ____ 39. The way in which wording affects decision-making.
8.03 ____ 40. The way in which words are arranged to make phrases and sentences.

- A. reflex
- B. egocentrism
- C. accommodation
- D. imprinting
- E. developmental

- 3.01 ____ 41. Psychology field that studies how people grow and change throughout life.
3.03 ____ 42. Involuntary reaction or response.
3.03 ____ 43. Process of forming immediate attachments during a critical period.
3.03 ____ 44. Change brought about because of new information.
3.03 ____ 45. The inability to see another person's point of view.

cliques
anorexia
puberty
identity diffusion
primary sex characteristics

- 3.03 ____ 46. Developmental change that leads to the ability to reproduce.
3.03 ____ 47. Body traits directly involved in reproduction
3.03 ____ 48. Peer groups of 5 to 10 people who spend time with one another.
3.03 ____ 49. State in which teens wander about without goals or interests.
3.04 ____ 50. Eating disorder characterized by self-starvation and a distorted body image.

Multiple-Choice: In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement. (65 items with a point value of .58 points each)

- 1.01 ____ 51. Which of the following is an example of a cognitive activity?
A. crying
B. dreaming
C. exercising
D. laughing
- 1.02 ____ 52. In the Middle Ages, it was commonly believed that people who acted strangely
A. were possessed by demons
B. needed counseling
C. were gifted individuals
D. suffered from brain abnormalities
- 1.02 ____ 53. Who established the first laboratory for the scientific study of the mind?
A. Aristotle

- B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. William James
 - D. Wilhelm Wundt
- 1.02 ____54. Which of the following concepts was central to the work of B.F. Skinner?
- A. insight
 - B. reinforcement
 - C. introspection
 - D. stream of consciousness
- 1.02 ____55. The statement that “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts” characterizes which of the following theories or perspectives?
- A. biological
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. social learning
 - D. Gestalt psychology
- 1.03 ____56. What is the third step in the research process?
- A. forming a research question
 - B. testing the hypothesis
 - C. drawing conclusions about the hypothesis
 - D. forming a hypothesis
- 1.03 ____57. How do scientists confirm the findings of a study?
- A. by replicating the study
 - B. by changing the hypothesis of the original study
 - C. by formulating new research questions
 - D. by analyzing the results of the original study
- 1.04 ____58. By using a random sample of a population for a study, scientists
- A. are able to question every member of the target population.
 - B. use proportionately representative subgroups of the target population.
 - C. hope to avoid bias in their study.
 - D. are ensured that the study will be easily replicated.
- 1.03 ____59. To observe how individuals change over time, scientists use a (n)
- A. intelligence test
 - B. longitudinal study
 - C. cross-sectional study
 - D. case study
- 1.04 ____60. Which of the following is true about correlation?
- A. it shows cause and effect
 - B. it does not reveal cause and effect
 - C. it does not show relationships
 - D. it is the dependent variable
- 1.03 ____61. What research method is used to answer questions about cause and effect?
- A. observation

- B. survey
 - C. case study
 - D. experiment
- 1.03 ____ 62. Which of the following is an experiment in which the participants do not know whether they are receiving a treatment or not?
- A. double-blind study
 - B. longitudinal study
 - C. single-blind study
 - D. cross-sectional study
- 1.03 ____ 63. Which of the following is necessary to make a study ethical?
- A. correlation
 - B. independent variables
 - C. volunteer bias
 - D. confidentiality
- 1.05 ____ 64. People agree to participate in a research study by means of
- A. correlation
 - B. a controlled experiment
 - C. informed consent
 - D. confidentiality
- 2.01 ____ 65. What part of a neuron carries messages away from a cell body?
- A. dendrite
 - B. axon
 - C. synapse
 - D. cell body
- 2.01 ____ 66. Messages are transmitted from one neuron to another through the
- A. axon terminal of one neuron to the axon terminal of another neuron.
 - B. Dendrites of one neuron to the dendrites of another neuron.
 - C. Synapses of one neuron to the axon terminal of another neuron.
 - D. Axon terminal of one neuron to the dendrites of other neurons.
- 2.01 ____ 67. Which section of the brain is involved in vital functions such as breathing?
- A. hindbrain
 - B. forebrain
 - C. midbrain
 - D. cerebrum
- 2.01 ____ 68. Which of the following is regulated by the autonomic nervous system?
- A. differentiating between hot and cold
 - B. throwing a ball
 - C. digesting food
 - D. balancing on a balance beam
- 2.03 ____ 69. The left and right sides of the brain refer to which of the following?

