Exam 1
Psych W1 – Spring 2018

1. Though we had debated different aspects of the mind in philosophy for centuries, our first exploration into scientific study of the human mind started in the
A. early 1600's.
B. mid 1700's.
*C. mid 1800's.
D. early 1900's.

2. The famous German psychologist that is credited for writing the first scientific book on psychology AND creating the first lab in psychology was
A. Sigmund Freud.
B. Alfred Binet.
C. William James.
*D. Wilhelm Wundt.

3. As the field of psychology grew, we changed our topics of attention from _____ to _____.
*A. basic immediate experiences; higher mental processes.
B. higher mental processes; basic immediate experiences.
C. research on societies; research on individuals
D. research on individuals; research on societies.

4. The terms "afferent", "efferent", and "interneurons" are all used to describe neurons based on
A. their location in the brain.
*B. their location on what is called the reflex arc.
C. the length of the neurons.
D. the number of dendrites that the neuron possesses.

5. Depolarization of a neuron has occurred
*A. after an action potential.
B. when terminal buttons are filled.
C. in a synaptic cleft.
D. when hormones are released by the endocrine system.

6. Our sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are subcategories of the
A. central nervous system.
*B. peripheral nervous system.
C. endocrine system.
D. muscular system.

7. Basic survival functions like breathing, heartrate, and temperature regulation have been linked to structures found in our
*A. brainstem.
B. cerebral cortex (neocortex).
C. sensory organs.
D. efferent somatic system.

8. Which of the following terms relate to a more modern philosophical perspective that is similar to phrenology in its attempts to explain how the mind might work in the brain?
*A. modularity
B. etymology
C. epistemology
D. amnesia

9. While the _____ in our limbic system has been linked to emotions, our _____ has been linked to memory. The fact that they are right next to each other has provided us with insight into why the two concepts are so interconnected for most of us.
A. pons; brain stem
B. medulla oblongata; pons
C. hippocampus; amygdala
*D. amygdala; hippocampus

10. Which of the following brain studying techniques provides poor structural information?
A. MRIs
B. PET scans
C. CT scans
*D. ERPs

11. As you age from infancy to adulthood, the number of sulci and gyri on your brain
*A. increase.
B. decrease.
C. tend to stay the same unless you experience some type of mental trauma.
D. decrease if you live in a mentally stimulating environment but increase if you live in a mentally impoverished environment.

12. Which two areas of the brain are located adjacent to each other?
A. The prefrontal cortex and Wernicke's area
*B. The primary motor cortex and primary somatosensory cortex
C. V1 and Broca's area
D. The frontal lobe and occipital lobe

13. Damage to Wernicke's and Broca's areas of the brain have both been linked to the struggle of
A. acalculia.
B. agnosia.
*C. aphasia.
D. amnesia.

14. Hemisphere neglect occurs when the _____ is severed/removed in the brain.
A. the prefrontal cortex
B. Broca's area
*C. corpus callosum
D. thalamus

15. While sitting in class, a classmate of yours pinches your left hand. The ability to "feel" this pinch is a result of activity in the _____ hemisphere of the _____ lobe in your brain.
A. left; frontal
B. left; temporal
C. right; temporal
*D. right; parietal

16. Rita's grandmother recently had a stroke. Immediately after the stroke, she lost the ability to speak and struggled to move. In a few months, she had regained much of her language skills and had become much more mobile. This improved performance is likely the result of
A. the abatement of amnesia.
B. improved muscular strength.
C. neurogenesis.
*D. neural plasticity.

17. If your score on this exam ends up being the same as the class average, your Z-score for the exam would be
*A. 0.
B. -1.
C. +2.
D. the average divided by the number of students in the class.

18. Margaret is examining how eating breakfast impacts the ability to comprehend a complex set of statements. To study this, she has participants come into her lab without having eaten breakfast. She then gives half of them a meal, and afterward she tests the ability of everyone to explain several complex passages of poetry. In this study, eating breakfast is Margaret's
A. mediating variable.
B. moderating variable.
*C. independent variable.
D. dependent variable.

19. If Vera is running a correlational study, she's examining
*A. how well two or more variables change with each other.
B. how much differences in a nominal variable causes change in a second variable.
C. how one person's behavior can be used to represent the behaviors of similar peers.
D. how much spread there is in a measure of interest.

20. The example of the Greylag Geese with Konrad Lorenz focused on how the _____ of _____ can be a very impactful response for this species and other birds.
A. learned response; herding
*B. instinct; imprinting
C. reflex; imprinting
D. taxis; herding

21. Which type of innate response is considered the most "complex" based on the time and number of muscles/body parts activated when these responses are triggered?
A. taxis
B. learned response

C. reflex
*D. instinct

22. Luke's uncle comes over once a week with a dog that constantly bites Luke—something that causes Luke to naturally tremble. After being exposed to the dog for years, Luke starts to realize that every time he sees his uncle, even without the dog, he starts to tremble. A behaviorist would argue that this trembling to Luke's uncle is a/an
A. unconditioned stimulus.
B. unconditioned response.
C. conditioned stimulus.
*D. conditioned response.

23. In Ivan Pavlov's original research, an example of a conditioned response was/were the
A. salivation to food.
B. food that was presented to his dogs.
*C. salivation to his research assistants.
D. research assistants in his study.

24. In operant conditioning, we discriminate when
A. we react to a stimulus that's similar to the CS in the same way that we react to the CS.
*B. we continue to exhibit behaviors that are similar to one that was recently punished/reinforced at the same rate.
C. we change the rate of our behaviors that are similar to one that was punished/reinforced in order to match the new rate of the punished/reinforced behavior.
D. we react to a stimulus that's similar to the CS differently from the way we react to the CS.

25. Bertha smells a foul stench from her dorm room that is so strong that she's uncontrollably forced to run from the stink without even having a chance to decide to do so. This strong but short-lived response of Bertha's is best described as a _____ based on this information.
*A. taxis
B. learned response
C. reflex
D. instinct

26. In the first half of Bob's history class last week, his teacher sent an electric volt to Bob's chair immediately after each time his teacher coughed. In the second half of class, Bob's teacher continued to cough, but did not shock Bob anymore. At the beginning of the next class, the teacher coughed again. Pavlov would say that at this point, Bob would probably display
A. a neutral response.
*B. a spontaneous recovery of the previous conditioned response.
C. an unconditioned response of fear.
D. no response, since forgetting requires re-learning.

27. Which example best matches the preparedness principle?
A. A pigeon's ability to learn through operant conditioning to differential smells—something that the pigeon doesn't usually need to be able to use.
B. A dog's ability to learn obedience more quickly when given rewards versus punishments.

*C. A rat's ability to learn about what foods to avoid very quickly after just one exposure to foods that makes it sick.
D. Differences in the ability to pick up on number identification between children of different ages.

28. Most of Thorndike's laws of instrumental learning, like his law of effect, came from his work with
A. Little Baby Albert.
B. rats.
C. monkeys from his lab.
*D. cats in puzzle boxes.

29. Edward Thorndike's research on latent learning that suggested a species can be learning something even if it isn't displayed in changes in behavior focused on the
A. puzzle learning of monkeys.
B. flight responses of pigeons.
*C. maze running in rats.
D. vicarious learning in children.

30. Mineka's very highly cited study on observational learning of examined
*A. monkeys and their reactions to a snake.
B. rats and their reactions to light.
C. cats and their avoidance of water.
D. pigeons and their ability to distinguish between "good" and "bad" environments when they are around their parents.