reticular activating system

cerebral cortex
cerebellum
medulla

- 2.04 ____70. Which of the following is an imaging technique used to study the brain?
- A. electrical stimulation of the brain
 - B. CAT scan
 - C. Study of accidents and brain damage
 - D. Electroencephalogram
- 2.06 ____71. What does the body's endocrine system consist of.
- A. brain and spinal cord
 - B. cell body, axons, and dendrites
 - C. glands that excrete hormones
 - D. genes and chromosomes
- 2.07 ____72. Psychological traits in human beings, such as intelligence, are influenced
- A. only by environment
 - B. only by combinations of genes
 - C. by both genes and hormones
 - D. by the genes of only one parent
- 2.07 ____73. Which of the following reflects the "nature" approach to human psychology?
- A. intelligence is determined largely by genetics
 - B. where a person lives determines how a person behaves
 - C. intelligence is determined by the kind of education a person receives
 - D. people's family life helps determine who they will become
- 4.02 ____74. Light enters the eye through which of the following?
- A. pupil
 - B. lens
 - C. cornea
 - D. retina
- 4.02 ____75. What part of the eye enables people to perceive color?
- A. pupil
 - B. cornea
 - C. lens
 - D. cones
- 4.01 ____76. The frequency of sound waves determines which of the following?
- A. loudness
 - B. sensorineural deafness
 - C. conductive deafness
 - D. pitch
- 4.01 ____77. The loudness of a sound is determined by which of the following?
- A. frequency of the sound waves
 - B. olfactory nerve

- C. amplitude of the sound waves
 - D. pitch of the sound
- 4.01 ____78. Which of the following is not a part of the skin senses?
- A. pressure
 - B. temperature
 - C. smell
 - D. pain
- 4.01 ____79. Visual illusions are caused by which of the following?
- A. poor vision
 - B. brightness constancy
 - C. the brain's use of perceptual constancy
 - D. monocular cues for depth
- 9.01 ____80. At which level of consciousness do basic biological functions, such as breathing, occur?
- A. preconscious
 - B. unconscious
 - C. altered state
 - D. nonconscious
- 9.01 ____81. Which is the stage of lightest sleep?
- A. stage 1
 - B. stage 2
 - C. stage 3
 - D. stage 4
- 9.01 ____82. During which stage of sleep do people dream?
- A. NREM sleep
 - B. Stage 1 sleep
 - C. Stage 3 sleep
 - D. REM sleep
- 9.01 ____83. A person who falls asleep at any time, and with no warning, may be experiencing
- A. narcolepsy
 - B. night terrors
 - C. insomnia
 - D. sleep apnea
- 9.04 ____84. Alcohol, heroin, and codeine are classified as which of the following?
- A. depressants
 - B. stimulants
 - C. hallucinogens
 - D. amphetamines
- 9.04 ____85. Using marijuana can result in which of the following?
- A. weight loss
 - B. delusions
 - C. flashbacks

- D. amphetamines
- 9.04 ____ 86. The treatment for drug abuse that involves the removal of the poisonous substance from the body is
- A. a maintenance program
 - B. biofeedback
 - C. detoxification
 - D. hypnosis
- 7.01 ____ 87. Who pioneered research in classical conditioning?
- A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Ivan Pavlov
 - C. Albert Bandura
 - D. B.F. Skinner
- 7.01 ____ 88. A person's mouth watering at the thought of a meal is a (n)
- A. conditioned response
 - B. unconditioned stimulus
 - C. unconditioned response
 - D. conditioned stimulus
- 7.01 ____ 89. A form of classical conditioning that can help people avoid illness is
- A. an unconditioned stimulus
 - B. spontaneous recovery
 - C. flooding
 - D. taste aversion
- 7.01 ____ 90. Things that meet people's basic needs, such as food, are examples of
- A. extinction
 - B. secondary reinforcers
 - C. primary reinforcers
 - D. shaping
- 7.01 ____ 91. Reinforcement of a behavior each time the behavior occurs is called
- A. continuous reinforcement
 - B. partial reinforcement
 - C. flooding
 - D. counterconditioning
- 7.01 ____ 92. Which of the following is not a technique of operant conditioning?
- A. programmed learning
 - B. counterconditioning
 - C. shaping
 - D. classroom discipline
- 7.01 ____ 93. Which of the following describes the P step of the PQ4R method of learning?
- A. skimming chapter pages
 - B. forming questions of headings in a chapter
 - C. quizzing classmates
 - D. reading the chapter

- 7.02 ____94. Memory in which people recall events in great detail is called
- A. semantic memory
 - B. flashbulb memory
 - C. implicit memory
 - D. iconic memory
- 7.03 ____95. What is the memory process that locates stored information and returns it to consciousness?
- A. retrieval
 - B. storage
 - C. encoding
 - D. interference
- 7.04 ____96. Hearing a song that rings back memories is an example of
- A. implicit memory
 - B. tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
 - C. context-dependent memory
 - D. sensory memory
- 7.04 ____97. What is the final stage of memory information?
- A. sensory information
 - B. photographic memory
 - C. short-term memory
 - D. long-term memory
- 7.03 ____98. People use their own schemas to do which of the following?
- A. repress memories
 - B. reconstruct memories
 - C. relearn memories
 - D. retain memories
- 7.04 ____99. Which memory tasks involves identifying objects encountered before?
- A. recognition
 - B. recall
 - C. relearning
 - D. repression
- 8.02 ____100. Trying each possible solution to a problem is called a
- A. prototype
 - B. mental set
 - C. systematic search
 - D. means-end analysis
- 8.02 ____101. A sudden arrival at a solution to a problem is
- A. insight
 - B. convergent thinking
 - C. difference reduction
 - D. divergent thinking
- 8.02 ____102. A response to a new problem that uses a successful approach to a similar problem is
- A. trial and error
 - B. functional fixedness
 - C. mental set
 - D. brainstorming
- 8.02 ____103. A reason people are overconfident about their decisions is that they

- A. have low self-esteem
 - B. do not analyze their evidence
 - C. listen to others
 - D. listen to conflicting opinions
- 8.03 ____104. Crying, cooing, and babbling are not language because they do not
- A. use symbols with specific meanings
 - B. express feelings
 - C. use vowel-like sounds
 - D. get attention
- 8.04 ____105. How do children first learn irregular words?
- A. by studying grammar in school
 - B. by imitating their parents
 - C. by reading books to themselves
 - D. by hearing many languages
- 3.01 ____106. Maturation results from which of the following?
- A. genetic signals
 - B. learned experience
 - C. imitation of parents
 - D. proper nutrition
- 3.03 ____107. Which of the following factors is associated with nurture?
- A. heredity
 - B. genetics
 - C. critical period
 - D. family background
- 3.02 ____108. Rolling over before crawling is a stage in which of the following?
- A. reflex development
 - B. social development
 - C. mental development
 - D. motor development
- 3.03 ____109. According to studies, compared to children cared for at home, children in day care facilities
- A. are more independent and self confident
 - B. suffer more from separation anxiety
 - C. are less attached to their mothers
 - D. develop far fewer social skills
- 3.03 ____110. Children who receive unconditional positive regard usually develop
- A. psychological problems
 - B. insecure feelings
 - C. aggressiveness
 - D. high self-esteem
- 3.03 ____111. Based on Piaget's theory, students who study algebra learn best if they are in the
- A. sensorimotor stage
 - B. preoperational stage
 - C. concrete-operational stage
 - D. formal-operational stage
- 3.01 ____112. According to Kohlberg, on what do children at the preconventional level base their moral decisions?
- A. winning approval of others

- B. maintaining social order
 - C. judging personal values
 - D. avoiding punishment
- 3.02 ____ 113. Which of the following describes parent-child relationships in adolescence?
- A. more important than peer relationships
 - B. disagreements on everything
 - C. similar views on broader matters
 - D. more time spent together
- 3.03 ____ 114. On which issue would peers influence adolescents more than parents?
- A. religion
 - B. politics
 - C. economic views
 - D. dress styles
- 3.04 ____ 115. Who suggested the concept of identity crisis?
- A. James Marcia
 - B. Erik Erikson
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. Sigmund Freud

Short Answer Questions: Write your answers to the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper. (15 items valued at 1.25 points each)

- 1.02 1. Contrast the work of a clinical psychologist and a counseling psychologist.
- 1.02 2. Briefly describe the work done by a developmental psychologist.
- 1.03 3. Identify two ways in which researchers can avoid a biased sample in an experiment.
- 1.04 4. What is the main purpose of a cross-sectional study?
- 2.03 5. Why is the cerebral cortex considered the part of the brain that makes people uniquely human?
- 4.01 6. What information do kinesthesia and the vestibular sense provide?
- 4.02 7. What are two types of cues that people use to perceive depth?
- 9.01 8. What are two reasons that people need sleep?
- 9.04 9. Identify three categories of drugs that affect consciousness.
- 7.05 10. Identify five ways to improve memory
- 8.03 11. How do people solve problems using means-end analysis?
- 8.01 12. What are three units of thought?
- 3.05 13. In what ways do developmental psychologists disagree about human development?
- 3.03 14. What are the four categories of adolescent identity status?
- 3.04 15. Identify three factors that contribute to teenage pregnancy.