31. Albert Bandura showed in his "Bobo Doll" experiment on observational learning that children can quickly learn _____ tendencies though the observation of the behaviors of an adult.
A. empathetic
B. fear based
C. gender biased
*D. aggressive

32. Recent arguments that we have more than 5 senses have focused on the existence of multiple aspects of _____.
A. vision
B. hearing
C. taste
*D. touch

33. The sensory tract of vision in the eyes is the
A. occipital lobe.
B. cerebral cortex.
*C. optic nerve.
D. retina.

34. The part of the brain that most sensory information passes through before reaching their respective projection area is the
A. brainstem.
*B. thalamus.

C. cerebral cortex.
D. cerebellum.

35. Which of the following is a consistent quality of all our sensory receptor cells that makes them different than typical neurons?
*A. they are not activated by neurotransmitters
B. they all have just one axon
C. they all have multiple dendrites
D. each type releases the same neurotransmitter

36. Rods and cones are the receptor cells in our sense of
*A. vision.
B. touch.
C. smell.
D. hearing.

37. Projection areas of all but one of our senses are all found along the _____.
A. spinal cord
B. cranial nerves
C. cerebellum
*D. cerebral cortex

38. The three colors that we are said to be receptive to in the trichromatic theory are
A. yellow, blue, and red
B. black, blue, and orange
*C. red, green, and blue
D. red, white, and blue

39. Most of the laws of sensation (Fechner's, Steven's, etc.) are related to our ability to
*A. distinguish between different intensities of a stimulus.
B. detect a stimulus.
C. identify the source of a stimulus.
D. differentiate between our different senses.

40. Which of the following terms doesn't match with the signal detection theory?
A. hit
B. miss
C. false alarm
*D. strike

41. Offering someone pay for identifying a stimulus in a signal detection test would likely coax them into having a _____ bias during the test.
A. conservative
*B. liberal
C. attentive
D. inattentive

42. The retinex theory of color vision emphasizes the influence of

A. genetically determined differences among human observers.
B. culturally determined differences among human observers.
*C. comparisons from what you see in different parts of the visual field.
D. the ratio between the wavelengths of light and the intensity of the light.

43. According to the "feature detector" approach to vision, your ability to see a line or any other pattern depends on a particular kind of
A. social situation.
B. hormone.
*C. neuron.
D. attitude.

44. What is meant by a “top-down” approach to visual perception?
*A. applying experience and expectations to guide interpretation of vision
B. starting with the outer layers of the cerebral cortex and moving to the inside
C. proceeding from the brain to the muscles
D. beginning with feature detectors and advancing to more complex processing

45. A magician has two people concealed in a long wooden box, one whose head and arms stick out of the box, and the other whose legs stick out. When the magician saws between the two people the audience thinks the magician is sawing one person in half. This trick is based primarily on the Gestalt principle of
A. proximity.
B. similarity.
C. figure and ground.
*D. closure.

46. As you watch a car drive toward you, you do not perceive it as growing larger, even though its image on your retina grows larger. The name for this phenomenon is
*A. size constancy.
B. proximity.
C. convergence.
D. shape constancy.

47. Which of the following is a binocular cue to depth perception?
A. relative sizes of objects
B. shadows
*C. retinal disparity
D. motion parallax

48. Which of the following apparently makes the greatest contribution to optical illusions?
*A. misjudgment of depth
B. retinal disparity
C. the fact that the image of an object is inverted on the retina
D. tension on the eye muscles

49. Research on human perception of visual stimuli has led us to the conclusion that
A. the pattern of input onto the retina powerfully determines a person’s perception.

B. any two people looking at an object necessarily see it the same way.
*C. perception is an interpretation we draw from many subtle cues.
D. perception is a random process unrelated to the pattern of input on the retina.

50. Which of the following phenomena demonstrates the effects of fatiguing one set of cells in the brain, followed by a rebound of activity by another set?
A. the Müller-Lyer illusion
B. reversible figures, such as the old woman/young woman drawing
C. the disappearance of an object when it enters the blind spot of the retina
*D. the effects of staring at a color, a waterfall, or a set of lines