Critical Thinking: Write your answers to the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper. (7 items valued at 1.25 points each)

- 1.02 16. Compare and contrast traditional behaviorism and social-learning theory.
- 9.04 17. How can drugs affect consciousness?
- 7.04 18. Identify normal and extreme types of forgetting, and describe the reasons for each of them.
- 8.01 19. Contrast deductive and inductive reasoning.
- 3.04 20. Describe the factors that contribute to the development of self-esteem.
- 3.03 21. Why are friendships important to adolescents?
- 7.03 22. What are three types of encoding information?

F. Psychology Mid-Term Exam
Chapters 1-11
Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. E
5. D
6. E
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. E
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. E
21. E
22. C
23. A
24. D
25. B
26. C
27. E
28. D
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. E
34. B
35. C
36. B
37. E
38. C
39. D
40. A
41. E
42. A
43. D
44. C
45. B
46. C
47. E

- 48. A
- 49. D
- 50. B
- 51. B
- 52. A
- 53. D
- 54. B
- 55. D
- 56. B
- 57. A
- 58. C
- 59. B
- 60. B
- 61. D
- 62. C
- 63. D
- 64. C
- 65. B
- 66. D
- 67. A
- 68. C
- 69. B
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. C
- 73. A
- 74. A
- 75. D
- 76. D
- 77. C
- 78. C
- 79. C
- 80. B
- 81. A
- 82. D
- 83. A
- 84. A
- 85. D
- 86. C
- 87. B
- 88. C
- 89. D
- 90. C
- 91. A
- 92. B
- 93. A
- 94. B
- 95. A
- 96. C
- 97. D
- 98. B

99. A

G. Psychology Mid-Term Exam

Chapters 1-11

Answer Key

98. B

99. A

100. C

101. A

102. C

103. B

104. A

105. B

106. A

107. D

108. D

109. A

110. D

111. D

112. D

113. C

114. D

115. B

1. A clinical psychologist handles serious psychological problems such as depression; a counseling psychologist deals with people with adjustment problems.
2. Developmental psychologists study the changes that occur throughout the life span and the relative influences of heredity and the environment on development.
3. By using a random or a stratified sample.
4. To observe changes over time by comparing behavior of participants in different age groups.
5. It is the part of the brain that deals with thinking, memory, language, emotions, complex motor functions, and perceptions.
6. Kinesthesia informs people about the position and motion of parts of their bodies; vestibular sense tells people whether they are physically upright without having to use their eyes.
7. Monocular and binocular cues.
8. Any two of the following: to revive the tired body, to build up resistance to infection, to help people recover from stress.
9. Depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens.
10. Repetition, relating new information to what you already know, forming unusual associations, constructing links, and using mnemonic devices.
11. Means-ends analysis users often break down a problem into parts and then try to solve each part individually, recognizing that solving each of the parts will contribute to solving the entire problem.
12. Symbols, concepts, and prototypes.
13. Developmental psychologists disagree about the influences of nature and nurture in human development and about whether development occurs gradually or in stages.
14. Identity moratorium, identity foreclosure, identity diffusion, an identity achievement.

15. Any three of the following: problems in relationships with parents, emotional problems, problems in school or lack of educational goals, societal loosening of prohibitions against adolescent sexual activity, pressure from peers, lack of knowledge about reproduction.
16. Both traditional behaviorists and social-learning theorists believe that learning influences behavior.
17. Drugs can affect consciousness by distorting perceptions, changing moods, or causing people to see or hear things that are not real.
18. Psychology Mid-Term Exam

Chapters 1-11

Answer Key

18. Normal forgetting includes interference, which occurs when new information pushes aside what has been placed in memory; decay, which is the fading away of memory. Extreme kinds of forgetting include repression and amnesia. Repression is forgetting disturbing memories to protect oneself from them. Amnesia is forgetting caused by brain injury, shock, fatigue, illness or repression.

19. Deductive reasoning starts with a general statement, or premise, and reasons down to specifics that fit that statement. The conclusion is true if the premises are true. Inductive reasoning moves from individual cases or particular facts to a general conclusion. The conclusion may be incorrect even if the premises are true.

20. Secure attachment to parents, receiving unconditional positive regard from parents, competence in particular skills, gender expectations, age and authoritative parenting.

21. Friendships are important because they provide adolescents with support and understanding, they help adolescents to be caring people, and they contribute to adolescents' self-esteem.

22. Using visual codes, acoustic codes, or semantic codes.